Miners' Journal,

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1859.

NEW YEAR.

January 1, 1859. We take as it were a new [illegible] and prepare to start forward with [illegible] enthusiasm as if we had before us a [illegible] of [illegible] years. We will not die [illegible] by the wayside, but we will "shuffle [illegible] coil," for he is rife to tail; but we, [illegible] look at this clear eye, this muscular [illegible] this erect form; we are sure for many a year [illegible] So my friend, thought scores of thousands [illegible] a redvemonth since. Where are they now? Food for worms. We are not supposed to cast a shade of sadness upon the reader's mind, this happy New Year Day; but when we consider the vast amount of valuable time yearly wasted, and the fact that life is fleeting, we think this the proper time to whisper, you are but mortal. As our contemporary, the Philadelphia *Evening Journal* very truly and beautifully says—With the brevity of life, written in the mould of graves and sounded on every breeze from the belfry, for the text, the sermon may be easily wrought from every one's experience. Think of the wasted hours! How many in downright idleness—in the laden lethe of unheeded and unwholesome sleep—in aimless lounging—in cold-blooded time-killing! How many in selfish longing and bitter grumbling at Fate! How many in silly, vain, injurious conversation! How many in unpleasant and unprofitable and peace-destroying reading! How many in dizzy and blind pursuit of Happiness in places where she never folds her heaven-gilded wings! How many, then, in the glare and turmoil of festive halls, over whose threshold Sincerity and Truth and Good-Desire are never taken; at feasts that foment passion and foster pride and conduce to next-morning anger and bitterness; at dreary ceremonials over which ostentation presides and not affection, Fashion and not feeling; at entertainments of coarse and degrading tendency, where Innocence is made to blush and Purity to gather close her spotless robes! How many in utter prostration of the high faculties of God's giving! How many in stony indifference to the pure beauties and delights of Nature, and contemptuous disregard of her many lessons!

Every heart has an account like this to settle. Only fools will put off the day of reckoning. Better now than by-and-by when there shall be no clean page left in the Book of Life.

Be happy to-day, aye, every day this year that you are permitted to exist; but at the same time, beware that Death steal not in, and find you unprepared in consequence of time wasted. We mingle these thoughts with our sincere desire that all our readers may have a "Happy New Year," for we consider that entering as we do upon another year, and at a period for retrospection, they are timely and proper.

OUR THIRTY-FIFTH VOLUME.

To-day the MINERS' JOURNAL enters upon its Thirty-fifth Volume. We will endeavor in the future as in the past, to publish a paper worthy of the support of the community, and only ask in return the patronage we merit. In the measure that is accorded are our expenditures regulated.

The political principles of the MINERS' JOURNAL are in this stage of our country's progress,—unwavering advocacy of PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY and uncompromising RESISTANCE TO THE EXTENSION OF SLAVERY OVER FREE TERRITORY.

In its Coal Department, the MINERS' JOURNAL will continue unequalled. Its Annual Coal Statistics filling an entire sheet in January, are of great interest and value to the Trade.

As a family newspaper, we claim to occupy a prominent position, giving as we do the local and current news of the day, interspersed with choice literary contributions and selections.

The terms of subscription to the MINERS' JOURNAL are Two Dollars per annum. To new subscribers we offer the *Atlantic Monthly* and JOURNAL at Four Dollars per annum, a combination which must prove acceptable in many respects.

Grateful for the liberal patronage we have heretofore experienced, we respectfully ask our patrons to assist us in swelling our subscription list to still larger dimensions, and thereby enable us to enlarge the sphere of our usefulness. A single additional subscriber sent to us by each of our present patrons, would place us far in advance in point of circulation, of many of the city journals. The present is an excellent time to commence a subscription, and we trust that we shall be enabled with the New Year to make a large accession to our subscription list. Let the names pour in. We have ample facilities for enrolling them, while "Uncle Sam" will attend to the prompt transmission of the paper to its proper destination. And so, Happy New Year.

1858.

As we enter to-day upon a new Year, a review of the most important events of 1858, may prove interesting. We have compiled and now present them to our readers, in chronological order:

January.

2.—Rashid Mustapha Mehemet Pasha, the Turkish reformer, died.
5.—Hon. David Stuart, of Maryland, died.—Rachel, the actress, died.
7.—A serious riot took place at the close of the election in Sandwich, Canada. The Sheriff of the County was obliged to flee into Michigan to save his life.
8.—Intelligence received that Sir Colin Campbell had relieved Lucknow.
12.—A new trial of Cancemi, the New York murderer, ordered by the Court of Appeals.—Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, inaugurated.—Death of Capt. Brent, of the Army.
15.—Tremendous storm at New Orleans, occasioning loss of life, and destruction of property.
16.—Earthquake at Lockport, N. Y.
19.—Gov. Packer inaugurated.—The school-house at the corner of Navy and Concord streets, in Brooklyn, took fire and was burnt down, causing the loss of seven lives.—In Philadelphia, Thomas W. Smith, charged with the murder of Richard Carter, was acquitted.
21.—News from Kansas received, that the Free State party is triumphant, and that the State Government is safe.—Thomas Washington Smith applied to the Legislature of Pennsylvania for a divorce from his wife. It was granted.
22.—Judge Kinnicutt, of Massachusetts, died.—Conviction of Lite-ster, of Anderson and Richards, the murderers of Mrs. Cather and Mrs. Ream, near Manheim.
23.—Large fire in Milford.—Loss $100,000.
24.—Destructive fire in South Chunk.
25.—Lord Napier gave a splendid ball at Washington, the most brilliant ever witnessed there.—Intelligence received that Mexico of a general rising against the Government, in anarchy and confusion, with the city of Mexico in a state of siege.—The New Orleans City Council of Mexico in a state of siege.—The New Orleans City Council refuse to find a bill of indictment against Gen. Walker.—Marriage of Prince Frederick William of Prussia to the Princess Royal.
27.—Intelligence received of the bombardment of the city of Mexico by President Comonfort's opponents.—Intelligence received at Toronto from the Imperial Government, announcing that it has decided upon Ottawa City (late Bytown) as the permanent seat of the Canadian Government.—Crawford's statue of Washington unwrapped in Richmond.—Herr Formes made his debut at the Philadelphia Academy of Music.—The flags of the Boston shipping at half-mast as a mark of respect to the memory of Gen. Havelock.—A horrible accident occurred on the Ohio River, about eighteen miles below Cincinnati. The boiler of the steamer Family Favorite, bound from Pittsburg to New Orleans, exploded, the boat took fire, burnt to the water's edge and sank. Fifteen persons, including Capt. Woodward, master, and three ladies lost their lives, and a still larger number were seriously injured.
28.—News received of an unsuccessful attempt upon Emperor Napoleon's life, on the 14th, at the Opera House in Paris.

February.

1.—Steam-tug Ajax of New York, driven ashore in a gale at Long Branch, New Jersey, and broken up by the storm.
3.—Philadelphia banks resumed specie payments.—The Grand Jury of New Orleans found true bills of indictment against Gen. Wm. Walker, Col. Frank Anderson, and others, for violation of the neutrality laws.
4.—The steamboat Col. Crossman, running from New Orleans to St. Louis, burst her boiler near New Madrid, Missouri. Large number of passengers lost.
5.—The Baltimore banks resumed specie payments.
6.—Keitt knocked down in the House of Representatives by Grow. A free fight the result.—Robert P. Kirkpatrick arrested in Philadelphia on the charge of having attempted to poison his brother Edwin and his family.—The banks of Washington City resumed specie payment.
10.—Charles S. Boker, President of the Girard Bank of Philadelphia, died.
11.—Hon. Millard Fillmore married to Mrs. Caroline C. McIntosh of Albany.
12.—Death at Newport of Com. Perry's wife.—Execution at Pittsburgh of Henry Fife and Charlotte Jones, the McKeesport murderers.—A sham duel took place at Philadelphia between two young men named De Charmont and Sheridan. The balls were drawn by the seconds from the pistols before they were handed to the combatants, a *fact* of which Sheridan was aware. As the pistols were fired Sheridan fell and De Charmont fearing the consequences fled to parts unknown. In a letter he left at home he stated that if he killed his antagonist he would leave for Europe immediately.
15.—J. Edwards Barnes, Superintendent of the Little Schuylkill Railroad, and Duncan Weir, mine agent, suffocated by gas in coal mines at Tamaqua.
21.—Death of Dr Thomas M. Foote, editor of the Buffalo *Advertiser*.
21.—Five steamboats destroyed by fire at New Orleans and several valuable lives lost. Loss $70,000.—Death of Judge John K. Kane.
24.—Funeral at St. Louis of the victims of the Pacific Hotel catastrophe.
31.—The religious awakening attracting attention throughout the country.

March.

1.—Opening of Howard Athenæum at Boston.—The lower branch of the Louisiana Legislature passed a bill authorizing the importation of 2,500 free blacks from the Coast of Africa, to be indentured for not less than fifteen years.—Steamboat Ellen Battle burned near Demopolis, Alabama. Thirty-nine lives lost.
2.—Freeman Hunt died.
3.—Gov. Seward delivered a great speech in the U. S. Senate, in opposition to the Lecompton fraud.—In Philadelphia, at auction sale, Mr. George H. Stuart paid one hundred dollars premium for the first choice of a seat at the delivery of Mr. Everett's oration on Charity.—Death of Sullivan Dorr of Rhode Island.
4.—Com. Perry died in New York City.
7.—A new trial of the case of the boy Rodgers, the murderer of Mr. Burnside, granted at New York.
9.—Wm. Hale, Rep., re-elected Governor of New Hampshire.
10.—Death in New Haven of Rev. N. W. Taylor.
13.—Death in New Haven of Rev. Dr. Croswell.
19.—Removal of Judge Loring of Massachusetts.—Interview at Washington between the President and the Turkish High Admiral.
20.—Steamer Moses Taylor arrives at New York, with California news 28 days and 14 hours old—quickest trip on record.

April.

1.—Lecompton forced in the House at Washington.—Crittenden's amendment adopted, yeas 120; nays, 112.
2.—Two Negroes executed at Washington for the murder of Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Ream.
11.—Death of Col. Benton.
12.—Fight in the House at Washington between Mr. Craige of North Carolina and Mr. Harper author of "The Impending Crisis."—Birthday of Henry Clay celebrated in Philadelphia.
20.—Funeral of Col. Benton at St. Louis.
21.—The bill for the sale of the State Canals to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad passed the Senate at Harrisburg.
22.—Death of Rev. Dudley A. Tyng.—Judge Stevens of Indiana, died.—Death at Honesdale, Pa., of Major General A. H. Farnham.
23.—The mechanics on the Reading Railroad struck on account of the non-payment of their wages.

May.

2.—Great fire in Boston—loss $200,000—four lives lost.
4.—Philadelphia elects an anti-Administration Mayor.—At New Haven, Tuckerman, the mail robber, was sentenced to twenty-one years imprisonment.—At Troy a fight occurred between John Morrissey, the pugilist, and a countryman named Bennett. Morrissey was badly bruised, and had to be carried from the ground by his friends.
11.—Mayor Henry of Philadelphia' inaugurated.—Fearful accident on the New York Central Railroad, by the crushing of a bridge over the Saquoit Creek.—Twelve persons killed, and forty injured.
13.—In Philadelphia George L. Goodwin shot Lizzie Marshall in Franklin square and subsequently shot himself, and died a few minutes afterward.
14.—Billy Bowlegs and his whole party, consisting of one hundred and sixty persons, arrived at the United States barracks below New Orleans, on their way to the Indian Territory.
16.—Gen. Pendleton F. Smith died.
18.—Death of Amos G. Phelps of New York.—Mohammed Pasha, the Turkish Admiral, arrived at Boston.—Much excitement at reported searches and seizures of American vessels by British cruisers in the Gulf.
19.—Intelligence received that Sir Colin Campbell is to be created a peer.—The Pennsylvania State Canals formally transferred to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company.
22.—In New York Oscar M. Thomas was sentenced to ten years imprisonment, for kidnapping George Anderson, a free negro, with the intention of selling him into Slavery, which purpose he partially effected.
30.—A terrible tornado passed over the village of Ellington, Ill. Every house in the place was blown down, and fifteen persons were killed and several fatally injured.
31.—A swift milk inquiry is being instituted at New York.

June.

2.—New Orleans in possession of a Vigilance Committee.
3.—Mr. Jenkins killed at Lawrence, Kansas, by Gen. Jim Lane.
7.—At New Orleans the Vigilance Committee disbanded and the leaders arrested. Girard Stith, American, elected Mayor.
8.—Yacht Prairie Flower capsized in Boston Harbor, by which seven persons were drowned.
13.—Excitement occasioned by the discovery of gold diggings on Fraser River.
18.—Count Sartiges and Lord Napier, the French and English Ministers, arrived at Philadelphia from Pottsville, where they visited the coal mines.—Details published of a disaster to the steamer Pennsylvania, near Memphis, by which more than one hundred persons were killed or injured.
21.—A violent storm passed over New York. A church was blown down, and several other buildings were unroofed, struck with lightning, and otherwise damaged.—In Brooklyn a woman was killed by lightning, and at Hunter's Point a glass factory was demolished, two men killed and five wounded.—Intelligence received that the Atlantic telegraph fleet sailed on the 10th, and that on the 6th Mount Vesuvius was in a high state of eruption.
25.—At Rochester Mrs. Littles, convicted of killing her husband, sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

July.

2.—At New York the remains of ex-President Monroe disinterred.
5.—Remains of ex-President Monroe interred at Richmond.—Destructive fire in Centre street, Pottsville.—Loss $20,000.
9.—Isaac L. Wood executed at Geneseo, Livingston county, N. Y., for the murder of his sister-in-law, Rhoda Wood.
12.—In New York Michael Cancemi sentenced to be hung on the 2d of September.
15.—A terrible accident on the Erie Railroad near Port Jervis. By the breaking of a rail two passenger cars were flung down a steep embankment; about thirty feet high. Six persons were killed on the spot and nearly fifty injured.
17.—General Quitman died.
19.—National Convention of Sons of Malta met in Philadelphia.
20.—Intelligence received that a third attempt to lay an Atlantic cable had proved unsuccessful.
30.—Execution of James Kelly, at the Jail in Brooklyn, for the murder of his wife.

August.

5.—The Atlantic Telegraph cable successfully laid.
9.—At Philadelphia, the jury, in Kirkpatrick's case, returned a verdict of guilty against Kirkpatrick and his wife for an attempt to poison.
10.—Archbishop Walsh died at Halifax.
14.—Fire in Coal street, Pottsville. Loss $30,000.
16.—The Queen's dispatch to President Buchanan received via Trinity Bay, and duly passed on to the capital.
18.—Steam Frigate Niagara reached New York, where upon there was great excitement.
25.—The Rev. Dr. Samuel Bowman consecrated as Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania.
27.—Second news dispatch received over the Atlantic Telegraph cable.

September.

1.—Great Telegraph celebration in New York.
2.—Staten Island Quarantine buildings destroyed by a mob.
10.—Slavery debate in progress at Philadelphia between Parson Brownlow and Mr. Pryne.—Death of Judge Mullet of New York.—The Comet beginning to attract attention. First seen in this country on the 7th.
11.—The 228th anniversary of the settlement of Boston observed.
21.—Hon. Arthur P. Bagby, formerly Governor of Alabama, died.
29.—Intelligence received of the destruction of the steamship Austria.

October.

6.—Snow fell at Horsehead's, N. Y.
12.—Pennsylvania struck a noble blow for Free Labor and Free Territories—to her honor.
18.—Jackson, known as the American Deer, finished at Montreal, the feat of walking 115 hours continuously, and at its conclusion offered to walk half an hour longer.
19.—Prize fight between Morrissey and Heenan, in which the former proved the victor.—The United States sloop-of-war Lancaster launched at Philadelphia. She was christened by Miss Lane.
22.—Ira Eliot hung at Rochester for murdering Mr. Little.—Mrs. Mary Twiggs executed at Danville, for the murder of Mrs. Clark.

November.

24.—Col. Thomas L. Harris, of Illinois, died.
29.—At Newark Francis C. Sexton, convicted of rape on Miss C. Wood of New York, was sentenced to eight years hard labor in the State Prison, and $1,000 fine.
30.—Gen. W. H. Keim elected to represent Berks county in the short session of the Thirty-fifth Congress.

December.

1.—The trial of Thomas Allibone, President, and T. A. Newhall, Director, of the Pennsylvania Bank, commenced in Philadelphia, on the charge of conspiring against, cheating and defrauding the said Bank. A motion for separate trials was overruled, when the jury was selected and the case opened by the District Attorney.

December.

2.—In the South Carolina Legislature the Hon. James Chesnut, President of the State Senate, was elected United States Senator.—A colored convict was whipped to death in the Auburn Prison.
3.—The Douglas arrive at New Orleans.
4.—John Letcher nominated for Governor by the Virginia Democratic Convention.—The Mormars abduction affair causing excitement among the Jews of New York.
6.—The Rev. H. U. Onderdonk, formerly Bishop of this diocese, died in Philadelphia.—The Hon. John M. Read installed as Judge of the Supreme Court for 15 years.
9.—In South Carolina, the crew of the slaver Echo remanded to await the action of the Grand Jury, the Judges having decided that the law of 1820 is constitutional.
12.—The Leavenworth *Times* has advices from the Kansas gold mines to Nov. 8. Mining operations generally were suspended. A large number of persons estimated at 1,000, were at the mines ready to commence operations in the Spring. Hemingway & Co., bankers, made a shipment of gold dust to New York.
20.—A Pacific Railroad bill introduced into the U. S. Senate.—The Jury for 1859 in New York City, calls for nearly eight millions of dollars.
21.—The game of chess between Lewis Paulsen and ten of the Pittsburgh Chess Club opened at 2 P. M. yesterday and closed at 1 o'clock this morning. Mr. Paulsen won six games and lost four.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.—Much has been said, of late, about "the Monroe doctrine," in connection with Central American affairs, and it may be well to look at it, as it was originally developed. It was first announced by Mr. Monroe, in his message of Dec. 2, 1825, when some of the South American States were struggling for independence. At that time, a Congress was proposed to assemble at Panama, composed of delegates appointed from all the independent States of this continent, for the purpose of forming a league offensive and defensive. The subject excited a warm discussion in the United States Senate, and the project of appointing a Commissioner was defended by John Quincy Adams, with whom it was a pet hobby, and as stoutly resisted by Van Buren, Woodbury, Benton and other prominent Senators. The measure carried, however, and Henry Clay was appointed a Commissioner on the part of the United States. He went to Panama and found no Congress assembled—the whole project fell through. It was in reference to the South American Republics that Mr. Monroe announced the following doctrine, which has since become famous. In referring to European powers, he said:

"We owe it therefore to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered, nor shall attempt to interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, after great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interference for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any manner their destiny by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States."

There was nothing special or wonderful in this. It was simply a declaration that we would not permit European governments to subvert the independence of such American Republics as had declared and maintained their independence.

The present administration sets itself up as the vindicator of the Monroe doctrine; and Gen. Cass in his dispatch to the American minister at Madrid, dated October 21st, attempts to state it in this way:

"You are aware of the position taken by the United States, that they will not consent to the subjugation of any of the independent States of this continent to European power, *or to the exercise of a protectorate over them, nor to any other direct political influence to control their policy or institutions.*"

This is not "the Monroe doctrine," remarks the Pittsburg *Gazette*. The object of that doctrine was to protect the independence of the American Republics, and *to resist the efforts* of European Governments to subjugate them; but it was never intended to prevent European governments from interfering to *protect* them. If Nicaragua calls upon England to protect her in her independence from all possible assaults, and England responds to the call, the spirit, or rather the aim, of the Monroe doctrine is thereby carried out, and we have no cause of complaint; but Gen. Cass undertakes to say that We will not allow any European power either to subjugate or protect her! He objects to this protection of a weak government from the attacks of filibusters, and thereby contributes to destroy the very independence which Mr. Monroe was so desirous of preserving. Mr. Cass will have no "protectorate" but our own, and care, in such hands as his, is about the same kind of a "protectorate" that the wolf would establish over the lamb.

THE following letter, directed by the Hon. G. Kemble, late a Democratic candidate for Congress in Westchester, N. Y., to Mr. J. M. Kissam, Postmaster of New-Rochelle, is intelligible without special explanation. We dare say Mr. Kemble will be thoroughly ashamed of it, now that it is published; if he is not, he is not ashamed of that which is contemptible and disgraceful to himself, even more than to his party:

"Cold Spring, Dec. 3, 1858.

"DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 1st inst., together with the copy of the memorial sent to the Postmaster General. I have much regret that I did not see you, as this memorial does not assume the complaints, that, on my visit to the lower towns of Westchester previously to the election, came to me from at least half a dozen different sources of your want of sympathy and cooperation with the friends of the National Administration in your town; complaints since confirmed by the Chairman of your Democratic Committee. The charge is not that you *did not vote with them, but that you refused to work with them and to use your influence* in the town in support of the Democratic ticket, and they now say that if you and your friend Mr. Brundige, the Light-House Keeper, had been true, you *could have controlled at least thirty votes* that were given against us, or thrown away upon the American ticket.

"I am thus particular in stating the *charge* as they exist against you, because I should very much regret to do you an injustice, and to give you an opportunity of rebutting them, which your memorial does not do. I agree with you that if you are removed, on the same charge, Mr. Brundige should also be removed. Yours, very truly,

GOUV. KEMBLE.

"J. M. KISSAM, Esq., Postmaster, New-Rochelle."

Of course Mr. Kissam will now be turned out; but think of the reasons for that punishment given by Mr. Kemble! Do you suppose President Washington ever turned out Postmasters because they did not vote for Members of Congress according to his dictation?

It is becoming quite evident that Pennsylvania is getting out of debt. The fiscal year ending November 30, shows a balance in the Treasury of $892,027 76. A year ago, the balance was only $528,106 47, or $363,921 29 less than now. Yet, during the year just closed, there has been more of the Public Debt paid off than in any previous one. The whole income for the year was $4,139,778 35. Of this large sum, $1,989,000 were paid as interest on loans contracted to build the State canals and railroads. All these ruinous works being now disposed of, the cloud of debt which hung over us is beginning to pass away. Formerly, we were annually taxed to make up the losses which these works annually caused. The taxes now go to pay the debt, and already begin to influence the balance sheet. The Main Line was sold only eighteen months ago, and the remainder of the canals only last Spring. Yet the effect is already very apparent. No better evidence could be given of the wisdom that caused the sales to be made. But another incident of the act will be found extremely beneficial. The sale of these works has broken up a thousand rich places of refuge and emolument for the pet election-rowdies of the Democracy. The future offering no more rewards of this kind, that virtuous party will be shorn of one great element of strength. If they be victors hereafter, they will look in vain for spoils. This barren heritage will largely influence the majorities which the Democracy may hope hereafter to secure in Pennsylvania.

ANOTHER company of filibusters has set sail for Nicaragua, and another revenue cutter has fired a harmless shot at the departing "emigrants." The scene of this second farce was New-Orleans. The schooner Susan has probably landed her cargo, but at what point is uncertain.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

FRANK LESLIE'S MAGAZINE for January, contains a beautiful colored frontispiece; a very fine fashion plate, and a large number of admirably executed wood engravings, illustrating "How I named Mrs. Cruiser," "Rambles in California," etc. The "Gazette of Fashions" attached to the Magazine is deservedly a very popular feature. For $6 50 per annum, the publisher furnishes the Illustrated Newspaper, New Family Magazine, Budget of Fun, and the Stars and Stripes,—a combination which for excellence and cheapness cannot we really think, be surpassed. The beginning of the year is an excellent time to subscribe. Publication office, 13 Frankfort *street*, New York. Single copies of any of these publications can be obtained at Bannan's store in this Borough.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for January fully maintains its reputation. It is an admirable number. "The Minister's Wooing," Mrs. Stowe's serial, is continued. It is ably written. At the Breakfast Table we have in lieu of the Autocrat, the Professor, who moralizes in quite as entertaining a manner as his predecessor, and closes with the following electro-chemical eclogue, entitled, "De Sauty:"—

Professor. *Blue Nose.*

PROFESSOR.

Tell me, O Provincial! speak, Cerulee-Nasal!
Lives there one old De Sauty extant now among you,
Whispering Boanerges, son of silent thunder,
Holding talk with nations?

Is there a De Sauty ambulant on Tellus,
Bird-clad like mortals, document in night cap,
Having sight, smell, hearing, food-receiving feature,
Three times daily patent?

Breathes there such a being, O Cerulee-Nasal!
Or is he *mythus*—ancient word for "lying myth"—
Such as Livy told about the wolf that wet-nursed
Romulus and Remus?

Was he born of woman, this alleged De Sauty?
Or a living product of galvanic action,
Like the *acorus* bred in Crosse's flint-solution?
Speak, thou Cyano-Rhinal!

BLUE-NOSE.

Many things thou asked, jack-knife-bearing stranger,
Much conjecturing moral, pokeand-treacle wasier!
Preteriorall by whittling, wheel thine ear flap toward me,
Thou shalt hear them answered.

When the charge galvanic tingled through the cable,
At the polar focus of the wire electric
Suddenly appeared a white-faced man among us,
Called himself De Sauty."

As the small opossum held in pouch maternal
Grasps the nutrient organ where's the term *mammalia*,
So the unknown stranger held the wire electric,
Buckling in the current.

When the current strengthened, bloomed the pale-faced stranger—
Took no drink nor victual, yet grew fat and rosy—
And from time to time in sharp articulation,
Said, *All Right!* De Sauty."

From the lonely station passed the utterance, spreading
Through the pines and hemlocks to the groves of Menu
Till the land was filled with loud reverberations
Of—*All Right!* De Sauty."

When the current slackened, drooped the mystic strangler—
Faded, faded, faded, as the shocks grew weaker—
Wasted to a shadow, with a hartshorn ordor
Of diliquescence.

Drops of deliquescence glistened on his forehead.
Whitened round his feet the dust of efflorescence,
Till one Monday morning, when the flow suspended,
There was no De Sauty.

Nothing but a cloud of elements organic,
C. O. H. N.; Ferrum, Chor. Flu. Sil. Potassa,
Calc. Cod. Phosph. Mag. Sulphur, Mang. (?) Alumin (?)
Suprum (?)
Such as man is made of.

Born of arcanum galvanic, with it he had perished!
There is no De Sauty now there is no current!
Give us a new cable, then again we'll hear him
"Cry *All Right!* De Sauty."

The publishers of the *Atlantic* are Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston. The subscription price is $3 per annum.

Local Affairs.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1859. January.		SUN RISES	SUN SETS		MOON'S CHANGES.	
1	SATURDAY,	7 25	4 43			D. H. M.
2	SUNDAY,	7 25	4 44	New M.		6 30 m.
3	MONDAY,	7 25	4 45	First Q.	12	2 27 m.
4	TUESDAY,	7 25	4 46	Full M.	19	6 35 e.
5	WEDNESDAY,	7 25	4 46	Last Q.	26	3 49 e.
6	THURSDAY,	7 25	4 47			
7	FRIDAY,	7 25	4 48			

Thermometric Record for the Week.

		P. M.		P. M.
	Dec.	8 A. M.	PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAPH OFFICE, 2 P. M. Hall, Pottsville.	7 P. M.
Sat.,	25	20	30	0
Mon.,	"	17	38	0 clear.
Tues.,	"	24	34	32 "
Wed.,	"	28	24	Snow.
Thurs.,	"	20	18	18 snow.
Fri.,	"	31	29	24

An election for Colonel will be held by the Second Regiment of Schuylkill County Volunteers, to-day.

Gen. W. H. Keim, the newly elected member of Congress from Berks County, paid our Borough a flying visit this week.

The Chess Club.—A meeting of the subscribers to it will be held at Pennsylvania Hall on Friday evening next, for the purpose of effecting a formal organization.

Christmas passed off pleasantly here. Poultry however, suffered immensely; also plum pudding, mince pies, etc. Trinity Church was decorated beautifully, for the occasion. Indeed, it could not well be improved.

Masonic.—The annual election for officers of Pagr Lodge, No. 270, of Schuylkill Haven, came off on the 24th ult., to serve the ensuing year from St. John's Day, with the following result:—

WM. A. FIELD, *Worshipful Master*; JNO. B. KERPER, *Senior Warden*; HENRY HAZEL, *Junior Warden*; JNO. W. ROGERS, *Secretary*; JNO. L. COHO, *Treasurer*.

Snow commenced falling here on Wednesday morning; continued steadily for twenty four hours, and then changed into a cold rain, freezing as fast as it fell. The sleighing in the County is excellent, and many take advantage of it to produce their fast horses, neat cutters, with all the appropriate accompaniments. If the snow remains, which from present appearances, it is likely to do, sleighing parties will soon be on the *tapis*.

The Third Assembly of the season will be held at the Town Hall on Thursday evening next. The last was one of the most delightful ever given here. All enjoyed themselves, while the ladies—well, we will not repeat one of the complimentary remarks addressed to us in regard to their appearance on the occasion—in our opinion, were positively dangerous to bachelor hearts, they looked so well. The Assembly season gives promise of closing quite as brilliantly as it commenced.

Poetry Cis Literary Society.—The exercises of Tuesday evening last were of an interesting character. The attendance was large. Mr. Colt, the President, opened the exercises in a graceful manner, and with a few appropriate remarks. Samuel Lewis, Esq., delivered a very entertaining lecture. Subject, "Wealth." Mr. Dallas read. A debate ensued on the question, should the truth be admitted as evidence in trial for libel? with Messrs. Whitney, Dallas and Ellis in the affirmative, and Messrs. Gross and Seibert in the negative. Decided in the negative. We are glad to perceive that the interest in the Society's welfare has not abated, and that the meetings promise to be fully as brilliant as that of last year.

As our readers are aware, the Centennial anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns, will be observed here. The Town Hall has been secured for the 25th inst., and every arrangement will be made to have a pleasant time. It is anticipated that this and adjoining counties will be well represented on the occasion. At a meeting held on Thursday evening last, the following named gentlemen were *elected* to act at the Centennial anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns on the 25th of January 1859, at the Town Hall, Pottsville.

President—JOHN McDONALD; *Vice Presidents*—John T. Wren; *Managers*—David Glover, Thomas Wren, Robert Glover, David Fulton; *Master of Ceremonies*—Alex. James Wren.

Tickets for the festival can be obtained of Mr. John McDonald, Centre street, this Borough.

Night Prowling.—On Wednesday night last, thieves took from the clothes-line of John Drill, in Third near Minersville street, a quantity of clothing. Not content with these, they commenced killing geese. The animals made considerable noise which awoke Mr. Drill. On looking out of a window, he saw a man sitting on a fence in his yard with a goose under his arm. Mr. Drill warned the thief to drop the plunder, which he declined doing, and took to his heels with it. Mr. Drill sent after him a couple of messengers, in the shape of balls from a pistol, one of which took effect he thinks.—The thieves took three of Mr. Drill's geese, one of which they dropped in Second street, in effecting their escape. If night prowlers were in all instances favored with such a warm reception, they would be cautious in their operations.

At a meeting of the Soldiers of the War of 1812 held at the American House in the Borough of Pottsville, on the 27th of December, 1858, on motion, the following officers were duly elected:

President—JOHN C. LESSIG; *Vice Presidents*—Henry Auman, John Dager, William Riland, Benjamin Boswitz. *Secretaries*—JACOB R. BENDY, ISAAC MYERS.

Resolved, That we return to Congress our sincere thanks for their exertions in behalf of the Pension Bill.

Resolved, That Delegates be appointed to the National Convention to be held at Washington or Philadelphia.

Resolved, That the following persons be appointed:—Benjamin Pott, Thomas Silliman, John Dager, John C. Lessig, John Bannan, Daniel Shively, Jacob R. Bright, Christopher Loose, John Hinly, Peter Filbert, Isaac Myers, Capt. Goodwin, Conrad Bender, Henry Shoemaker, Peter Arnold, Jacob Dawson, Daniel Christian, John Silliman, Benj. Boswitz, Michael Fritz, Jacob Minnig, Daniel Byerly, John Moore, Benj. Ketner, Joseph Morgan, Henry Auman, Henry Wolfinger, John Davis, William Riland.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to confer with the Reading R. R. Co., on procuring passes. Committee—Jacob R. Bright, Benjamin Pott, Henry Auman.

Resolved, That we feel deeply grateful to the President and Directors of the Reading R. R. Co. for past favors.

THE DEATH OF THE OLD YEAR.

BY TENNYSON.

Full knee deep lies the winter snow,
And the winter winds are wearily sighing;
Toll you the church bell and sad low,
And tread softly, and speak low.
For the old year lies a-dying.
Old Year, you must not die,
You came to us so readily,
You lived with us so steadily,
Old Year, you shall not die.

He lieth still: he doth not move;
He will not see the dawn of day;
He hath no other life above.
He was a friend to me.
Old Year you shall not die;
We did so laugh and cry with you,
I've had no end of pleasure with you,
Old Year, if you must die.

He was full of joke and jest,
But all his merry gripes are o'er;
To see him die, across the waste,
His son and heir doth ride post-haste,
But he'll be dead before.
Every one for his own;
The night is starry and cold, my friend,
And the New Year, blithe and bold, my friend,
Comes up to take his own.

How hard he breathes! Over the snow
I heard just now the crowing cock.
The shadows flicker to and fro:
The cricket chirps—the fire burns low,
'Tis nearly one o'clock.
Standing beside thy couch, I pray you die;
Old Year, we'll dearly rue for you,
What is it we can do for you?
Speak out before you die.

His face is growing sharp and thin—
Alack! Our friend is gone!
Close up his eyes! tie up his chin;
Step from the corpse and let him in
That standeth there alone.
And waiteth at the door.
There's a new foot on the floor, my friend,
And a new face at the door, my friend,
A new face at the door.

[COMMUNICATED.]

BUTLER TOWNSHIP, 22d *December*, 1858.

At a meeting held by the School Board of Directors of this township, relative to the late removal of our County Superintendent, J. K. KREWSON, Esq., the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

WHEREAS, The office of County Superintendent is an elective one, and was the School Director of Butler township, as delegates of the people of this district, have a right to a voice in the election of a person to said office; and WHEREAS, It is contrary to every principle of our National and State Governments and to Laws of Nature, that an appointee, the choice of a single man, should exercise the power of removing from office any person, who is, by election, the choice of the people; and WHEREAS, Report says that H. C. HICKOK, Esq., State Superintendent of Common Schools, has issued a notice of removal from office to J. K. KREWSON, Esq., our County Superintendent; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Board hereby express their entire disapprobation of the course which the State Superintendent has pursued in this matter, and that the total disregard with which he has acted toward us in this matter, is felt and considered to be an insult to our authorities; therefore

Resolved, That we cannot, under existing circumstances, with justice to ourselves or to Mr. KREWSON, consent to recognize Mr. W. A. FIELD as an officer having any jurisdiction over our Schools; therefore

Resolved, That we are in every way satisfied with the abilities and official conduct of Mr. KREWSON, and demand that he be allowed to continue in possession of his office, unless he was legally called, until he shall have proven himself unworthy.

By order of the Board.

R. C. WILSON, *President.*

[COMMUNICATED.]

EDS. MINERS' JOURNAL:—I read Mr. Acker a few lines on the subject of certain facts which were very unpleasant to him, judging from his remarks. Had not a "Teacher" misrepresented me in his communication, I would not have noticed it, but as he did grossly misrepresent me, it was my duty to correct the misstatement, and I had a right to be treated respectfully. Mr. Acker does not deny my statements, but tries hard to cast dust in peoples' eyes to keep them from seeing the falsehoods or mistakes of his correspondent. He cannot get a teacher who was present during the whole time the Institute was in session, to say that my statements were untrue in any respect. Indeed, Mr. Acker disagrees in toto with his correspondent.

Teacher says—The resolution approving Mr. Hickok's course was adopted by a large majority; that there was no response from the affirmative side.

Mr. Acker says—The resolution was *adopted* by a few special friends of Mr. Field, after many of the teachers had left.

Teacher says—That many of the teachers left *after it was adopted.*

Teacher says—I dissented from the resolution.

Mr. Acker says—Mr. Sherman thought it a very proper affair.

That there may be no misunderstanding, it is proper to state that the whole proceeding originated with Mr. Hickok's course, and promising to support Mr. Field were offered by the same person, and were taken up separately; the one approving Mr. Hickok's course was adopted first, and the latter was then unanimously carried. It will be seen that Mr. Acker agrees with me in every important point. It is not my fault that Mr. Acker and his correspondent disagree; they must settle their controversy between themselves, and I will leave the people to judge where confidence is to be placed.—I neither asked nor expected the confidence of the editor. I wrote not for him, but for those who had been misled by his correspondent. As for wasting my *time and talents in writing* for the *Standard*, I plead guilty, but promise never to commit such folly again, but rather spend my valuable time in trying to get through which to reach the public ear. As for his advice, I cannot thank him, as it came too late. I would inform the editor, however, for his special benefit, that I have just time enough to attend to my official duties and devote a little time to literary matters, as a certain would-have-been candidate for Congress once said, that he had just time enough to devote to politics without