Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1858.

THE present Cabinet has been more remarkable than any of its predecessors, for a liberal and hospitable style of living. It is true that most of them are wealthy men, but it does not always follow that official men live in a manner commensurate with their wealth. For the year ending with this spring, not one of the members of the Cabinet expended less than fifteen thousand dollars, and two or three of them expended each twenty-five thousand. It is true that their entertainments, equipage, &c., were unusually frequent and of an expensive kind. Their example was followed by some wealthy citizens, foreign ministers and senators—particularly Douglas and Gwin—and thus fashionable and public life, during the season prior to Lent, was, in this city, a perpetual carnival.—*Washington Correspondence of Philadelphia Ledger.*

Truly, we have departed from the simplicity of style, which distinguished our forefathers. We are losing the stern integrity that marked their public and private dealings, and are rapidly sinking into luxurious effeminacy; into wasteful extravagance, and into habits of living antagonistical to Republican vigor and strength. During last Winter when every business interest was prostrate; when thousands of mechanics and workingmen, knew not where to procure bread for their suffering wives and children; when famine stalked at noon-day, and the wolf was at many a threshold, before strange to want, the carnival of extravagance and folly, was in progress at Washington, and the chief actors were the members of the Cabinet. Did the cry of a suffering people reach their ears, above the music of their festivities? Did a depleted Treasury induce them to pause, and present a decent example to those always ready to ape the habits of men high in office and potent in influence? Alas, no. The story is told, in the extract heading this article.

A thought, most painful, forces itself to conviction, that we have a Government cruelly reckless of the interests and happiness of the people. The President and Cabinet are prodigal enough in times of depression, to expend their hundred salaries, and ready enough to squeeze the last dollar from the Treasury. They do not hesitate to set the example of profuse expenditure to the foreign ministers at Washington. They drink bumpers at the table of "my Lord Napier," or "hob-nob" with an agent of the British Government, whose *mission is a matter of surmise.*—When however, the people of this country, to whom the present *Administration owes its existence*, are suffering; when they appeal in tones rendered earnest by their great necessity, the answer returned is, "pooh, pooh, we have no faith in Protection; if we attempt any experiment to resuscitate our fallen fortunes, it shall be, direct taxation." Probably that experiment would have been attempted ere this, had the Administration not had some indistinct recollection of a certain Boston tea-party, growing out of an imposition of *similar character*, by the British Government. Would England at this moment, dare to trifle so with its citizens? What *secures* Louis Napoleon on his throne? Bayonets? No. He keeps the artizans of France employed, in a great measure, by the imposition of a tariff of specific duties on importations, and by the prohibition of every article entering directly into competition with the French manufactured article. If his people need work, he furnishes it to them. This policy is not alone his safeguard; but it enhances the wealth and glory of France. This also, is the policy of every civilized nation on the globe, except the United States. Even Mexico, poor distracted, weak, ridiculed Mexico, is in advance of this powerful nation, in this respect. We are unfortunately, afflicted with a Government, which when in the hands of the so-called Democratic party, appears fitted for nothing else in the world but to scheme for a continuation of power, or canvass for the most acceptable successor. It listens favorably, to the overtures of British Free Traders, for in doing so, it hazards nothing with the Pro-Slavery party. In its eyes the people are the toys; it the master. Hence, we have extravagant living, squandering of the public money, and demoralization, while the people are as little considered, as if they were puppets to be moved for the amusement and profit of those in office.

A beautiful state of affairs has certainly, been inaugurated, when a poor man cannot accept a place in the Cabinet, go to Washington, and live as becomes a Republican. The question now under a so-called Democratic Administration, is not so much, "is he honest, is he capable, is he faithful to the constitution?" as "is he wealthy?" With the proclivity at Washington we would not find so much fault, were it accompanied by the earnest desire to foster American talent and labor; but no such desire exists. Even the iron pipes for the Potomac Aqueduct, which could be cast here, are to be made in Scotland—in effect giving away a year's living of a thousand families. As the Philadelphia *News* says:—"A member of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet will expend, for an evening party a year's living of the families of a dozen workingmen, while the men who earn and own the money they squander, suffer at home for want of bread; and when any work is to be done, they send abroad, in order that American workingmen may be deprived of work, until they are starved down to the Buchanan standard of wages, to which they are rapidly coming."

Evils have sprung up rapidly, in the mode of administering our Government, within the last few years, and not the least of them, is the one of personal extravagance on the part of members of the Cabinet. The door that opens to luxury, initiation of European *aristocratic manners*, and reckless profuseness in spending money—especially other people's—is often the avenue by which depart strict integrity and that solicitude for the people's welfare, which should be worn next the heart of every man in public office. As "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," so must we be watchful that luxury sap not the foundations of our Republican structure, and eventually lay it in ruins. Rome fell, when enervated, before the Goth. Let us glean a lesson from her history, and cultivate, especially at Washington, Republican simplicity, vigor, manliness and integrity.

ALAS, POOR COUNTRY.

It matters not that American furnaces and rolling mills are idle; that our workmen are suffering. The Government does not care. It bestows its patronage abroad, while American artizans may starve. The last instance of this miserable policy, is its determination to have the *iron pipes for the aqueduct to supply Washington with water, made in Scotland*, thus employing foreign artisans at the expense of American labor, and that too, on Government work. Had the bill required the pipes to be of American iron, this singular turn might have been avoided. Mr. Meigs, the Chief Engineer of the aqueduct, does not deny that foreign pipes are to be used. On the contrary, he replies with perfect indifference, that "it is not the business for it is the right of the officers of the Government to interfere with any arrangements he may find it necessary to make to fulfill this large contract by the prescribed time. He will doubtless, buy his iron wherever he can make most money out of it, and who can prevent him?" Mr. Meigs refers to a citizen of Philadelphia who is the contractor for the benefit of a Scotch iron company. Messrs. J. F. & J. W. Starr, of Camden, iron manufacturers, were the lowest bidders for the work, but the contract was awarded to Mr. Lawrence Myers.

Our workmen will perceive how much their interests are cared for by the present Administration, when it coolly contracts for three hundred thousand dollars worth of iron pipes, to be manufactured abroad, at prices higher than the work would be done in this country. Did the Government entertain the right feeling, the pipes would have been made of American Iron, and by American workmen. It is however, but another phase of the truth which is indelibly impressed upon the minds of the People, that they have nothing to expect from the Democracy. They are wedded to Free Trade, and the acts of their Administration prove that they are more solicitous for the welfare of foreign manufacturers, than for the interests of the American workingman. The People however, have a remedy, which they will apply next October. It is simply this. They will refuse positively, to vote for any candidate of the so-called Democratic party. They find their interests trifled with by that party; understand its deceptions, and have resolved to make a clean sweep. It is after all, the only plan the People can adopt, to institute thorough Reform.

Two large ships, full of passengers for the new El Dorado of Fraser's river, and of troops for the suppression of the Spokans, are now steaming from New York to Panama. The monopoly of this, the only inter-oceanic route now open to California, prevents by the high price of passage, great numbers of persons from following them.

THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA.—The *London Times in Favor of our Having Cuba.*—The London *Times* of July 7th, received by the North Star, concludes an article about Spain and the Slave trade, as follows:

"Lord Malmesbury has been protesting in terms forcible indeed, but yet warranted by the disgraceful facts, against the manner in which Spain has violated her most solemn obligations as to the importation of slaves into Cuba. Upon this Spanish pride has taken fire. Spain is not proud enough to do wrong, but quite proud enough to take offence at the imputation of it. Every one who has looked into the question of the Slave Trade at all, knows well that for the last twenty years and more, Cuba, under the protection of the Spanish flag, has been the mainstay and prop of *the system*. There has been no direct importation of slaves into the United States during that time. In the Brazils the traffic has virtually ceased. In Cuba alone it is carried out in full vigor. There was but one chance of dealing successfully with the traffic, and that was that the local Government should interfere to suppress it. All our exertions at sea could have little effect beyond running up the rate of the insurance. Now, every effort that has been made to procure orders *to this effect—real*, not nominal orders—has proved fruitless. The time has arrived when we are called upon to review our policy in this matter. We will not follow the example of the idle braggarts at Madrid and prattle about visionary invasions. Why, even if we had the will, should we be at the trouble of applying direct pressure to Spain? Thus much is clear—that if Lord Malmesbury were this day to give Mr. Dallas the faintest hint that England would stand neutral in the matter, Cuba in three months time would be a State of the North American Union.

Let us look this question boldly in the face.—What interest has England in the integrity of the colonial dominions of Spain? What is it to us if Cuba be to-morrow an American in place of a Spanish possession? Our only interest in the question for a long time past has been a moral, not a material one. Nay, our material interests have been in direct opposition to that line of policy which we have pursued on the ground of humanity. Cuba in the hands of American citizens would be a much more productive market than at present. Our manufacturers and merchants could buy and sell more with American than with Spanish Cuba.

If it is to remain a slave-importing country we had as lief, nay rather, that it should pass into American hands. Patience and forbearance have been tired out, and the time has fairly arrived when we may consider if we should not be playing our own game more wisely by standing still while the Cabinet of Washington carried out the long cherished designs of the American party upon the island of Cuba. It is not impossible that the States would be willing to come to an understanding with us, that if Cuba passed quietly into their possession our wishes with regard to the further importation of slaves into the island would not be disregarded.

What is Spain to us that we should interfere further to protect her colonial possessions? The only arguments which we are disposed to consider after the treatment we have met with from successive Cabinets at Madrid, are those which appeal to our own interest and well being. Looking at the question from this point of view two arguments might be urged, there is probably no great weight in either. It might be said, in the first place, that it would be short-sighted policy in us to stimulate the progress of the United States in wealth and power, for the time may come when they may prove formidable antagonists to ourselves. This is but a paltry policy, after all; for whatever we may do, the vast Confederation on the other side of the Atlantic will go on increasing in strength and in extent of dominion. We do not look grudgingly on this progress; on the contrary, it is the best thing that can be wished for this country, that the States should be a prosperous and a growing Power. If the statesmen who guide the destinies of the confederation have but the forbearance to abstain from violating public law, and the canons of public morality, God speed their work! But to return—in any case, what can it signify whether they conquer a province from the Desert, or from the Gulf of Mexico? As long as we retain our naval power they will not interfere with us; and that once gone, the presence or absence of Cuba in the sea would signify but little indeed. It might be said in the second place, that it would be unwise for us to stand still, as lookers on, while Spain was weakened by the loss of her colonial possessions, from considerations of European policy. The Pyrenees are not higher than they were in the days of Louis XIV and of Napoleon Bonaparte. Here again, the argument does not appear to have any considerable weight. Spain derives no substantial strength from her colonies which would help her to resist an invader; and if she did, what is it to us? We know the sacrifices we made for the preservation of the Spanish Monarchy in the first years of the present century, and what has been our reward? What advantage to the extent of one shilling, or of the faintest element of power, have we derived from the Spanish alliance? We can point to a long list of unsatisfied claims, of unpaid debt, of obligations disregarded and of violated faith; but of help when we needed help, or of common gratitude for services of the most vital importance, there has not been one title. Let us at length consider this question on its own merits. Is it possible, that with reference to English views and feelings, Cuba could be in worse hands than it is at present?

The policy shadowed forth by the London *Times* is not at all astonishing. England, shrewd in her foreign relations, *desires* no difficulty with us. It would not benefit her in the least. She perceives with some apprehension, the progress of Northern ideas of Protection, and the gradual hemming in of a Slave territory, which has heretofore, been her warmest ally in keeping this country a mere colonial dependence. Allow those ideas to prevail, and what becomes of the best market for her *goods*, that England has? Lost to her. Able Englishmen like lord Napier and Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley, are not long in keeping their Government advised of the condition of American politics, and England with a vital interest in having the balance of power in this Country with the Pro-Slavery party, and the Free Trade Democracy, is now favorable to our having Cuba. True, it would add to the Slave area of the country; but then would it not keep the party in power that plays so admirably into the hands of John Bull? The Buchanan Administration holds the cards, while England plays the game. The result intended is, the South to have her Slave area extended; Free Trade to be continued, and the North, why she must rest content to be *de facto*, a colony of the mother country. It is a shrewd policy, in which "my Lord Napier" and Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley, have had no idle hand.—Should it be consummated, they will come in for full honors, for their judicious expenditures at Washington of British gold, and lavish bumpers of Burgundy, for the palates of members of the Cabinet. Our people must not permit themselves to be hoodwinked in this matter of annexing Cuba, and as far as we are concerned, every step in that direction shall be shown, and the motive exposed. If we go into voluntary slavery, it shall be with our eyes open.

NO-SIR, GENTLEMEN.—The greatest efforts are now being made by those in office to keep in; and those seeking office are as vigorous in their efforts to secure the coveted prizes. As far as those whose trade in politics are concerned, it will be "love's labor lost." The cry of Democracy has lost its once potent charm, for the People have resolved to rout the traders, horse and foot. Let the schemers scheme never so wisely, yet they are doomed, for at the ballot-box the People will quietly work, and sweep their enemies from political existence. The People are looking on, and have calculated wisely, the chances in their favor. So political hacks, beware of the ides of October.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—The August number of this capital magazine is out. The opening article, "Daphnaides," is the beginning of a pleasant historical and critical sketch of British Poets Laureate. Then follows a lively story, "The Romance of a Glove." The article on "The Singing Birds and their Songs," is seasonable and interesting. "Our talks with Uncle John" promise well, to those who like delicate, womanly touches, expressed in graceful language. "Chesuncook" is concluded. "The Kinloch Estate" is continued and well sustained. "Farming Life in New England" is a sober essay. In "*Les Salons de Paris*" we have a rapid and readable resume of Mme. Ancelot's book, in which history and gossip are so agreeably intermingled. "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" furnishes his usual portion of capital chit chat, and in "The Pocket Celebration of the Fourth," Mr. Rufus Choate is handled roughly, apropos of his late oration. Longfellow furnishes this number a fine ballad, called, "The Discovery of the North Cape." This number of the *Atlantic*, is very interesting. Single numbers can be had at Bannan's.

Local Affairs.

☞ *A Lodge* of the Sons of Malta, is about being established here.

☞ *B. C. Green*, President of the Pottsville Cricket Club, has received a stock of cricketing implements, which will be sold to clubs at cost price.

☞ *From Mr. John Derr* we have received a lot of English Red Gooseberries, grown by himself in this Borough. They measure from two to three inches in circumference. They are certainly, very fine.

☞ *Mr. John Y. Wren* has just returned from North Carolina, with a remarkably fine collection of minerals and fossil remains. Mr. Wren contemplates presenting some of them to the Pottsville Scientific Association.

☞ *Mr. George Miller*, brother of Charles Miller, Esq., of Philadelphia, and formerly a resident of this Borough, was killed near Green Bay, Wisconsin, last week, in consequence of being thrown from a wagon. He was 51 years of age.

☞ *Mr. Kemmerer* gave two successful concerts in this Borough, this week. His pupils acquitted themselves in a manner exceedingly creditable to their instructor. The children seated on several rows of benches, one above the other, looked well. They numbered some two hundred and fifty.

☞ *Good Idea.*—As heavy work with the Palo Alto Rolling Mill, is slack, we understand that Messrs. Haywood, Lee & Co., have resolved to manufacture small iron, *for screens, etc.*, which heretofore, has been made abroad. They are fully capable of turning out excellent work, and we presume, will have no lack of orders.

☞ *Our exchanges* come to us teeming with regrets at the failure of the Atlantic Telegraph scheme. To them, and to the public, we can only say, *wait*. That it will be eventually consummated we have no doubt; meanwhile our readers must not forget that gloves, lacus, sun umbrellas, silks, and the thousand and one articles indispensable to a lady's boudoir, are sold at the "Sun Office," Centre street, adjoining the Pottsville House.—Pay it a visit.

☞ *A Committee* of the Philadelphia City Councils—on the Girard Trust—were here during the week, visiting the Girard property in the County. The members also, tasted the waters of the Burning Mountain. On Thursday evening, they visited the Armory of the Washington Artillerists, where Capt. Small exercised the Company in the manual. The drilling was excellent; the manner in which the men handled their muskets, and bore themselves, eliciting commendation from the visitors.

☞ The weather of the week has been exceedingly pleasant. The most inveterate weather-grumbler must have been satisfied. Our thermometrical record is as follows:

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

		8 A. M.	2 P. M.	7 P. M.	
Sat.,	July 17,	78°	90°	80°	clear.
Mon.,	" 19,	79	81	71	"
Tues.,	" 20,	72	70	62	rain.
Wed.,	" 21,	69	81	71	clear.
Thurs.,	" 22,	80	81	72	"
Fri.,	" 23,	82	80	72	cloudy.

☞ *Improvement in Running Canal Boats.*—Among recent patented improvements we notice one for canal boats. This invention, which is clearly defined by the claim, is designed for avoiding a serious inconvenience experienced in running canal boats from the stern being sunk below the bow by the weight of the engine, &c., when the bow portion is not loaded and of the boat being thrown off an even keel, said inconvenience being the blowing round by the wind of the bow portion of the boat and the consequent impossibility, very often, of keeping the boat in a direct course. We regard this as a good contrivance. It was patented by Jas. R. Gibson, of Port Carbon.

☞ *Important—A Speech from the Honorable Mr. Dewart—Brilliant Success.*—The Hon. Mr. Dewart being in town, his friends serenaded him at the Pennsylvania Hall, on Thursday night. Attracted by the delicious music, our phonographic reporter hastened to the spot, just in time to take down by the light of the moon, and with his old or a lip lead pencil, the following brilliant effusion. Cynthia paused in her career; the wind ceased toying with the comet surmounting the steeple of Snyder's factory; Sharp Mountain bowed its head in admiration, as Mr. Dewart eloquently responded to the compliment:

"I thank you for this call. [Pause.] It is entirely unexpected. [Enthusiastic applause, giving the Hon. Member time to collect his thoughts.] If my course in the last Congress, is approved by you, it is—it is all I can ask. [Vociferous shouting, during which the moon hid herself behind the cloud.] I am a candidate for re-election. I will state that—that—I will use my whole abilities ["Prodigious," from an upper window.] for the interests of my District, State and County. [Here the Honorable Member wiped his broad brow, and prepared for a stunning peroration.] Again thanking you, I will retire."

Great regret was expressed, can gloom but a faint idea from this report, of the effect of the speech among the spectators. The effort was so unusual on the part of the Honorable Member, and the effect so overwhelming, that several of his friends were subsequently borne home in a state of insensibility, arising from the spirited response.

We learn that the same band afterwards serenaded Messrs. Cake and Cochran. How the outrage could have been permitted, we are at a loss to know.

☞ *Proceedings of the Borough Council.*—A stated meeting of the Borough Council was held on Tuesday evening of the 20th, 1858. Present, Messrs. Nice, Christian, Shetler, Evert, Minnich, Fellnagle, Kinsley, McBarron and Hoover.

Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

Com. of Acc. on unfinished business, continued.

Special Com. on lot corner of Centre and Market sts., con.

Special Com. on D. Pott's acc., con.

St. Com. on opening Spring st., reported work done, and was dis.

Com. of Fire Apparatus on petition of Young America Fire Company, was con.

St. Com. on street near Womelsdorf & Co.'s distillery, was instructed to open it.

Com. of Survey was instructed to establish a grade for the same, and also for Nichols street.

The Com. to which was referred the petition of citizens in regard to fireworks within the Borough limits, reported that the matter was fully covered by the ordinance adopted July 24, 1852. Report accepted, and Com. discharged.

Com. of Fire Apparatus con. on petition from Rough and Ready Fire Company.

Com. of Acc. con. on claim of W. Kline.

Com. of Fire App. con. on complaint of Humane Fire Company.

Com. on erecting new lock-up house, con.

Com. of Acc. on Bright & Larch's bill, reported it correct.

A petition from citizens of South Ward for apparatus, to enable them to organize a new fire company, was refer red to the Com. of Fire App.

On motion of Mr. Nice, it was resolved that all work on the streets be postponed for two weeks.

Mr. Samuel Lewis was instructed to finish the survey of the Borough, and make maps of the same.

Com. of Fire Apparatus was directed to report an ordinance protecting the fire plugs of the Borough.

The following bills were read and ordered to be paid:

C. Wormin and others,	$53 00
Bright & Larch,	18 25
J. Seltzinger,	27 00
Sheridan & Branigan,	35 00

Adjourned.

☞ *The "Osceola" and "Keystone"* Cricket Clubs played a match on Tuesday, on the Camp Ground, which resulted in the victory of the former by 53 runs. The prize contended for, was a pair of bats. Annexed is the score:—

OSCEOLA. 1st Innings.		2d Innings.	
R. Luther, run out	0	run out	1
J. Cake, b Taylor	0	not out	4
I. Beck, b Parry	1	b Moorhead	4
J. Clayton, b Taylor	4	b Taylor	6
L. Hawley, b Parry	0	b Moorhead	6
H. Reilly, b Taylor	9	b Moorhead	11
O. Evans, c Parry b Taylor	1	c Taylor, b Moorhead	11
T. Patterson, not out	9	b Moorhead	1
F. Fey, st Parry	2	b Moorhead	11
J. Hodgson, absent		absent	
G. Lesser, b Taylor	1	b Taylor	
Byes	1	Byes	1
Wides	0	Wides	0
	25		57

KEYSTONE. 1st Innings.		2d Innings.	
F. Campbell, b Evans	3	J. Selders, not out	1
C. Dougherty, run out	0	b Evans	0
R. Pouzroy, b Evans	0	b Reilly	2
J. Atwood, b Evans	0	b Hawley	0
W. Parry, b Reilly	3	b Reilly	3
G. Taylor, c Patterson b Evans	0	b Reilly	0
W. Ekler, b Reilly	2	run out	1
B. Vastine, not out	1	c Patterson, b Reilly	2
G. Bartholomew, run out	0	run out	0
J. Moorhead, c Lesser b Reilly	0	b Hawley	3
S. Foster, absent		absent	
Byes	5	Byes	5
Wides	0	Wides	0
		Leg byes	1
	14		17

RECAPITULATION—	1st Innings.	2d Innings.
"Osceola,"	25	57
"Keystone,"	14	17
	"Osceola."	"Keystone."
Umpires,	S. Palmer.	G. Strauch.
Scorers,	R. Palmer.	F. Farquhar.

☞ *Cricket Match at Port Carbon.*—On Saturday afternoon last, a match came off at Port Carbon, between the "Pottsville" and "Port Carbon" Cricket Clubs, which resulted in the victory of the Pottsville Club in one innings and twenty runs to spare.

In justice to the "Port Carbon" Club, we will state that they organized but recently, and in consequence, are less experienced in the game than their antagonists of Saturday. Under the circumstances, they did very well, and we think will yet make excellent players.

The bowling and batting of Messrs. Fox, Mather, H. Snyder and Dr. Silliman, of the Pottsville Club, were very fine, while the general fielding proved that the Club is rapidly improving in the manly game of Cricket. Mr. Mather's score, 43, is the largest that has ever been made in this County. He is a model wicket-keeper—cool and quick; a straight, destructive bowler, and powerful batsman.—His game is justly, much admired.

While we sympathise with our Port Carbon friends in their defeat, we wish them better luck next time.

Annexed is the score:—

POTTSVILLE CLUB. 1st Innings.	
Jonas Fox, run out	10
Mr. Mather, c Repley b Snyder	43
H. Snyder, b Snyder	11
R. O. Green, c Gibson b Allison	0
D. B. Green, not out	3
Harry Edmonds, c Harrup b Snyder	2
M. Edmonds, b Allison	1
Reilly, c E. Allison b Snyder	1
Hunt, run out	1
Silliman, b Allison	6
Ridgway, c Higgins b Snyder	0
Byes	5
Leg byes	3
Wides	2
	92

PORT CARBON CLUB. 1st Innings.		2d Innings.	
Repley, c Snyder b Mather	0	c M. Edmonds b Mather	0
Hilton, b Mather	0	c Fox, b Mather	1
Stanton, b Mather	2	st H. Edmonds	15
G. W. Snyder, b w b Fox	2	c Fox b Snyder	0
L. W. Snyder, run out	1	not out	16
R. Allison, run out	1	c Silliman b Hunt	4
Harrup, b Fox	0	b Snyder	2
Gibson, c Mather b Fox	0	c D. B. Green b Snyder	2
Higgins, b Fox	0	c R. C. Green b Snyder	4
E. Allison, c Hunt b Mather	0	b Snyder	0
Fisher, not out	0	c R. O. Green b Hunt	4
Byes	4	Byes	8
Leg byes	1	Leg byes	3
		Wides	0
	11	No balls	1
			61

Scorers.

L. SNYDER, for Pottsville Cricket Club.
W. DAVIS, for Port Carbon Cricket Club.

Umpires.

J. STOKES, of United Eleven Club, for Pottsville Club.
JNO. BICKLEY, of Mechanics' Club, for Port Carbon Club.

☞ *Copy of Proceedings* of Workmen's Convention, held at St. Clair, Saturday, July 17th, 1858, as reported by George Carroll, Assistant Secretary:

The following officers were elected unanimously:—President—FRANCIS ALLEN; Vice President—Andrew Liddle; Secretary—WILLIAM ROBINSON; Assistant Secretary—GEO. CARROLL. The Convention having duly organized, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That no persons be admitted into our meetings but workingmen, duly appointed by the men where they work.

Resolved, That we bind ourselves to each other that we will respect the will of the majority and vote for the nominee of our party.

Resolved, That at this meeting it is expedient only to suggest such men as may be well known to those proposing them, and that two other meetings will be held before final nominations are made; that at the next meeting we take a vote to try the sentiment of the Convention, so that at our final meeting we may be well advised as to who is the best man for Congressional nominee.

Resolved, That the resolutions proposed by the delegates from Monterey Colliery at the Workingmen's Convention, held at Minersville, be inserted in the Pottsville papers, as the *Workman's Advocate* did not publish them.

Resolved, That at our next meeting the delegates representing each colliery will bring with them the number of men they represent.

After considerable consultation the Convention adjourned, to meet at Mr. Shindle's Hotel, Minersville, on Saturday, July 31st, at 2 o clock, P. M.

Copy of proceedings in connection with the meeting of Workmen at Minersville, June 26, which the *Workmen's Advocate did not publish, but rejected:*

WHEREAS, A call appeared in the *Workmen's Advocate* for a meeting of Workmen, to be held in Minersville, on Saturday, June 26, 1858, for the purpose of forming a more correct organization, and for devising means of producing harmony not only among themselves, but with the employers; and also for nominating candidates for Congress, House of Representatives, and for Sheriff.

AND WHEREAS, The men employed at Monterey Colliery being sensibly alive to the importance of the movement, did, on the 26th inst., meet together for the purpose of discussing the matter, and maturing ideas to present to their fellow Workmen at the Convention, and have nominated a committee of four of their body to represent them on the occasion; that committee would have been happy to submit the views of their brethren on the matters to come before the convention.

First, Strikes, as they are now carried out, prove they do not gain the object sought for, but entail most intolerable suffering on all concerned: and

Secondly, Believing as we do, that the great evils under which we labor, are solely chargeable to the Curse of Free Trade, we hold ourselves bound, and pledge ourselves to use all just and lawful means of co-operation with our fellow Workmen, to remove the curse, and believing time has arrived that it is important for the Workingmen to take matters so vital to their prosperity, or it may be their very existence, into their own hands, they would submit the following resolutions to the consideration of their brethren:—

Resolved, That we will vote for no candidate for Congress who will not pledge himself to use his energetically in the repeal of the present Tariff, for the purpose of increasing the import duty on all manufactures, his first and most important study.

Resolved, That as we have more interest in the election of the candidate for Congress, than any of the other officers, it is agreed, that in case the nominee of our party should be adopted by the Democratic Convention, we pledge ourselves to accept all the other nominees of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That in order fully to mature the best mode of proceeding, and to make sure of having the best man we can procure, that we this day only suggest the names of those that may be considered worthy, and that this Convention when it adjourns this day, will do so to meet again in two weeks from this day, to give full time to form correct views of the candidates that may be proposed.

Resolved, That no person be admitted to our meetings unless Workmen, duly appointed by a majority of the men at the operatives where they work—members of the Press only excepted.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be inserted in the *Workman's Advocate*, and that a subscription be taken up for the purpose of defraying the expenses.

The authors of the above believe they require no better justification of their proceedings or aims before honest men, than the fullest publicity of their proceedings.

As for Price, he may pursue his own course. When he gets to the end of his tether he will stand still or else retrace his steps.

[FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

SUNDAY SCHOOL PIC-NIC AT FISHBACH.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The interest your valuable JOURNAL manifests in every laudable enterprise, persuades me that a brief notice of the out-door festival of the above named branch school of Trinity church, Pottsville, will be welcome to your columns.

On Tuesday morning last, a goodly number of happy little ones assembled at the pleasant residence of Mr. John Burnish, near the Rolling Mill, preparatory to the day's enjoyment of social cheer and good fellowship. Shandadi, proceeded for the occasion by Mrs. Burnish and others.

Before starting for the grove, the following hymn, given out by the Rev. Mr. Fetherstonhaugh, was appropriately sung by scholars and teachers, led by Miss Matilda Brasier aided by Mr. Edmonds:

"Our Father in heaven, we hallow thy name;
May thy kingdom, all lands on earth be the same;
O, give to us daily our portion of bread—
It is from thy bounty that all must be fed.

"Forgive our transgressions, and teach us to know
That humble compassion that pardons each foe;
Save us from temptation, from woe and sin,
And thine be the glory forever—Amen."

Already had the full laden wagon by the kindness of Mr. Bassett, conveyed the requisite refreshments to a neighboring grove, and there, in a lovely, secluded, shady, close by a running stream, surrounded by hills and visited by refreshing breezes, soon gathered the company of pupils and teachers in healthy, happy and happy spirit. Surrounding the table, and directed by their affectionate Superintendent, the joyous group united their voices in another hymn.

"Thou art our shepherd, gracious Lord,
Thy little flock behold:
And guide us by thy staff and rod,
As children of thy fold.

"We praise Thy name that we are brought
To this delightful place;
When we are guided, cheered and taught
As children of Thy grace.

"O, may our teachers, toiling here,
Meet us at last above;
And then, and we in heaven appear
As children of Thy love."

Then followed the entertainments of children "blythe and gay." In amusements they could best agree upon, and so swiftly the hours did pass by.

In due time the sumptuous and well-filled table received a general visit, and fully met the demand with an abundance to spare. At four or five o'clock, as the baskets full afterwards testified to such as applied even at a later hour.

The afternoon hours, was partly occupied with rehearsal of pieces by several pupils, and an original dialogue by the Misses Brasier and Burnish, giving a pleasant history of the school. They stated, that originating at the house of Mr. Burnish, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Washburn, accompanied by Dr. John T. Carpenter and Mr. E. E. Johnston, the school had existed some four years. It started with six scholars, and now numbers, under the superintendency of Mr. Edward Morrison, *seventy-five or eighty*. And very happily in the course of the dialogue, a query was started—when should the school be accommodated with sufficient room; a building perhaps suitable for public services also? After an appropriate response, the question was put to the every from the Rector of Trinity Church, in which the highest tribute was given to the Christian excellence of Mrs. Burnish, and whose kindness in behalf of the school were as unwearied as her attentions to the sick and distressed within her reach, the following resolutions offered by one of the pupils, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the favored scholars of this Sunday School, do here present our sincere thanks to Mrs. Burnish for her never-failing kindness toward us; for her generosity in finding room for us, disregarding the trouble, in which we spend most pleasantly our Sabbath afternoons; for her untiring labor which she cheerfully gives to add to our comfort and happiness, and further, that she will accept our sincere gratitude for the trouble she has taken upon herself in preparing the many necessaries for this day; and although we can never repay her for these labors of love, she will receive her reward hereafter.

Resolved, That our thanks are due to our kind Superintendent, Mr. Edward Morrison, for his never-failing presence with us, and although there may appear but very little encouragement, yet we assure him that his untiring labors are kindly received and duly appreciated, and it is our earnest desire as pupils in his charge, that he may long remain with us.

Resolved, That we take this means of expressing our gratitude to Mr. Fetherstonhaugh, who has but recently commenced his labors with us, we greatly esteem. We thank him especially for the interesting stories, of which he seems to have a never-ending supply, and kindly relates them for our instruction, and also, for the manner in which he has supplied some of our wants.

Resolved, To each of the teachers we now express our deepest kindly regards for hoping that they will bear in mind that the seed which they now sow upon the tender minds of those entrusted to their instruction, will yet bear fruit, if they are diligent in the care bestowed upon it. We earnestly trust that they will continue on in this noble work, bearing in mind those beautiful words, of "not despising the day of small things."

Another hymn was sung. All united audibly in the Lord's prayer. Parents and friends, unable to be earlier present, continued to join the happy company, and the evening found many a family circle gratefully recounting the operations of the day, thanks to Him who smiles alike on young and old, who says "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Yours, &c.,

MANY CITIZENS.

To the Free and Independent Voters of Schuylkill County.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—Having been asked a number of times whether I expected a nomination for SHERIFF, I have only to say if any *Party, Club, or Association*, see proper to nominate me, I will be very much obliged, but still beg leave to stick to the *Platform* I have adopted, without adding another *Plank* or taking one Shortcut; not withstanding there are persons pennabulating the County, reporting that I will not be a Candidate at the coming election, I will just say that having unfurled my banner and flung it to the breeze, and inscribed thereon *Protection to American Labor*, I am determined not to strike my colors until so ordered by my Fellow Citizens at the election; and hereby call upon all Business Men, Farmers, Manufacturers, Miners and Laborers, and the rest of mankind, to support me.

Minersville, June 5, '58 23-3t] JOSEPH BOWEN.

Sheriffalty.

To the Voters of Schuylkill County:—FELLOW CITIZENS—I respectfully offer myself to your consideration and solicit your suffrages, as an independent candidate for SHERIFF, at the next October election. Previous to the recent unfortunate difficulties which divided, and still continue to distract the political party with which I have always acted, I was a candidate for the nomination of the Democratic Convention, and was willing to abide by their decision. Up to this time I had hoped that a reconciliation might be effected, and harmony again prevail in the ranks of my political friends. The prospect of such a result is now too remote, and the time for action too short, to warrant me in submitting my name to a divided party for the election. The people demand a faithful officer for Sheriff, and political difficulties ought not to be permitted to interfere with their freedom of choice. I am therefore, a candidate without regard to the nomination of any convention, and if elected, will endeavor to perform the duties of the office so as to satisfy the public and the many kind friends who have advised and urged me to this course.

WASHINGTON REIFSNYDER.

Pottsville, July 22, 1858. [1t*]

PEN, PASTE AND SCISSORS.

☞ Deaths in Boston last week, 53.

☞ Governor Packer is at Cape May.

☞ Deaths in Brooklyn last week, 98.

☞ Deaths in Baltimore last week, 140.

☞ A ship at Boston is loading for Frazier river mines.

☞ The wealth of Wm. B. Aster is estimated at $50,000,000.

☞ Gov. Wise will pay a visit to Pennsylvania in a week or two.

☞ Many young men are leaving Philadelphia for the new gold region.

☞ There are 20,000 women employed in watch-making in Switzerland.

☞ The Odd Fellows of Ohio number 330 Lodges and 22,000 members.

☞ A mammoth mechanical bakery has just been opened at Cincinnati.

☞ Pope Pius IX, entered on the thirteenth year of his pontificate on the 17th of June.

☞ Mrs. Whittlesey, editress of the *Mother's* Magazine, died at Colchester, Conn., Friday.

☞ Johnny Mackey, the Buffalo pugilist, is to have a fight soon with Jack Nelson, of Detroit.

☞ Bishop McIlvaine, whose health has been precarious for some time, has sailed for England.

☞ The mother who saw a baby prettier than her own, has been sent to a lunatic establishment.

☞ The perch fishing in the Patapsco river is said to be the finest this season known for ten years.

☞ William Evans, Jr., a young printer, was drowned at Pittsburg on last Friday evening, while bathing.

☞ The poetess, Mrs. Estella Ann Lewis, has obtained a decree of divorce from her unpoetical husband.

☞ Military encampments will be held in August and September, at Freeburg, Snyder county, and Easton.

☞ Col. Fuller, late editor of the N. Y. Mirror, is writing capital letters for the "Illustrated London News."

☞ One thousand boxes of peaches arrived at New York on Monday, in the steamship Columbia from Charleston.

☞ A good Minister prayed fervently for those of his congregation who were too proud to kneel, and too lazy to stand.

☞ It is proposed in South Carolina, to erect a monument to Gen. Francis Marion, the "Swamp Fox" of the revolution.

☞ In England, the average of life