Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1859.

ANY HOPE FOR A TARIFF!

Not at this session of Congress. That is a fixed fact. It has been settled by the Democratic Senators in caucus, that they will support no modification of the Tariff during the present session, and on Tuesday night last in Washington, a caucus of the Democratic Free Trade members of the House was held, at which a resolution declaring it inexpedient to disturb the Tariff of 1857, was unanimously adopted. Indeed some of the gentlemen present, expressed themselves opposed to all duties, and in favor of free trade and direct taxation. From this it does not seem probable that the country will soon be relieved from the injurious operation of the present revenue system. In lieu of a Protective Tariff, the necessities of the treasury are to be met by borrowed money, and the national debt is to be largely augmented.

We think with the New York *Courier and Enquirer*, that it is impossible to defend or excuse this course upon any other plea than the exigencies of the Democratic party. The policy, as a permanent policy, would be disastrous—for the inevitable consequence of an annual deficit in revenue, if continued, is always and everywhere loss of national credit and bankruptcy. The Tariff of 1857 has proved itself a financial mistake. In its best stage it did not and could not supply the wants of the government; and when it had to encounter the commercial revulsion, its failure was so complete as to be absolutely ridiculous.—On the first day of July, 1857, when the existing Tariff came into operation, there was a balance in the Federal Treasury of nearly eighteen millions; and at the end of the next fiscal year the Treasury had gone behind no less than *thirty-seven millions*. And this deficit has gone on increasing every fiscal quarter since. The entire deficit for the present fiscal year will not vary far from twenty millions. Of all the sixteen general Tariffs we have had since 1789, it may be doubted whether a single one of them all so entirely failed of its purpose as that now in operation. In fact the necessity of amending it is hardly denied in any quarter. The President made this one of the main features of his Annual Message; and even Secretary Cobb, free-trade man as he is, in his Annual Report, admitted, though he regretted, "that a public necessity requires a revision of the Tariff of 1857." Notwithstanding all this, the majority of the party in power have determined that they will not act upon the matter. They deliberately evade the responsibility of correcting a measure which they are obliged to admit has failed of its purpose. They prefer that the good name and all the financial interests of the country should suffer, rather than the Democratic party should be harrassed with distracting questions.

There might, perhaps, be some palliation for this delinquency in supplying the revenue, were any plan set on foot to diminish the expenditures. We believe that these expenditures if reduced to the lowest practicable limit, would yet considerably exceed any revenue which the present Tariff can yield, even under the most favorable circumstances. We shall never again look, even under an economical Administration, to a reduction of this expenditure below *sixty* millions, or *fifty-five* millions at the very least; while the present Tariff, it is very certain, will never yield, at the most, more than *fifty millions*. But the actual expenditure is over EIGHTY millions! This is enormous, and can only come from most unjustifiable extravagance. Within the last seventy years, since the foundation of this government, while the population of the country has increased only sevenfold, the expenditures of the government have increased thirty-five fold—that is to say, they have gone on twenty-eight hundred per cent. in advance of the population. And this increase has mainly come from the extravagance of late years. Senator Shields, the Democratic Senator from Minnesota, well remarked the other day, in incidental debate, "I think it is not saying too much to declare that this country has gone faster and further in *ten years*, in the way of governmental extravagance, than most other countries have done in *centuries*." Why is there not some plan to curtail this immoderate expenditure? We hear plenty of talk about it to be sure. Economy is a very popular theme to descant upon, and none take it more lovingly than some of the model Democrats in Congress. But it is all talk—as Hamlet says, "words—words—words." Ask for practical retrenchment and you get nothing of the kind; on the other hand, you are met with a proposition to put thirty millions into the hands of the President for the purchase of Cuba, or with some other money scheme of like monstrous character. No reduction is attempted, or seriously thought of. Retrench the expenditures, and you correspondingly abridge the patronage and power of the Administration, and that is a sacrifice they have no idea of making. The party in power has been enabled to sustain itself thus far only by the multitude of its hired retainers—its hundred thousand office holders and its swarms of contractors and jobbers. These are recruited only from those of tried fidelity, and are kept under the most exact and severe party drill. The Administration, which acts for the party, will never voluntarily give up a man. There can be no hopes of a retrenchment of the Federal expenses to their legitimate standard, while the Democratic party has the rule; and yet the party chooses to indulge its extravagance not by augmenting the resources of revenue, but by the adventurer's resource of raising the wind by borrowing.

This course is dishonest, and in every respect discreditable. The Administration should either stop spending, or else make some provision of means for payment; and the Republican members of Congress will be simply doing their duty in refusing their vote to every appropriation bill or loan until some disposition is manifested by the party in power to replenish the sources of revenue. It belongs to them to avoid all complicity in this improvidence. An annual deficit in the budget in time of peace is deemed a reproach to any nation in Europe—and not only a reproach, but a positive injury, for the credit of the nation is sure to suffer from it. There is nothing in our position as a Republic that can exempt us from similar consequences. The American Administration, we care not to what party it belongs, which allows such a deficit to run on in time of peace, proves itself sadly incompetent or grossly unfaithful.

NEW GOLD REGIONS.—The sounds of preparations for an extensive emigration to the Pike's Peak Gold Region are already heard, and it is estimated that an hundred thousand persons will be collected there the ensuing season, the majority engaged in mining. We must say however, that the accounts received from that Region so far, do not warrant the large anticipated influx. But little gold has been mined, and already we have accounts of persons returning East, wearied and disheartened. This fact we are aware, will not deter those who have resolved to try their luck; but we would advise all to make their preparations thoroughly, before they start, and not to place too much confidence in the stories which have circulated for months past throughout the country, in regard to the richness of the diggings, the salubrity of the climate, etc. Let them go out with the prospect of laborious toil and but moderate remuneration the first season before them, for it is with gold regions as with many other worldly scenes, "distance lends enchantment to the view." There was great furore about the Fraser River diggings, and its history so far has been one filled with suffering and death, while thousands who rushed from California to them have returned to that State poorer than they were before. We have no desire to assist in checking emigration to any point, where men can better their condition, and assist the work of progress; but we feel it our duty to curb the enthusiasm which prompts it possesser to leap before he looks. We must confess we have but slight faith in the reports which have reached us in regard to the great richness of the Pike's Peak diggings. We do not doubt that it is an auriferous region; but we do doubt that it will meet the expectations of the mass of emigrants. We believe that the amount of arduous toil and deprivation required there if undergone in the East at any honorable pursuit, would in the end yield a richer and more satisfactory return. If any who read this have resolved to go, we do not say stop; but merely caution them to prepare against every emergency, and not to place implicit reliance in statements which we believe to be exaggerated.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.—We publish to-day as will be perceived, a Tabular statement, embracing interesting statistics in relation to the Common School system of this County. In it will be found the number of schools, teachers and scholars; tax and rate per cent. receipts, expenditures, &c. In the Report accompanying it we observe that of school houses, there are in the county—1st class, 116; 2d class, 39; 3d class, 9—total, 164. The materials of which they are built, are, brick, 18; stone, 50; log, 86; frame, 10. The grade of teachers is as follows:—1st class, 159; 2d class, 6; 3d class, 12.

TIMELY IF UNPALATABLE TRUTH.—Notwithstanding the fact that France, Germany, Belgium, Russia, and other advancing nations of Europe, have for generations flourished in every department under a system of Protection, yet their brilliant example seems lost upon us, and we are now floundering in the slough of Free Trade, with no immediate prospect of extrication. Of the nations of Europe, Prussia at this moment presents possibly, the most striking example of the benefits of Protection. None have advanced so rapidly and peaceably in civilization, as Prussia. Thirty years ago she had no Industry worth mentioning. In 1816 she was bankrupt. In 1825 the Zollverein was inaugurated, and her progress as a manufacturing nation commenced substantially.

In 1852 the manufactures of Prussia alone furnished 99,887,000 *ellen* of woolen cloth, weighing 615,000 quintals, and valued at 123,000,000 thalers. In 1802 the consumption of cloth was per head of the population 2 *ells*; in 1842 it was 1 1-5; in 1852, 3½ *ellen*. The following table shows the progress of the woolen industry in Prussia:

	No. of hand and mechanical looms.	Number of workmen.
1831,	15,360	20,000
1846,	34,234	47,066
1849,	38,887	51,518

An elaborate article in the Paris *Journal des Economistes*, on the Mining Industry of Prussia, states that her coal mines which produced in 1824 only 7,000,000 tons of brown and other coal, yielded in 1854 no less than 46,500,000 tons; that the total value of her mining products, coal, iron, lead, copper, etc., which was about 11,000,000 francs in 1824, amounted to 159,263,220 francs in 1854.—The number of mines, smelting-works, founderies and rolling-mills was 3,971; the value of their produce 301,345,661 francs; the number of workmen employed in them was 144,896, and including their families was 437,356 persons. That is, nearly 21 per cent of the entire population was subsisted by this industry. This, the *Journal* declares, "means nothing less than that Prussia has actually surpassed all other countries of Europe, with the single exception of England." In fine, Prussia has effectually developed all the various branches of manufacturing industry in the short period of a quarter of a century, under the favorable auspices of a Protective Tariff.

The incidental effects of the Prussian Protective system, such as the large increase of population; improvement in rural economy, etc., might be enumerated; but the above statistical facts are sufficient to show that Prussia has become prosperous and independent under a system of fostering Agriculture and Industry, while we realise with shame and indignation, that the United States, with a fertil soil, and natural resources greater than those of the whole Continent of Europe, run every year deeper and deeper in debt under a system which fosters foreign agriculture and foreign trade to the neglect of domestic industry.

Things are becoming narrowed down to this, that either the workmen of the United States, who in reality, possess the power of regulating the political economy of the country, must take matters in their own hands, and enact a Protective Tariff, or quietly submit while the Pro-Slavery, so called Democratic party, forces upon us Free Trade and Direct Taxation. That party cannot shirk the responsibility. In Democratic caucus at Washington, Mr. Barksdale has openly declared that he is opposed to all duties, and in favor of free trade and direct taxation; and the workmen of the entire Union will demand that the party define its position on this important question.—They have been trifled with too long. They are terribly in earnest. Less than a month of the session now remains, and if a Protective Tariff shall not be enacted before the 4th of March, the people will have no long, a heavy account to settle with the Democratic party. Are our workingmen to be always the serfs of a slave-holding minority? Answer in tones of thunder, men of the plough, loom, mine and anvil, and let them reverberate in the halls of the National Capitol. You have rights. Maintain them.

A PERTINENT question that of the Washington *States*, "have we a Democratic party among us?" Whatever may be its condition now, we certainly have had a party in this country, which, for a long series of years, has claimed to be Democratic, but how falsely, let the results of its past acts illustrate. It has claimed to legislate the greatest good to the greatest number, yet its performances give the lie direct to its protestations; it prates freedom to all men, yet assists to rivet chains upon the negro slave; it talks of defending the purity of the ballot-box, yet sanctions the outrages upon it in Kansas; it would respect the will of the majority, yet attempts to foster upon the people of Kansas, against their will, an obnoxious Constitution; it boasts of Administrative economy, yet in less than two years it has not only spent a balance of eighteen millions of dollars which were in the national treasury in 1857, but has created a national debt, amounting to nearly one hundred millions of dollars; and finally, it would make the workingman believe that his interests are first in its thoughts, yet refuses to afford that workingman the Protection for which at this time he is almost supplicating. If such a party can be called with propriety, Democratic, we have had, still have such a party among us.—Even in our County affairs that party has always been potent for evil—prominent in enacting bad laws, and repealing good ones. Its policy has been to depress the interests of labor and crush the workingman beneath its heel. The spoils of office, and self-aggrandizement, are its leaders' incentives to exertion, while the masses have too credulously assisted the schemes of mere selfish partisans. Such has been a party, which if called by any other name than Democratic, would long since have sunk from the weight of its own inherent rottenness. Such *is* the party, workmen, to which you are appealing for good legislation, and alas, in vain. But the rod is in your hands, workmen, and it will be your fault if it should not be smartly applied at the proper time. Rout them from office, from the highest to the lowest. They spurn you in your necessity. Let your retaliation be as sweeping and deadly as the siroccо of the desert. Then we may be enabled to answer the *States*, that there is *not* a falsely called Democratic party among us, for the people have discovered its trickery and crushed it *secundum artem*.

PIKE'S PEAK GOLD MINES.

The following extract from a letter received by a gentleman of this Borough from a friend in Kansas Territory, gives a different version of the prospects of those who go there to seek wealth:

"The folks here have for some time been *Pike's Peak crazy*. But a few days since a train on the return trip put quite a damper on their dreams of making a fortune in a short time.—Their report is very discouraging indeed, and if true, (of which I have no doubt,) persons are foolish for going in that direction for gold as there had not been more than $5000 dug since the first discovery of the mines in Cherry Valley, by all the miners and laborers. Nothing could be sold for money, as there was none. Persons who went out calculating to make money by digging, meeting with disappointment, are now entirely destitute of all the necessaries of life, with the exception of meat. They report that the Lawrence Company have no money, and in consequence, have had nothing to eat but meat for four months.

"Deer, Elk, Antelope and Bear can be procured without much trouble. Labor commands nothing, and most certainly there has been no great discoveries of gold, as yet, or labor would command a price. This company further report that they saw wagons sold at Cherry Creek for $5 to $10, that were worth $140.

"They were only one day's travel from home when I saw them, and frankly told me, that if they had one hundred miles more to travel they could not pay their way. They started with one year's provisions, ten wagons, eighty oxen, and other necessary equipments, and came back with two wagons, about twenty Indian ponies, &c; had not slept in a house or cabin for forty-five nights, and encountered heavy snows nearly all the way. They were indeed, a forlorn looking set of beings. If their report be true it is yet too soon to embark in the Cherry Creek speculations. However there may yet, in the course of time, be valuable mines found in that locality.

"You cannot imagine what hardships have to be undergone, living on the frontier. I have seen teams coming two hundred miles for provisions; yet they tell me that when they get them home they make money, especially those that are located on the great California Roads."

PROF. WM. C. BOND, Director of the Astronomical Observatory at Harvard College, died on Saturday. Mr. B. was a native of Maine, and about seventy years of age. In 1815, the College sent him to Europe to collect information with regard to observatories and instruments, and in 1839 he was called to the charge of the Observatory at Cambridge. He was at this time employed by the United States Government to conduct the astronomical and meteorological observations in the Wilkes Exploring Expedition. Prof. Bond is the inventor of a plan for recording electro-magnetic observations, known as the American method.—His latest labors were the taking of photographic views or maps of the stars, by means of a camera attached to the great telescope at Harvard.

EUROPEAN WAR.—The news by the Arabia certainly indicates the probability of a general continental war, upon the "Italian question."—The speech of the King of Sardinia, the movements of Austria, the warlike preparations of France, and the panic in the stock markets, all tend towards the commencement of hostilities, at an early day. When and how such a war will end no one can foresee.

AN IRON HEARTED MURDERER.—Our readers doubtless remember the fact that Robert M. Rigdon, a policeman of Baltimore, was recently murdered in the most cold-blooded manner, by a rowdy named Marion Cropps. Cropps was tried at Towsontown, Md., last week, convicted, and sentenced to be executed. In passing sentence, the Judge, Hon. John H. Price, spoke in the most solemn tone of voice, and was very much affected during its entire recital. Many of the persons present in court were seen to shed tears, and the greatest degree of silence and solemnity pervaded the court room. In our opinion the remarks were most touching, yet during their delivery not a muscle of the prisoner's face changed. Even when the Judge alluded to his aged father, whose white hairs his conduct would bring in sorrow to an earlier grave—and when the judge pictured the grief of his mother weeping over her erring son, the prisoner manifested not the slightest emotion.—During the delivery of the sentence the prisoner chewed his tobacco and expectorated as usual.—The execution of this young man will, it is thought, have a good effect upon the rowdy clubs of Baltimore, of whose material Cropps may be considered a fair specimen. His callous indifference on the occasion of his trial, proves his unfitness to live in a civilized community. It is a striking characteristic of the genuine city rowdy that he is as great a coward as he is a bully, and requires frequent castigation at the hands of public sentiment.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.—The February number of this popular magazine is capital. It contains a superb fashion plate; a series of humorous illustrations, showing how Mr. Stout vainly endeavors to reduce his rotundity of person, and a number of illustrated articles, prominent among which for merit, is the conclusion of a cleverly written sketch, entitled, "How I Tamed Mrs. Cruiser." This sketch is carried through the December (1858) January and February numbers of the magazine, and those who have not read it, have missed one of the best things of the kind ever published. If you intend reading it, get your buttons or hooks and eyes fastened on securely before you commence, else you will laugh them off. Frank Leslie's magazine has obtained a wide circulation; and we are not surprised at it for it is really, one of the best and cheapest published in this country.

FRANK LESLIE, 13 Frankfort street, New York, is an indefatigable publisher. The initial number of his new weekly paper. "The Stars and Stripes," is before us, and makes a favorable impression. There is apparently, no sparing of expense in any department. The literary matter is original, and of irreproachable character, and the engravings which are numerous, are all from original designs by talented artists. We do not doubt that Frank Leslie will succeed in making the *Stars and Stripes* a favorite family paper. He has the ability to do it. Single numbers of the paper can be obtained at Bannan's store.

"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND."—Each number of this weekly publication contains five choice selections, furnished at the low price of ten cents. It is one of the neatest and unquestionably, the cheapest musical publications ever issued in this country. It needs but to be seen to be appreciated. It is published by Seymour & Co., 13 Frankfort st., New York, but subscriptions are received at the book store of B. Bannan, where copies can be examined.

Local Affairs.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1859. February.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON'S CHANGES.
5	SATURDAY,	7 6	5 22	D. H. M.
6	SUNDAY,	7 5	5 24	New M. 2 8 8 Sev.
7	MONDAY,	7 4	5 25	First Q. 10 2 4 Ster
8	TUESDAY,	7 3	5 26	Full M. 17 5 46 m.
9	WEDNESDAY,	7 2	5 28	Last Q. 24 9 26 m.
10	THURSDAY,	7 0	5 29	
11	FRIDAY,	6 59	5 30	

Thermometrical Record for the Week.

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

	8 A. M.	2 P. M.	7 P. M.	
Sat.,	29.—34°	47°	37°—cloudy.	
Mon.,	31.—28	32	28 —clear.	
Tues., Feb.	1.—25	41	33 — "	
Wed., "	2.—31	40	33 — "	
Thurs., "	3.—0	35	33 —cloudy.	
Fri., "	4.—28	30	27 —snow.	

☞ *Our* neighbors of Palo Alto talk of annexation to our Borough. Good Ideas. They are moving in the matter energetically.

☞ *The last* Assembly of the season was held on Tuesday evening. The series has been quite brilliant, and entirely successful.

☞ *The* sale of Personal Property of John Dickover, at Auburn, will take place on Thursday, Feb. 17, (instead of 18th,) as stated in our last. See advertisement.

☞ *Our* friends, Haywood, Lee & Co., are most emphatically, *going ahead*. They turned out at their Palo Alto Mill, in 24 hours, last week, from three heating furnaces, 224 rails of 21 feet each, 50 pounds to the yard, weighing 50 tons, 12 cwt., 2 qr. They give some idea of the capacity of the above works.

☞ *The Junior Sons of America* of this Borough, will give a Ball at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening next. The Managers have made ample preparations to render everything in connection with it pleasant, and as the proceeds will be devoted to sustaining the organization, we trust the attendance will be good.

☞ *Snow* commenced falling yesterday about noon, quite fast, throwing over our hills a pure, unsullied mantle, and causing many bright eyes to sparkle. In anticipation of real, good fun in the slaghing line. From the quantity which has fallen, if the temperature does not continue high, the anticipation will be realized.

☞ *Pottsville Literary Society.*—The exercises of Tuesday evening last were witnessed by a large and intelligent audience. The exercises consisted of a lecture by D. B. Green, Esq.—subject, "Success in Life"—a reading by L. Bartholomew, and a debate on the question, should a man who kills another in a duel, be punished as a murderer? with Messrs. Little and Ellis in the affirmative, and Messrs. Seibert and Dalias in the negative.—Decision in the affirmative.

☞ *Wide* cars are being constructed at Reading to run from that city to Philadelphia. They will be ten feet in width. It is a matter of regret that they will not for some time run between this Borough and Philadelphia, as the tunnel below Fort Clinton will not until widened, admit of their passage. It seems as if the Company is preparing for a business over the Lebanon Valley branch, without reference to the Coal Region. The wisdom of such a policy, if entertained, is not at all clear.

☞ *At a special meeting* of the American Rough and Ready fire Company, held at their Engine House in 3d street, Pottsville, on Tuesday evening, February 1st, 1859, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Company are hereby tendered to the Rev. Joseph Wood, for his able and instructive sermon, delivered to us, (in common with the other fire Companies of our Borough,) on Sunday evening last, in the first Presbyterian Church, Mahantango street.

JACOB BRITTON,
LEWIS I. KINN,
WM. Y. CRUIKSHANK, } *Committee.*

☞ *The Twenty-second of February* will be observed with considerable spirit in this Borough this year. We are pleased to learn that it is quite possible that the various military companies of the Borough will agree to form at a stated hour on the morning of the 22d, and parade *en masse*, through our streets. It is to be hoped that the idea will be carried out, as it will certainly, be more effective, than isolated parades of the various companies. The interest of the day will be enhanced, from the fact that the State Fencibles, Captain Page, with other military visitors, are expected to arrive, and attend the ball of the Washington Artillerists in the evening.

☞ *Shooting Match at Ashland.*—The *Gazetteer* says that one came off last week. Marksmen were in attendance from the towns of this and adjoining counties.—The first prize was a large hog, weighing six hundred and fifty pounds, and valued at $55, besides a large number of money prizes, making in all $194.

The following is a correct list of the prizes and the names of the parties to whom they were awarded:—1st Prize Hog, Frank Pott, Pottsville, $55; 2d, H. Lake, Shamokin, $22 50; 3d, J. Rhoads, Gordon, $22 50; 4th, G. Schalk, Pottsville, $18; 5th, B. Lake, Shamokin, $16; 6th, J. Cleaver, Ashland, $14; 7th, B. Lake, Shamokin, $12; 8th, Ira Lake, Ashland, $10; 9th, J. Rhoads, Gordon, $8; 10th, A. R. Fiske, Shamokin, $4; 11th, F. Pott, Pottsville, $3; 12th, J. Lawrence, Minersville, $2; 13th, J. Cleaver, Ashland, $2; 14th, Ira Lake, Ashland, $1; 15th, Ira Lake, Ashland, $1; Target men, $1; Total, $194.

☞ *At a meeting* held at the public house of Philip S. Gelin, Llewellyn, on Thursday evening, February 3d, 1859, for the purpose of adopting measures to sustain our present Legislators (by forwarding to them signed petitions,) in the passage of a law for the better protection of wages for mechanics, miners, laborers or clerks:

Upon motion, JOHN ROGERS was appointed President; Morgan Williams and Isaac May, Vice Presidents, and Dr. J. D. BRANDT, Secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated by the President, it was agreed upon motion, that the petitions be forwarded to Senator Robert M. Palmer, as soon as they can be got in readiness.

Upon motion, Dr. J. B. Brandt, Hiram Chance, Esq., Wm. Williams, Isaac May, Duncan Thomas, Theodore Ferguson and Morgan Williams, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions of the sense of the meeting. The Committee presented the following resolutions which were adopted:

Resolved, That it has become a matter of deep concern with the laboring class of this community regarding their pay; they being obliged to toil incessantly for a bare subsistence, and being often chiseled out of their just and needy demands through failure of our Coal operators; therefore

Resolved, That we join heartily with our Legislators in endeavoring to secure the passage of an act protecting us from such frequent occurrences, thereby avoiding a vast deal of bodily and mental suffering to ourselves and families.

Resolved, That we have toiled under the yoke of oppression already too long a time and that we will make every exertion in our power to remedy this evil.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the MINERS' JOURNAL and *Mining Record* of Pottsville.

Upon motion, adjourned. J. B. BRANDT, *Sec'y.*

☞ *At a regular meeting* of Washington Camp, No. 14, JUNIOR SONS OF AMERICA, held at their Hall, January 31st, A. D., 1859, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased an All-wise Providence to remove from our ranks one of our fellow Brothers, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN RAUDE, who departed this life January 26th, 1859; after, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it was with feelings of profound regret that we received the sad tidings of his death, by which we are deprived of one of our earliest associates—one whom we respected and esteemed, and felt justly proud of for the manifold virtues and principles which always animated his breast.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family of our late Brother in their deep affliction, and trust that though that their son and Brother has been removed from this to another and better world, where all is happiness and peace, may sustain them in this their hour of trouble.

Resolved, That as a testimonial of respect we attend the funeral of our late Brother in a body with badges wearing the usual badge of mourning, and that the Camp room be shrouded in mourning for the period of thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased, and also published in the papers of the Borough, and in the *Junior's Friend*.

WM. F. GERMANO,
By order of the Camp. *Recording Secretary.*

☞ *Proceedings of the Borough Council.*—A stated meeting of the Borough Council was held on Tuesday evening, Feb. 1, 1859. Present—Messrs. Haywood, Nice, McBarron, Sheetle, Hoover, Mennig, Fellingle and Evert, the President in the chair.

Minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

Committee of Accounts on unfinished business in its hands, continued.

Special Committee on claim for lot was discharged.

Special Committee on lot corner of Centre and East Market sts., was continued.

Committee of Fire Apparatus on repairs of Rough and Ready fire engine, reported work done, and was discharged.

Street Committee on converting Norwegian street, was continued.

Special Committee on indebtedness of the Borough, was continued.

Committee of Accounts on G. P. Lippe's bill reported $45 88 as the correct amount, which was ordered to be paid.

Committee on claim of M. Weaver made report; when it was directed that $100 be paid to Mr. Weaver for lot, he to hand deed for it over to Borough.

Committee to collect rent for stable from J. C. Harper, made report, and was discharged.

Committee of Lamp and Watch was continued on subject of lamp at Depot, Union street.

A petition from the watchmen of the Borough, praying that watch-boxes may be erected, was referred to the Committee of Lamp and Watch.

A petition from the Humane Hose Company for aid to enable them to add a hook and ladder apparatus to their present apparatus, was referred to the Committee of Fire Apparatus, with instructions to report at next meeting of Council.

The matter of completely refitting the Rough and Ready fire engine, was referred to the Committee of Fire Apparatus, with instructions to have the work done in the best and cheapest manner possible. Several propositions to do the work are in the hands of the Committee.

Mr. Nice offered the following preamble and resolutions:—

WHEREAS, A bill is now pending before the Legislature connecting the Schuylkill Valley Railroad with the Little Schuylkill Railroad at or near the town of Tuscarora, and also, a bill to extend the Mt. Carbon Railroad to the Mine Hill Railroad at the Mine Hill Gap, which will greatly increase the business interests of our Borough, by relieving that portion of our community from the additional tolls on said Little Schuylkill Railroad to Port Clinton, and from that point up to Pottsville on the Railroad; then be it

Resolved, That an order for the sum of $20, be drawn in favor of B. Haywood, Esq., to defray his expenses to Harrisburg, to further the passage of said bills.

Adopted.

On motion, Messrs. Mennig, Haywood, Nice and Sheetle were appointed a Committee to investigate the necessity of having the Borough charter amended by Legislative enactment.

The Committee of Lamp and Watch was instructed to place a lamp at James Buckley's, Centre street.

The clerk was directed to notify the Schuylkill County Lumber Company and others, to curb and pave in front of their lots on Centre street.

The following bills were read and ordered to be paid:

John P. Bertram	$11 50
G. P. Lippe	45 88
G. W. Snyder	157 60
M. Weaver	100 00
C. Worman	10 50
Watchmen (four)	108 00
S. Harts	35 00
Amount brought forward	$663 88
	5,697 73
Total,	$6,161 61

Adjourned.

PEN, PASTE AND SCISSORS.

☞ Deaths in New York last week, 431.

☞ Deaths in Philadelphia last week, 197.

☞ Lewisburg, Pa., is lighted now by gas.

☞ There are 23 military companies in Berks county.

☞ There are 1,688 drinking saloons in Cincinnati.

☞ It is easy to be humble where humility is a concession.

☞ Missouri Pennsylvania Carlisle, a little girl, died in St. Louis last week.

☞ Prescott the Historian, died in Boston last week, on the 65th year of his age.

☞ It is expected that the Emperor Alexander will visit Queen Victoria in May.

☞ Mr. Dubois is so skeptical that he won't believe even the report of a cannon.

☞ Seventy-two white females were married to black men in Massachusetts last year!

☞ The Burns Anniversary was celebrated with much spirit at Newkirk, this County.

☞ C. F. Schwaderer, formerly of this Borough, is publishing a paper at Perth Amboy.

☞ You look as though you were beside yourself," said a wag to a top standing by a donkey.

☞ The peach crop of Western New York, was destroyed by the excessive cold of the 10th ult.

☞ The Providence (R. I.) light infantry have made a donation of $100 to the Mt. Vernon fund.

☞ Dr. R. M. Smith is under arrest, in New York, for having three wives. Poor man! Three wives.—we pity him.

☞ The colored residents of Reading intend having an Underground Railroad Anniversary, on the 7th of February.

☞ A large fire occurred in St. Catharines, C. W., on Saturday night, destroying property to the amount of $100,000.

☞ The citizens of Bloomington, Ill., have recently passed an ordinance entitling women to equality with men, as voters.

☞ No doubt a young lady may be expected to make a great noise in the world when her dress is covered all over with bugles.

☞ The Buffalo woman, who was a willing party to a criminal assault upon her daughter, has been sentenced for ten years to Sing Sing.

☞ Girls sometimes put their lips but pouting, by because they are angry, and sometimes because their lips are disposed to meet yours halfway.

☞ George Yokill, aged forty years, died a few days since at Gettysburg, Pa., of disease of the heart. He was a volunteer in the Mexican war.

☞ A Cincinnati paper says:—"Rogues find no quarters here." Very likely; they might search the pockets in half the city, and find none.

☞ John Travis, the great pistol shot, is at Huntsville, Ala., where he proposes to shoot at a half-dollar in the hands of a boy who travels with him.

☞ In Memphis, a few days since, Cyrus Oberly killed his brother-in-law, William J. Stewart. Stewart had married Oberly's sister in spite of his opposition.

☞ Japan letters say the expedition of Mr. Reed to that country will cost, including the honorable gentleman's salary, ($14,000 per year,) at least $100,000.

☞ Mr. and Mrs. Dalton, who were divorced in Boston nearly two years since, are living in Lawrence, Kansas, enjoying domestic felicity and business success.

☞ They have "berries" in winter time at the South. The wife of Mr. Berry, of Portsmouth, Va., on Sunday last presented her husband with two boys and a girl.

☞ The *Spiritual Register* for 1859 estimates the number of Spiritualists in the United States at 1,234,000. The total number in the world is put down at 1,900,000.

☞ Mary Hagan, a courtesan of St Louis, Sunday, swallowed an ounce of arsenic—enough to kill forty persons, and then inhaled chloroform. Reason: shame and disease.

☞ A fellow was told that three yards of cloth, by being wet, would shrink one quarter of a yard. "Well, then," he inquired, "if you should wet a quarter of a yard, would there be any left?"

☞ The new coal breaker, now in process of erection at Big Mine Run, about one mile from Ashland, by the Locust Mountain Co., it is thought will be finished during the ensuing summer.

☞ The "boys" having in charge a steam fire engine in Louisville, Ky., the other day, on a wager, harnessed and hitched up the horses to the engine and hose carriage in 1 minute and 15 seconds.

☞ Daniel Musser, of Boalsburg, while out in the "Seven Mountains" on a hunting excursion, came across three deer, and being an expert hunter, he succeeded in killing two of them at one shot.

☞ Two citizens of Mendota recently lost their wives by elopement; and the customary salutation in the streets, instead of "How do you sir," has become, "Is your wife safe this morning?"

☞ Miss Lane, the President's niece, Mr. Henry, the President's nephew, and Capt. Lane, of the Navy, are to be married, each to the partner of his and her choice.

☞ The haggis pudding is the Scotchman's favorite dish. It is made of the entrails of a sheep or lamb, chopped, with fine herbs and suet, highly seasoned with leeks and spices, and boiled in the maw.

☞ A mammoth hotel to cost $750,000 is in course of erection in Philadelphia, and will be ready for occupancy about a year hence. Paran Stevens of Boston has leased it at an annual rent of $40,000.

☞ Downing, the famous man of color and oysters in New York, is lecturing in Rhode Island on the claims of the colored people residing in the State to equal and unprescribed public school advantages.

☞ It is stated in "The Chemistry of the World," to be a fact, that trees in a green-house, which are regularly shaken every day, grow more rapidly, and are stronger, than those which are left unagitated.

☞ A Washington correspondent writes that Douglas and Fitch never intended to fight. He adds:—"Chivalry now a-days means blister—not blood. Last session there were twenty-five challenges, but 'nary' a fight."

☞ *Healing on its Wings*," say all who have made use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and by such use cured themselves of coughs, colds, and consumption. The product will always keep this remedy by them.

Buy none unless it has the *written* signature of "*I. Butts*" on the wrapper.

☞ The editor of the *West Chester Republican* has been shown, by a lady, a fine cambric handkerchief which she had received as a Christmas present from a friend. In the centre of the handkerchief, was a photograph likeness of the donor. Of course every time she wipes the dewy sweetness from her lips, she is reminded of her absent friend. Now is it when she wipes her nose?—*Sunbury Gazette.*

Who knows?

☞ The editor of the Frankfort, Ky., *Commonwealth*, recently, when somewhat forcibly expressing his opinions, wrote "we will defend our views to the last," but the printers made him say, "we will defend our wives to the last;" which, certainly, would have been a most heroic and gallant determination, if the fair ladies had been in any danger; but it appears that the editor in question had no wife; and that other men's wives are not alarmed at any very imminent peril; and consequently the heroic language looks a little out of place. Accidents will happen in the best regulated printing offices.

"ALL RIGHT! DE SAUTY."—De Sauty, the great mysterious De Sauty, still remains at the Cyrus station of the Atlantic telegraph, with several assistants, who, by night and by day, are watching for "signals," "broken currents," "uninteligible transmissions," and all that sort of thing. About the best thing De Sauty can do is to drop his ineffectual wire-working and come on to Philadelphia where he can be free from anxiety, and enjoy the luxury of wearing such elegant garments as are made at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street above Sixth, Philadelphia.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Where the above preparation is known, it is so well established as an infallible Remedy for the cure of *Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Breast, Croup, Whooping Cough*, and every form of Pulmonary Complaint, that it were a work of supererogation to speak of its merits.

Discovered by a well known physician more than twenty years since, it has by the wonderful cures it has effected, been constantly appreciating in public favor, until its use and its reputation are alike universal; and it is now known and cherished by all (and their "name is legion") who have been restored to health by its use as the GREAT RESTORER for all the diseases which it professes to cure.

Sir James Clark, physician to the Queen Victoria, has given it as his opinion that

Consumption can be Cured!

The whole history of this Medicine fully confirms the opinion of that eminent man. Thousands can testify, and have testified, that when all other remedies had failed, this has completely cured; that when the sufferer had well nigh despaired, this has afforded immediate relief; that when the physician had pronounced the disease incurable, this has removed it entirely.

The virtues of this *Balsam* are alike applicable to cure a slight Cold or a *Confirmed Consumption*, and its powers as a *safe, certain, speedy, pleasant and effectual remedy* cannot be equalled.

☞ CAUTION! *Purchase none unless it has the* WRITTEN *signature of* "I. Butts" on the wrapper, as well as the printed name of the proprietors.

S. W. FOWLE & CO., *Proprietors*,
Boston.

For sale by their agents everywhere.

AGENTS:—John G. Brown, J. C. Hughes, and Henry Saylor, Pottsville; C. & L. Huntsinger, Schuylkill Haven; H. W. Prevost, Minersville; E. J. Fry and McGuigan & Fowler, Tamaqua; H. Shiesler, Port Carbon; Paul Barr, Pinegrove; G. Reagan & Son, Tuscarora; Charles Marsh, Gordon; John Robinhold, Port Clinton; R. H. Irvin, St. Clair; E. Phillips, New Castle; John Williams, Middleport.

July 31, 1858. 31-cowly

☞ **Holloway's Ointment and Pills.**—In ulcerous disorders, when the vitality of the parts affected is partially destroyed, Holloway's renovating ingredients renew in the paralyzed flesh and corrupted blood the elements of reproduction. While penetrating through the absorbents to the unseen source of the disorder, it opens the pores for the exhalation of the vicid and purulent matter near the surface, and imparts a degree of vigor to all the external vessels, which enables them rapidly to expose the corruption thus discharged, with sound flesh. All gatherings, sores, boils, glandular suppurations, etc., are readily cured in this way, the cure being assisted and expedited by the internal operation of the Pills.

☞ **Important to Females.**—DR. CHEESMAN'S PILLS