Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1857.

THE KANSAS ISSUE.

It has been a favorite position of the Pro-Slavery press of this country, allied to the Democracy, to "pooh! pooh!" at intelligences from Kansas, as bugbears conjured up for "Free State capital." Many who would grieve to see Kansas admitted as a Slave State, have fallen into the snare, really imagining that there was no danger of such a result. But what is the issue to be presented in regard to Kansas, at the approaching session of Congress? What new act is it, that has elicited from the Northern organs of the Democratic party, denunciations of the course of the Pro-Slavery Constitutional Convention, and brought upon his foot, that fire-eater, Gov. Wise? Let us see. The October election in Kansas, decided several important points, and went far towards maturing the conditions of a final settlement. According to the professed doctrines of the organic act, creating a territorial government and preparing for a more independent political condition, that election determined the destiny of Kansas a Free State. There is an immense majority in Kansas in favor of excluding Slavery *from* it by State constitution.—Notwithstanding this however, there is yet danger that the Territory will be admitted into the Union as a Slave State. Will the mass of the Democratic party North, acquiesce in the attempt? The present position of Kansas affairs may be set forth in a few words. Since the October election, attention has been turned toward the Constitutional Convention, which had adjourned to await the result of that event. All the various and conflicting speculations as to the course to be pursued by that body, now give place to certainty. The delegates have done their work and gone home. They have correctly represented the power to which they owed their origin. They have utterly disregarded the voice of the people, whose instructions were heard in the late election in that territory. They have consummated the villainy designed from the beginning. They have prepared a pro-slavery constitution, which is to be forwarded to Washington at the opening of the session of Congress, and to be urged through both Houses, if possible, despite the emphatic protest presented in the person of the Free State Delegate, Mr. Parrott. The issue is direct and plain. The Democratic party, being in the ascendant in each branch of the federal government, will have the question to decide. They will be compelled to show openly, before all the people, whether, in this matter, they have been playing true or false. They can no longer wear a two-fold mask, for the North and the South. Their true face will be seen.

Let no one be deceived by any false pretence that the question of slavery is to be submitted to the people of Kansas for their decision. By such a pretext the Convention only add wanton insult to their infamous outrage on popular rights. No sensible man will pronounce the trick thus attempted even ingenious. Aside from the clause permanently establishing slavery, the Constitution embraces features known to be odious to the Free State men, and expressly intended to repel their votes. But they are required to vote for every other feature of the Constitution in order to vote against slavery. And mark, also, that when they shall have thus voted down slavery—as of course, they are not expected to do, and as the Convention deliberately intended to give them no chance of doing—the Constitution then will be simply silent in regard to slavery, in which case, under the recent announcements from the high official oracles, slavery will exist in Kansas, and no more legislation can drive it out. It will be considered a slave State, even with the proslavery clause erased. But the Convention have taken care to prevent even this practically unimportant modification.

This is the new despotic act to which the attention of the free people of this Republic is now called. Shall it be ultimately successful? What the course of the entire Democracy of the South will be, is plain. Will the Democracy of the North be tamely driven into the measure? We hope not, and believe not, for the tone of the most prominent Northern Democratic organs indicate that a storm is brewing, which is likely to exceed in violence any that have preceded it, on this troublesome subject.

The deep feeling on this question is manifested by a series of editorials in the Philadelphia *Press*, Forney's paper. In an article in the issue of November 20th, headed, "Let the Majority Rule," it says:

"The public opinion manifested against the attempt of a few men in Kansas, calling themselves the Constitutional Convention of the Territory, (less than sixty in all!) to make their work binding upon thousands of the people of the embryo State, without permitting the people to vote upon their work, has once more presented a striking evidence of the tenacity with which the people adhere to a great principle, no matter who opposes it.—A miserable minority Convention, as this was, in authority would not have been resisted, *but it did fearful the ballot box.* But this fear has startled alike its own guilt, and awakened the public apprehension in regard to it. This fear will annihilate its designs."

Leading Democratic journals of New York, Rhode Island, Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio and Indiana, hold language to the same effect, while the Harrisburg *Union* says:

"We find the Constitutional Convention of Kansas resorting to petty tricks and devices to defy and cheat the will of the majority."

Lately appeared a letter of Gov. Wise, of Virginia, devoted to the Kansas question, in which the Governor says:

"If a majority of the legal voters are opposed to the plan of Government proposed for the Convention, their votes ought to prevail: *a constitutional form ought not to be imposed upon them, and cannot be built in a day, and their sovereign power ought not to be cheated away from them even for a moment.* If Congress should aid and abet a Convention in doing so, *would but Congress be interfering against non-intervention?* If a majority is in favor of the form proposed, they will prevail, and the controversy will end. If strict impartiality, justice, and fairness are observed, the people will not be incensed! *but if a majority shall abuse its conventions advantage of an organized Convention to send their Constitution to Congress, without first submitting it to the people, they will be guilty of conduct bordering on treason; they will tear the Constitution into tatters and trample it into the dust, and uproot the pro slavery party with a willingness and an attempt to rule per fas aut nefas, and they will organize more ultra-anything, doubtless, against slavery, then they would ever have dared to do!* Again, if the Constitution be submitted to them first, it must be submitted to Congress afterward, to see that its provisions are republican; and it must pass in review of the representatives in Congress as well as in the Territory. But, if not submitted to the people in the first instance, and Congress accepts it, and then the people of Kansas change and adopt another, and it may be a worse Constitution, this latter will not have to be, and will not be, submitted to Congress at all."

On the argument of Gov. Wise, in favor of committing the lately made Constitution of Kansas to the popular vote of Kansas, the *Press* remarks:

"In all that Governor Wise says of the inference of the Kansas Constitution to the people we agree, with one *exception.* We agree that the people of Kansas should do what those of Virginia have done—*vote upon their own Constitution entire.* We agree that this would be better for the real interests of the South, to which interests, so far as the Constitution of the United States protects, we stand irrevocably pledged. We agree with Governor Wise, that no authority was given by the people of Kansas to the Convention of Kansas to adopt a Constitution for them, *outside of the people's vote. We agree with him, that if this plain right is not given to the people of Kansas, as it was given to those of Virginia, a new Missouri Compromise against the South will arise, more bitter and unconquerable than any we have ever known in our political experience.* But we do not agree with Governor Wise, that if the present Constitution is not submitted to the people of Kansas, they may, the moment after they come into the Union as a State, make a new *Constitution;* BECAUSE THE CONSTITUTION OF KANSAS, AS JUST FRAMED, IS IRREVERSABLE FOR SEVEN YEARS, BY ITS EXPRESS TERMS.

"In other respects, the positions of Governor Wise, as contained in the above extracts, meet our approval; BUT THE EXCEPTION WE MAKE IS OF OVERWHELMING FORCE."

In an article on precedents and technicalities, the *Press* says:—

"In the matter of *confessed frauds* like those in Kansas, we conceive that it is monstrous to attempt to legalize those frauds. In this view, we are happy to find ourselves sustained, alike by public opinion and the intelligent press in all quarters of the Union. Gov. WALKER has, however, overslepped none of the legal technicalities in the cases which have come under his purview; but is as deeply entrenched behind the law as he is behind the facts. It will be remembered that when he made his decision against these frauds, the clamor falsely raised against him was that he had disregarded the "technicalities" of the law.

"In that case these technicalities to WALKER's opponents were everything, and justice nothing. A very few days, however, produced a sudden change in these very men. A Convention assembles in Kansas, elected by some 2,000 out of the 15,000 people of that Territory, and proceeds to erect what it calls "a constitution," which it refuses to present to the people. It refuses to do so in the teeth of the 'technicalities' of the organic Kansas and Nebraska act, which act expressly declares 'that the people of Kansas shall be perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way.' It refuses to present it to the people in the teeth of the 'technicalities' of the platform adopted at the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati, in June, 1856, which expressly declares that we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States"—in the teeth of the pledge of Mr. BUCHANAN's Inaugural, which distinctly asserts that 'every resident inhabitant of Kansas should be secured the free and independent exercise of his opinion by his vote!' * * * * and that 'nothing can be fairer than to leave a people of a Territory free from all foreign interference, to decide their own destiny for themselves, subject only to the Constitution of the United States!' * * * * and also that 'the will of the majority shall govern in the settlement of the question of domestic slavery in the Territories'—and finally, in the teeth of the 'technicalities' furnished by the precedents of the States of this Union, which, after forming their Constitutions have—Virginia and Pennsylvania included—with rare exceptions, referred those Constitutions afterwards to the people.

"We might multiply extracts from the *Press* and other leading Democratic journals to prove the infamy of the acts of the bogus Convention of Kansas, but the above will suffice in connection with a brief review of Kansas affairs published on our First Page, to inform our readers of the condition of the Territory, and give them an adequate idea of the abhorrence entertained at the despotic conduct of the Pro-Slavery oligarchy of Kansas.

It behooves every American citizen who cherishes the liberty bequeathed to him through the blood shed in the Revolution, to ponder and weigh well the consequences likely to result, if he assists in extending the Slave Power on the soil of our free territories. An inch gained this year, will in the next, be extended a foot, until the vast territory spreading from the Mississippi to the Pacific shall be the home of slaves and drivers. Have we, have our children no interest in reserving to Freedom that vast domain? Remember the fact, that when we penetrate some hundreds of miles into the interior of Kansas, only then, we reach the geographical centre of this continent—that the fertile plains of the West trod only by the roving Indian and the buffalo, in extent equal the confederated States, and have yet to be reclaimed and subjected to civilized man. Shall they be blighted by Slavery, or be reserved for the free, happy homes of yet unborn millions? The efforts of the Pro-Slavery party in Kansas, prove that with its acquisition, they would not be satisfied, but still would reach forward and grasp every inch of territory beyond. No man who views this matter calmly, in a thoughtful, manly, independent manner, can fail to be convinced that the Slave Oligarchy is despotic, vindictive and unprincipled, and too often, finds in a Democratic Administration, a pliant tool to serve its purpose.—The progress however, of Slavery on this continent, must be checked, and we much mistake the spirit of the North, if it will tamely submit to the new outrage in Kansas. Should Congress which will assemble next Monday week, not refuse to admit the bogus State, a tempest will arise unparalleled in the history of the United States, for it will be discovered that we have too long been submissive to the demands of an arrogant Slave power, and too meekly borne every outrage it has imposed.

SEVERAL communications have appeared in the Philadelphia *Ledger* this week, in regard to the lowest amount a family can be supported upon. One says, $6 50; another denies that it can be done comfortably at twice that amount, while another communicant will support a family of five, all "hearty eaters," upon $2 31 per week. The programme is as follows:—Buckwheat cakes and molasses for breakfast, 7½ cents; same for supper, 7½. For dinner, soup, containing beef, potatoes, turnips and rice, 18 cents. Total, 33 cents. For the week, $2 31. There are families in Philadelphia, that live undoubtedly, on that amount, although the assertion may elicit a smile.

Local Affairs.

☞ *Poultry* is abundant in this market, at fair prices.

☞ *Deer* are numerous in this county this Fall, especially in the vicinity of Ashland.

☞ *Ice* has been formed freely during the week, and boys have been skating on the ponds in this vicinity.

☞ *Court*, for the trial of criminal cases, will convene in this borough, on the first Monday of the coming month.

☞ *Jacob S. Lawrence*, of Minersville, accompanied by two other gentlemen, killed four *grey fine deer*, recently, near Trout Run, Lycoming county.

☞ *Samuel Heilner* of Minersville, under arrest on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Adaline Bavor, has been discharged, there being no evidence against him.

☞ *The "Magnetic Lady,"* we perceive, is still giving entertainments at the Town Hall. She performs this evening. During the week her audiences have been good. She succeeds in keeping her auditory in a roar.

☞ *The next term* of P. D. Barnett's Institute in Palo Alto, will commence on the 1st proximo. The various branches of English, Mercantile and Mathematical education are taught. Mr. Barnett is an excellent teacher, fully competent to impart instruction to the pupils that may be placed in his charge.

☞ *The Anthracite Bank of Tamaqua.*—The following named gentlemen were elected Directors, on the 16th inst:—Wm. Donaldson, John Carter, R. A. Heaton, Jas. W. Abbott, Jacob Geiger, David Hunter, M. D., Jacob L. Hill, Jacob Schuck, H. L. Cake, John Zehner, Senr., John N. Speece, Benj. T. Hughes and Nathan Patterson.

☞ *The Dallas Clarendon Waltz* is the title of a new composition for the piano forte, by L. Chapman Haughawout, and dedicated to Mrs. Thomas S. Davis. It has just been published, and the only copies offered for sale at the present time, can be had at Garrigues's store.—Coming as it does from a Schuylkill county composer, in addition to its real merit as a composition, should place it in the hands of every amateur in the Region.

☞ *Thanksgiving* was appropriately observed here.—Churches were attended in the morning by the citizens and soldiery—turkey dinners followed, and the day wound up with parties, *etc.* We were pained to observe intoxication among some of the youth of the borough. It is a sad comment upon the morality of a place—the reeling and insensibility of mere boys from the effects of liquor. The Scott Rifle Company paraded in the afternoon for target practice.

☞ *R. D. Schoener* is selling Soap and Candles at wholesale prices, by the single pound, at his new Grocery Store, in Norwegian street, above Railroad. The candles that Mr. Schoener sells are pure tallow, not adulterated as much is by some manufacturers, and in the purchase of which the public suffers impositions. The Indiana Flour, Rye Flour, &c., sold by Mr. Schoener, are of superior quality, and sell rapidly. Mr. Schoener's New Store is a decided success.

☞ *Winter* has commenced his rigorous rule. The Schuylkill river here is frozen over, and boys are gliding upon its glassy surface on skates. To keep the Canal open, cutting the ice has been resorted to. Our meteorological record for the week is as follows:

	P., R. & P. Telegraph Office, Pottsville.		
	Pennsylvania Hall, Pottsville.		
	8 A.M.	2 P.M.	7 P.M.
Sat., Nov. 21,	22°	36°	30°, cloudy.
Mon., " 23,	41	50	39 "
Tues., " 24,	29	28	29, clear.
Wed., " 25,	16	22	26 "
Thurs., " 26,	10	20	16 "
Fri., " 27,	14		"

☞ *An Improved Bake Oven.*—We examined yesterday at the Hardware Store of Bright & Lerch, in this Borough, a portable bake oven, which is said by those who have used owing of the same, to be at once the most economical and efficient of any at present in use. The composition of the oven is galvanized iron.—The fire which radiates heat through it is of wood. It requires but a small quantity of wood, and to bake five minutes are sufficient to heat the oven thoroughly. It bakes bread and pies, and roasts meats and poultry.—Mr. Hill, of Tamaqua, does all the cooking for his public house, with one, and says that he would rather sacrifice five hundred dollars if it were necessary, than to be without it. The cost of the size Messrs. Bright & Lerch have on hand, is $20. Housekeepers should step in and examine the decided improvement, as they are interested in everything that facilitates the economy of the household.

☞ *Flowers in Winter.*—Who does not like to see flowers in Winter? To enjoy them it is not necessary to cultivate some tender exotic, which is withered by the keen frost, but with little trouble we may have at any period our early spring flowers, whose first appearance we hail with so much delight. At this season, just at the setting in of winter, dig roots of the blood root, wild violet, liverleaf, or any other of the flowers of spring, and put them in boxes or pots. If they are to be frozen, boxes are the best, as the latter may break—At any time during the Winter bring them into the warm parlor or kitchen, and they will speedily shoot up and blossom. Those which have a large fleshy root, in which the material of their growth is stored, surprise us by the rapidity of their development. Those who possess the means may prefer the hyacinth, and other bulbs, but no less gratification may be derived from these children of our native woods and glades.

☞ *The Literary Society.*—The regular exercises on Tuesday evening last, were witnessed by a large and appreciative audience. The attendance in point of numbers, has been excellent during the season, and will undoubtedly so continue until the close. The lecture on Tuesday evening was delivered by F. P. Dewees, Esq. The subject, "Feudal Times," was treated in an interesting and able manner by the lecturer. A reading by Mr. Poole was humorous, just the style which should be selected at the evening exercises of the Society. The debate, on the question, "Is it the duty of a government in time of want to provide necessaries for the poor? was argued by Messrs. Dallas and Green in the affirmative, and Messrs. Brook and Bartholomew in the negative. The question was decided in the negative.

The exercises for Tuesday evening next are as follows:—Lecture, by C. M. Graham; Reading, by M. D. L. Dodson; Debate, "Should the office of Judge be elective by the people?" *Affirmative*—John Y. Wren, J. M. Weiskrill. *Negative*—Wm. B. Wells, Eli Bowen. A business meeting for the election of officers of the Society will be held after adjournment.

☞ *Halos.*—Luminous circles called "halos" are often observed surrounding the sun and moon in certain conditions of the atmosphere, usually more or less colored. They are of two kinds, one kind of small dimensions, which are generally composed of two or three rings; they appear when a small quantity of aqueous vapor is diffused through the atmosphere, or when light fleecy clouds pass over the sun or moon. These are usually called coronæ. The second kind are much larger, some measuring from 41° to 46° in diameter. The lunar halo is a simple white luminous circle, without color, excepting a pale red, which sometimes fringes the inner edge. The solar halo is a beautiful play of colors; although not so bright as those of the rainbow, they are marked with sufficient distinctness to be seen. The red occupies the inner part of the circle, the violet and its tints the outer, and they shade away until lost in the surrounding space. Sometimes a secondary circle, full of bright spots, or parhelia is seen.

Various reasons have been assigned as the cause of these phenomena, but the most probable is that of Marotte, who supposes they are due to the reflection of light through the transparent and prismatic crystals of ice which float in the upper regions of this atmosphere.

☞ *Schuylkill County Teachers' Institute.*—We are in receipt of the proceedings of the Institute, the publication of which we commenced in our last:

PRIMARY READING SCHOOL.

The first exercise was by Mr. Moody of Ashland. He commenced by stalling that he taught an unclassified school. He wished to show how he conducted his school. He has the musical scale written out on his blackboard at which he practices his pupils at various times for recreation. He gave his method of teaching arithmetic. He writes the digits on the top of the blackboard, and when instructing a class in addition or subtraction, allows them to use them in making their calculations to prevent the old fashion way of counting the fingers. He devises various methods for interesting classes in this and other branches.

Mr. Fields proceeded with his instructions in Geography.

He thinks Fulton's Outline Maps the best. Advocates teaching this branch by lopics and map drawing—thinks the local Geography of the United States the most important. He would teach physical Geography in connection with descriptive and local.

The Principal called out his little boys again—requesting them to give him some sentences with nouns and verbs which they did very readily. He then asked them if all boys were alike in their school. They very quickly replied, "no; some are bad and some are good." He showed them that they had then found another class of words, the adjectives. He introduced the article and preposition the same way, and the blackboard was soon filled and refilled with sentences of their own, containing the five parts of speech now taught them. Their progress seemed to be very rapid. Mr. Graves had another exercise in Arithmetic—noticed Subtraction and Multiplication. He would not use the term borrowing and carrying ten—said that we do not borrow and carry but when it is necessary, we increase the minuend by ten, and the subtrahend by a unit of the next higher order, which is equal to the ten added to the minuend, hence the resulting difference is the same as if no additions had been made to either. He would teach Compound Subtraction and Multiplication in the same lessons with simple Subtraction and Multiplication, because the same principle is involved; one changing the lesser denomination to a greater by a uniform, the other by a varying scale.

Mr. Phillips passed rapidly over a review of the last lesson in Algebra. Then proceed d to notice the principles involved in the simple rules, giving very lucid explanations of them, after which he took up involution and evolution, and called upon different members of the Institute to perform examples which he had placed upon the board.

Physical Geography was taken up by Mr. Fields. He spoke particularly of the winds which bring rain to the different parts of the world—said the direction of the wind was determined by the situation of the land with respect to large bodies of water. In the Eastern and Middle States rain is brought by East and South East winds because the clouds are formed by evaporation from the Atlantic. On the West coast of America, West of the Rocky Mountains, the clouds are formed by evaporation from the Pacific, and the rain is brought by West winds. Between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi River rain falls but seldom. Clouds from the Atlantic are condensed before they reach it, and those from the Pacific are mostly condensed or congealed before they rise high enough to pass the Rocky Mountains. He extended his applications to other countries—spoke also of the courses of rivers and mountains. The next exercise was spelling—rather a new feature in an Institute—but the Principal thought it would be a profitable exercise. How to make good spellers was a question of importance. A class was formed, and one hundred words were given from Webster's Dictionary. If the class had been arranged for it there would have been no opportunity for rising to distinction, but very much to the credit of the Institute most of the words were technical and very little in use.

Mr. Sherman gave instructions again in Grammar.—He passed over a review of the previous lessons, and introduced the conjunction and adverb. It was perfectly astonishing to see how readily the boys would discern the parts of speech in the sentences written for them.—They really, seemed to have a better understanding of the parts of speech which had been given them, than many pupils who have studied Grammar a whole term.

FRIDAY EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Graves addressed the Institute upon the "Influence of Association." He says Association is the great developing agency of the individual and the nation. Whoever has watched and studied the movements of society, and sought to discover its most powerful springs of action, has not failed to notice this feature which has stood out so prominently since its first origination.—An individual action moves only in one direction and is easily turned aside or overcome by counter influences.—Association combines all the various forces of society, and thus creates a power which no single force can surmount, and which can be broken only by another association still mightier than itself. That this is a self-evident truth is clearly seen both from the history of the past, and the developments of the present. He reviewed the history of Feudalism and the Crusades, and the great influence set in motion by the Crusades, which still is felt on earth. He then turned to the Congress of nations—to the English Revolution and the alliance against Bonaparte as examples, and dwelt particularly upon the great power and influence of these associations. He then noticed the organizations of the present day, Agricultural, Mechanical and Educational, and dwelt particularly on the last. Reviewed minutely the history of these associations in Switzerland, Prussia and our own country—then concluded a lively review of the history of the Institute of our own county, and closed with some practical remarks upon the importance of Institutes, and the means to be used to make them more effective.

Dr. Wythes succeeded with a lecture on Physiology, considering "Man as an Animal."

He said motion is not necessarily conscious or dependent upon nerves. The Numosa or sensitive plant, trembles at our approach and recoils the moment we touch it. The Venus's fly-trap has a part of the extremity of its leaves constructed somewhat like a steel trap, which incloses instantly and crushes or imprisons what ever alights upon it—so the Fly, Musquitoes, constantly moving upon the surface of the water, collects food for the nourishment of the animal. He has known the heart of a child to continue beating for half an hour after death. Voluntary motion is dependent upon the nervous system. There are some exceptions in the lower order of animals which seems to be destitute of the nervous system, and yet to exercise some choice in the food they collect with their long arms, as in the case of the Hydra. Articulate have the most simple nervous system. The Vertebrata a more complicated one. He does not consider nerve force to be electricity.

Mr. Wernts read an address on the affirmative of the question, "Should Females have the same salary as Males?" He says the subject has been frequently discussed in educational assemblies by distinguished teachers, and when candidly done, has always been decided in the affirmative, but that it is often discussed with prejudice. The only reason that many are able to give why woman should receive less wages than man, is simply because she is a woman. We not unfrequently hear the positive declaration that woman cannot perform as much labor as man, but that it is an indisputable fact that many do perform an equal amount, if not more than some male teachers. Every requirement which is made of a male teacher is made of her, and if they fail to perform any of their duties, they are as liable to be discharged. It is said that female teachers enter the profession only to have something to do, and therefore should receive less. Mr. Wernts thinks this no argument, if they perform their work faithfully while in the field, they are equally entitled with males to a competent salary.—Those who defend the negative of this question say that custom has determined the female's wages. It is true that custom tolerates many things, and perhaps more wrong than right, and if it is to decide, the female may with equal propriety, say that custom has determined the salary of the male, and therefore he should receive no more. In conclusion with many eulogies upon the female character, her purity of heart, and devotion to every good work.

The next exercise was an essay by Miss Wynkoop—subject, "Education of Mind and Morals." Her subject led to the consideration, first, of the faculties of the mind and their great powers of development, and to the researches of science—secondly, to the consideration of man's moral interests, paramount importance, and the imperative demand for the cultivation of the heart.

Miss McCool followed with an essay on the "Necessity of Plan and Industry in Study. She says that there are marks of plan and order everywhere in the works of nation. That plan, order, and industry, are essential to success in practical life. Analogy shows them to be as essential in intellectual pursuits. Observation and experience also prove the truth of the subject. We

Miss Cole closed the exercise of the evening by reading an essay on the subject, "Darkness and Morn." She represented the darkness as the moral night of man in his fallen condition, unprovided with a Redeemer. The morn as the glorious spiritual morn, when the Messiah was proclaimed by the Angels, as He who had come to bring glad tidings of great joy to all people.

On motion, the thanks of the Institute were tendered to Dr. Wythes for his valuable lectures delivered before the Institute.

SATURDAY MORNING SESSION.

Mr. Moody again spent a short time in further illustrating his method of interesting small scholars.

A part of the teachers again arranged themselves in a spelling class. We are sorry we cannot say that all did, for we think the exercise would have been more entertaining. One hundred words, which are in common use, were again given out—the most of them being taken from the School Journal. A great deal of spirit was manifested. Some who had been spectators to this exercise on Friday, now joined the class. There were six words missed. We think it would be better if continuous spelling such as exercise, not for the sake of ascertaining the number of words which may be spelled or missed, but to become acquainted with the best method of *teaching* spelling.

It was decided by a vote that the next sessions of the Institute be held at Pinegrove. It was also decided that three hundred circulars should be printed at the expense of the Institute, and sent to the teachers and Boards of Directors in the county.

There was a vote taken to ascertain the number who were willing to go to Pinegrove next May, and participate in the exercises of a Normal Institute, which shall continue for one week. Thirty signified their willingness to go.

On ballot, Mr. A. J. Wernts was elected Treasurer of the Institute; Mr. Wellington Jones, Corresponding Secretary.

On motion, a vote of thanks was presented to those Boards of Directors who had closed their schools in order that the teachers might have the benefit of the Institute.

The following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That the thanks of the members of this Institute be presented to the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Port Carbon, for permitting us to hold the sessions of our Institute in their Church.

Resolved, That the members of this Institute tender their thanks to the teachers of Port Carbon, for their attention to the comfort of our stay with them pleasant, and for the ample provisions they have made for our entertainment.

Resolved, That the citizens of Port Carbon are entitled to the thanks of the members of this Institute for the kindness, generosity and hospitality they have manifested, in giving us gratuitous entertainment during the sitting of this Institute.

Resolved, That Mr. Wernts, and others who have delivered lectures before the Institute, be requested to furnish copies for publication in the Pennsylvania School Journal.

There were about one hundred teachers present during the sessions of the Institute. The entire exercises were of unusual interest, and perfect harmony of spirit and unity of effort was characteristic of the meetings.

J. GRAVES, *Secretary.*

PROCEEDINGS OF COURT.

REPORTED FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

An adjourned Court for the trial of civil cases was in session the last week. On account of the length of one or two of the ejectment cases, but few cases were tried.—The case of Laird vs. Hiester, which was tried several years ago, and went up to the Supreme Court, was set down for trial, but we learn that the case has been amicably settled by the parties. It was an ejectment suit for coal land of great value. The first case tried was—

James Gaynor and wife, Mary F., Samuel B., Washington and Frederick E. Hornung, by James Gaynor, their Guardian vs. William Johns and Thomas Johns—This was an action of ejectment to recover the one-third part of three tracts of land situated in Norwegian township and part of the lands generally known as the "Lee Lands." The plaintiff's title to the land was under three new warrants taken out in 1830, by Benjamin Becker, and surveyed the same year. The surveys were returned and accepted, and the land was patented in June, 1834, under these warrants to Benjamin Becker, Frederick Lauderbrun and Benjamin Bannan. The surveys called to adjoin the Daniel Chappell, Retlie & Wagner, Bannan & Pott, Geo. Ehert and other tracts of land. Becker, by deed, conveyed in Nov. 1832, one third of his interest in these lands to Frederick Lauderbrun, for $400, and the plaintiffs claimed that third interest as the heirs of Lauderbrun, deceased.

The defendants are tenants on the lands in dispute, under Keim, Seltzinger and Wetherill, who claim the land by virtue of several titles. First, under warrants taken out in 1784, by Henry Thiell, Susanna Sillyman and Christian Heisinger, and surveys upon them. By various conveyances the title became vested in Mordecai Lee, who in 1827, conveyed his interest to Geo. De B. Keim, who in turn, conveyed portions of the land to the other owners, Wetherill and Seltzinger.

Against this part of the titles of the defendants, the plaintiffs contended that the land in dispute was not embraced in the surveys under which the defendants claimed, but that the proper location of their surveys would not include the land at all. To which the defendants replied that their location of the land was made by Lauderburn himself, under whom plaintiffs claim, previous to having taken out his own warrants in Becker's name, and while he was acting as an agent for Geo. De B. Keim.

The defendants further claimed title to the land by virtue of several tax titles, under Treasurer's and Commissioners' sales of the Thiell, Sillyman and Heisinger tracts. The strength of these tax titles depended upon the location of the tracts sold for taxes. If they covered the land in dispute they were good, if not, they were worth nothing.

The Defendants further contended that at the time the warrants were taken out and surveys made, under which the plaintiffs claimed, the lands was seated, and that various persons were engaged in taking out coal, and therefore was not vacant land, to which the plaintiffs answered that no portion of the land within the lines of their surveys was improved, but that whatever improvements there were, were outside of their lines.

By Treasurer's sales in 1833 and 1840, Samuel P. Horning became possessed of two tax titles to a third part of the land. Horning had married a daughter of Lauderbrun, and the plaintiffs are his heirs, and also the heirs of Lauderbrun. Having shown a title in Horning, the defendants then gave in evidence a judgment obtained on the 5th of April, 1843, by a man named Keiner vs. the administrator of Horning, who was then dead, and a sale of Horning's interest in the property in dispute in June, 1844, by the Sheriff, to A. Russel, and subsequent conveyances by Russel to Keim, Seltzinger & Wetherill.

The defendants having shown apparently a good tax title in Horning, and a sale of it by the Sheriff to them, the plaintiffs gave in evidence a deed for the property in dispute from Lauderbrun to Mary Lauderbrun and Horning, dated Feb. 17, 1840, and a deed from Horning back again to Lauderbrun, dated the 10th of March, 1843, whilst Keiner's judgment was not obtained until the 6th of April following. If this conveyance of the property by Horning to Lauderbrun had been for a valuable consideration, the defendants would have obtained nothing by their purchase at the Sheriff's sale of Horning's interest, but the deed purported a consideration of one dollar only and it was shown that Horning was in pecuniary difficulties, the Court decided that the conveyance to Lauderbrun was fraudulent as to creditors, and therefore void—that therefore, the Sheriff's sale vested the title in the defendants, and accordingly directed the jury to find a verdict for the defendants.

[To be Continued.]

Letter from Iowa.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

FAIRFIELD, *Nov. 16th, 1857.*

MESSRS. EDS:—The only Eastern paper I have found here is the MINERS' JOURNAL from the great Coal field of Pennsylvania. There is a law in Iowa which I am certain will gratify you, and which I assure you, is beneficial to the people of this State. It is a law which prohibits the sale of all kinds of liquors. I have traveled through this State and have yet the first drunken man to see. One will not at any of the hotels see liquor sold in any shape. In Jefferson County the whole amount of legal license expenses is not one-half the amount of the Alms House expenses of Schuylkill County. They had a big goal, but as there was no market for it they concluded to sell it, and have not built a new one. The railroad at this point, is suspended for the present.

J. A. WAY PASSENGER.

PEN, PASTE AND SCISSORS.

☞ Deaths in Brooklyn last week, 93.

☞ Deaths in New York last week, 520.

☞ Deaths in Philadelphia last week, 188.

☞ The boys were skating at Harrisburg last Saturday.

☞ The New York horse market is extremely depressed.

☞ A petrified deer's head was found near Wilkesbarre last week.

☞ The Great Eastern steamship will be launched on the 2d proximo.

☞ The Philadelphia *Ledger* terms its telegraphic dispatches "morseotypes."

☞ The sufferers by mutiny in India have excited deep sympathy in France.

☞ William Wilcox was accidentally killed near Baltimore last week with a gunstick.

☞ James G. Heavy died on Wednesday at his residence at Englewood, Perth Amboy.

☞ A heavy snow storm took place in Northern New York last week. Railroad trains were blocked.

☞ Riots and bloodshed have occurred in Washington City. The parties were dissatisfied workmen.

☞ Why was Pharaoh's daughter like a broker? Because she got a little *prophet* from the *rushes* on the bank.

☞ Mrs. Jane Swisshelm, formery editor of the Pittsburg *Visitor*, has purchased the St. Cloud *Advertiser*, Minnesota.

☞ The Coal Breaker at Zimmerman & Pursel's mines in Shamokin, has been in operation for the last three weeks.

☞ William Ramley, an American artist of celebrity and merit, died at his residence in Hoboken, N. J., a few days ago.

☞ Col. Fremont has been invited to deliver the annual address before the Geographical and Statistical Society of New York.

☞ A young lady attempted suicide in Cincinnati last week. Cause—a bird to which she was attached, sickened and died. O, dear!

☞ David R. Porter and Richard M'Cormick of Philadelphia, have each contributed 25 tons of coal for the benefit of the poor of that place.

☞ Alderman Clancy has assumed the entire editorial management of *The New York Leader*, Judge Welsh having retired altogether.

☞ A gentleman residing in the Twenty-first Ward, Philadelphia, has given 160 tons of Coal to be distributed among the needy in Manayunk.

☞ Geo. F. Cooper, formerly of Staunton, and lately connected with the press of Virginia, died suddenly in Upshur Co., Va., on the 12th inst.

☞ Mr. Thomas Leffertz, of the New York Police Detectives, has caused to be taken the daguerreotype of every noted rogue who falls into his hands.

☞ The sum total of racing prizes for the past year, in England, has been calculated in *Bell's Life* at one million and forty seven thousand dollars.

☞ The editor of the Hanover *Gazette* has recently been presented with a beautiful and highly finished buggy by the leading coach builders of that town.

☞ Two shocks of an earthquake occurred in San Francisco on the night of the 17th of October, the first about seven o'clock, and the other about midnight.

☞ Thomas Hyer, the conqueror of Yankee Sullivan, has been appointed Superintendent of Lands and Places, by Mr. Street Commissioner Conover of New York!

☞ A Boston letter writer in speaking of the profuse gilding in the new Hall of the House of Representatives in Washington, says that it is New York Taylor's Saloon expanded.

☞ Mr. Russel, the Russian correspondent of the London *Times* during the late war, will at once go out to India to supply that paper with letters describing the course of the contest.

☞ The following is on a tombstone in Ireland:—

"Here lies the body of John Mound,
Lost at sea and never found."

☞ We hear from a country village that the times are so hard that they cannot get up a *singing school*. A wag in the place thought they would be more successful in getting up a *crying* school.

☞ Francis Byrnes, on trial at Wilkesbarre for the murder of his wife, has been convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to an imprisonment of twelve years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

☞ An Edinburgh paper says that large quantities of sprats are weekly sent to London from the east coast of Scotland, to be manufactured into sardines. Young herrings are also used for the same purpose.

☞ *As a remedy for Dyspepsia and Indigestion*, we think the Oxygenated Bitters unequalled. They are free from alcohol, and contain—judiciously combined with other hygienic substances—oxygen, the chief vital element.

☞ On Saturday morning last the steamboat Rainbow was destroyed by fire on the Mississippi river, about ten miles above Napoleon, Arkansas, causing the loss of the boat, cargo, books, papers and from fifty to seventy-five lives.

☞ Gardner Furniss, the hero of the Woodman scandal, appears in print. He publishes a card, in which he says that Mr. Woodman knew of his "intimate acquaintance" with his wife, and that he (Furniss) supposed he approved of it.

☞ A fire which destroyed about $90,000 worth of property, took place in Baltimore last Saturday. The principal sufferers are, Fisher, Boyd & Brother, L. P. D. Newnam, S. R. Horner & Brother, Steiner, Brothers & Co., and T. S. Bants.

☞ It has been officially announced that the Emperor of China indorses the acts of his High Commissioner, Yeh, and has instructed him to declare war against England and banish her subjects from Canton. The feeling of the Chinese against foreigners was very bitter.

☞ During a storm on Wednesday of last week, sixteen coal boats were sunk in the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, near Cairo, causing a loss of one hundred lives and three hundred thousand bushels of coal. Other boats were swamped and sunk on the Mississippi river as low down as New Madrid, Mo.

☞ On Monday a descent was made on the "Free Love" establishment at Berlin, Erie county, Ohio, and E. S. Tyler, A. W. Smith, Mary Dame, Mary Lewis, Sophronia Powers, Thomas Homer and Thomas Wright were brought before the mayor of Sandusky on the charge of adultery preferred against them.

☞ Zachariah Albanch, aged one hundred and nine years, died at the residence of his son, Licking county, Ohio, on the 8th inst. The deceased was born in Maryland in 1748, where he resided until the commencement of the revolutionary war, when he entered the army as a private soldier, and remained in it until its close.

☞ A report of Prince Napoleon on the great industrial exhibition at Paris in 1855 has just appeared. The total number of visitors was five million, one hundred and sixty-two thousand; the receipts were 2,875,000 francs, and the expenses were nearly three times as much. The entire loss, therefore, was over a million dollars.

☞ Such is the rapid improvement in the arts of life in California, that there are now in the State 400 saw mills, 171 of which are worked by steam; and 131 grist mills, 67 of which are worked by steam. Five hundred millions of feet of lumber are turned out in a year. The grist mills are capable of making 8,792 barrels of flour a day.

☞ Jesse Derr