Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1858.

SLAVERY, NOTHING BUT SLAVERY.

When Mr. Buchanan assumed the robes of office as President of the United States, we hoped almost prayed, that notwithstanding his Southern predilections, that he would be jealous enough of his memory when Time had laid him with his fathers, to enable him to act his public part in a spirit of justice to every section of the country. Taking Mr. Buchanan's inaugural address, we might have said, with some show of reason, "here is a Democratic President, who scorning the appeals of sectionalism, will so administer the affairs of the Republic, that the obloquy which attaches to poor Pierce, cannot soil the purity of *his* garments." Mr. Buchanan's partisans clustered around him. The Presidential bark was launched on smooth waters, and glided for a time, with favoring breezes towards as it appeared, an honorable haven. With Iago he could say,—

"My boat sails freely
Both with wind and stream."

Like Iago too, unfortunately, he nursed while seeming fair, treachery. Fair Freedom must perish, that Slavery may rise in all its hideous proportions upon the soil of Kansas, and rule where a majority of the people are utterly opposed to its presence.

True to his Pro-Slavery instincts, which the voice of the entire North, and the conservative portion of the South inveigh against, Mr. Buchanan deserts his party, his State, Freedom, and throws the weight of his influence in favor of outrage, fraud and oppression. In vain are the thunders of the Democratic press. He heeds them not. In vain the expressed wishes of the people through their representatives in Congress. They are spurned. Mr. Buchanan is pledged to force through Congress if possible, the detested Lecompton Constitution. His Message of Tuesday to both Houses, exhibits every spot on the cards he holds. He is shamefully, despicably Pro-Slavery in his policy, and shows a determination to play the tyrant, while invested with temporary power. It has been repeatedly proven by figures that the Lecompton Convention was a bastard, and that the Constitution framed by it is trampled under feet by the people of that Territory.—The Democratic press, headed by Forney's *Press*, has not hesitated so to stigmatize them, yet Mr. Buchanan, in his Message says:

"The Lecompton Convention, according to every principle of constitutional law, was legally constituted and invested with the power to frame a Constitution."

The fact is, that Mr. Buchanan, in his dotage probably, is determined that Kansas shall be admitted into the Union, with that instrument the foundation of its economy.—Pressed hotly by his slave driving allies, the poor old man, having no fear of the precipice over which the New Hampshire second-rate lawyer fell, is tottering toward it with weak and feeble steps. Whether Congress accepts or rejects the Lecompton Constitution, Mr. Buchanan's last step sealed his doom. He falls before the mental vision of every honest, right-thinking, Freedom-loving citizen of the United States.

But we have no fear of Congress. At the dictation of no autocrat, can a body of American representatives be induced to commit a great wrong. We confidently believe that they will hurl the Lecompton Constitution from their presence, and consign its authors to the oblivion, from which for a brief period they have emerged. The North has too long, feared the impotent threats of the Slave Power. Too many compromises, in which the South has been all the gainer, have been made. We want no more compromises. We of the North want justice, and we *will have it*. If Kansas, by fraud and violence, should be handed over to practical Slave rule, let every man who had a hand in the work, from Mr. Buchanan in the Presidential Chair, down to the lowest cut-throat in his Border-Ruffian bands, tremble, for a second Revolution will mark the page of American History.

In regard to the recent attempt to assassinate Louis Napoleon, there can among right-minded and right-hearted men, be but one opinion. For the crime of assassination, under any provocation, we with our intelligent cotemporary, the Boston *Courier*, can have no feeling but that of horror; and from an assassin we recoil as a murderer of the worst stamp. But apart from these moral considerations, which are moved by such attempts against the life of conspicuous men under any and all circumstances, we cannot but feel that there are elements in this case which deepen the reprobation with which the unperverted conscience must regard all such atrocious enterprises. We have no admiration for the system of government under which France is now ruled; we have no applause to bestow upon the means by which the Emperor gained the power he now wields; but we must look upon him and upon the system of which he forms part, as existing facts, to be accepted as such. Can it be denied that Louis Napoleon has shown uncommon ability, sagacity and energy in his government and administration? Do not a large majority of the reflecting men in France acquiesce, at least in his rule, as the best thing they can hope to have? Are not the army, the clergy and the common people with him? Does he not represent the spirit of France, whether that spirit be right or wrong? Is there any man in his senses who believes that the death of the French Emperor would be a boon to the interests of liberty or humanity? On the contrary, we believe that his life is of great importance not only to the well being of France, but to the peace of Europe. Take him away, and what would be the alternative? Into what hands or whose hands would France fall? How would it affect the relations of the great powers of Europe? How would it affect our own commercial relations with France? Who can answer these questions? Who is not thankful that they remain unanswered?

SOUND AND SENSIBLE.—The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* has an honest editor. We find in that paper a notice of a concert recently given by Thalberg, Vieuxtemps & Co., which is refreshingly candid. The writer says boldly:

For us to attempt to criticise the performances of world renowned musicians and composers like Vieuxtemps and Thalberg would be the extreme of absurdity. One thing however, we could appreciate—the evident desire to please—the courteous and respectful bearing of the ladies and gentlemen of the troupe—the cheerful and ready response to each encore. Of the very little which we could understand, we have not a word to say but praise. We confess that what we did not understand was the greater part. Hearing Yankee Doodle and St. Patrick's Day, we felt ourselves on safe ground, we knew where we were and enjoyed ourselves accordingly. We never did hear these familiar airs played so well before. We may be making an acknowledgment of which we ought to be ashamed, but candor compels us to say that we derived more pleasure from these, than we did from more scientific, but less familiar pieces—who in the house did not?

The entire notice shows plainly that the editor's good taste enabled him fully to appreciate the performance, although he so modestly denies his critical ability. Would that equal consciousness were oftener seen nearer home.

THE trial of Buckerman, charged with mail robbery, will commence at New Haven on Tuesday next.

MADEMOISELLE RACHEL.—The death and burial of the great actress, occupied attention at Paris during the second week of January. Fifteen thousand persons followed her coffin to the cemetery, and more than twenty thousand were assembled at the grave. The procession united the whole literary and artistic world of Paris, members of the Institute, of the press, of the learned professions, and of the theatre. She leaves a fortune of three hundred thousand dollars, which she has distributed between her two sons, and her brothers and sisters. She died as she had lived, in the Jewish faith.

BOOBIES IN CONGRESS.—Some of the members of the House afford occasional amusement. A day or two since, a member from North Carolina spoke of the Chinese and East India sepoys as white men, and the day before one from Georgia allude to British Guiana as an island. Some one suggested that he had confounded that country with the guano islands of the Pacific. Another Southern member the same day, who desired (in very bad taste, to say the least,) to make a quotation from the Bible, had some difficulty in finding the book of Deuteronomy, evidently looking for it somewhere in the vicinity of Revelations.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Society has published in neat pamphlet form, the substance of an Address delivered before it, October 22d, 1857, by Hon. Horace Greeley, together with Premiums awarded by the Society. A few copies have been left at our office for distribution. The Premiums of the Society for the ensuing year, will soon be promulgated. We are really, happy to state that the Society is flourishing to an unprecedented degree; that the citizens of the County feel an increased interest in its welfare, and that its preparations for the next Exhibition, will be on a scale never surpassed in the State. This is right. When we get anything of the kind up, it should be complete in every department.

GLEANINGS

From the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Report:

The expenses of the Transportation Department was $154,227 44, and the Roadway Department was 57,580.78 tons less than the previous year, caused mainly by the decreased Coal tonnage.

Three Wood Burning Engines have been altered to Coal Burners—and six others were re-built during the year, all for the use of Coal, including one of the Passenger Engines.

All the Machinery of the Road has been thoroughly repaired—weak points strengthened, and all the running gear is in a better condition than at any previous period.

The number of accidents during the year have been largely diminished, owing in a great measure to the decreased tonnage and the greater care that could necessarily be bestowed upon the machinery. We give a comparison:

	1856.	1857.
Broken Axles,	102	40
Broken Wheels,	96	37
Bent Axles,	12	19
Loose Wheels,	13	13
Loose brake blocks falling on track,	19	8
Collisions,	92	25
Switch wrong,	28	1
Car off track in passing train,	12	15
Stopping too suddenly,	11	4
Total number of accidents,	370	162
Total number of cars broken,	422	170
Number of persons killed,	28	9
Number of persons injured,	11	7
Cattle killed,	19	15
Cars broken for No. tons carried,	4,950	10,057

Of the persons killed during the year 5 were strangers, and 5 of the injured were also strangers.

Mem.—We believe that experience has fully tested that the wear and tear in running Coal Cars at 7 miles per hour is but little more than one-half than when run at the rate of 10 and 12 miles per hour.

The total expense of carrying Coal, including all expenses,

For 1857, was,	60 43 per ton.
Do. Merchandize, do.,	99.13 "
Do. Passengers do.,	114.37 each.

RAILROAD IRON.

New Iron laid on Track,	4,794.2	$320,292 50
Less Old Rails taken up,	4,139.9	165,596 00
Net cost of New Rails,		$154,686 50

15.6 miles of new main track, and 2.12 miles of new siddings were laid down during the year.

Average weight of Coal trains down road,	707.6
Do. up,	247.4
Average tons of Coal carried each trip,	460.2

The actual cost of a round trip to Port Richmond and back, with the use of Anthracite Coal during 1856 was $149 19—which is equal to 37.3 cents per ton for transportation. Anthracite Coal is used exclusively as a fuel in the transportation of Coal, the Engines having all been altered for the use of Coal.

The expense of Freight Train 92 miles, is $74 98 or 68.54 cents per ton.

The expense of Passenger Train 93 miles, is $50 19 or 70.1 cents per Passenger.

The equipment of this Road is enormous—we append it entire:

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES.

122 First Class Engines.	
13 Second " "	
4 Third " "	
3 Fourth " "	
142 Total.	

COAL CARS.

1 Eight-wheeled Iron Coal Car.	
525 " Wooden Coal Cars, besides 100 used by Company, owned by other parties.	
2,948 Four-wheeled Iron Coal Cars.	
1,357 " Wooden Coal Cars, besides 609 used by Company, owned by other parties.	
4,831* Total.	

* 50 new Four-wheeled Wooden Coal Cars were purchased, and 71 rebuilt into 54 new Eight-wheeled Wooden Coal Cars, during year.

CARS FOR FREIGHT AND GENERAL USE.

126 Eight-wheeled Covered House Cars.	
47 " " Box Cars.	
137 " " Open Platform Cars.	
182 Four-wheeled Covered House Cars.	
432 " " Open Platform, Box, and Dumping Cars.	
924 Total.	

PASSENGER CARS.

29 Eight-wheeled Passenger Cars.	
12 " " Baggage Cars.	
7 " " Mail and Express Cars.	
58 Total.	

In addition to the above, the Company own:

2 Small Passenger Cars for use of road.	
11 Stationary Engines, from 4 to 60 horse-power for driving machinery.	
12 Steam and Water-power Engines, for pumping at water stations, sawing wood, &c.	
2 Portable Wood-cutting Steam Engines, at Port Carbon and Richmond.	
7 Snow Ploughs.	
1 Dredging Machine.	
31 Carts, Wagons, and drays, for hauling Wood, Timber, Merchandize, &c.	
65 Horses, for hauling in Philadelphia, Richmond, and elsewhere.	

J. Dutton Steele, Esq., Engineer, in his report to the Company says:

"The machinery of the Road is abundantly sufficient for the transportation of 2,500,000 tons of Coal annually, and the increase of trade will provide amply for its maintenance and improvement."

This is upwards of 790,000 tons more than the road carried last year.

Description of all Merchandize transported over the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and amount of same received in the city of Philadelphia for the year ending November 30, 1857, in tons of 2000 lbs.:

Description of Merchandise.	Received at Philadelphia.	Transported over road.
Coal (Anthracite.	1,655,014	1,914,855
Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider, and Malt Liquors,	864	1,764
Agricultural Implements,	309	555
Blooms,	153	1,403
Bricks, Common and Fire,	22	1,193
Bituminous Coal,	1,037	3,031
Books and Stationery, Paper of all kinds,	861	721
Bran, Ship Stuff, Chops and Middlings,		1,631
Butter and Eggs,	1,662	1,773
Clay and Sand,	157	1,144
Cotton and Wool,	229	935
China, Glass, and Queensware,	10	1,928
Dry Goods and Carpeting,	770	3,963
Flour: (40,516bbls. at Philadelphia: whole like 100,275 bbls.)	4,376	10,830
Furniture, all kinds, and Pianos,	352	1,440
Fresh Meat, Fish and Fruit,	110	624
Groceries, Coffee, and Teas,		2,776
Grain of all kinds,	818	10,340
Hams and Bacon,		891
Hardware and Cutlery, Lead, &c.,	456	3,200
Iron Ore,		15,511
Iron—Bar, Boiler, and Cast,	5,310	11,504
Ice,	8,500	8,500
Lime,		1,484
Limestone and all other Stones,	287	3,101
Leather, Hides, and Skins,	712	2,296
Live Stock,	880	1,261
Marketing and Garden Truck,	131	943
Machinery, Steam Engines, and Boilers,	271	1,863
Molasses and Syrups,		227
Malt and Barley,	1,701	3,760
Nails and Spikes,	786	1,943
Oysters,		1,067
Oil of all kinds,		1,448
Pig Iron,	2,048	13,235
Potatoes,	212	1,189
Paints and Dye Stuffs,		483
Railroad Iron, all sizes,	783	13,666
Ropes, Cordage, and Bags,	47	745
Rails,		3,259
Scrap Iron, Cast and Wrought,	36	2,520
Shingles, Shooks, and Staves,	260	2,615
Seeds of all kinds,	841	453
Sugar,		3,150
Salt,		1,384
Salt Beef, Pork and Fish,		1,036
Timber, Lumber, and Prop Timber,	7,041	36,768
Tobacco and Cigars,		614
Whiskey, Alcohol, and Burning Fluid,	1,114	2,882
Sundries not stated,	2,065	4,911
Total,	1,680,497	2,100,869

Total cost of the repairs of Engines in 1857,	$197,822 62
Ditto Coal, Wood and Freight Cars,	174,649 94
Ditto Passenger Cars,	12,539 16
Total,	$386,011 72

Local Affairs.

Dullness reigns supreme here. A perfect stagnation in business, local affairs, everything. If a Frenchman were to drop into our midst, he would die of ennui.

R. J. Schoener at his store in Murphy's Building, Centre street, has just received a fresh lot of Groceries, in fact, everything needed in family economy. Give him a call.

The Anniversary of the birth of George Washington, will be observed in this Borough, in the evening, by a Ball. The subscribers are requested to meet at the Pennsylvania Hall this afternoon at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of electing Managers.

The weather needs but little comment. It is trying desperately, to be seasonable, but fails miserably. Our meteorological record for the week, is as follows:

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

		8 A. M.	2 P. M.	7 P. M.
Sat.,	Jan. 30,—29°		28°	28°—clear.
Mon.,	Feb. 1,—16		33	28 —hail.
Tues.,	" 2,—34		43	36 —snow.
Wed.,	" 3,—35		36	34 —cloudy.
Thurs.,	" 4,—40		30	22 — "
Fri.,	" 5,—22		30	22 — "

Schuylkill County Agricultural Society.—The following has been handed us for publication:

Orwigsburg, January 30th, 1858.

To the President, Officers and Members of the Schuylkill County Agricultural Society—Sirs:—Owing to unforseen circumstances, I am obliged to change my place of residence; therefore, I must respectfully offer to you my resignation as Recording Secretary of your Society, with my best wishes for your future success and prosperity.

Yours, &c.,
R. F. HOFFORD.

Which resignation was accepted, and S. H. Madden was unanimously elected as Recording Secretary. WM. H. SCHALL, *Pres't.*

The Middleport Literary Society.—This Society is still in existence. Last Wednesday evening, the question, "Should Capital Punishment be abolished?" was ably discussed. Decision in the negative.

Exercises for next Wednesday evening—J. R. Porter, reader; Essay, by Elias Thomas; Question for next debate:—"Which prompt men to the greater exertion: the hope of reward, or fear of punishment." *Affirmative*—J. R. Porter, F. W. Bechtel, Edw. Leib and Elias Thomas. *Negative*—C. Bensinger, Dr. J. I. Wright, Oliver Bechtel and M. Allebach.

Gressona Literary Institute.—The exercises of last Tuesday evening were, a lecture by R. H. Silliman, "Young Mechanic," a Reading by H. Hazel, "History and Mystery of Tobacco," and the question, "Were the ancients superior to the moderns in arts and science?" Affirmative—Albright, Miller and Regan. Negative—Butler, Ermold, and Upchurch. The Judge, C. R. Hossford, upon review of the arguments, decided in the negative.

The exercises for next Tuesday evening are, a lecture by W. C. Butler, a reading by A. C. Miller, and the query, "Is it to the interest of the United States to encourage the Liberian Republic?" Affirmative—Hossford and Hazel. Negative—Regan and Upchurch. Judge, A. M. Mortimer.

But a week since we noted the extraordinary balminess of the atmosphere, while advices from the South bore to us intelligence of blooming flowers, and early vegetables daily offered for sale in the markets. In fact we had even this week, commenced an item on crocuses bursting into bloom, violets peeping from their hiding places, of tulips following suit, of the narcissus and white, blue and pink hyacinths being almost in full bloom, when presto, change, the Frost King on Monday night, gave us an unmistakable intimation that flowers and foliage and fruit cannot venture into his domain with safety to life and petals. Snow and hail both came fiercely. "Man proposes, but God disposes," and we are among those who believe that "whatever is, is best," when by that Sovereign Wisdom "ordained." We shall yet have "the kindly fruits of the earth, so that in due season we may enjoy them." Meanwhile take care of the tender flowerets. Bring them in-doors.

Shelter them tenderly,
Nurse them with care,
and the more will they cheerily greet you when Winter reigns without.

Silver Creek Literary Society.—The large attendance at the meetings of this Association proves that it answers well the purpose for which it was instituted. Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings of each week, the Library Room is open for members and others. Monday evening is set apart for reading, and a social exchange of views; Tuesday for discussion, and Thursday for giving out books. The meetings for discussion are generally more largely attended than any of the others. On last Tuesday evening the room was respectably filled with an audience before the hour appointed for discussion. The subject for which was:—"Would the annexation of South America be profitable to the United States?" It was warmly entered into by Griffith T. Jones, Richard Winlack and Richard Edwards, for the affirmative; and Wm. Winlack, Charles Taylor and John J. Dovey, negative. Decision in the negative.

Exercises for next Tuesday evening:—Reading by Charles Taylor. Question for discussion:—"Which of the two, Agriculture or Commerce, is more beneficial to a nation?" Affirmative—John J. Dovey, Wm. Winlack and Jonah Platt. Negative—Richard Winlack, Griff. T. Jones and C. Taylor.

At a Meeting of the Executive Committee appointed and authorized in public meeting to secure a change in the location of the Freight Depot of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Co., held February 2d, 1858, WALTER SEDGWICK was duly elected Chairman, and J. M. CROSLAND, Secretary. On motion, it was

Resolved, That as this Committee have delayed proceedings under the above authority, until the general confusion in financial affairs has in a great measure subsided, and the Company have been enabled to arrange their policy in a manner satisfactory to themselves; That we deem it proper to enter upon the duty assigned us—*that the convenience of the business of the city of Pottsville* be no longer disregarded by said Company in the continued delivery of goods three-fourths of a mile from their proper destination. In pursuance of this object, it is further

Resolved, That a Committee of three members of this body—David G. Yuengling, Jno. M. Crosland and Henry Z. Stichter—be authorized to open a correspondence with the President and Managers of the Philadelphia & Reading and Mount Carbon Railroad Companies, in relation to the right of way over the Mount Carbon Road, for Freight, into the business part of the borough, by the P. & R. Company—said Committee to made report at the next meeting, February 10th; and be it further

Resolved, That inasmuch as the P. & R. Co. continue to evade the Act of Assembly, by raising a question as to the justice and propriety of erecting a Freight Depot entirely off of the line of their own Road, and subject to a *temporary arrangement* for a transit on the Mount Carbon Line, the above named Committee are hereby instructed to insist on the P. & R. Co. to make such a permanent arrangement by which such *right of way* may be secured to the P. & R. Co. for their freight and passengers over the first mile (or less) of the Mount Carbon Road.

Resolved, That we do now adjourn, to meet on Wednesday evening, February 10th, at 8 o'clock, to receive the report of said sub-Committee, and take such further action as may then appear most necessary to fulfill the duties of our appointment. [Adjourned.]

JOHN M. CROSLAND, Secretary.

An introduction of the annexed lines to our readers is not necessary. The author is evidently, very clever on a smile:—

[FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

JULIA'S SMILE.

I.
Come, Juno, Diana and Venus;
Come, Vesta, come Ceres and Rhea,
Minerva, with train of Silenus,
And daughters of Mnemosyne;
Come, Nymphs of the river and mountain,
Come, Sirens from Falerna isle;
Con. loll round the Castilian fountain,
And sway fair Julia's smile!

II.
Come, all ye Celestial Immortals,
Who dwell in the placid serene;
Come forth from Elysian portals,
And love in a smile's Hippocrene;
Leave your feasts, and the nectar of Hebe
Which lone starry hours beguile.—
And drink the effulgence of Phœbe,
As it floats in fair Julia's smile!

III.
As the star shedding smile of Aurora,
Illumines the cavern of night;
And drives the Cimerians before her,
With scintillant arrows of light;
So, the ebony cave which discovers
The joys in their hidden dells,
Are forced from the bosom forever—
And dissolved by fair Julia's smiles.

IV.
Let Bacchanals drink in their pleasure,
The wines of the vintage of Spain;
And light up the gloom of their sadness,
With Sillery, Hoc or Champagne;
Or, let them be Claretized in Sherry—
In Rye of the brands of Argyle,
I drink from two lips like a cherry,
The nectar of Julia's smile!

V.
There's Sallies' harmonious contour,
Miss Emma's enrapturing face;
And Dolly beloved of Amor,
With Belle's Beatrician grace—
There's Sophie's bewitching eye-twinkle,
And Moll's Cleopatrian style;
All fade like the dream of Van Winkle,
And melt in fair Julia's smile.

VI.
When the heavens are laughing in sunshine,
And mother earth smiles through her flowers;
When song birds awaken the woodbine,
With melody, cheering as showers;
I'll lay me adown, mid the roses,
On moss pressed beneath, near the stile;
And dream as my spirit repeats,
Of heaven, and Julia's smile.

VII.
When aerial voice from Valhallah
Sounds death through the sky of my soul;
And the pale-nothing harp of Abadiah,
Bell-tone it to Allamnbo's goal:
(Yea endless as Velasa don't cringe me—)
Let me die on the puck of her lips,
For she smiles—oh, great Jove of Olympus!
She smiles like a basket of chips.

TO BACCHUS.

Proceedings of Borough Council.—A stated meeting of the Borough Council was held on Tuesday evening, Feb. 2. Present, Messrs. Bellmer, Nice, Fellingle, Derr, McBarron, Kinsley, Shertle and Kaercher—Mr. Nice in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

Com. on Accounts continued to hold accounts to Solicitor, and a bill of hose from Dilinger & Company.

Com. on Survey continued to procure a copy of grade from Second near Harrison street.

Special Committees.—Continued on suit against G. W. Snyder for obstructing Callowhill street.—Continued on collecting curbing bills against B. Pott. Continued on re-auditing Treasurer's account. Discharged on water from Burd Patter, son's spring.

Street Committee.—Discharged from opening Harrison street. Discharged from covering Norwegian Creek on petition of B. Cook and others.

Com. on Lamp and Watch.—Continued to procure rattles for watchmen. Report that they have offered a reward of $30 for parties who have broken lamps, and were discharged. Reported a lamp at upper end of Centre street erected, and were discharged.

Peter Hellenthal's bill was laid over.

The subject of suit of Patrick Carry vs. the Borough, was referred to a committee, consisting of F. B. Kaercher, J. F. Fellingle, and Samuel Heffner.

A petition to curb and pave in Second street, in front of Court House lot, was read, and the Clerk directed to notify the owners of property.

On the application of Charles Lord for opening a road near Jalappa, a committee of three was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Derr, Shertle and Heffner.

On motion of Mr. Shertle, a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Nice, Fellingle and Kinsley, was appointed, to examine into the overissue of Borough orders returned by the Treasurer in 1856.

The following bills were read and ordered to be paid:

Charles Worman and others,	$36 75
Daniel D. Morton,	25 62
Henry Lord and Bro.,	57 30
Henry Lord,	2 50
Samuel Garret,	12 00
S. Harts,	15 00

Council then adjourned.

The Pottsville Brass Band.—The Band needs encouragement. There is no doubt of that fact. It should not be allowed to disband, or droop for lack of assistance. Hoping therefore that our citizens will give their case a hearing and assist the Band to get on its legs again, we invite attention to the following communication from an old member of it:

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The question has been asked frequently of late, what has become of our Band, are they broken up, &c. Now, as an old member of the Pottsville Brass Band, I will endeavor to lay before the citizens of this place a plain statement of our affairs. In the first place, some of our instruments are very much out of repair, so much so as to be almost useless—they being the ones we bought at our organization, and have been continually in use since. We find ourselves at the present time unable to purchase others to replace them. Therefore we have to keep up our organization with reduced numbers, and if one or more happen to stay from practice, we are unable to play. We have the material in the way of musicians in this place to make a first class Band, and with the proper aid of the citizens we could accomplish it. I would take this occasion to appeal to their liberality on behalf of our Band, to aid us in the purchase of two or three instruments, of which we are greatly in need. We have heretofore, endeavored to conduct this band, so as to be a credit to ourselves and an ornament to the Borough. How far we have succeeded, we leave the people to determine.—Citizens of other towns, of the same size or nearly so as ours, Reading, Easton, Danville, &c., have come forward and largely assisted their Bands, to purchase silver instruments for every member. In the present state of money matters, we do not expect that, but could not the gentlemen of Pottsville, assist us to raise the sum of $100 or so, which would put us on good footing again? At the time of our organization, (nearly five years ago,) we received of the citizens of Pottsville about $40, and since that time we have neither asked or received one dollar as a gift, except $50 presented by two gentlemen of Pottsville, (with which we purchased an instrument,) whom we are proud to call our friends. The same gentlemen, together with several others, presented our leader, N. J. Kehr, with a silver E Flat sax-horn, and the ladies also presented him with a silk sash, for which we are most profoundly thankful. Some people, and intelligent ones amongst them, too, think the expenses of a Band are very light. If they were members a short time, they would think differently. Uniforms cost considerable; wear and tear of instruments cost something, not counting the original cost which came out of the pockets of the members, except the aforementioned sums. Every piece of music we purchase costs from two to three dollars; rent of room to practice in costs considerable; note books, stands, lights, and loss of time, &c., cost a good deal, and so we find in the long run, we are playing for the amusement and enjoyment of others at our own expense. Will the people of Pottsville consider the matter seriously, and come forward and help us, for which we would be ever grateful? S. T. SKEEN.

On behalf of the Pottsville Brass Band.

POTTSVILLE, Feb. 3d, 1858.

Pottsville Literary Society.—The attendance of Tuesday evening last was excellent, exhibiting the unabated interest felt in the exercises of the Society. The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Secretary, Mr. Ellis, and were adopted by the Society. John Hughes, Esq., in retiring from the chair, and introducing to the Society, the President-elect, Hon. James H. Campbell, made a few remarks appropriate to the occasion. Mr. Campbell in taking the chair, delivered an inaugural address, in which were many useful suggestions to the members of the Society; many beautiful thoughts woven into perfect form by Mr. Campbell's masterly mind, and much that was instructive and cheering to the young men, who had the pleasure of listening to the address. It was worthy of Hon. Jas. H. Campbell. If the wishes of the members of the Literary Society, and the community, will be gratified by Mr. Campbell, we will shortly publish in *extenso*, the elegant production. After Mr. Campbell's address, Mr. J. M. Wetherill read, in an impressive manner, "Gray's Elegy in a Country Churchyard." A debate then ensued on the question,—Is novel reading injurious? with Messrs. Whitney and Dewees in the affirmative, and Messrs. Simpson and Dallas in the negative. The question was decided in the negative.

At a business meeting of the Society, held the same evening, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be hereby tendered to John Hughes, Esq., for the courteous and able manner in which he discharged the duties of the office of President.

Exercises for next meeting:—Lecture, by Jno. Warner, Esq.; Reading, by James J. Seibert; Question—"Does England in her contest with India, deserve the sympathy of civilized nations?" Affirmative, Messrs. Wells and Washburn; Neg., Messrs. Silliman and Bowen.

Since the above had been placed in type, we received the annexed copies of letters which passed between the Society and Mr. Campbell:—

Pottsville, February 2d, 1858.

HON. JAMES H. CAMPBELL:

Dear Sir:—We, the undersigned, members of the Pottsville Literary Society, desire hereby to express our thanks for the very interesting and valuable address with which you favored us on last evening. Our Society and the large audience appreciated your able exposition of the importance of studious habits and the cultivation of literature, especially by the young, and your correct and practical suggestions concerning the Society's exercises.

We desire, on our own account and that of many others, that you will permit us to have the address printed, and we respectfully request of you a copy for that purpose.

We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

HENRY W. POOLE, JOHN HUGHES,
WM. L. WHITNEY, D. WASHBURN,
C. LITTLE, ACQ. F. DALEN,
F. B. WALLACE, WM. B. WELLS,
J. M. WETHERILL, GEO. M. DALLAS,
JOHN WARNER, JAS. J. SEIBERT,
F. P. DEWEES, JOHN T. BOYLE,
JAS. ELLIS, FRANKLIN B. GOWEN.

TO MESSRS. H. W. POOLE, JNO. HUGHES, WM. L. WHITNEY, AND OTHERS:

Gentlemen:—Your note of the 3d inst., requesting a copy of the address recently delivered by me before the Literary Society of Pottsville, for publication, was received. Prepared upon short notice, and for a special purpose, the address in question might not prove interesting to the general reader, but as soon as I can find leisure to elaborate some of the thoughts contained therein, I can have no objection to the publication. Accept my sincere thanks for the kind regard which has induced you to think well of my hasty effort. With respect, yours, very truly,

JAMES H. CAMPBELL.

Pottsville, February 4th, 1858.

PROCEEDINGS OF COURT.

REPORTED FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

An adjourned Court of Common Pleas has been in session during the last week engaged in the trial of civil causes. Owing to the length of some of the cases, but few have been tried. In the case of *David D. Lewis vs. the Union Canal Company*, by consent of counsel, a verdict of $2000 in favor of the plaintiff, was rendered by the jury. We report the cases tried.

James Gaynor vs. Daniel Frantz and Nicholas Boone.—This was an action of ejectment brought to recover the possession of a lot of ground in the Borough of Port Clinton, containing 100 feet in front by 250 in depth, and bounded by the Little Schuylkill R. R. Co.'s lands, and lands of Gabriel Hunter and Gaynor and others.—Several houses are on the lot in dispute, and the defendants hold under the Little Schuylkill Nav. & R. R. Co. who claim the land.

The plaintiff claimed title to the land under a warrant from the Commonwealth to John Moore and James May for 200 acres of land on the waters of the Schuylkill in Brunswick and Windsor townships, dated January 23, 1787, and a survey thereon on September 18, 1787, for 300 acres, 136 perches. By deed dated November 30, 1787, James May conveyed his interest to John Moore, who assigned on June 15, 1788, to John Myer, John Shono and Philip Schatz. In April, 1801, Schatz's interest was sold out by the Sheriff to John Myer. In August, 1830, Shono sold to Conrad Fager his ½ interest, who three days after sold to Geo. M. Keim, who held in trust for Jones, Keim & Co., then extensively engaged in the iron business. John Myer's interest also, was sold by his administrator, Conrad Fager, to Geo. M. Keim—Jones, Keim & Co., having made an assignment, the assignee sold the interest of the firm to Jonathan Weldman who subsequently acquired the outstanding interest, and then by deed dated Sept. 17, 1845, conveyed the whole to James Gaynor and Benjamin Staffer. The lot in dispute the plaintiff claimed as being included within the survey.

The defendants contended that the lot in question was not included in the plaintiff's survey, and laid claim to it under two different titles, as follows—first, under a Proprietaries grant, dated July 30, 1765, of ten thousand acres to Col. Seely—no survey including any portion of the land in dispute was made until Sept. 8, 1791—after the date of the plaintiff's warrant and survey. A patent was granted to Leonard Rishell in January, 1816. By a deed dated May 8, 1802, John Myer and John Shomo, (then owning plaintiff's title,) conveyed three and one-half acres of it to Leonard Rishell. Rishell by deed, conveyed his interest to Frederick List and Dr. Isaac Heister, who on Nov. 7, 1829, conveyed to the Little Schuylkill Nav. & R. R. Co. The land included in the three and a half acres did not include the lot in dispute and as the title under the Seely grant would only begin from the date of the survey, which was subsequent to the plaintiff's, the principal question in the case was whether the lot in dispute was included within the lines of the plaintiff's survey. The jury found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for one-half of the land sued for, he having proved title only to that amount.

[*Conclusion of cases next week.*]

PEN PASTE AND SCISSORS.

Deaths in Philadelphia last week, 191.

A mechanical bakery is building in Boston.

New York has nearly five hundred miles of paved streets.

Pleasant homes and happy firesides should be aimed at by all.

German and Italian emigration is said to be on the increase.

The weight of the "Minie" ball is about one and a half ounces.

A circus rider in Mobile, lately threw 71 somersets in succession.

The sleighing is described as excellent in Western Massachusetts.

Rossini is said to be about to give to the musical world six new songs.

The new Constitution of Oregon positively prohibits paper money banks.

Canada has at present a population of two million, five hundred thousand.

A Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. has been established in Kansas Territory.

During the year 1857, 449,022,951 feet of lumber was received in Chicago.

The first half century of Masonry in Ohio was completed on Monday, the 4th.

Not a single murder was committed in Rhode Island during the year 1857.

Henry Wright, a printer and soldier of the Mexican war, died in Boston on Sunday.

There were 1074 births; 379 marriages; and 558 deaths in New Haven, last year.

Coal is selling in Vincennes at 13½ cents per bushel. At Evansville it sells at 8 cts.

About thirty artesian wells are now in successful operation in Iroquois county, Ill.

There are in the United States one thousand, two hundred and seventeen distilleries.

A movement is on foot in Canada, in favor of abolishing the law which imprisons for debt.

Benedict Arnold's silver watch has been presented to the Connecticut Historical Society.

All the Judges of the Supreme Court of Illinois, were born and reared in Oneida county, New York.

Three thousand, three hundred and sixty-four newspapers are published in the United States and Territories.

It is estimated that about thirty-four million pounds of maple sugar are made annually in the Northern States.

The damage done to the sugar crop in the South by the late frost, is estimated at one hundred thousand hogsheads.

Hon. S. S. Cox, of Ohio has the distinction of making the first speech in the new Hall of the House of Representatives.

Twenty thousand guns, and an equal number of bayonets, have been manufactured in France for the British government.

At a Cincinnati slaughter house, recently there was killed two thousand, two hundred and one hogs within nine hours.

According to Virginian laws, every man who marries in that State has to give security for the support of his wife and family.

Three Seminoles have been killed by our "gallant sojers," during two years' war in Florida. Their deaths cost about $800,000 each.

An English millionaire was in Cincinnati a few days ago, seeking opportunities to invest half a million dollars in property there.

A brute was arrested in Cincinnati the other day, for hitting a portion of his brother's ear off. Such a brute ought to be arrested.

In some parts of Central America, ivory is so abundant, that Dr. Livingston saw seventy elephant's tusks around one chief's grave.

Cincinnati, during the last nine years, has been compelled to pay twenty-six thousand dollars costs on judgments rendered against her.

Eight hundred ships are annually loaded in Quebec with lumber. The average value of each cargo is £800, making a total of £640,000.

The Havana correspondent of the Charleston