Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1858.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKETS.

Were there but one point of difference between the principles of the People's Party of Pennsylvania, and those of its political antagonist, that point strong in itself, should sweep Pennsylvania by fifty thousand majority for the People's State ticket, and carry every local candidate. We allude to the point that although the so called Democratic party of this State is crying lustily, "oh, we are in favor of a Protective Tariff—elect our candidates to office, and the people shall have it," yet their resolutions contradict point blank, their asservations. It cannot be denied that at almost every Democratic meeting the Cincinnati Platform is heartily endorsed. Now what does that Platform contain in regard to a Protective Tariff? Why this:—

"Resolved, That the time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of Free Seas and Progressive FREE TRADE throughout the world, and by solemn manifestations to place their moral influence at the side of their successful example.

The Democratic party standing on that Platform, is before the People of Pennsylvania, as the advocate of Progressive Free Trade. It is evident then, to every thoughtful man, that standing as the Democratic party does before the country, as the peculiar exponent of a Free Trade policy, that it can do nothing and will do nothing,—unless actually driven into revising the Tariff to raise revenue for Governmental purposes—towards re-enacting a Protective Tariff. The mass of the Democracy of this State are interested and deeply so, either as employers or employees, in the Protective policy, and have determined upon a change. The leaders of that party in Pennsylvania, of course, floating with the current, protest most vehemently, that a Protective Tariff shall be enacted, if the people will place them or their candidates in office. Yet in the face of that resolution, which embodies the principles of the South and the mass of their Northern Democratic allies, how is it to be effected? A Protective Tariff is in opposition to the cherished political principles of Mr. Buchanan himself. Mr. Buchanan will never lend his influence to an increase of duties, unless as we have stated, Governmental poverty at present existing, actually forces him into unwilling acquiescence. This, men of Pennsylvania, is the position which the Democratic party of the country occupies on the most important question of the day—adequate Protection to American Industry. Its candidates in Pennsylvania, will not have if elected to office, the power to amend or alter a single flat of their party, unless the South bows its head in approval, or the autocrat at Washington yields on this point. The best plan is, to turn out every Democratic office holder, and put in his place a man of the People, honest and unflinching on this question. The rebuke will tell with double force at Washington, and a Protective Tariff will more surely be enacted.

In contrast to the Free Trade Platform upon which the Democratic candidates stand, we would point to a resolution adopted by the Convention which placed in nomination JOHN M. READ and WM. E. FRAZER. It is as follows:—

Resolved, That the revenue for a necessary, a judicious and economical administration of the Government—should be raised by imposing duties and in laying them, such discriminating PROTECTION SHOULD BE GIVEN AS WILL SECURE THE RIGHTS OF FREE LABOR AND AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

No intelligent workman; no man jealous of his dearest rights, can hesitate long in his choice between parties so diametrically opposite on the question of a Protective Tariff. We warn the farmers, mechanics and laborers of Pennsylvania, to remember the base fraud of 1844, when they were deceived by the leaders of the Democracy into a belief that Polk was a better Tariff man than Henry Clay; to remember the casting vote of Mr. Dallas in the United States Senate, which gave us the Tariff of 1846, with its depressing effect upon our interests, and not permit themselves to be again deceived.

At the coming election, the People of Pennsylvania have presented to them for their ratification, JOHN M. READ, of Philadelphia, for the Supreme Bench, and WM. E. FRAZER, of Fayette, for Canal Commissioner. Mr. Read is considered one of the ablest lawyers in the State. His ability for the position is unquestioned. It is freely acknowledged by even his political opponents.—Politically, Mr. Read is head and mind, for Freedom and Protection. Mr. Frazer is also, an unexceptionable candidate for Canal Commissioner.

To the voters of the Eleventh Congressional District, the mass of whom are actually interested in the enactment of a Protective Tariff, the strongest manly all odds, now out in Congress, is JAMES H. CAMPBELL. In Wm. L. Dewart, they have no confidence. In Congress he was a tool of the Administration to assist in forcing upon the people of Kansas an odious Constitution, while he dodged the Tariff question entirely—except in one instance when he overshot the mark by offering a resolution, asking for special protection to our Iron—a bit of folly perfectly appropriate to the man. No lover of Freedom, no advocate of Protection, can consistently vote for Mr. Dewart. As for the gallant Colonel, most sanguine Cake, we are very much afraid that he too, is in favor of Progressive Free Trade—albeit, he calls himself a Tariff candidate for Congress—elsewhy the resolution adopted at the Convention which nominated him, which reads as follows?

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Schuylkill county in delegate Convention assembled do re-assert and declare that we are unalterably attached to, and will maintain inviolate the principles avowed by the Democratic party at their national convention held at Cincinnati in June, 1856.

Ah, Colonel, "charm you never so wisely," with the assistance of your V's, and X's, and Workman's Advocate, and what not, we fear your calculations for success at the approaching election will meet with a result similar to the attempt of 1854.

For State Senate, the People of the County have before them ROBERT M. PALMER, Esq., whose zeal in the cause of Reform, has been marked and approved, and who will if elected, redeem to the very letter the pledges he has publicly made to the People. In his hands the interests of the workingmen of Schuylkill County will be secured, while the character of a Schuylkill County representative will be elevated. We should rejoice in the election of Mr. Palmer, for we believe his Senatorial duties would be discharged with dignity, and fidelity to the interests of his constituents.

For Assembly, Messrs. P. R. PALM, JOHN S. BOYER and CYRUS L. PINKERTON, are men well known to the citizens of this County for ability and integrity. In their election the appeal to elevate the character of Legislative Representatives, would be answered in the most creditable manner by Schuylkill County.

When we come to the strictly County offices, such as Sheriff, Commissioner, Director of the Poor and Auditor, we touch a subject of the highest importance to the tax-payers of Schuylkill County. The mismanagement of the County affairs, and the squandering of the public money, have called loudly for Reform. Probably a worse governed County does not exist, and so onerous has taxation become, that the citizens are holding meetings to take action in the matter. We say to the tax-payers of this County, commence your reform at the ballot-box, in the selection of thoroughly good men for the important offices named. For those offices, the People have placed before them this Fall, four unexceptionable men. For Sheriff, JOHN P. HOBART is eminently fitted. He is acquainted with the duties of the office; he converses in both the English and German languages, and for integrity we have yet to meet a man who will question it. Mr. Hobart commands the respect and confidence of even his political opponents, while his friends justly point to him with pride, as a man worthy the support of the people, without respect to party. Mr. Hobart if elected, would be found a courteous and able Sheriff. Of SAMUEL KAUFFMAN for Commissioner, CHARLES FOCHT for Director of the Poor, and MICHAEL M. KISTLER for Auditor, we speak but our conviction, when we say that their reputation among their fellow citizens is so fair, for all the qualities that both become a man, that we believe a large majority will in October select them for the offices which enter intimately into the public economy of the County.

We have alluded at length, to the material composing the People's Tickets, for we believe it of the character fitted for success. The people want a change of administration, local, State and National, and when it can be effected with strong men and true, it is the People's duty to make the majorities tell. We therefore call upon the citizens of this County, this District, and this State, to calmly and dispassionately compare the principles and men of the Democracy and their opponents. We have no fear of the result of such inquiry. For to Slavery and Free Trade stands Freedom and a Protective Tariff; to the candidates of pot-house politicians, we oppose men springing fresh from the ranks of the People themselves, and armed with the principles of Truth, Justice and Right.

HON. JAMES H. CAMPBELL AND THE TARIFF.

On the 18th February, 1857, the House of Representatives at Washington, (of which Mr. Campbell was a member) resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, (Mr. H. Marshall in the Chair,) and resumed the consideration of the Tariff Bill.

The question being on an Amendment, reducing the rates of duty on different schedules, offered by Mr. Millson, of Virginia, Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania said:

"(See *Congressional Globe*, Feb. 18, 1857, page 744.) I am opposed to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia, because it amounts to a horizontal reduction of existing rates of duty. The gentleman's amendment proposes to reduce schedule A fifty per cent., schedule B five per cent., C and D five per cent., and so on; and on all goods, wares and merchandize imported from foreign countries, and not specially provided for by this act, a duty of ten per cent. *ad valorem* shall be collected. And this reduction is to be made for the avowed purpose of *reducing* the revenue! Now, the great mistake made by the gentleman from Virginia is, I apprehend, in supposing that he can reduce the revenue by thus reducing the rates of duty on these schedules. Sir, I contend that this proposition, if carried into effect, will *increase* the revenue. It is but one step further in the direction of the free trade bill of 1846. Did that measure decrease the income from our customs? *Is* it not a part of the history of the country that it increased the revenue by millions, by breaking down our own industry, and by filling our ports with foreign goods? We have had excessive importations under the bill of 1846, and consequently an overflowing Treasury. Its principle was a rich Government, and a poor people. And now it is proposed to go one step further—to reduce the small measure of protection we have left, and thus swell the imports, and with $28,000,000 in the Treasury, increase the balance still further. To prevent this was one great matter the Committee of Ways and Means had in view. They had no intention of increasing the balance in the Treasury, and hence they refused to reduce the rates on any dutiable article, or any one requiring protection. And I can tell the gentleman from Virginia, that if his proposition becomes the law, it will *increase* the receipts from customs by millions. The bill of 1842 produced less revenue than that of 1846, and at the same time protected all the great interests of the country, and bore equally on all. The duties under that law were specific; the protection adequate to the wants of the country; and its restoration now would give life and hope and prosperity to the whole land. The Committee of Ways and Means, in the amendment reported by the gentleman from Ohio, (Lewis D. Campbell,) and which has been laid before the House for their consideration, do not propose to reduce the duty on any article of American growth or manufacture which requires protection. They would rather increase than diminish; but unfortunately we have not the power—at least in the present Congress. And for this course their reasons were two-fold; first, we were in favor of *protection*; and next, we were opposed to an *increase* of revenue. But we have added largely to the free list, by inserting in it all those articles required for home consumption, or in the manufactures of the country, and which we do not and cannot produce at home under any reasonable amount of protection. This free list will directly reduce the receipts from customs some six millions, and indirectly some four millions more. This, in view of the largely increased expenses of the Government, may be sufficient. I trust the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia will be voted down. We have had enough of free trade. Let us become more Americanized, and protect our own people, our productions, fabrics, and industrial pursuits."

The Amendment of Mr. Millson was voted down, and at a subsequent day, the proposition of the Committee of Ways and Means, (of which Hon. James H. Campbell was a member,) the nature of which is explained in the above speech, passed the House of Representatives, and was sent to the Senate, which was strongly Democratic. It was there referred to the Committee on Finance, with Hunter, of Virginia, as Chairman. In their hands it was modified into nearly the present Tariff Law, passed the Senate, and returned to the House, and was referred to a Committee of Conference, which reported an agreement with amendments to the Senate Bill, making the law as it now stands. On the Second of March, 1857, the *report of the Committee of Conference was concurred in by the Senate, by a vote of 33 to 8.* On the same day, the Bill was considered in the House of Representatives, when Hon. James H. Campbell denounced it as a measure which would strike down the great industrial interests of the country, and moved to lay the report on the table, which the House refused, and the Bill was passed under the pressure of the previous question, by a vote of 123 yeas, 72 nays, James H. Campbell of Pennsylvania, voting No!. (See *Congressional Globe* of March 2, 1857, pages 970 and 971.)

Who will *say*, after this exhibit from the Record, that Hon. James H. Campbell, while in Congress, was not a good and faithful friend of Protection? The Protective Tariff men of Schuylkill and Northumberland counties, have already shown their appreciation of his fidelity, by honoring him with an unanimous re-nomination.—They will crown the honor, on the Second Tuesday of October next, by his triumphant re-election!

GOVERNMENTAL POLICY CONTRASTED.

Our intelligent contemporary, the Hartford *Courant*, remarks that Great Britain and this country stand as the exponents of two great systems. Great Britain exports her manufactured articles and receives in return the raw material when she needs it. We export the raw material and receive in return the manufactured goods. Great Britain pays for what she needs in the labor and skill of her manufacturing community. We pay for what we consume by the work of our agricultural and gold-digging people. The agricultural community of England are employed to the extent of their power and receive ready pay from a home market. The agricultural community of the United States are necessitated to send abroad the results of their labors to a foreign, distant and uncertain market. In the year ending June 30th, 1857, England exported to the value of $610,000,000, nearly the whole of which were manufactured goods. Our exports for the same period were to the amount of $338,935,000, of which $309,000,000 were in raw material, $60,000,000 of which consisted of gold and silver coin and bullion.

Here we have two systems, side by side. What has been the result? each nation? Our population is nearly equal to ours; our extent of soil much greater. England is now the richest nation on the globe, though burdened with a debt of four thousand million of dollars. The 270,000 stockholders of that debt are amply her own subjects. She owes nothing abroad. She is never obliged to imporverish herself by the exits of gold and silver. She is better able to pay the interest on her public debt, great as it is, than when the debt commenced. Should she need more money for her numerous and expensive wars, she could borrow more than all Europe together. Her credit now stands better than that of combined Europe. Her resources appear to be unlimited. She has spent on railways alone since 1829, fifteen thousand millions of dollars, the gross earnings of which were last year one hundred and twenty millions of dollars and the dividends sixty five millions.

Now what has produced all this wealth and prosperity? The fact that she is the work shop of the world—the fact that she lays all nations under contribution by the manufactured goods she sends them. She manufactures, and they send provisions and the raw material. With these returns, there must always be a balance in gold.

Do not these facts teach us a lesson? If the immense wealth and growing and glowing prosperity of England arise from her manufactures, would not the same cause produce similiar effects in our country? Is that policy a wise one, which shuts up our factories, compels our labor to resort exclusively to the raising of the raw material, and which prevents the exercise of our skill and ingenuity? *If that small island has raised herself* to be the leading power of the whole world by her manufactures—if she can lay the world under contribution for the raw material and their hoarded specie, what could not we do? What could not we become? We have water, power, labor and skill, and the raw material beside. Were our government not blind to the true policy of the country, we not only could make our own cotton and woolen and iron goods, but might enter the market of the world and compete successfully with Great Britain, and grow in wealth as she does. Why is it that our rulers are so blind to the best interests of the country?

(FREEMEN of Pennsylvania, emulate the example of the citizens of Maine and Vermont. The entire Congressional delegation from the former State is opposed to the Free Trade, Sham Democracy, while the majority for the People's Governor is ten thousand. What will Pennsylvania do in October? We predict a majority of not less than forty thousand for the People's State Ticket, while the Congressional delegation will be largely anti-Lecompton, and we trust to a man, *Protective Tariff.*

OF COURSE IT DOES.—A Washington correspondent says that the Administration quietly gives up the re-election of Dewart in this District.—What else can it do? Dewart as the Lecompton candidate, alone, without alluding to his other disqualifications, has not the ghost of a chance of re-election.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER for this week, has a series of fine illustrations in connection with a report of the progress of the Quarantine War. Copies can be had at Bannan's.

"THE AUTOCRAT OF THE BREAKFAST TABLE," is the title of a volume to be published in November, by Phillips, Sampson & Company. It will comprise the first twelve numbers of the popular series of papers published in the *Atlantic Monthly* with illustrations by Hoppin. The volume will certainly have an extensive sale in all parts of the country.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for October is on our table.—We the common with a lively writer in the *Press*, were surprised to learn that the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table has "gone and done it." In plain words, he has married that charming schoolmistress to whom he introduced his particular friends, that sweet damsel whom every one loved, that dear delight to whom red-armed Biddy, of the boarding-house, presented a small copper breast-pin, which actually was adopted as part of the ornaments of the bridal dress. Not only married, and off to Switzerland, but has actually taken leave of his friends, the universal public, and ended those delightful breakfast colloquies of his! The *Atlantic Monthly* will probably survive the loss of the Autocrat, that gentle and genial humorist—we know that *Blackwood* flourishes, though the Noctes are no more—but what shall we do? We—who used to count the days, almost, until the *Atlantic* came, in expectation of the Autocrat's usual talk with us. People say that Oliver Wendell Holmes is the Autocrat; but we know better. Holmes is too good a fellow thus (as was said of Garrick when he died) "to eclipse the gaiety of nations." We are so broken-hearted at the Autocrat's departure, (he must meet us again collectively, in book form,) that we can only say that the remaining articles in the *Atlantic Monthly*, in prose and verse, including some noble stanzas on the Telegraph, are good, each in its respective manner of excellence.—By next month, perhaps, we shall have wiped our tears at the departure of the Autocrat. Meanwhile, we wish all happiness to himself and bride, and shall not say "No!" next year, when invited to undertake sponsorial responsibilities.

Local Affairs.

☞ *Fatal Mining Accident.*—On Thursday afternoon, a German miner, named Armand, was accidentally killed at Yorkies' colliery, by a fall of coal. The deceased resided in this Borough.

☞ *Van Amburg's Zoological and Equestrian Company* will exhibit in this Borough, on Friday next. As the troupe has considerable merit, of course a crowd will be on hand to see "the elephant."

☞ *Jonas Fox*, who has opened a Bowling Saloon and Shooting Gallery, in the building south of the American House, offers two Silver Cups, as prizes for the best bowling and shooting between this and Christmas.

☞ *Portions* of the Atlantic Telegraphic cable, the surplus of that which was on board the United States steamship *Niagara*, accompanied by certificates from Cyrus W. Field, Esq., can be obtained at Stichter & Thompson's hardware store, this Borough.

☞ *Our* citizens will remember that the Fair of the Schuylkill County Agricultural Society, commences at Orwigsburg on Monday next, and closes on Wednesday. In addition to a military shooting contest for a handsome musket, and a fine rifle, the Hon. James M. Campbell will deliver an Address, on the closing day of the Exhibition.

☞ *Another Stable Destroyed by Fire.*—On Monday afternoon last, about 2 o'clock, a stable back of the residence of Mr. Martin Weaver, of this Borough, was fired by an incendiary, and destroyed. It contained a carriage, some hay and corn feed. Mr. Weaver's loss, is $450, upon which there is no insurance. This is the third incendiary fire within a fortnight. Our citizens must be on their guard, and our Council would do well to offer a standing reward for the arrest of fire-fiends.

☞ *The Equinoctial Storm* is here, with its characteristic accompaniments of rain, wind and mud. Yesterday was a rouser in the way of shockingly miserable weather. Fires and overcoats were at a premium. Annexed is our thermometrical record for the week:

	P. R. & P., Telegraph Office, Pennsylvania Hall, Pottsville.		
	8 A. M.	2 P. M.	7 P. M.
Sat., Sept. 18,	52°	62°	52°—clear.
Mon., " 20,	54	74	62°— "
Tues., " 21,	56	82	68— "
Wed., " 22,	54	52	42— "
Thurs., " 23,	46	50	42— "
Fri., " 24,	46	50	48—rain.

☞ *Schuylkill County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association.*—At a special meeting of this Association held at Schuylkill Haven, Sept. 20, 1858, Dr. L. Boyer presiding in the absence of the President,

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to procure the necessary tickets and cards for the exhibition.

On motion, Dr. L. Boyer was authorized to make arrangements with the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for excursion tickets from the different stations.

On motion, J. S. Keller, Dr. L. Boyer and B. F. Shannon were appointed delegates to visit the Berks County Exhibition. J. S. KELLER, *Rec. Sec'y.*

☞ *The citizens* of Pottsville and vicinity will find at "The Bee Hive," crinoling and Furbishing Store, on Centre street, adjoining the Pottsville House, a large and attractive assortment of New Goods, for Fall and Winter use, embracing Trimmings of all kinds, Fringes, Velvet and Moire Antique Ribbons, Hood Dresses, Embroideries and Laces, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods, Mourning Goods, Jet Ornaments and Fancy Hair Pins, Shetland Wool and Zephyr Worsted, choice Perfumery and Toilet Articles, and many other things too numerous to mention; carefully selected, of the best quality, and offered at the lowest possible prices.

Persons wanting anything in the above line will find it to their interest to always call at the "Bee Hive," and examine the stock.

☞ *Scientific Paradoxes.*—The water which drowns us, a fluent stream, can be walked upon as ice. The bullet, which when fired from a musket, carries death, will be harmless if ground to dust before being fired. The crystallized part of the oil of roses, so grateful in its fragrance—a solid at ordinary temperatures though readily volatile—is a compound substance, containing exactly the same elements, and in exactly the same proportions as the gas with which we light our streets. The tea which so daily drink, with benefit and pleasure, produces palpitations, nervous tremblings, and even paralysis, if taken in excess; yet the peculiar organic agent called theine to which the tea owes its qualities, may be taken by itself (as theine not as tea) without any appreciable effect. The water which will allay our burning thirst, augments it when congealed into snow; so that Capt. Ross declares the natives of the Arctic regions "prefer enduring the utmost extremity of thirst rather than attempt to remove it by eating snow." Yet it the snow be melted, it becomes drinkable water. Nevertheless, although, if melted before entering the mouth, it assuages thirst like other water, when melted in the mouth it has the opposite effect. To render this paradox more striking, we have only to remember that ice, which melts more slowly in the mouth, is very efficient in allaying thirst. These paradoxes are very interesting. There is a paradox however, in our Borough affairs,—not exactly scientific—which is incomprehensible. We allude to the fact of an ordinance on our statute book, forbidding the running at large of swine, yet, day after day, we stumble over them, ladies fly from them, property suffers from them, and society shuns them, yet they hold their own. Will we ever have authorities possessing sufficient nerve to enforce the swine ordinance? Can the oldest inhabitant, enlighten us?

☞ *Cricket Match at St. Clair.*—Annexed is the score of a match played on the 17th inst., at St. Clair between the St. Clair Cricket Club, and the Port Carbon Cricket Club, in which the former was victorious by 3 runs and 2 wickets to go down:—

PORT CARBON. 1st Innings.			2d Innings.	
J. E. Gibson b Wood	3	b Coryell	1	
H. N. Davis, b Coryell	15	c Coryell b Coryell	11	
R. W. Snyder, l. Coryell	24	c Kirk b Wood	1	
A. Ellison, c Irwin b Wood	0	k d w	2	
J. Stanton, st Wood b Coryell	8	b Coryell	25	
R. Allison, c Burwell b Coryell	0	b Coryell	5	
P. Wertz, b Wood	9	b Wood	1	
P. Garris, not out	1	b Irwin	7	
J. Shipman, c Morris, b Wood	0	b Coryell	0	
H. B. Seasinger, b Coryell	1	b Irwin	2	
L. Hilbert, c Wood b Coryell	1	not out	0	
Byes	1	Byes	5	
Wides	2	Wides	3	
Leg Byes	0	Leg Byes	1	
	55		65	
Total,			120	

ST. CLAIR. 1st Innings.		2d Innings.	
J. Shaw, b Allison	7	l b w	5
C. Boyle, b Allison	4	not out	8
R. Hirsig, run out	5	c Hilbert, b Gibson	1
R. Coryell b Allison	7	b Allison	22
R. Brown, c Wertle b Gibson	3	c Gibson b Gibson	5
E. J. Lay c, not out	0	not out	0
J. Hill, c Davis b Gibson	6	st Snyder b Allison	5
J. S. Kirk, Allison	0	run out	0
W. S. Morris b Allison	8	c Snyder b Stanton	7
Jno. Wood, Snyder, b Gibson	6	c Garris b Allison	0
Wm. G. Burwell, run out	4	not out	14
Byes	1	Byes	1
Leg Byes	1	Leg Byes	2
Wides	0	Wides	2
	45		72
Total,			144

☞ *The Comet.*—The comet is now visible in the northwest quarter of the heaven. It may be readily found by directing the eye, at about fifteen minutes past seven, on any clear evening, to the northwestern horizon, and ranging with the two stars known as the Pointers—the comet being about as far to the left of the Pointers as the North Star is to their right. Viewed through the telescope, it exhibits a distinct nucleus and tolerably well-defined tail. The comet is becoming brighter nightly, but its brilliancy is materially diminished by the moon. In consequence of its slowness of motion, its period of visibility will be very great. It has already been visible through a telescope nearly two months and a half; and it will probably remain in sight for a considerable length of time yet. The head, or star of the comet, appears about equal to a star of the second magnitude; and as it has not yet reached the perihelion (that point nearest to the sun) of its orbit, it will yet be considerably brighter, and present a splendid appearance.

The longitude of the perihelion of this comet is about 30 degrees, and of the ascending node about 166 degrees. The inclination is about 65 degrees. The perihelion distance is about 40,000,000 miles, or a little greater than the mean distance of Mercury from the Sun. Its motion is retrograde, so that its apparent motion is from right to left, as seen at this time. The velocity of the comet, when at its perihelion, will be about 150,000 miles per hour. Its distance from the Earth at this time roughly estimated, is about 67,000,000 miles. Its tail is at least 6,000,000 miles in length. As the comet is quite near the horizon, those wishing to see it advantageously should make their observations from an elevated stand point. It can also be seen about four o'clock in the morning, appearing more brilliantly than during the evening.

☞ *Proceedings of the Borough Council.*—A stated meeting of the Borough Council was held on Tuesday evening, Sept. 21, 1858. Present, Messrs. Shoener, Nice, Reppller, Evert, Christian, McBarron, Minnig, Kinsley and Hoover.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and adopted.

Com. of Acc. on unfinished business, was continued.

Special Com. on lot corner of Centre and Market streets, continued.

Special Com. on B. Pott's acc., was con.

Com. of Survey on proposed Jalappa st., was con.

Com. of Acc. on W. Kline's claim, con.

Special Com. on revising Market ordinance, con.

The Committee to which was referred the petition of Martin Weaver, handed in the opinion of the Borough Solicitor, which is adverse to Mr. Weaver's claim. The Committee also reported against the claim. Report accepted and Com. discharged.

Special Com. on S. Heffner's claim, con.

On motion it was resolved that a crossing be made at Third and Callowhill streets. The Com. of Fire Apparatus reported against a fire plug at that point.

The Com. of Fire Apparatus was authorized to sell the house of the Hook and Ladder Company in Market st., and fence the lot at that point when the house shall be removed.

Com. on Auditor's Report, was discharged.

Com. of Fire App. reported Hydraulian engine being repaired, and was con.

It was resolved that Washington street leading from the Freight Depot to Coal street be opened, and the matter was referred to the Com. of Survey, to report a grade for the street at next meeting.

Com. of Lamp and Watch on procuring rattles for the watchmen, was discharged. It appears that the boys of the Borough are running opposition to the "Charlies," and if adopted, rattles would be the rule in place of being the exception. It was therefore determined to dispense with them altogether.

Com. of Lamp and Watch on glazing and painting street lamps, reported progress, and was con.

Petitions from the Hydraulian and Rough and Ready Fire Companies, for an appropriation of $50 each, for equipments, were read. A motion to make the appropriations, was carried by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Shoener, Nice, McBarron, Hoover, Minnig and Kinsley—6.

NAYS—Messrs. Reppller, Evert, and Christian—3.

A petition from the "Sam" Fire Company, was on motion, laid on the table.

To the Street Committee was referred a petition for a culvert in Callowhill street, from Centre to Second street, and the matter of a culvert in Norwegian st. from Fifth to Seventh street.

The matter of additional crossings in Market and Centre streets, was referred to the St. Com.

Bill of S. Harts for extra services in 1854, was referred to Com. of Acc.

St. Com. was instructed to examine into the matter of carrying the water from Sanderson street.

The following bills were read and ordered to be paid:

P. Stoefroyd, on sct's,	$23 40
C. Worman and others,	52 50
B. Evert,	8 75
D. Nagle,	11 62
John P. Powers & Bro.,	7 25
Hydraulian Fire Co.,	50 00
Rough & Ready Fire Co.,	50 00
	$203 52
Amount brought forward,	$2,868 01
Grand Total,	$3,068 53

Adjourned.

☞ *Meeting of the Tax Payers of Schuylkill County.*—An adjourned meeting of the tax payers of Schuylkill County, was held in the Court House, in the Borough of Pottsville, on Monday, September 20th, 1858, in pursuance of appointment, when, on motion, the officers of the former meeting were appointed, viz:—Dr. ROBERT PHILLIPS, President; Col. JOW. HEFNER and Henry Little, Vice Presidents; and JOHN P. BEYERAM and J. W. WEIGHT, Esq., Secretaries.

Jeremiah Reed, Esq., chairman of a committee of five, appointed at the previous meeting to draw up a preamble and resolutions for the adoption of the meeting, reported the following, which were on motion, unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The tax payers of Schuylkill County have reason to believe that the taxes heretofore paid to the Collectors, from time to time, within the last six or eight years, have not been promptly paid over to the County Treasurers, and that when so paid over, the same have not been properly applied to their legitimate purposes; AND WHEREAS, The manner of auditing and settling the yearly accounts of the different County Treasurers within the same period, is altogether based upon a mis taken and dangerous principle, in direct opposition to the mode pointed out by the spirit of the law—the Treasurer of their own choice, presents the yearly accounts, both as Treasurers and county Auditors.—So is the custom,—preparing the same other themselves or through their clerks, in consequence of the oftentimes total incompetency of the chosen Auditors of the County, who assemble yearly for the purpose of auditing the accounts amounting to nearly $100,000, and quickly look on while this process of County Treasurer auditing and settling their own accounts is going on, and when so prepared, either properly or improperly, sanction the same and subscribe their names as constituting their labors as sworn officers; or when the whole subject was perhaps fully prepared, before either of the auditors came to the seat of justice in the performance of their duties:

AND WHEREAS, The tax payers of this County have reason to believe that if some of the townships of this County, large amounts of taxes raised for township purposes are squandered by reckless township officers, that that investigations which township officers should be of vital importance to the tax payers and citizens of the County, generally, it being an evil which is believed to be growing rapidly; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the President consisting of Chas. Bailey, Bird Patterson and Benjamin Pott, whose duty it shall be to prepare a bill, in accordance with the preamble, authorizing the appointment of the Auditors by the Court of Common Pleas of this County, for the purpose of re-settling and re-auditing the accounts of our County Treasurers for the last six years, prior to the coming in of the present incumbent.

Resolved, That our Senator and members of the House of Representatives in the State Legislature, be and are hereby instructed to secure the passage of a law, in accordance with the foregoing preamble and resolutions.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting some proper person or persons should be appointed by the tax payers of some of the townships in this County, whose duty it shall be, *under oath*, to investigate the affairs of all such townships, in which it is believed corrupt means are used to squander the public money, and that *prosecutions* be entered by him or them in all cases of discoveries of violations of the laws.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by its officers, and published in all the newspapers in this County.

Hon. Chas. Frailey addressed the meeting, and urged the necessity of action in this matter. He was listened to with marked attention, after which the meeting adjourned.

[SIGNED BY THE OFFICERS.]

PROCEEDINGS OF COURT.

REPORTED FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

Com. vs. George W. Anderson.—Surety of the Peace on oath of Maria Smith. Slight quarrel between neighbors. Prosecutor ordered to pay the costs of prosecution, except the Justice's costs.

Com. vs. Mary Miller.—The deft. confessed to the stealing of a rug with which she stood charged. She was sentenced to pay 6 cents fine, the costs, and give $300 bail for her good behavior for one year.

Com. vs. J. Lynie Harner, Henry Fisher, Chas. Cheny and Reuben Dewold.—Forcible Entry and Detainer on oath of Daniel Shelley. Harner and John M. Shomo, partners in the track business, had rented the storeroom at the corner of Norwegian and Centre streets to carry on their business. The partners did not agree very well together. On the sixth of July, Harner sold the horse belonging to the firm to David Eckert without the knowledge or consent of Shomo and retained all the money taken in on the Fifth of July amounting to over one hundred dollars. Shomo finding this out, then sold the balance of the property and the remainder of the term for which they had leased to Daniel Shelley, who went into possession and carried on the business for a day when Harner and the other defendants, as is alleged on the night of the eighth, entered and forcibly took and retained possession of the property, setting out Shelley's goods on the pavement. The jury found Harner guilty and the rest not guilty. Harner was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and the costs.

Com. vs. Wilhelmina Troutman.—The deft., a young girl, plead guilty to an assault and battery on Mary Shreiver. The offence was slight. Sentenced to pay 6 cents fine and the costs.

Com. vs. Margaret Curran.—Surety of the Peace on oath of Bridget Kelly. Case was dismissed, and the County was directed to pay all the Justice's costs.

Com. vs. Bridget Kelly.—Surety of the Peace on oath of Margaret Curran. Case was dismissed, and the county was directed to pay the costs, except the Justice's.

Com. vs. Margaret Morgan.—Surety of the Peace on oath of Nicholas Keiser. After hearing, the case was dismissed on payment of costs by deft.

Com. vs. James McHugh.—Assault and Battery on oath of Patrick Delaney. There was a dispute about a division wall, and the assault, if any was committed, was of a trifling character, and took place after Delaney had been ordered off from deft.'s premises, on which he was standing. Not guilty, and prosecutor pay the costs.

Com. vs. Chas. Brosus.—An unfounded charge of larceny was brought against the deft. by Sandy Jeffries.—Both parties live in Minersville, and it was alleged that deft. had taken several hundred dollars in gold and silver from the chest in the house, but the evidence for the commonwealth scarcely raised even a suspicion against the deft., and the evidence produced by the deft. showed that the charge was entirely groundless. Not guilty.

Our Court of Common Pleas has been in session during the last week. There were 30 cases ordered down for trial, but owing to the length of the cases tried, but few were disposed of, and the rest were continued. We present our usual report of the cases tried.

J. Shade White vs. James H. Stanton.—This was a Felonied Issue, and arose under the following circumstances: On the 9th of April, 1856, White the plaintiff, entered into an article of agreement with Rowland Metcalf of Wilkesbarre, to purchase a tract of coal land in Hanover township, Luzerne county, containing sixty-six acres, for which he agreed to pay $16,150; as follows: $3,000 in cash, and the balance in four equal annual instalments, secured by judgment bond and mortgage on the property, the agreement further stipulating "such judgment to be a lien only on the above described land and no other property." On the 16th of April, 1856, a deed for the property was made by Rowland Metcalf and wife, Richard and wife, Henry and wife and Mary Metcalf to J. Claude White, and White gave his judgment bond and mortgage to the grantors for $15,150, payable in four equal annual instalments, and it was stipulated that "this judgment is to be a lien only on land conveyed to me by mortgagors, this 16th day of April, 1858."—The bond was entered up in Luzerne county, and the second instalment of $3,787 50 with the interest thereon which had passed by various assignments into the own. ership of James H. Stanton, the deft., not having been paid when it fell due, the judgment was removed by transcript from Luzerne to Schuylkill county, and an execution was issued thereon, and the personal property of the plaintiff levied on under it. A rule was taken by the plaintiff to have the execution set aside, and the judgment stricken from the record in this county, alleging that the entry of the judgment here and the issuing of the execution thereon was contrary to the agreement of the parties. Thereupon a Felonied Issue was framed, as it is called, and the question was referred to a jury to ascertain whether there was an agreement between White and the Metcalfs, that only the land purchased by White of the Metcalfs should be liable for the payment of the bond and mortgage, and that no other property should be held liable for the payment of the same. The papers showing the facts of the case as above stated being given in evidence, the jury found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, thereby declaring that the judgment was improperly entered in this County, and that the execution was improperly issued.

Charles Pogey vs. John Kitzmiller and Reuben Stein.—This was an action in the case brought by the plaintiff against the defts. to recover damages for injury done in filling up the dam of the plaintiff with coal dirt. Plaintiff is the owner of a Mill property in the Borough of Pinegrove, on the Swatara Creek, which he purchased in April, 1852, of E. Moore, for the sum of $6,500. In connection with the mill is a dam, constructed for the purpose of supplying the mill with water. There was some coal dirt in the dam at the time it was purchased, but not sufficient to affect the mill. Shortly after he had purchased it the coal dirt came in in greater quantities, until in the course of a couple of years it had entirely filled the dam, and injured the running capacity of the mill to such a degree that it could not do more than half the work it did before. The coal dirt also came in the mill race, and hands were employed at different times to clean it out. Plaintiff also constructed sluices in his dam so that the force of the current might draw off the coal dirt, with but poor success, as the dam would soon fill up again with coal dirt. The plaintiff then in 1856 brought this action against Kitzmiller & Stein to recover damages. The defendants are Coal Operators on the Lorberry Creek, a branch of the Swatara, and it was not denied by them that a portion of the coal dirt from their operation had been allowed to be thrown or washed into the creek, but that the amount thus thrown and washed in was small compared to the amount thrown in by other operators, particularly by the Hortons at their colliery, near Donaldson. The principal question of fact for the jury to try, was to ascertain the extent of the injury done to the plaintiff, and on the principal question of law involved in the case, the Court laid down that even though others, besides defendants, might have thrown coal dirt into the stream which injured the dam, yet that defendants having also been guilty of the trespass, were liable for the whole of the damages suffered by the plaintiff in consequence. The jury, after being out a long while, found for the plaintiff seven hundred dollars.

MASS MEETING AT MIDDLEPORT.

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