Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1859.

ASTOUNDING STATEMENT.

Twenty Thousand Dollar Plunderings in Blythe Township, During Six Years.

ARE RESTRAINING LAWS NEEDED?

Annexed will be found a statement of receipts and expenditures for road purposes in Blythe Township, this County, during five years, taken from the books of the Township:

1853. Reese Thomas, Supervisor—Net collections on the duplicate,		$1505 04
Expenses and repairing of roads sold for	$1210 00	
1854. Richard Coogan, Supervisor—Net collections on the duplicate,		4363 69
Received from County Treasurer from unseated lands,		80 00
		$4443 69
Expenses and repairing of roads sold for	$2268 00	
1855. John Colehan, Supervisor—Net collections on duplicate,		$4829 92
Received from the County Treasurer,		30 00
		$4859 92
Expenses and repairing of roads sold for	$2130 00	
1856. Richard Logan, Supervisor—Net collections on the duplicate,		$4050 96
Expenses and repairing of Roads sold for	$2350 00	
1857. Reese Thomas, Supervisor—Net collections on duplicate,		$3926 60
Received from the County Treasurer,		438 00
		$4364 60
Expenses and repairing of Roads sold for	$2000 00	

RECAPITULATION.

1853, Collections,		$1505 04
1854, do		4443 69
18 5, do		4859 92
1856, do		4050 96
1857, do		4374 60
		$22,234 21
Expenses and Roads sold for 1853,	$1210 00	
1854,	2268 00	
1855,	2130 00	
1856,	2350 00	
1857,	2000 00	$11,958 00
Plunder in 5 years,		$10,346 21

In addition to the above robbery of upwards of Ten Thousand Dollars, we are informed that in 1858, orders amounting to upwards of Nine Thousand Dollars, were issued by the Supervisors, as admitted by them. It is believed by many however, that they will reach the amount of TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. It is likewise, a notorious fact, that there are now outstanding orders unpaid, issued in the above named years, amounting to between TEN and FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS. This last amount swells the official pickings and stealings in the Township of Blythe, to between TWENTY and TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, in a period of six years, taking as a basis the statement published above.

The Treasurer of the Township, John Murray, is even now under arrest, charged with forging township orders, and it is not improbable that the system has been a common one there. With orders in the market, purchasable at fifty cents on the dollar, and a system of altering and re-issuing orders in vogue, our readers can readily judge of the beautiful state of affairs, in a tax-paying point of view, in Blythe Township. So far the exposure is confined to the roads. The receipts and expenditures for school purposes, would undoubtedly reveal another dark picture in the official history of the Township.

Our statement may well be considered astounding, as an exhibit of the manner in which money has been squandered in a single township of this County. The fact is, that the law now in force, and for the passage of which the tax-payers of this County are indebted to the indefatigable exertions of their representatives now in the Legislature, was not passed a moment too soon. It is difficult to imagine to what extent these illegal practices would have reached, had not a check been at last placed upon them. As it was, the County was fast losing caste, and becoming intolerable to respectable people.

It now rests with the Court to enforce strictly, the provisions of the new law, and we have every confidence in its determination to discharge its duty in the matter. With the people must steadfastly abide the resolution to support no man for office, who is inimical to the continuance of those laws which we need in this County. Official mismanagement and speculation should be effectually crushed. Every tax-payer has an interest independent of mere party claims, in crushing them, and we hope they will resolve unwaveringly, to demand under good laws, that purity of conduct in official position, which is expected of every man in business. Let us not be a byword and jeer; but rather seek an elevated position, with honor public and private, the brightest jewel in our crown.

In our Legislative intelligence will be found an admirable speech delivered by Senator Palmer, on the passage of the bill securing the payment of wages of labor in this County.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND."—This excellent publication which is published at the remarkably low price of ten cents a copy, is published weekly. Each number contains twelve pages of popular music, and is filled with the best piano solos, duets, songs, operatic arias, polkas, mazourkas, quadrilles, waltzes, etc., by the best American and European composers. We commend the *Friend* to the attention of our musical readers, as being one of the best and decidedly the cheapest publication of the kind issued. The proprietors are C. B. Seymour & Co., 13 Frankfort street, New York. For terms, etc., see advertisement.

Local Affairs.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1859.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS.	MOON'S CHANGES.	D. H. M.
5 SATURDAY,	6 29	5 55	New M.	4 2 14ev.
6 SUNDAY,	6 27	5 56	First Q.	11 11 44ev.
7 MONDAY,	6 26	5 58	Full M.	18 4 49 m.
8 TUESDAY,	6 24	5 59	Last Q.	26 4 30 m.
9 WEDNESDAY,	6 23	6 00		
10 THURSDAY,	6 21	6 01		
11 FRIDAY,	6 19	6 02		

Thermometrical Record for the Week.

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

		8 A. M.	2 P. M.	7 P. M.
Sat.,	Feb. 26,	29°	38°	29°—snow.
Sun.,	" 27,	12	41	35—cloudy.
Tues.,	March 1,	35	45	29—clear.
Wed.,	" 2,	19	36	27— "
Thurs.,	" 3,	27	22	30—snow.
Fri.,	" 4,	41	47	45—clear.

A Birth Night Ball was given at the Town Hall in this Borough on Thursday night last.—It passed off with *eclat*.

In the list of students' names of the University of Virginia, 1858-'59, we observe that of Guy E. Farquhar, of this Borough.

A meeting of the members of the Pottsville Cricket Club will be held in the room above Carter's restaurant, Centre street, on Monday evening next.

The Mechanics' Cricket Club will give a citizens and fancy dress ball at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening next, which promises to be a very pleasant affair.

A meeting of the members of the late Mechanics' Library Association, will be held at the Town Hall, on Monday evening next, (March 7th,) for the purpose of re-organising.

March came in very respectably, but on Thursday Winter brushed skirts with Spring sharply. Several inches of snow fell which the mild temperature yesterday, succeeded effectually in melting. All in all, the past winter has been remarkably mild here, with less sleighing than we have known before for years.

Charge of Forgery.—John Murray, Treasurer of Blythe Township, this County, had a hearing before Squire Reed on Thursday, charged with altering township orders. He is also charged with re-issuing them after they had been paid in by the collector of the Township. He was held in $500, to answer.

Gas in the Passenger Cars.—The passenger cars on the Reading Road are now all illuminated by gas. It is one third cheaper than common flaid or candles and gives about four times the light. Each car is provided with enough gas to last three or four trips; the cylinder is then removed from the bottom of the car, taken into the shop at the Reading station, and re-filled.

Writing.—It is important to write well; and those desirous of possessing the accomplishment, can be gratified by taking lessons of Mr. John H. Guertler, now located in the third story of the building at the north-east corner of Second and Market streets. We have examined specimens of the improvement made by his pupils in a short space of time, and unhesitatingly pronounce them remarkable. We commend Mr. Guertler's system as being thorough in every respect.

Pottsville Literary Society.—On Tuesday evening last, John Hughes, Esq., assumed the duties of President. On taking the chair he made a few appropriate remarks. Mr. F. B. Gowen delivered a historical lecture. Subject, "Mary, Queen of Scots." Mr. Ellis read. A debate then ensued on the question—"Was the assassination of Julius Cæsar justifiable?" with Messrs. Boyle and Huber in the affirmative, and Messrs. Dawes and Mosey in the negative. Decision in the negative.

Lent is approaching and it will interest some of our readers to know the following truths. Quinquagesima or Shrove Sunday, comes this year, on the 6th of March; Ash Wednesday comes and Lent begins on the 9th of March; First Sunday in Lent, March 13th; Palm Sunday, April 17th; Easter Sunday, April 24th; Low Sunday, May 1st; Rogation Sunday, May 29th; Ascension Day or Holy Thursday, June 2d; Whit-sunday or Pentecost, June 12th; Trinity Sunday, June 16th; Corpus Christi Day, or *Fete Dieu*, June 23d; and the 1st Sunday in Advent, Nov. 27th. These are all the movable festivals of the Episcopal Church in 1859, except Septuagesima Sunday, which came on February 20th.

Funeral of a Printer.—Abner D. Skeen, formerly an apprentice of this office, died on Sunday last in this Borough, after a lingering illness of some months. He was a young man of correct habits; of unobtrusive, amiable disposition, and possessed the esteem of all who knew him. On Tuesday his remains were borne to their last resting place, attended by the members of the Mechanics' Library Association; the Printers of the Borough in a body; the Pottsville Cornet Band, and the Scott Rifle Company, of which he was formerly a member. The interment took place at the Presbyterian grave yard. The Rev. Mr. Colt read the service for the dead; and the Rifles did the usual firing very creditably. The *cortege* was impressive. Under our obituary head will be found several series of resolutions adopted by the Mechanics' Library Association, Printers, Pottsville Cornet Band and Scott Rifle Company.

The Poor in Schuylkill Haven.—We are informed that there are not a few families in Schuylkill Haven destitute of the necessaries of life. We presume the statement is applicable to other sections of the County, also; but our informant had the cases in Schuylkill Haven brought immediately under his notice. In one instance an aged woman was in a suffering condition. He stated the case to some of the citizens of Schuylkill Haven, and they supplied her immediate wants. In another, our informant visited a wretched woman, and found her cutting up a bedstead for fuel, to keep herself and little children from freezing. A dead infant lay in a little coffin on the bed, beside which the unhappy mother sat, while two half-clad children played about the room. They were poor to the last extremity; alone and friendless. Our informant reported the case to several families capable of relieving the wretched woman; but in consequence of her bad reputation, they manifested but little sympathy for her. Truly, "the way of the transgressor is hard." If God had as little compassion for the erring as man, how few would be the recipients of mercy! We do not doubt that the citizens of Schuylkill Haven generally, would assist any deserving persons there who may be suffering, if the cases are made known, and we trust some effort will be made to that end. Many worthy persons suffer secretly, the pangs of deprivation, while brazen beggars thrust their impudent demands into our very faces. The first class deserve our attention, even if we have to seek them. We question the propriety of encouraging the latter.

The Borough Council.—A stated meeting of this body was held on Tuesday evening, March 1st. Present, Messrs. McBarron, Nice, Hoover, Mennig, Haywood, Kinsley, Fellingle, Reppler and Shertle; the President in the chair.

Minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

Committee of Accounts on unfinished business, was continued.

Special Committee on lot corner of Centre and East Market streets, reported progress, and was continued.

Street Committee on culvert in Norwegian street, was continued.

Committee of Lamp and Watch on lamp at depot, reported progress and was continued. Same Committee discharged on erecting four watch-boxes.

Committee of Fire Apparatus reported favorably to the passage of an order for $150 in favor of Humane Hose Company, for a new carriage. Report adopted. Same Committee reported work on Rough and Ready engine done, and was discharged.

Committee of Lamp and Watch reported lamp erected near J. Bichley's, and was discharged.

Special Committee to revise the Borough charter, was continued to report at a special meeting.

A petition for lamps in Norwegian street, was referred to Committee of Lamp and Watch.

The subject of permitting Jonas Fox to continue his concerts, was referred to the Committee on revision of Borough charter.

The subject of repairing and leveling street at lots above the old gas house, was referred to the Committee of survey.

A communication from Good Intent Engine Company was referred to the Committee of Fire Apparatus, with authority to make any necessary repairs.

The following bills were read, and ordered to be paid:

Albright & Burkhard,	$55 00
C. Wurman and others,	34 50
H. H. Bagner,	7 22
Fox & Bro.,	59 23
Watchmen,	112 00
S. Lewis,	130 00
S. Harris,	15 00
Humane Hose Company,	150 00
Previous issue,	$562 95
	9,161 61
	$9,724 57

Adjourned.

A special meeting of the Borough Council was held on Wednesday evening, March 2d, for the purpose of amending the Borough charter. Present, Messrs. Hoover, Nice, Kinsley, Fellingle, Haywood, Evert, Shertle and Mannig; the President in the chair.

The object of the meeting being stated, the Committee on revising the Borough charter, reported a series of amendments, which were severally read and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Haywood, the subject of licensing places of public amusement, was referred to the Committee on revising the ordinances, with power to employ counsel, and act.

Adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, *February* 25.—SENATE.—Mr. Palmes presented three petitions signed by one hundred and seventy-seven citizens of Middleport, Schuylkill county, for an act incorporating said town into a borough.

Also, a petition of officers, directors and clerks of the Miners' Bank of Pottsville, for a law requiring the several banks of this Commonwealth to keep their notes at par or forfeit two per cent. on the average amount of their annual circulation.

Also, a petition of citizens of Schuylkill county, in favor of an appropriation for the support of the School of Mines.

Also, a petition of citizens of the same county, for a law for the better securing the payment of the wages of labor in said county.

Also, eight petitions of the citizens of the same county, for a railroad connecting the Little Schuylkill railroad with the Schuylkill Valley railroad, in said county.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Welsh, (Finance,) with a negative recommendation, "An Act for the relief of Geo. D. Boyer, of Schuylkill county."

Mr. Bell, (Judiciary,) as committed, "An Act authorizing the erection of a lock-up house in Orwigsburg, Schuylkill county."

Also, (same,) as committed, "An Act providing for the recording of certain papers in Schuylkill county."

Mr. Steele (Corporations,) as committed, "An Act to extend the limits of Orwigsburg, Schuylkill county."

BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. Palmer, "An Act relative to the claim of James Malone, against the Philadelphia and Sunbury railroad company."

Senate bill No. 10, "An Act for the better securing the payment of wages of labor in Schuylkill county," came up in order.

Mr. Turney advocated the application of the principles of the bill, so as to embrace all the counties of this Commonwealth.

Mr. Palmer had no objection to making the bill a general one, if its provisions were deemed salutary and applicable, provided the intention was not to send it to the other branch with such amendments as will kill it in that branch. If it is to be killed, he hoped it would be done openly, and not by any indirection.

Mr. Bell opposed the amendment. While he would readily vote to extend its beneficent provisions to the miners of Schuylkill county, he was not desirous of extending the operations of the bill to the counties of Chester and Delaware. If the bill is made a general one, he would be constrained to vote against it.

Mr. Penney also protested against making the act a general one, and proceeded to present his reasons for his position.

Mr. Schell was in favor of both the bill and the amendment. If any class of people deserve or require protection, it is that class to which the provisions of the bill are extended. The law he considered a wholesome one, and should be passed.

Mr. Turney explained that he had no disposition to embarrass the bill of the Senator from Schuylkill. He was friendly to it, believed it beneficial to miners, and just in its general provisions. He entered into an explanation of the effects of the bill, and gave the reasons why he desired to have them extended to the county of Westmoreland.

Mr. Penney agreed with the Senator from Chester in his views of the bill, and entered into an explanation of its legal effects, which he considered objectionable.

Mr. Finney desired to define his position on the bill. The objections which had been made against it by Senators were theoretical, not practical. They talked as if it was proposed to legislate for the protection of property, while it was a bill for the protection of labor. He also replied to the legal arguments made against the bill.

Mr. Gazzam said if the bill had the effect of embarrassing the transfer of property, as the Senators from Allegheny and Chester had alleged, it was objectionable. He thought it should be amended in some particulars, after which he would have no objection to having it made general. He merely wished to throw out the suggestions.

Mr. Palmer said—

MR. SPEAKER:—I need not say to those Senators who observed the movements of parties in the county of Schuylkill during the last political canvass, that the principles of the bill now under consideration met the approval of the whole people of that county, without regard to political differences. Upon the congressional and county tickets there were three distinct organizations, each vieing with the other in their assurances to the people, that a law for the better securing the payment of the wages of labor of our miners and laborers at collieries, should be earnestly pressed upon the attention of the Legislature, by the representatives who should be elected, and its passage secured if possible. There were over eleven thousand votes cast in Schuylkill county at the last October election, and every one of our citizens by whom those votes were cast, know that the candidates for the Legislature for whom he voted, were pledged to sustain a law similar to the one which I had the honor to present to the consideration of the Senate, and which is now to be voted on. After the bill was favorably reported by the able and learned Committee on the Judiciary System, over three weeks ago, I caused it to be published in the newspapers of the county to which it applies, and its details are fully understood and have been generally discussed by all the people whom I represent. I am happy to be able to say to the Senate, that up to this time, there has been no voice of opposition, remonstrance or complaint against its provisions; but on the contrary, the Senate has received a multitude of petitions in its favor, signed by many hundreds of citizens, and all my private letters and advices upon the same subject, are of congratulation, approval and thankfulness to the Judiciary Committee and to the Senate, for their thus far favorable action.

I can hardly suppose that a bill which is purely local to my own county in its operation, and which has been thus unanimously called for by my numerous and intelligent constituency, after having passed the ordeal of an able, learned and laborious committee, will meet with opposition in the Senate, distinguished as its members are in courtesy towards each other in all matters of a purely local nature, which the immediate representatives of the people of the locality to be affected may be presumed to understand, and of which they are willing to take the responsibility; but it appeared to me proper, in vindication of the wisdom of the proposed measure, to call the attention of the Senate to the importance of the enactment.

The county of Schuylkill, so called because the source of the river bearing the same name is found within its boundaries, contains an area of 476,800 acres of land, and was organized in 1811, out of the most mountainous, uninviting, and almost uninhabited portions of the old counties of Berks and Northampton. With the exception of a small area of arable lands in the valleys in the southern part of the county, and a few still smaller valleys upon the north, adjoining Northumberland, Columbia and Luzerne counties, the territory was almost entirely covered by the immense original forests, and traversed by vast ranges of lofty mountains, amid which the deer roamed unmolested, while the trout and other fish filled the pure mountain streams. A few lumbermen, shingle-splitters and charcoal manufacturers composed its sparse and primitive population, and there was probably, no part of Pennsylvania that held out less invitation to settlers, or less promise of importance. But under the rugged and forbidding surface there were hidden by the bountiful hand of Nature, and only waiting the proper time for their development, mines of wealth, exceeding in vastness and value the gems of Golconda or the gold of ancient Ophir and modern California.

In 1812, a citizen of Pottsville, Col. George Shoemaker, sent to Philadelphia from Schuylkill county, a few loads of anthracite coal.—Those to whom it was distributed, with one or two exceptions, found it impossible to make use of it, for want of knowledge how to kindle it into combustion, and the bulk of coal was thrown aside as useless.

In 1820, the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company sent 365 tons of anthracite coal to market. In 1825, anthracite coal was used for the generation of steam; and in 1829, my own father and uncle were attracted to Schuylkill county, among a vast emigration of men from all parts of the country, by the growing importance and value of the new discovery.

From that time to the present, Schuylkill county has increased with great rapidity in all the elements of population, business, wealth and commercial importance. Her population, which, by the census of 1850, exceeded sixty thousand, is now probably, upward of one hundred thousand. The value of the real and personal estate of the county, according to the assessment of 1857, was nearly eleven millions of dollars. The coal product of Schuylkill in the year 1858, marked as it was by unexampled business depression, was nearly three million tons. The total product from 1823 to 1858 inclusive, was over thirty-seven million five hundred thousand tons. The highways upon which this great product has found its way to the markets of the country, are on a scale of corresponding vastness. The Philadelphia and Reading railroad, with its terminus at Pottsville, cost over nineteen millions of dollars.—The Schuylkill canal, nearly eleven millions of dollars. Other coal bearing roads, within the county, represent a capital of over five millions of dollars. All through the mountains and valleys of the coal region, when relieved from the pressure of the baneful free trade financial system of the General Government, the hum of machinery, the whistle of the locomotive engine, and the rush of loaded coal trains, evince the activity and business enterprise of capitalists and the prosperity of labor. The markets of the coal region are also sources of wealth for the agriculturists and producers of the necessaries of life in many of the counties of the Commonwealth. Millions of money are annually distributed into the different channels of trade and commerce. Owners of coal lands in Schuylkill county, resident in Philadelphia, New York and elsewhere, realize in the returns from their rents the revenues of dukedoms—and no poor words of mine can properly express the incalculable benefits conferred upon the masses of our Pennsylvania population everywhere, by the plentiful and cheap fuel thus furnished for their use and comfort. I am informed by gentlemen who have taken the trouble to investigate the subject, that there are more steam engines in operation in the county of Schuylkill than in the whole empire of France. Schuylkill county constitutes a separate judicial and Senatorial district. She sends three members of the House of Representatives, and as her crowning glory, she is now represented in the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and in connection with Northumberland county, will be represented in the next Congress of the United States, by an united delegation of American Republicans.

These grand commercial results are brought about, as similar results are everywhere, by the active co-operation of labor with capital. I do not deny that capital has performed its full and indispensable share, but it rests upon the strong arms of the skilful and industrious miner and laborer, and without him it would be powerless. It is to the pick and the shovel, the drill and the bar, wielded by skilful, strong arms, that Pennsylvania stands indebted for these immense additions to her wealth. No business has suffered so much from bad government at Washington, financial revulsions and depressions, as the coal business—no class of men have more reason to look forward with anxiety for a change in the tariff policy of the country, than our miners and laborers. They gave the country some token of their changed views by their votes in October last, and they are now anxiously watching the results of that expression of their opinion. In the meantime, they have turned to the Legislature of their own State, the State for which they have done so much, and they are asking, through me, only for common justice; that we shall legislate so far as we reasonably may, for the protection, and securing to them of the payment of their hard earned wages.

I need not occupy the time of the Senate by describing to them the arduous, painful and dangerous avocation of these thousands of workers in the bowels of the earth. Every miner knows when he leaves his home, his wife and children, to proceed to his daily labor, that his life is liable to be buried, drowned or crushed out of him before he returns to them, and that no amount of skill and prudence may avail to render him entirely secure for a single day. But his family look to him for support; and there are, however mysterious and unexplainable, pleasures and fascinations connected with the pursuit of the business of a practical miner. Scores of them are annually disfigured, maimed or destroyed, but the stout hearts of survivors do not fail them, and the work goes on. It is only when, by the failure of their employer to pay them their wages, their families and themselves are thrown helpless and poverty stricken upon the charities of the world; that their souls sink within them, and in some individual cases they grow reckless, desperate and dangerous, in our community. Strikes, riots, burnings, and other outrages are committed; the strong arm of the law is invoked; the military are called out, and the disorderly are crushed into obedience. But think you that these men do not feel a sense of the injustice which compels themselves, their wives and children to look famine in the face, and feel the pinching pangs of hunger, while they are able and willing to work, and ask only for the money they have honestly and hardly earned? That "the laborer is worthy of his hire," is the voice of humanity, as well as the voice of eternal truth, and I am not certain that any of us would endure similar wrongs more patiently, or more meekly than do these hardy miners.

Besides, these men know that the Legislature have power to do them good, without injustice, and they only ask that a small portion of our time and attention shall be directed from legislating in favor of capital, to legislate briefly and effectually in favor of labor. In 1849, the Legislature passed a law, which is still upon our statute books, having the same object in view which it is proposed by the present bill to accomplish, entitled "An Act for the protection of miners, mechanics and laborers in certain counties," and under the operation of that law and its supplements, as construed and practised upon by our court of common pleas, the wages of labor in Schuylkill county enjoyed considerable protection. Thousands of dollars were distributed under the beneficent operations of that enactment to those who had honestly earned and were justly entitled to the money, and much good was done; but after a few years trial of the law, during which it had commanded the approval in its main scope, object and operation, of our whole community, an appeal was taken by some landlords, to the distribution of some money in court, to miners and laborers, which the appelants claimed for rent, and by a decision of the Supreme court upon that appeal, the law was virtually rendered nugatory.

What I now ask the Senate is to re-enact that law, in words that cannot be mistaken nor explained away, with such modifications and additions as have been suggested by experience, and which I have embodied in the bill now under consideration. It is a proposition not only of common justice, but of great commercial importance to Pennsylvania; for if we refuse justice to these hardy sons of toil, they will leave an ungrateful State, in which their rights and interests are disregarded, and seek homes elsewhere.—Among the gold diggings of California and of Kansas, they can find employment, and not be dependent upon the caprice or the ability of an employer to pay them their wages. There their strong arms can turn over the rocks, gravels and soils, in search of the precious metals, and their own pockets receive the results of their labor. Thus themselves and their families may be rendered comparatively independent of tariffs and commercial revulsions, but Pennsylvania will then find reason to regret that her coal regions have been deprived of their services.—Already Schuylkill county has suffered, and is still suffering, in being shorn of her strength by emigration of her best miners and laborers, and in this the Commonwealth suffers with her. I cannot believe that the Senate will hesitate for a moment to do all in their power to prevent the continuance of this drain upon the labor of our State, by the passage of the bill before them—wise, just and righteous as I hold its provisions to be.

Messrs. Turney and Coffey withdrew their amendments, not wishing to embarrass the bill.

On motion, the counties of Northumberland, Luzerne, Bedford, Huntingdon and Somerset, were added to the bill.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the bill as amended?

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. Wright and Mr. Palmer, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Bell, Coffey, Craig, Fetter, Finney, Francis, Gazzam, Gregg, Harris, Keller, Miller, Myer, Palmer, Parker, Penney, Randall, Rutherford, Schell, Scofield, Schindel, Steele, Thompson, Turney, Wright, Yardley and Cresswell, *Speaker*—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Brewer, Marselis and Nunemacher—3.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

HOUSE.—Mr. McClure (Judiciary) reported as committed, "An Act for the better securing of personal liberty; to prohibit the use of the jails and prisons of the Commonwealth in the re-capture of fugitive slaves, and to prevent persons holding office under authority of the State, from engaging or assisting therein."

Feb. 28.—SENATE.—A Message from the Governor was received, stating that he had signed the following among other acts:

"An Act to repeal an act to change the place of holding elections in Porter township, Schuylkill county, approved February 9, '58."

"An Act to extend the limits of the borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill county."

HOUSE.—Mr. Pinkerton presented a petition from citizens of Pottsville, Schuylkill county, asking for a law making it obligatory on the several banks of this Commonwealth to keep their notes at par in the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

Mr. Palm, two from citizens of Schuylkill Haven, praying to have the place for holding elections changed to the South ward of said borough.

Mr. Boyer, (Schuylkill,) one, from citizens of Schuylkill county, to regulate the height of fences in said county.

Mr. Pinkerton, read "An Act to extend the provisions of an act relative to orphans' court, &c.;" and, on his motion, the same was ordered to be placed on the Private Calendar.

Mr. Stephens presented "A supplement to the act regulating the manner of voting in Wayne and Schuylkill counties;" and, on his motion, said bill was taken up and passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Also, (same,) as committed, "An Act to authorize the citizens of Butler township, Schuylkill county, hereafter to elect but one supervisor."

Also (same,) as committed, "An Act to repeal an act entitled 'A supplement to an act relative to a burial ground in the borough of Pottsville,'" approved April 21, 1856.

March 2.—SENATE.—Mr. Scofield, (Judiciary,) reported as committed, House bill No. 293, "An Act to increase the pay of the Supervisor of Tremont township, Schuylkill county."

Mr. Randall, (Railroads,) as committed, House bill No. 276, "An Act to authorize the Schuylkill Valley Railroad Company to connect their road with the Little Schuylkill Railroad."

Mr. Finney, (same,) with amendment, House bill No. 273, "An Act to revive the charter of the Lancaster, Lebanon and Pinegrove Railroad Company."

BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. Palmer read in his place and presented to the Chair, a bill, entitled "An Act requiring the payment of road and school taxes by electors at township and school district elections."

Senate bill No. 267, "An Act relative to the banks of this Commonwealth, and to prevent frauds by bank officers;" came up in order on third reading and passed finally.

March 3.—SENATE.—A bill authorizing the Schuylkill Valley Railroad to connect with the Little Schuylkill Railroad was passed.

THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH.—*Another Chance.*—For the information of subscribers to the Cosmopolitan Art Union, we are desired to state that the printing of the engraving of the Village Blacksmith is progressing as rapidly as the production of good impressions will permit. They could all be printed and presented in a few weeks if no regard was paid to having them produced in the best style of the Art—but the Managers do not desire to send them out in such a condition—knowing that all subscribers would prefer to wait a few weeks in preference to receiving an imperfect copy.

Persons desirous of receiving a copy of this splendid $10 engraving and the *Art Union Journal*, worth $2 00 a year, for the sum of $3 00, can do so by leaving their names at our office before the first of April next.—Those who subscribe now will have a chance in the distribution of Paintings, Statuary, &c., next January.

Time tries all things, and has proven that *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* is the remedy *par excellence*, for the cure of coughs, colds, croup, whooping-cough, bronchitis, asthma, phthisic, sore throat, influenza, and "last, not least," consumption.

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

"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," "unintelligible 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 Queen Victoria, has given it as his opinion that

"Consumption can be Cured!"

The whole history of this delicious 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 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. Hantzinger, 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, New Philadelphia; Jonas Robinhold, Port Clinton; R. H. Irvin, St. Clair; B. Phillips, New Castle; John Williams, Middleport.

July 31, 1858. 31-6mly

To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired clergyman, having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is willing to assist others by sending, (free) on receiving a stamped envelope bearing the applicant's address, a copy of the prescription used. Direct the "Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y."

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—*A Perfect Safeguard.*—No one who takes the trouble to examine the pamphlets used as wrappers for these preparations, can be the victim of imposture. If genuine, the water-mark, "Holloway, New York and London," will be found on each leaf of the pamphlet. The test is simple, and should not be neglected. We learn that the "mothers of America" are almost universally adopting these wonderful medicines—the Ointment, as a cure for sore breasts, scald head, rashes, scabious eruptions, cuts, sores, bruises, etc., and the Pills as a swift and certain remedy for summer complaint, marasmus, worms, and all internal complaints incident to children.

"How Charming," is the exclamation heard continually uttered by those who witness the magical effect of Julien Hauel's *Eau Athenienne*, or Hair Restorer. To harsh, wiry hair it imparts a soft, glossy, wavy appearance, imparting to it the luxurious beauty of youth. To gray hair and whiskers, it restores the original life-color, and yet it is not a dye. By imparting health to the roots, it prevents the hair from falling out, and a few applications will start a new growth where baldness has empaired from age or sickness. It is harmless, surely efficacious, easily applied, and will not soil the skin or linen. Sold by all Druggists, and at the Laboratory of Jules Hauel & Co., No. 704 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

For sale also wholesale and retail, at F. SANDERSON'S Drug and Chemical Store, Pottsville.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor will cure the following among a great catalogue of diseases:—Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Chafes, Sore Nipples, Corns, Bunions, Bruises, Strains, Bites, Poison, Chilblains, Biles, Scrofula, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Felons, Ear Ache, Piles, Sore Eyes, Gout, Swellings, Rheumatism, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Baldness, Erysipelas, Ringworm, Barbers' Itch, Small Pox, Measles, Rash, &c., &c.

To some it may appear incredulous that so many diseases should be reached by one article; such an idea will vanish when reflection points to the fact, that the salve is a combination of ingredients, each and every one applying a perfect antidote to its opposite disorder.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT—165 *Chambers street, New York.*

[49-1y] C. F. CHACE.

Sold by JOHN G. BROWN & SON, Pottsville, Pa.

Important to Females—DR. CRESSMAN'S PILLS.—The combinations of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, which always arise from interruption of nature. They can be successfully used as a preventive. These Pills should never be taken in pregnancy, as they would be sure to cause a miscarriage. Warranted purely vegetable, and free from anything injurious to life or health. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. Sent by mail, by enclosing $1 to any authorized agent.

R. B. HUTCHINGS,

General Agent for the U. S., 165 Chamber St., New York.

To whom all Wholesale orders should be addressed.

Sold by JOHN G. BROWN & SON, Pottsville, and HARVEY BIRCH & BRO., Reading. [49-1y]

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye!—Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dyed

The ORIGINAL and BEST in the World!

All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided if you wish to escape ridicule.

GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR Dyed instantly to a beautiful and Natural Brown or Black, without the least injury to Hair or Skin.

FIFTEEN MEDALS and DIPLOMAS have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1839, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the Hair of his patrons of his famous Dye.

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is WARRANTED not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill effects of bad Dyes remedied; the Hair invigorated for life by this splendid Dye.

Made, sold or applied (in 9 private rooms) at the Wig Factory, 233 Broadway, New York.

Sold in all cities and towns of the United States, by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

The Genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each box, of

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR,

[49-1y] 233 Broadway, New York.

Sold by JOHN G. BROWN & SON, Pottsville, Pa.

Wigs! Wigs! Wigs!—BATCHELOR'S WIGS and TOUPEES surpass all. They are elegant, light, easy and durable.

Fitting to a charm—no turning up behind—no shrinking off the head; indeed, this is the only establishment where these things are properly understood and made.

[49-1y] 233 *Broadway, New York.*

The Great English Remedy.—SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.—Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. CLARKE, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excesses and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

To Married Ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

*These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage