Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1857.

THE TIMES SEEM OUT OF JOINT.—Not only in a pecuniary but in a moral point of view, do they seem so. Within the last few years, up of this country, have witnessed the organization of vigilance committees; bloody riots have taken place; defalcations, public and private, have been exposed, and the multitude of petty crimes against the majesty of the law, have increased if anything, more rapidly than our population. *The cause* undoubtedly, is apparent to those who think; but the great majority of mankind are prone to let these things come and go, with a mere shrug of the shoulder, and a *nonchalence* expressive of the idea, that nothing *is* capable of astonishing them. For those who will not think of this matter, it is well to glance at the causes of the country's decline in morality, and the remedies to be applied, if we seriously desire reform.

One phase of public immorality, is the use of public monies by office-holders for private speculative purposes. The first object with a man obtaining an office now-a-days, seems to be to make a fortune by its means as soon as possible. The first thought that suggests itself is, "how much can I make out of it?" The very thought is a departure from the path of strict integrity, and opens the door for a series of defalcations, which must sooner or later, result in the utter ruin of the man who entertains it. Successful speculations in office by a few, led others to practice the same plan to an extent in some instances, positively startling to the country. We need but instance the cases of the Canal Commissioners of Pennsylvania; the State Treasurers of Ohio, etc., fresh in the memory of all, to show to what an extent, public speculation is carried on, with a boldness and success, which seems to set opinion and the law at defiance.

Another cause of the laxity of public morals, is the fact that since the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case; the action of Judge Kane in the Passmore Williamson case, and the policy of the Judiciary in this and other States, the people have come to the conclusion that from a petty larceny case, to the question of the liberty and rights of a being made in God's own image, in our courts justice cannot be obtained. When the Supreme Court of the United States, stained the purity of the ermine, by entertaining and passing an opinion in a case trumped up for party purposes, and for the benefit of a particular party of the country, and when in the inferior courts the chances are two to one, criminals will invariably escaped just punishment, it is not surprising that the people lose respect for the one, and in the other case, by lynch law inflict penalties which should be alone awarded in a court of justice. With decisions contrary to precedent, what wonder that the people wearied and disgusted, themselves violate the strict letter of the law, by wresting its exercise from unfaithful stewards?

It is unnecessary to go beyond the boundaries of Schuylkill County to observe how destructive to law and order is the attempt to bring into disrepute a court to which good citizens look for protection and a strict enforcement of the law.—It is a well known fact that the liquor laws of Pennsylvania have in this County, up to a late period, been openly violated. The Court with commendable zeal, took the matter in hand, and prosecuted with just rigor, those who disregarded the provisions of those laws. But mark the impression which prevailed among violaters in this county. They imagined that the court was under the thumb of a certain lawyer; that he could control it; screen them from justice—in short that the court was a nonentity. In fact so confident were parties of escaping the just vengeance of an outraged and violated law, that they openly boasted that by the means stated they would be screened. We again ask, is it surprising that courts of justice are brought into contempt in the eyes of the people, when such impressions prevail among the ignorant and depraved of a community? Yet they have existed for years in this County—still exist. To many, it occurs that if they employ a certain lawyer, the mere fact of such employment, is certain immunity from conviction. But a few years since, a party finding that this lawyer had been employed in a case against him, shot himself, convinced of the hopelessness as he thought, of obtaining justice. We allude to this single case to show how the majesty of the law and the power of courts are impaired, where impressions of undue influence on the part of individuals, become almost fixed in the minds of the masses.

Another cause of the laxity of public morals is the mock compassion entertained for criminals.—Sympathy is manufactured for them by their friends, and too often by the press, when they should be shunned, and experiences the bitter lesson in all its force, that the "wages of sin is death." This matter of sympathy with criminals has progressed to such an extent, that a pickpocket is elevated into a martyr, and one who robs your house no sooner finds himself on the wrong side of prison bars, than he becomes the recipient of bouquets; writes poetry to the papers, and for his sufferings, receives from tender-hearted damsels, a world of sighs and tears. All wrong. If men are to be petted and caressed when they commit heinous crimes, in a few years it is safe to estimate the number will not diminish. Away with mock sympathy. When man do wrong, punish them according to their merits; for the sake of the morals of the rising generation, do not strew their path of crime with flowers.

There is yet another cause for our retrogation. A most important one. It is the use, the general use in this country, of that adulterated, poisonous, filthy stuff, RUM. Deny it as any one may, is he not convinced that to its use may be attributed nine-tenths of the crime and misery of the country? Does it not undermine the manhood of the nation? The slave to Bacchus may boast of his independence. It is but idle exultation. What manliness and independence can he possess under the iron rule of his master, RUM? None, whatever! Alas, why will not the people see to what an extent the use of intoxicating liquor demoralises the nation, degrades humanity, and saps their virtue and intelligence. Let them ponder well the importance of meeting this question as it should be met, firmly, and with a determination to probe its merits to the bottom. They will then acknowledge that if we wish to preserve our institutions unsullied and unimpaired, we must banish RUM!

The above which are the principal causes of the existing condition of morals, in this country, can be remedied briefly as follows:—Institute before you vote for a man for office, a rigid inquiry into his moral qualities—cast your vote for no man, not even for Borough constable, who bears not the stamp,—God's noblest work. Thus will speculation cease. Entertain no sympathy for criminals. With sternness cut them off from all intercourse with you, social or otherwise. Place the criminal, punished or not, in the position that he merits. Let him feel that the word convict is indelibly branded on his brow, and is read by his fellow men. We must be *cruel*, only to be kind to those who come after us. And finally, banish RUM! Inasmuch as it saps the foundations of our virtue; turns our law-makers into wine-bibbers, and affects society to its foundation, let our people resolve to banish it. Apply these remedies effectually, and we will not so often be called upon to notice that *"the times are out of joint."*

OUR POLITICAL CREED we publish in another column. In it will be found the governmental policy we advocate, as well as those features in the political economy of the country best calculated to advance the interests of the nation, and conducive to enhance our importance and greatness among the nations of the earth. In selecting principles for advocacy, we are bound by no party ties, nor influenced by party predilections. We pledge ourselves to the support of no party principles except those which meet our views. There have been features in the policy of the Democratic party, which met our views, and which we have not hesitated to approve; but the mass of its measures are obnoxious to us, and we cannot support them. Parties must exist, and the man who does not from conviction rally himself to a party, and support those of its measures that meet his views, becomes a cypher among his fellow men, and lacks a correct appreciation of his public duties. In a spirit therefore, of perfect independence, as concerns mere party fealty, we fling to the breeze our standard, upon which is inscribed our political creed. That it is truly an American-Republican declaration, we are convinced. That it is National, none can deny. What citizen, can refuse to co-unity with us, that platform, while there exists a star on our flag?

Clean as the Glory.—The Philadelphia *News* is the only Handbarrel paper in the State.

THE PUBLIC WORKS.—From the moment that it became certain that the Main Line of these works would be sold, the rats busied themselves in carrying off public property. Tons and tons of old iron were gathered up and sold, the proceeds of which found its way into private hobs. The grab game has been played boldly. The bona holders are in mourning at the stop put to their peculation and financiering by the sale of the Main Line. A Philadelphia *dry* good firm has kindly presented all the snape necessary to place General Packer's residence and the Canal Commissioners' office in the proper funeral garb on account of the sale of the Main Line. It is further understood that enough will be provided for the left arms and hat of Ellis B. Schnabel. Now that the leeches have been detached from their blood sucking operations on the Main Line, it would be well for the people to move in the matter of the sale of the rest of the public works. Companies can readily be found that will purchase the North and West branches and the Delaware Division.—Let us get rid of them all. They are behind the age; in the State's hands will not pay; are used for political effect, and should be sold. The people of this State are wearied we think, of maintaining political paupers.

A WORD to correspondents. When you write to us for information, always enclose a stamp to pay return postage. It is a plan we invariably adopt in our correspondence. Three cents in an individual case is a small matter, but sum up all directions of this character, and the aggregate at the end of the year to us, is an item. Postage is a heavy expense to us, and we trust that persons writing to us in the future on business concerning themselves alone, and which courtesy requires us to answer, will invariably enclose a stamp to pay return postage. Information we always furnish cheerfully. It is asking however, a little too much that we should bear both the trouble and expense of correspondence in which we have no direct interest. Correspondent will please make a note of this.

VERILY, Uncle Sam's postmasters—albeit, in many respects, they are very clever fellows—do give us much trouble. Not a week passes over our editorial head, that we are not the recipient of complaints from subscribers of the non-reception of the JOURNAL. Recently, several of our patrons, in despair at the irregularity with which their papers come to hand, have discontinued their subscriptions. We suffer not a little in this way even in our own County. It is really, too provoking. Won't some genius suggest a remedy? Will not respected Brother Jonathan overhaul his postmasters, and give them a few lessons in care and attention to the duties of their office? A sufferer breathlessly awaits a response.

THE TAYLORVILLE HOUSE, kept by John A. Otto, on the old Sunbury Road, nine miles above Minersville, is located delightfully, and offers accommodations to travelers and summer visitors, which are *unsurpassed*. We commend it to the patronage of the public.

Local Affairs.

☞ To "a friend" the Junior's thanks are due for a beautiful bouquet.

☞ *After a severe illness of several months*, Mr. Hiram Millard, one of the most careful, attentive and courteous conductors of the Reading Railroad, has resumed his duties on that road. It affords us satisfaction to note the fact.

☞ *Rev. Mr. Mitchell* of the Second Presbyterian Church, preached a sermon on Sunday last, on Liberty. It was most *effective*, causing many to appreciate the fact that spiritually they are the most abject slaves.—Mr. Mitchell's efforts to reorganize the Second Presbyterian Church, are so far very successful, and we doubt not the termination of his ministry here, will exhibit a good harvest for the limited time devoted to sowing the *Divine seed*.

☞ *Robbers About.*—The store of Atkins & Brother, on Mauch Chunk street, this Borough, was broken open on Wednesday night, and robbed of goods, &c., such as silk handkerchiefs, fine boots, &c., to the amount of about $200, as far as they can learn. The back shutter was broken open; an entrance made and they left through the back door with their booty, which they left open. Our citizens ought to prepare themselves for the reception of such visitors.

☞ *The Fourth at Silver Creek.*—"C. S." writes us that the Fourth was celebrated with much spirit in Silver Creek. The Sunday School of that place celebrated the day in an agreeable manner. The Managers are entitled to credit for the able manner in which they conducted the affair, and the children to praise for the interesting manner in which they recited the pieces allotted to them. The day will long be remembered for the pleasing incidents connected with it, by the friends of the *Sunday School of Silver Creek.*

☞ *The weather* of the week has been from "fair to middling." The evenings—moonlight—were however, magnificent; in fact, difficult to improve upon. Our meteorological record for the week is as follows:—

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

Sat., July 4,	6 A. M.	—74	degrees above zero—clear.
Mon., "	6,	—64	" " —cloudy.
Tues., "	7,	—74	" " —clear.
Wed., "	8,	—75	" " —"
Thurs., "	9,	—80	" " —"
Fri., "	10,	—70	" " —cloudy.

☞ *The Fourth in Schuylkill Haven.*—Veritas writes us that the Fourth was celebrated with much spirit in our sister Borough. In the morning a National Salute was fired at Cressona. During the morning of the Fourth, a number of the fair residents of Schuylkill Haven were busily engaged in preparing wreaths, and arches of flowers to be erected across the principal streets of Schuylkill Haven. Various lodges of Odd Fellows marched in procession, preceded by the Schuylkill Haven Brass Band. They presented an imposing appearance. A fantastical company,—six strong—paraded. Five of them were arrayed in female costume; but their position on their horses, notwithstanding their garb, was too indelicate to be assumed by ladies, and the people were assured of their sex. Fantastical parades are unpopular. Their day has passed. Fireworks wound up the day. Everything passed off pleasantly and without accident.

☞ *The Fourth* passed off here in about the usual manner, somewhat duller however, we think. In the absence of any specified public celebration of the day, each individual of the community went in on "his own hook." The Washington Artillerist ushered in the day with a National salute and afterwards paraded. The Scott Hides in a new and very pretty uniform; the Washington Yeagers and the Troop also paraded. Setting "light" impromptu fights, fire crackers; arrest of the Magic Oil man, with the broad brimmed hat; throngs of visiters, lads and lasses, etc., were among the incidents of the day. In the evening, roman candles, blue lights, rockets kept the town in a blaze for a few hours. We have heard of no accidents of a serious nature. It is a *matter of regret* that no public celebration of the day was deemed advisable. The Declaration of Independence should have been read, and a patriotic address delivered by some of our public spirited citizens. Make it a custom and we doubt not that it could be easily kept up yearly. To adopt that plan would give an esprit, earnestness and importance to the anniversary, which at present it needs. The Chief Burgess and police under him are entitled to much credit for their promptness in taking care of those unable to navigate unassisted, and in checking disorder. To their vigilance is due the fact that the day pass d off peacefully, in a pugnacious point of view.

☞ *The Keepsake Scale, Stimpson's Patent.*—One of these much improved Scales is being erected for the Mt. Carbon Railroad Company in this Borough, by the tray, eling Agent, Mr. A. Blake. Length, 66 feet; capacity, 75 tons. It is made entirely of iron and steel, making it very durable. It occupies only 16 inches from the rail to the bottom, requiring no pit or cellar to contain the working parts of the Scale, by which much expense is avoided, and all difficulty arising from the impossibility of draining or from water, ice or frost, is obviated. The peculiarity of the Scales of which the one being erected here is a fine specimen, consists in their being made with four (or more) short levers attached to an extension lever which connects with the weigh-rod and beam, all resting on steel pivots or edges. The platform is supported upon these short levers by means of stirrups that hang upon double concave blocks, which rest upon steel pivots or edges and pass through the levers; so that the platform swings freely back and forth upon the pivots, while the blocks themselves remain motionless upon the pivots. This prevents all wearing of the pivots, and they retain the fineness of their edges as perfect as when first made. The Scale consequently retains its accuracy.

The platform being thus suspended, if it is forced to one side or the other by drawing on a load or by other means, the instant the draft ceases and the load becomes stationary, the platform springs back to its true position; thus rendering all the methods resorted to in other Scales, either by check-rods or other means, to keep the platform in its place, wholly unnecessary. In all cases where check-rods, or any other contrivances, are relied upon to *hold* the platform in its place, it must be apparent to all that there will be more or less strain upon them when a load is drawn on it. And if there *is* this strain, it is equally apparent that more or less of the weight is thrown upon them, and the beam will not indicate the true weight of the load on the platform.—And if the Scale does not stand perfectly level, this defect will be the more obvious. Durable accuracy is one of the principle features in this Scale. Its liability to get out of order is less than any other scale at present used. The scale of the Mount Carbon Company will be in operation next week, when all who feel an interest in the matter, will have an opportunity of inspecting it.—This scale, since its invention, has been submitted to severe ordeals, but invariably has come out triumphant.

☞ *The Tumaqua Item Works.*—The *American Mining Chronicle* in a notice of these extensive works, the property of Messrs. Carter & Allen, says that they have been in operation for the last 11 years; they employ about 150 hands, consume about 30 tons cast pig weekly, besides boiler and wrought iron. The entire building covers an area of 500x230 feet, comprising foundry, machinery, car, boiler and smith shops; in the latter are 11 forges, 1 heating furnace, one 3-4 ton steam hammer (Naysmyth's); the foundry has 2 large cupolas, 2 large dipnot capable of lifting 30 tons each, 2 10 ton cranes and 2 car wheel cranes of about 1-2 ton each.

In this department, easily of the largest kind are executed, for steam engines, hoisting machines, Corliss ball engine and pumps, and for all kinds of machinery connected with blast furnaces.

The manufacture of railroad car wheels is carried on extensively; they are now turning out about two hundred per month. The car shop is admirably fitted up with all the appliances for the building of railroad and drift cars; they have facilities for constructing four fifteen car wheels per week.

In the boiler shop are manufactured boilers for Coal mines and all other purposes—in the manufacture of which, only the best charcoal cold blast iron is used.—And we may here take occasion to remark, that if other parties would follow the example of this firm in the selection of their iron, we would not have had occasion to record, during the past year, the fearful destruction of life and property, caused, in almost every instance, by the use *of rotten English boiler iron.* The entire machinery is driven by two engines, one of forty and one of ten horse power. The works are situated on the Tamaqua and Port Clinton line, and are furnished with appliances for lifting the heaviest castings into the Railroad cars, to be transported to any part of the country. This firm is also prepared to furnish machinery for heavy inclined planes.

Several Coal mines and furnaces have been supplied with machinery from this establishment, and all speak in the highest terms of the work executed.

The subjoined letter from a gentleman of great practical experience, and the highest respectability, and whose opinion is entitled to every respect, is only one of the many evidences of the superiority of the work executed at this establishment:

LITTLE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION, RAILROAD AND COAL CO.,
GENERAL AGENT'S OFFICE.
TAMAQUA, *Nov. 7th, 1856.*

MESSRS. CARTER & ALLEN,—*Gentlemen:*

The hoisting machinery erected by you at Shaft No. 1, (Co.'s mines at this place,) I consider decidedly the best I have ever seen; whether reference is had to any, or all, of the following considerations: economy of original investment, daily cost of working, permanence of structure, durability of wire rope, or capacity for business; the latter being fully double that of any other machinery for similar purposes on the Company's works, at a diminished working expense.

Yours, truly,
J. EDWARD BARNES, General Superintendent.

☞ *Proceedings of the Borough Council.*—A stated meeting of the Borough Council was held at the Council Chamber on Tuesday evening, July 7th. Present, Messrs. Kaercher, Nice, Derr, Evans, Fellnagle, Heffner, Kinsley, Hoover, Evert, Shearer, Shertle and McBarron —Mr. Kaercher in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

Com. on Accounts on unfinished business, was continued.

Com. of Lamp and Watch on lamp at Ninth and Church Alley, reported progress and was continued.

The Committee on railway connections between the Borough of Pottsville and the Mine Hill R. R., was continued.

St. Com. on repairing Market street, Morris Addition, reported work done, and was discharged.

Com. on Lamp and Watch on procuring room for police, was continued.

Com. on Fire Apparatus on new house for Good Intent Engine, was continued.

The election of Regulator of Party Walls was postponed.

Com. on street at Jalappa was continued.

Com. on Survey and grade of Harrison street, was continued.

Com. of Lamp and Watch on lamp at Third and Schuylkill Avenue, was continued.

Com. of Fire Apparatus, on lowering fire plugs of the Borough, where it is deemed necessary, reported the matter inexpedient. The report was accepted and the Committee discharged, with instructions however, to repair the ring in front of the premises of Moses Strouse.

St. Com. on repairing streets dug up by the Pottsville Water Company, reported work done, rendered bill and was discharged. The bill, $20, was ordered to be presented to the Company.

The exoneration of Moses Perrot from taxes on property destroyed by fire, was adopted.

Com. on street from Coal to Centre street, at gas house, was continued.

St. Com. on Culvert in Seventh street, reported against its construction; but in favor of one in Sixth street.—Report accepted; Com. discharged, and matter laid over.

The Com. on constructing a culvert in Market street from Tenth to the Borough line, was continued.

In the matter of the street at Dr. Keppler's, it was resolved that the Committee be instructed to act in conjuction with the County Commissioners in building it.

Com. on crossing at Third and Norwegian streets, reported work done, and was discharged.

Com. of Fire Apparatus on Mr. Newsam's bill was continued.

The report of the Com. on exonerations of tax-list for 1856, in the hands of Jeremiah Seltzinger, tax collector, was accepted, and committee discharged. The exonerations amount to $780.

Petition for culvert in Courtland street, was referred to Street Committee.

The following resolutions presented by Mr. Nice, were adopted:—

Resolved, That orders be drawn in favor of the Miners' Bank, on the first day of September, October, November, December, January and February, for Five Hundred Dollars each, for the payment of a Bond held by the Miners' Bank against the corporation of the Borough of Pottsville.

Resolved, That the clerk be directed to furnish the Bank with a copy of the above resolution.

The Council adopted a resolution after several propositions for building the culvert in Market street from Eleventh to the Borough line; had been read, that the work be given to the lowest bidder under the terms of the contract. $1 40 per foot was the lowest bid among the proposals read.

The following bills were read and ordered to be paid:—

F. Pott,	$40 63
W. A. Buck,	1 40
4 watchmen of the Borough,—$20 each,	150 00
C. Wormer,	191 68
Bright & Larch,	7 96
S. & J. Derr,	225 00
B. Marks,	30 00
	$627 59

Council then adjourned.

☞ *Celebration of the Fourth by the 1st Troop Schuylkill County Cavalry.*—Pursuant to order the 1st Troop Schuylkill county Cavalry met for their usual parade, on the 4th of July, 1857.

That being the Twenty-Fifth anniversary of the day on which this Company was formed, as well as the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, the Troop paraded with more than their usual numbers.

After marching through several streets of this borough, they proceeded to Schuylkill Haven, when, after being drilled by their gentlemanly and accomplished Captain, George C. Wynkoop, they marched to the Swan Hotel of Cornet Israel Seltzinger, and sat down to a repast served in excellent style.

After the cloth had been removed, on motion, the Captain took the chair, and announced to the company in a happy address, the objects for which the meeting had assembled.

The Declaration of Independence was read by Lieut. Wetherill, and received at its conclusion, hearty cheers from the members and guests present—after which the regular toasts were read, and met with the same response from all.

They are as follows:

1st. *The President of the United States*—As Pennsylvanians, we are proud of the election of one of the citizens of our own commonwealth.

Air—"See the Conquering Hero comes."

2d. *The Governor of Pennsylvania, our Commander in Chief*—Such a citizen, we hope ever to live under the same mild government; as soldiers, we are ready and happy to obey his commands whenever given.

Air—"Hail to the Chief."

3d. *The Army of the United States*—Though small, a model; a nucleus, about which patriots may rally in time of war; the citizen must be the soldier, and the only safe and effective guard on which the country can depend.

Air—"Yankee Doodle."

4th. *The Navy*—Bearing our Flag on every sea, it perpetuates, in all minds, the recollection of our former triumphs, and will exhibits to the world a specimen of ingenuity and skill unsurpassed by any nation; while the gallantry of our seamen oversees the rising of oppression, and rescues desponding patriotism from the grasp of tyranny.

Air—"Star Spangled Banner."

5th. *Our Country*—Mighty—not by its extent of territory, its richness of soil, its facilities of transportation, its mineral wealth, nor even by the enterprise and energy of its inhabitants; but by that deep and abiding patriotism, that love of liberty which pervades the breasts of a majority of her citizens, while these remain, her power must be perpetual; when they fail, nothing is worth preserving.

Air—"Hail Columbia."

6th. *Pennsylvania*—"Founded by deeds of Peace" may she still so continue. Should an enemy assail her borders, it may still be realized, that though founded on peace, she can be preserved by

Air—"Dear are the hills of *my* Fatherland."

7th. *Schuylkill county*—Though no remnants of ancient heroic deeds may be found within her territory, the past has shown that she is not regardless of the calls of patriotism, and the future will prove that her service is ready whenever it may be demanded.

Air—"My Native Home."

8th. *George Washington*—A name too exalted for praise —he stands alone of the heroes of Ancient and Modern times worthy of the encomium "First in War, First in Peace, and First in the hearts of his Countrymen.

Air—"Tis sweet to think."

9th. *The Declaration of Independence*—An instrument more potent for good than all the arms and armaments of kings and kingdoms from the beginning of the world, the effect of which, seen from afar, alone has nerved the energies of oppressed peoples, and made tyranny treamble.

Air—"Behold how brightly breaks the morning."

10th. *The Memory of the Signers of the Declaration*—Dear to every patriot—when it ceases to be revered, liberty will have commenced its decline.

Air—"It is not the bier, but this moment shed."

11th. *The Union of the States*—Ever dear to every true American heart—their dis-union must involve the country in anarchy, and render necessary the services which the true citizen soldier would most desire to avoid, but is ever prepared to sustain when called by duty—the sanguinary contest with men of the same race and nation.

Air—"Yes, let thy bone be mine."

12th. *The day we celebrate*—Time cannot weaken the feeling of reverence with which this day shall be regarded, and patriotism demands the observance of it by all—for the richest blessings which it has showered upon this more favored than any land beside—for the freedom of our government, as shown in the elective institutions of the nation and state—for the glory which through it has accrued to our army, our navy and militia—for the happiness which has been spread over this whole country—for the development of industry in agriculture, mining, manufactures and commerce—and for that Union, its finest result, which, combining all, has made the nation as well the envy as the wonder of both the civilized and savage world.

Air—"Ah! the sight entrancing."

13th. *The Ladies*—Without them, vain would be the blessings of freedom, of prosperity, of enterprise and energy—the warrior's sword would rust, and his laurels fade—for these all is to be endured, all wished, all struggled for—their approbation of worthy deeds will compensate for the worst ills we may be compelled to endure, and should we be called upon to render them reward us for any labors, dangers and sufferings in the cause of our country, and their smiles cheer us on in the preservation and enhancement of our nation's liberty and glory.

Air—"Thee, thee, only thee."

After the regular toasts had been read, several others were proposed by different members of the company present and guests—among which we remember "The health of Col. F. M. Wynkoop, a former member of the Troop," and by a guest, "The Schuylkill county Cavalry"—both of which were responded to—the former by Maj. Gen. George C. Wynkoop, while the toast to the non-commissioned officers was pleasingly acknowledged by Sergeant Wolf.

The dinner was prolonged to a late hour, and mirth and hilarity pervaded on all sides—occasionally some old member would relate amusing feeds in arms of former companions, or the enlivening airs of jovial songs would strike the ear—till the bugle called the Troop together, and, pleased with their day's proceedings, they gaily journeyed back to quarters and dismissed. Altogether it was a happy re-union of the young and old in military pursuits, and will long be remember by the participants as one of the happiest birth days that the old Troop has experienced since its arrival at maturity.

THE FOURTH AT ASHLAND.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The sun arose brilliantly on the morning of the Fourth, shooting his dazzling rays over the mountain heights, on the environs and village of Ashland, animating all living nature with joy at his welcome presence. The sober Mahanoy quietly reflected his form from her polished surface, while one of her tributaries, the boisterous Big Mine Run Creek, seemed to dance his image in its stream as it wildly followed its rugged course down the steep side of the Locust mountain, bounding over the huge rocks which intercept its passage, or dividing and reflecting past them to find a more ready descent, at the same time adding Nature's wild yet harmonious music, by its continuous crashing over the numerous cascades which it encounters. The feathered tribe greeted us with their joyous salutations. On the whole the morning was delightfully adapted for the celebration. Such a morning at any time may be counted as one of the most beautiful things in God's creation. We cannot contemplate without feeling the full force of this everlasting blessing, and I should think the most hardened could not be otherwise than grateful under such a proof of God's goodness.

The weather continued mild during the day, and the few clouds which floated in the atmosphere were not lowering, but rather smiling, seeming to sanction the proceedings of the day.

The proceedings of the day passed off passably. It is my duty to give the proceedings of the Big Mine Run M. E. Sunday School.

The Scholars and Teachers of this School met early on the morning in the M. E. Chapel, of the same place, from whence they walked into the woods where a convenient spot had been prepared and appointed for their enjoyment as a "pic-nic" party.

After the celebration hymn had been sung, etc., the officers elected to preside over the meeting were as follows:

President—Henry Wigilius.
Vice President—Geo. Lord.
Secretary—T. H. Walton.

Next followed the dialogues and recitations of the scholars which were most judiciously selected, and exactly adapted to the occasion. Many were admirably performed. We do not intend to particularize here, but we feel compelled to give the credit due to Mr. Oliver's young son for the very able manner in which he acquitted himself.

The ladies who attended the party deserve the sincere thanks of the school for the good things they provided for the occasion, and we take this opportunity of most gratefully tendering them. We also thank the Messrs. James, Oliver, Shellow, and other gentlemen, for the pains they took for our immediate comfort.

There were several Sunday School "pic-nic" parties in the woods around Ashland, the proceedings of which were, I fancy, similar to our own. With a view to draw the attention of the reader and Sunday School Teacher to the great importance of Sunday Schools, we will close by quoting, "the boys of to day are the men of to morrow."

Yours, very humbly,
T. H. W.

PEN, PASTE AND SCISSORS.

☞ Engineers are wanted in the Navy.

☞ The affairs of Liberia are prospering.

☞ Deaths in Philadelphia last week, 174.

☞ At the Pole, apparent time has no existence.

☞ Gen. Cass invariably goes to bed at 10 P. M.

☞ Peaches have appeared in the New Orleans market.

☞ The number of voters in Massachusetts is 216,000.

☞ The warm weather is driving people from the cities.

☞ The New York theatres have closed for the season.

☞ Prices of cattle are tending downward.—A blessing!

☞ Value of personal property in Cincinnati, $20,000,000.

☞ 30,545 children attend the public schools of Connecticut.

☞ Deaths in New York last week, three hundred and eleven.

☞ There are seventy-four insurance companies in Great Britain.

☞ The Pacific Wagon Roads will be completed at a cost of $1 per day.

☞ During the months of April, May, and June, rain had fallen on 43 days.

☞ In the New York riots on the 4th, eight persons are known to have been killed.

☞ James Hall committed suicide in Philadelphia last week. Cause, spiritualism.

☞ The North Central Railroad is open for travel from Harrisburg to Port Trevorton.

☞ A female preacher, in Ireland, is drawing crowds of all sects to listen to her eloquence.

☞ A cane and spy glass, which once belonged to Washington, are for sale at Baltimore.

☞ The nuptials of the Grand Duke Michael with the Princess of Baden took place in June.

☞ Wheat has been bought in Chicago at $1 40 per bushel, the lowest bidder under the terms of the contract. $1 40 per foot was the lowest bid among the proposals read.

☞ Three of the Republican candidates in Paris have been elected to the Legislative Assembly.

☞ Gen. Suter, who first discovered the gold in California, has become a poor man and homeless.

☞ The farmers in Washington county, Maryland are suffering from the depredations of foxes.

☞ Brazil furnishes Great Britain with about 20,000,000 pounds of cotton annually, out of 30,000,000 raised.

☞ The emigration from Europe to the United States this year, seems likely to be as large as in any former year.

☞ The Temperance movement is gaining ground in the vicinity of Boston. Thousands are signing the pledge.

☞ The Tricolored standard floats no longer over the dome Tulleries, the Court having removed to Fontainebleau.

☞ It is estimated that 150,000 pounds of sponges, valued at $300,000, will be exported from Key West, Fla., this year.

☞ Two Baltimore schooners loaded with Coal for the East, were wrecked last week, their cargoes proving a total loss.

☞ "Frank where have you been?" In a perfect glow. "I've been playing at an old game—chasing a hoop in Chestnut street."

☞ Miss Ellis of the United States, is engaged in the Philadelphia Mint in manufacturing the condition of the insane of Scotland.

☞ The Louisiana sugar crop is expected to yield from 250,000 to 300,000 hogsheads this year. Last year only 78,000 were produced.

☞ Near 100,000 pounds of wool were purchased in Cadiz, O., during the past week, at prices ranging from 45 to 55 cents per pound.

☞ Twenty-seven cases of mosaics and other interesting relics of antiquity, discovered at Carthage, have just been forwarded to England.

☞ Seven millions of straw bonnets were manufactured in Franklin, Mass., last year, and as many more in Boston and adjoining town.

☞ The family of Mr. A. Barnum sailed recently for Europe, there to join Mr. Barnum, who intends to reside permanently in England.

☞ The crop of sugar of Port Rico, is a million more this year than it was in 1855, makeing 220,000 gallons more, coffee 300,000 pounds more.

☞ Mr. Clark, for several years baggage master on the Reading Railroad, has been appointed to a conductorship on the Lebanon Valley Road.

☞ By the bursting of a shell mortar rocket in Boston on the 4th, George P. Lewsbery, Asa L. Libby, Patrick Cook and John McMahon were killed.

☞ The Boston *Courier* proves by actual test that "Spiritualists" are arrant imposters. Of course they are. What sane or intelligent person ever doubted it?

☞ "Doesticks" and Mr. Wilbur, both reporters of the New York *Tribune*, have purchased the New York *Picayune*, and that paper is now carried on by them.

☞ The United States *Mining Journal* says:—We have inspected the model of W. W. Jackson's self-acting brake and coupling, and emphatically pronounce it to be the best Brake we have yet seen.

☞ The steamship Great Eastern will be able to stow 10,000 tons of coal and 5000 tons of freight, and will at the same time accommodate 20,000 persons, including 4000 first-class passengers.

☞ The Coal fields of Pennsylvania are very extensive, the Appalachian seam being the largest. According to Prof. Rodgers, its extent is 720 miles in length. While its greatest width is 180 miles.

☞ The best brands of champagne used in this country, are made in New York! The quantity of *spurious* and *adulterated* stuff, in the shape of liquor, poured down the throats of topers annually, is frightful.

☞ Wisconsin, scarcely yet twenty years old, contains a population of 800,000. She has already several flourishing Colleges, and a State University at the capitol, with a fund which yields an annual income of $25,000.

☞ The first annual exhibition of the Young Men's National Agricultural and Mechanical Society, will be held in Elmira, commencing on Monday, August 31st, and continuing during the week until September 5th, 1857.

☞ The old school Presbyterian journals gives but little encouragement to Southern churches seek to engage in Washington, that they will in any way, set in sympathy with them, in forming an exclusive pro-slavery Assembly.

☞ The morality of the citizens of Indianola, Iowa, passeth understanding. They have held a meeting and passed resolutions against the exhibition of the elephant as that place, as a circus, on account of the immoral tendency.

☞ Parties in Paris appear to be pretty nearly balanced. The total vote for the Government at the recent election, was 110,000, and for the Opposition 95,000. The former succeeded in electing seven members, and the latter three.

☞ *A Cure for Dyspepsia.*—The Oxygenated Bitters have been fairly tried in some of the worst cases of Dyspepsia among our own citizens, and proved to be the best remedy ever discovered for the cure of this troublesome disease.

☞ Gas-light is about being introduced in the cars of the Great Northern Railway Co., England. The meters will be placed in the bottom of the cars, and filled by a flexible tube connecting with main pipes at every station.

☞ The Boston *Transcript* says that the graves of Samuel Adams and John Hancock, two of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, from Massachusetts, are in the Granary Burial Ground in Boston, without monuments to mark them.

☞ The horse ridden by Capt. Nolan, when he was killed at Balaklava in the disastrous charge, arrived in Cincinnati last week—having been purchased by a gentleman of that city. He is described as a gray Arab stallion, 6 years old, and 14 hands high.

☞ In New York on the Fourth, the railroad cars in the First avenue, between Fourteenth and Twenty-sixth streets, were stopped by an armed band of rowdies, who levied an assessment upon the conductors before they would permit the horses to proceed! Beautiful!

☞ The indications in relation to the crops continue to be of the most favorable character. From nearly every section of the country, we have similar accounts. The harvest is likely to be most abundant, and thus the granaries of the farmers will be filled to overflowing.

☞ The carrying trade continues excessively dull. Shipping is literally worth nothing to its owners at the present time. Several large ship owning firms have succumbed to the pressure of the times, while others have escaped from the business just in time to save themselves from insolvency.

☞ The inhabitants of Utah do not exceed 80,000, two-thirds of whom are women. They are principally English foreigners, and unaccustomed to the use of arms. The Government anticipates no open conflict with the United States forces. The weekly train from California to Utah would afford reinforcements if necessary.

☞ From March 4th, 1853, to July 1st, 1857, there have been 7,892 post-offices discontinued; 15,837 postmasters resigned; 1,096 postmasters died; 7,086 postmasters removed. The whole number of post-offices in the United States on the 30th of June, 1857, 26,197. The oldest postmaster in the United States is John Billings who has held the office at Trenton since the year 1805.

☞ The largest chain in the world is that about to be used in the operation of raising the ships sunk at Sebastopol. It is two hundred yards long, and each link weighs three hundred pounds. It was manufactured at the Reading Forge, Reading, Pa. The value of the material to be furnished by the Russian government to be used in raising the fleet, will be about a million and a half of dollars.

☞ On a recent occasion, a Mormon preacher, while delivering a discourse at Southampton, England, made this silly remark:—

Shall I tell you, my brethren, when the comet shall come and strike this earth? When Brigham Young chooses to say the word, then will the comet come and strike the earth.

How are we to consider such a fanatic—as a knave or a fool?

POLITICAL.

KANSAS.—The Democratic Convention, to nominate a candidate for Congress, met at Lecompton on the 22d inst. Reuben Rasmus, of Michigan, was chosen President. A resolution endorsing the policy of Governor Walker and expressing a determination to support him, was adopted. A resolution to adopt the Constitution to be framed by the Constitutional Convention, when it shall be submitted to the people or not, was lost by a vote of 40 yeas to 41 nays.

AN UNRELIABLE CANDIDATE.—John F. Linderman of Berks county, the "straight-out" candidate for Canal Commissioner, intimates that he would not have accepted the nomination at all, had he consulted his private feelings alone. The ticket will run miserably in the State. The indications are that it will not, at the most, poll over four or five thousand votes, a force which will be drawn principally from the opponents of Liquor prohibition in the Locofoco ranks.

HARD TO PLEASE!—THE MAIN LINE.—The friends of General Packer, who, with singular pertinacity, cling to the corruptive influence of the public monies of the canals and railroads, are certainly hard to please. With the Law for the Sale of the Main Line they made a bitter war, principally because it exempted the *Line* from taxation, for the consideration of one million and a half of dollars. But the Supreme Court knocked that plank out of their platform: and, gentle reader, what think you now is the cause of their complaint? Hear it from the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, the home organ of President Buchanan, which thus speaks of the sale:

"We do not wonder that 'cheers' were given with a hearty good will by those interested in the Pennsylvania Railroad. They have made a capital speculation on the State—better, indeed, than if they had bought under the bill before the action of the Supreme Court was had upon it. They now get it for seven and a half