# Miners' Journal.

**POTTSVILLE, PA.**

SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1859.


## PLEDGES REDEEMED.

When the Opposition to the Sham-Democracy entered upon the canvass of 1858, it pledged itself in this County if successful in electing its candidates, to institute reforms in County affairs by procuring necessary legislation. We wish every tax-payer and working-man of Schuylkill County, to observe how faithfully their Senator, ROBERT M. PALMER, Esq., and their Representatives, Messrs. PALM, PINKERTON and BOYER have discharged the duties devolving upon them, in consequence of those pledges. Three important bills to the tax-payers of Schuylkill County, have through their exertions been enacted into laws, while hosts of minor matters, yet important in their respective spheres, have been carried through. A more respected, influential or industrious delegation Schuylkill County never sent to Harrisburg. We allude thus particularly to this fact, in order that our citizens in an appreciative spirit, may fully recognize the services of our present members, in order that they may see fully that to the Opposition they must look for proper legislation; for economy in the disbursement of public moneys; for checks upon malfeasance in office, and in order that they may be impressed by the importance of sending in the future, just such men to the Legislature.—When representatives have an eye single to the interests of their constituents, recognition from people and press is proper. In the measure that such is due, we believe it to be heartily accorded.

SINCE the Harrisburg Convention Mr. Buchanan's friends claim that he should be the candidate, as being the most available man, having been indorsed by Pennsylvania. The course of Mr. Douglas towards the anti-Lecompton Democracy of Pennsylvania will be watched with interest. Neutrality on his part is inadmissable.

### EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL for March, has been published by the Association, 548 Broadway, New York. This number contains a highly finished steel engraving, entitled, Boudoir Beauties, and several illustrated poems of merit. Last year there were 18,668 subscribers to the Association. After paying expenses the Association had a surplus of $2,359 85 to apply on the previous year's deficit. We observe that at the last annual drawing of the Association, Jessie Turner of Port Carbon, drew a painting entitled, "View on the Erie Canal." The subscription books of the Association for the Sixth Year, are now open. The terms are the same as for the year past. The engraving to be brought out next Fall, will be in the printer's hands *all summer*. Several thousand impressions will thus be ready for immediate delivery to subscribers, and a vast deal of delay and annoyance, and expense be avoided. The Association never before has been able to secure its engraving in season for this advance printing, but, hereafter, it will not have to ask the subscriber to wait for his wished for picture. About the 20th proximo, the "Village Blacksmith" will have been furnished to all the subscribers of the past year. The delay is unavoidable, as *only about seventy-five first class impressions per day can be worked off.*

NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.—Volume V. of this great American work, brings the editors to Cougar. It can be asserted with truth that the fifth volume of this attractive and invaluable work comes fully up to the high mark attained by its predecessors. The character of the work is now virtually established. As a comprehensive, accurate, faithful, living presentation of human knowledge and its fruits, it is not surpassed, it is not approached, by any Cyclopædia extant. It exhausts, with a rapid yet, masterly and impartial hand, the whole circle of human activity.

The intelligence, industry, vigilance, judgment, taste, candor, and inflexible fairness displayed by the editors of the New American Cyclopædia, is a subject of marvel and of admiration to the entire literary world. Laying under tribute, as the editors do, many of the first intellects, not only of this country, but of Europe, they, whenever it is necessary, so wisely modify, tone down, or heighten, the several contributions, swelling with thought and learning, as to preserve in full perfection both individual propriety and general harmony. They solve triumphantly, the difficult problem presented to them. The amount of cultivated ability exhibited in the mere supervision of the work, is something wonderful. Of course the matter of the work, in its world wide range and infinite variety, is such as only the highest and ripest minds of the race in this advanced stage of human development could furnish. The work when completed, will be an ornament to the century.

The Cyclopædia is published by D. Appleton and Company, 346 & 348 Broadway, New York. Subscriptions are received by B. Bannan at his store in this Borough. Those wishing to receive a popular dictionary of general knowledge, should examine this work.

## Local Affairs.

### WEEKLY ALMANAC.

| 1859. April. | SUN RISES | SUN SETS. | MOON'S CHANGES. | D. H. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 SATURDAY,..... | 5 42 | 6 25 | New M. 2 5 31 m. | |
| 2 SUNDAY,..... | 5 41 | 6 26 | First Q. 10 6 25 m. | |
| 3 MONDAY,..... | 5 39 | 6 27 | Full M. 17 4 10 m. | |
| 4 TUESDAY,..... | 5 37 | 6 28 | Last Q. 24 11 49 ev. | |
| 5 WEDNESDAY,.. | 5 35 | 6 29 | | |
| 6 THURSDAY,.... | 5 33 | 6 30 | | |
| 8 FRIDAY,..... | 5 31 | 6 31 | | |

**Thermometrical Record for the Week.**

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

| | | 8 A. M. | 2 P. M. | 7 P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sat., | March 26, | 41° | 43° | 37°—snow. |
| Mon., | " 28, | 49 | 54 | 53 —clear. |
| Tues., | " 29, | 43 | 55 | 51—rain. |
| Wed., | " 30, | 48 | 53 | 48 —clear. |
| Thurs., | " 31, | 49 | 52 | 41 — " |
| Fri., | April 1, | 47 | 57 | 54 — " |

☞ "*Ashland Legion*" is the name of a new projected military organization in Ashland.

☞ *The Post Office* is to be removed from East Market street, to Centre street, east side, two doors north of the Pottsville House.

☞ *April* came in quite respectably yesterday. The air was balmy, with a clear sky. It is hardly possible that there is any severe weather in store for us.

☞ The exercises of the Silver Creek Literary Association have closed for the season. During the Summer however, lectures will be delivered semi-monthly, before the Association.

☞ *The office* of Mr. Bepplier, at Schuylkill Haven, was broken into this week, and some outrages committed. Petty revenge seems to have instigated the perpetrators to the act.

☞ *We* would remind our readers that framing, gilding, *etc.*, is done in the neatest and most substantial manner by F. Altstatt, Mahantango street, two doors east of Russel's Building.

☞ *The exercises* of the Schuylkill Haven Literary Society have closed for the season. In our next—we have not room this week—we will publish the resolutions adopted by the Society before its final adjournment.

☞ *The* late heavy rains tore away about seven hundred yards of the filling under the lower plane of the Mine Hill Railroad at Gordon. It was a heavy loss, but did not delay the lowering of cars longer than a few hours.

☞ *Fire at Auburn.*—The engine house, a frame building belonging to the Dauphin and Susquehanna R. R. Company, was set on fire by one of the engines on Tuesday night, and destroyed the building; also damaging another of their engines. Loss not stated.

☞ *August Werner*, the convict who escaped some time since from prison here, is in his old quarters, having been arrested in Tamaqua by Mr. Smith formerly of the Pulaski House, this Borough. The *Gazette* complains of the number of burglaries and amount of rowdyism in Tamaqua.

☞ *Mr. H. H. Davis* who since he was burned out at Centre and Norwegian streets, has been associated with Mr. Allen in turning out very fine pictures in oil, will go to Harrisburg to-day to fulfill a professional engagement. He will remain there a month or so. We commend Mr. Davis as a colorist, who has aided here in executing some of the finest and most life-like portraits, we ever inspected.

☞ *John Weston*, James Moore, Thomas Baily, Thomas Williams, John Tyler and other citizens of Tamaqua, have started for Pike's Peak. Mr. H. Brooke of this Borough, is *en route* for the gold regions. Others contemplate a start soon in the same direction.

☞ *At a stated meeting* of Pottsville Div., No. 52, Sons of Temperance held on Wednesday, evening, March 30, 1859, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

W. P.—J. S. Hawley; W. A.—J. Addison McCool; R. S.—J. T. Shoener; A. R. S.—Daniel Hartlett; F. S.—Louis A. Bright; T.—Jeremiah Reed; C.—Samuel R. Whitney; A. C.—Edward H. Leib; I. S.—E. A. Holt; O. S.—Samuel Jones; Chaplain—R. A. Malogay; A. Chaplain—Peter Houck.

☞ *A Rich Treat.*—We had the exquisite pleasure not long since, of dining with a valued friend, whose hospitality seemed to know no bounds. After *playing knife and fork for a length of time*, (we don't like to say how long) our senses were regaled with most delicious odors, which seemingly arose from a dish of something piping hot.—Upon a more practical investigation than mere speculation about the matter—it turned out to be our friend's greatest favorite at the table—and which he never fails to use on *great* occasions—viz: Oriental Coffee.

☞ *Fire.*—On Thursday morning about 4 o'clock, three frame houses located in High street above Third, were completely destroyed by fire.—One was owned and occupied by Mary Williams. The others were owned by Mrs. Lilly. She occupied one. The other contained a colored family. On one of the houses Mrs. Lilly had an insurance; but to what amount we have not learned. A portion of the furniture in all the houses was saved. The total loss is estimated at $500. Our fire companies were early on the spot and succeeded in stopping the spread of the flames. How the fire originated is not known.

☞ *Military.*—The Washington Artillerists, Capt. James Nagle, will parade on Tuesday next, April 5, for target practice. The Pottsville Cornet Band has been engaged for the occasion. The Company will proceed to the garden of Mr. Geo. Lauer at the head of Tumbling Run Dam, where the ground has been fixed for the purpose by Mr. L. We might add that Mr. Lauer extended an invitation to the Company to hold its practice there, which the Company accepted. The prizes to be fired for are, a silver cup, to be kept by the member winning it; a book of military tactics, and the Company medals. It is expected that the Artillerists will have a large parade.

☞ *New Theory of the Coal Formation.*—Mr. Eli Bowen has been engaged for some time past in the preparation of a work on the Coal Formation, in which entirely new and original views are adopted in regard to the origin and deposition of that mineral combustible. Mr. Bowen has, perhaps, the largest and most varied collection of fossil impressions of the vegetation of the Coal era, appertaining to the anthracite basins, in the country; and he proposes to illustrate his work with them in support of his theory. We believe that Mr. Bowen denies the *woody structure of coal*, but concedes its formation from the vegetable tar or sap of primitive forests. He has been invited to read a paper on the subject before the Scientific Association, and we may be able hereafter to present to our readers a synopsis of his views, which, from the long and careful attention bestowed upon this subject, are entitled to much weight.

☞ *Firemen's Parade.*—On Wednesday last the fire department of this Borough, paraded.—The companies turned out strong, and looked very well. At noon the expected guests, the Citizen Engine Company of Harrisburg, and the Junior Engine Company of Reading, arrived, and were received at the depot by the Good Intent Engine Company. The Citizen fire company was accompanied by the State Capital Band. The visitors were escorted to the house of the Good Intent, where they partook of a collation. They were subsequently conducted to their quarters at the American House. Between 2 and 3 o'clock P. M., the line of parade formed on Market Square and proceeded over the route as published in our last, in the following order:—

*Chief Marshal.*—N. FOX.

1. Rough and Ready Engine Co., Pottsville.
2. Humane Hose Company, " "
3. Young America Engine Co., " "
4. State Capital Band, Harrisburg.
5. Citizen Engine Company, " "
6. Pottsville Cornet Band.
7. Junior Engine Company, Reading.
8. Good Intent Engine Co., Pottsville.
9. Schuylkill Hydraulian Engine Co., Pottsville.

The parade in all respects, was exceedingly creditable to the department, and exhibited the fact that it is in an effective condition. During its passage through the streets, the line looked quite brilliant, and was witnessed by throngs of spectators. At an early hour it dismissed in Market Square.

In the evening the Good Intent gave a ball at the Town Hall in honor of the visiting firemen, and as we anticipated it would be, it was most successful. The room was literally crowded, and everything passed off to the satisfaction of those who participated.

On Thursday morning the visiting firemen departed for their respective homes, having made a favorable impression upon our citizens. While here they received every attention which it was in the power of the Good Intent to pay them.

☞ *Locomotive Explosion on the Reading Railroad—Two Men Killed.*—About 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the locomotive Perkiomen, attached to a coal train on the Reading Railroad, exploded while standing in front of the despatcher's residence and office, on the west side of the Falls bridge, tearing the boiler and the greater portion of the locomotive to pieces, and killing the engineer, Josiah Messmer, and the brakesman, John Foley. The fireman, Martin Gleason, had left the engine but a few minutes before, and escaped unhurt. The house and office of the despatcher, a frame building, two stories high, with a portico, was almost demolished by fragments of the flying engine. The weather boarding was broken in from the top to the bottom, and the portico was moved a short distance from the building. The occupant, Mr. J. McDonald and family, his wife and several children, were asleep at the time, and several of the tubes of the boiler, which were driven through the weather boarding passed over the beds without doing them any injury. Portions of the boiler were thrown several hundred yards, and twisted and broken in an astonishing manner. The fire-box was shattered to fragments, the driving-wheels were broken, and the connecting rod, of solid iron, four inches in diameter at the thickest part, was bent as though it had been wire. The Philadelphia *Ledger* from which we learn these facts, states that a more complete wreck was never witnessed, but very little of the locomotive remaining together. The body of the brakesman was found about a hundred feet from the spot where the explosion took place. It had been blown over the roof of a house and fell upon the tow-path, and was shockingly mangled. The body of the engineer was not found, and it is supposed that it was blown into the Schuylkill. He was a resident of Pottstown, and leaves a wife and two children. John Foley, the brakesman, resided at Pottsville. He also leaves a family. An inquest was held on the body of Foley, when Martin Gleason, the fireman, testified that the train to which the locomotive was attached was a down train, and that it reached Falls station 20 minutes to 4 o'clock, where it stopped, and twenty-five cars were cut off. He got off the engine and went into the house of the station master. While there the explosion took place. They had taken in water at the Spring Mill, and after the cars were detached at the station the locomotive had been run over the bridge ten or fifteen minutes, and water pumped up. He could not tell the cause of the explosion. Thomas Clemens, the station master was examined, and said that immediately before the explosion he heard the whistle blow for the locomotive to back up; he could not tell the cause of the explosion; the boilers, he said, are inspected every trip, at each end of the road. The master of the Richmond workshops testified that the engine "Perkolmen" was rebuilt sixteen months ago, and was considered thoroughly sound. The uniform practice is to inspect the boilers every trip and to make such repairs as are necessary; he had never known this boiler to leak; the tubes leaked a little, but not of any consequence; he had no doubt that the cause of the explosion was the want of water in the boiler, and that the fault was with the engineer; the engine had an extra water tank, capable of holding 4,000 gallons, and capacity for storing in all 5,000 gallons, sufficient for a run of thirty miles, a much greater distance than any of the water stations are apart; the manner in which the engine had been torn to pieces satisfied him that the explosion was owing to a want of water in the boiler. Had it been from defect in the boiler, there would not have been such a complete wreck. The iron, too, was of a blue color, showing that it had been red hot. After an inspection of the boiler the jury rendered the following verdict:—"That John Foley came to his death from injuries received by the explosion of the engine Perkiomen, on the Reading Railroad, at the Falls station; said explosion being caused by a want of water in the boiler."—The body of Foley was removed to his home, in a handsome coffin, provided by the company.

This is the fourth explosion that has taken place on the Reading road since its completion.—The first was that of the Engine "Richmond" that took place in the "Deep Cut" about two miles north of Reading, in the year 1844. It was demonstrated by an investigation made by Dr. Lardner, that this explosion was caused by the dome being struck by lightning. Joe Ward, the engineer, and three others were killed.

The second was the "Neversink," which blew up opposite Manayunk in the year 1847, killing seven persons.

The third was the "Engineer," which exploded in the "Deep Cut" above referred to, in the year 1848, killing Wm. Nagle, the engineer, and four others.

### THE WAGES OF LABOR.

With satisfaction we are enabled to announce that the Act for the better securing the wages of labor in Schuylkill County, was signed by the Governor on Wednesday last, and is now a law. The provisions of the Act also extend to the counties of Northumberland, Somerset, Washington, Carbon and Dauphin. The Act as signed by the Governor is as follows:

AN ACT *for the better securing the payment of the wages of labor in the County of Schuylkill:*

SECTION 1.—*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That all wages that may be due from any person or persons or chartered company, engaged in the mining of coal within the county of Schuylkill, either as owners of the soil, or having a lease of a coal mine or mines, to any miner, mechanic, laborer or clerk employed by such person or persons or chartered company in and about such business aforesaid, for any period not exceeding six months, immediately preceding the sale and transfer of such property by execution or otherwise, or the death or insolvency of such employer or employers, shall be a lien upon such colliery or collieries aid other property in and about the same, and used in carrying on the said business of mining, or in connection therewith, to the extent of the interest of said employer or employers in said property, and shall be first preferred and paid out of the proceeds of the sale of such colliery or collieries and other property as aforesaid, *Provided*, That the claims of each miner, mechanic, laborer or clerk thus preferred shall not exceed one hundred dollars, *And provided further*, That this act shall not be construed so as to impair contracts existing or liens of record vested prior to its passage.

SECTION 2.—That the limit of fifty dollars mentioned and contained in the third section of the act of Assembly of April second, one thousand, eight hundred and forty-nine, entitled "An Act for the protection of miners, mechanics and laborers in certain counties," is hereby extended to one hundred dollars, for the collection of the wages mentioned in the first section of this act so far as relates to the county of Schuylkill.

SECTION 3.—That the lien of the rent due to the landlord or landlords of any colliery or collieries within the county of Schuylkill, the amount of which said landlord or landlords shall be entitled to receive out of the proceeds of the sale under a landlord's warrant, execution or other writ for the sale of the property, liable to the distress of the landlord, except execution upon judgment obtained for such rent, which shall rank according to priority, and be paid as other executions shall be, and the same is hereby restricted to one month's rent due, together with any fraction of a month's rent accruing immediately prior to the time of taking such property in execution or levy under such landlord's warrant or other writ.

SECTION 4.—That no mortgage of any coal lease or coal mining right and machinery, and fixtures appurtenant thereto, within the county of Schuylkill, or other instrument by which a lien is created thereupon hereafter executed, shall operate to impair or postpone the lien, and preference given and secured to the wages mentioned in the first section of this act.

SECTION 5.—That all laws authorizing a stay of execution upon judgments not exceeding one hundred dollars, obtained against any person or persons or chartered company mentioned in the first section of this act for the wages of any miner, mechanic, laborer or clerk employed by such person or persons or chartered company in and about the business of mining coal as aforesaid, be, and the same are hereby repealed so far as relates to the county of Schuylkill.

SECTION 6.—That in lieu of the bail heretofore required by law, the bail hereafter to be required in cases of appeal from the judgments of justices of the peace and from the awards of arbitrators for the wages mentioned in the first section of this act shall be bail absolute, in double the amount of said judgment, and the probable amount of costs accrued and likely to accrue in such case, with one or more sufficient sureties conditioned for the payment of the amount of the debt, interest and costs, that shall be legally recovered in such case against the appellant.

SECTION 7.—That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent herewith as the same are hereby repealed.

In our last we published the speech of Mr. PINKERTON on the passage of the bill through the House. We now give the remarks of Messrs. PALM and BOYER made on the same occasion. They are exceedingly creditable efforts, and stamp our representatives as men alive to the interests of their constituents:

Mr. PALM said:—

MR. SPEAKER:—It is not my intention to occupy much of the time of the House in discussing the merits of the bill now under consideration. Yet I would be recreant to my own feelings, and recreant to the wishes and interests of a large and respectable class of my constituents; was I to permit this opportunity to pass, while I remained silent, and indifferent as to the fate of the bill.

I have too much confidence in the intelligence and liberality of this House, to suppose for a moment, that the boon prayed for by thousands of the laboring classes of Schuylkill county, seconded by many of their liberal minded employers will be refused.

It has been asked why a particular class of persons should be protected in the manner provided in the bill before this House? My answer is, because this particular class of citizens is surrounded by peculiar circumstances.

We are all familiar with the fact that the coal trade is subjected to many vicissitudes, as sudden very frequently, as they are unexpected. It will be borne in mind also, that those financial revolutions which so frequently convulse the country, are almost invariably first felt in the coal regions. It is at such times that the necessity of a law like the one now under consideration, is most keenly felt. The laboring classes, as a body, in Schuylkill county, heretofore refrained from participating in the exciting and bitter scenes of party strife. But "forbearance ceased to be a virtue" with the workingmen of Schuylkill county, and last fall they arose in their majesty, and in unbroken columns they marched to the polls and cast their votes for the candidates of the party which has always been, and is now, the friend of the workman. That confidence shall not be betrayed. It is true they demanded pledges—and it is one of those pledges that we are now about to cancel. The debt has already been paid in the Senate, and it shall not fall in this House.—It is true, that in the late political campaign, our ticket was stigmatized as the "professional ticket," by the now defunct wing of the Democracy in Schuylkill county. I think that by the time we shall leave these halls, we will have succeeded in convincing both friend and foe that we at least reduced to practice, a portion of that which in the past our opponents so profusely preached. How well we will have succeeded, will be for them to say.

It must be apparent to this House, that the laborers of Schuylkill county must have experienced palpable grievances in the past, when petition after petition have been and are still pouring in upon us from all parts of the county, until their names, indeed, is "legion." But the laborers, miners and mechanics come not alone! They come here bringing with them the kind wishes of many of their generous and magnanimous employers—such men as D. P. Brown, R. Heckscher, Messrs. Couner, Borda, Glover, Snyder, Donaldson, Doherty and others. They come, sir, with justice and righteousness on their side, asking for this boon. Labor, after all, is the mainspring of the prosperity and greatness of our country; and, if this be so, should we not protect and advance its interests? The interests of the laborer have been too long neglected. But, sir, a new epoch is dawning upon us; henceforth let the rights of labor be respected. Why is it that the employers take so lively an interest in this matter? My answer is, because they know full well that when the heavy hand of adversity is laid upon them, all powers to save those men are at an end, and the stern and unyielding mandates of the law deprive them and those dependent upon them of their hard-earned wages. I will not attempt to describe the sufferings and miseries of the laborer when his employer is thus prostrated. It would require no very vivid imagination to paint the picture, yet I shall not attempt the task. We might take, for the background, remorseless hunger and privation. Sir, I do not exaggerate, but, on the contrary, I am conscious of my short-comings. Those who have never been to the coal mines cannot possibly know how and where the miner gains his livelihood; how, from morning until night, far down in the bowels of the earth, away from the joys and smiles of his family and the world, he toils day after day, year after year; no light by day but the flickering lamp of the mine, sufficient only to expose to his view the ghastly forms of his companions, and the dreary and dismal rocks of coal.—But this is not all; he knows that he is surrounded by the elements of death on every side. When at length his "night's work" (for he indeed works by night) is done, weary and hungry he ascends to the surface, not to behold the glorious king of day, for he has already set behind the western hills. Perhaps the "queen of night" already casts his shadow, as slowly and wearily he wends his way to his humble home. His wife, who sees him come, perhaps ejaculates a prayer of thanks that her protector, and the protector of her children, is safe once more!

Those, Mr. SPEAKER, are the men who come here and ask to have their wages protected. Those are the men who will henceforth assert their rights. Those are the men who have been praying Congress to protect home industry, and those are the men who have and will make tyrants tremble.

The bill now before the House, is a just one, and I do not wonder that the representatives from Northumberland, Somerset, Washington and Carbon, have had the provisions of this act extended so as to include their counties. I venture to assert that they will receive the thanks of their constituents for so doing.

With these remarks I dismiss the subject for the present, trusting that not a single vote will be recorded against the bill.

Mr. BOYER, (Schuylkill,) said:—

Mr. SPEAKER:—The bill under consideration is one of the most important to the interests of the large and meritorious class affected by its provisions, within the counties named, and to the people of the Commonwealth, that has commanded the attention of the present Legislature. It proposes to afford some further and better security for the payment of the wages of miners and laborers in the principal anthracite coal producing counties of Pennsylvania, than they have hitherto had. Next to the agricultural interests of the State, in importance, is that of mining, and certainly there is no class of our people more deserving of protection and none to whom protection is more necessary than our miners and laborers at collieries. Farmers and agricultural interests are comparatively exempt from commercial revulsions, but at every period of financial suffering of the country, our coal operators and their operatives suffer first, longest and most seriously. The business of mining coal, under the most favorable financial circumstances, is extremely hazardous, and such hazard is inseparably connected with a business which is prosecuted into the unseen and uncertain veins, hidden in the bowels of the earth. The truth of this has been sadly demonstrated by the thirty years experience of the citizens of the county of Schuylkill. Although there is no county in Pennsylvania which can boast more business talent, energy and enterprise; and although many millions of dollars have been and continue invested, as capital in railroads, canals, collieries and improvements of every description necessary to its vast coal productions, there are very few coal operators who have ever been able to retire upon a competency. On the contrary, the large lists of sheriffs' sales, continually recurring, show how unfortunate the majority who engage in mining are. And when failures take place, as they so frequently do, the liabilities are often very large, and the losses fall with great and peculiar severity upon the miners and laborers. These men pursue their dangerous avocation in the darkness of the mines, and shut out, as they are, for a great portion of their lives from the light of day and the intercourse with their fellow men, they have no opportunity to learn anything of the financial condition or pecuniary difficulties of their employers. When the sheriff levies upon and sells a colliery under an execution, it falls with crushing force upon the poor operatives, uninformed and unprepared as they are. When their wages are swept away from them by a landlord's warrant or the execution of a watchful and diligent creditor, their families and themselves suffer actual want.

I most heartily approve of all the provisions of this bill. It is, Mr. Speaker, strictly in all its provisions, what every candidate before the people last fall, in the county I have the honor partly to represent, was compelled to subscribe to, or fall before the mighty power of the ballot-box. During the contest, every candidate, no matter where or when, or of what party or division of a party he may have been a candidate, working men expected of, and demanded from him, whether he would, if successful, do something for the laboring classes; and of the nine candidates for the seats now occupied by my colleagues and myself, no one failed to pledge himself most solemnly to comply with their wishes. Not only did the candidates thus pledge themselves to the laboring classes, but the *bosses* of the mines, acknowledging the justice of such legislation, both by words and actions joined in; and all the candidates and the voters of the county became a unit on the subject of a further security, and a move summary mode of recovering the hard earned pay of the laboring classes.

After having said this much in favor of the passage of this bill, may I not hope, that here in this body, as in the body composing the entire people of Schuylkill county, embracing Republicans, Democrats, and all factions of both the leading parties of the day, that the bill under consideration will meet with the same favor; that no voice will be raised against the principles contained in this bill, and that e'er long it will become the general law of the land, and be extended, not only to miners and laborers at the mines, but to all laborers of whatever character they may be, and thus gladden the heart of every father, so that he can on his return, at the end of the week, or month, say to his family, I have earned twenty-five or thirty dollars, all of which is now secured by this law, instead of being under the painful necessity on his return of saying to his wife and family, as is sometimes the case now, I have earned, and there is due to me for my labor the amount named, or even more; but the failure of my employer has swept everything from me, it has gone to pay rents, or other preferred claims?

Can we wonder that these considerations have induced the people of Schuylkill county, unanimously to ask of the Legislature the passage of the law under consideration, and that the representatives of the other counties named in the bill, have added their counties since the bill was originally introduced? My colleagues and myself feel greatly indebted to many gentlemen in the House, who have expressed themselves in favor of the just and proper provisions of this bill, and I trust the House will add still further to the obligation by passing it by an unanimous vote.

### PEN, PASTE AND SCISSORS.

☞ Wolves are numerous in Centre county, Pa.

☞ A statue of Oliver Goldsmith is about to be erected at Dublin.

☞ It is said that one man in every eight, in Massachusetts, is a shoemaker.

☞ The vintage in Portugal will be the most abundant of the last five years.

☞ A woman has been indicted at Anderson, S. C., for being a "common scold."

☞ It is estimated that $26,000,000 worth of tobacco was used in France in 1858.

☞ By the assessors' returns there are 220,000 more hogs in Ohio this year than last.

☞ The experiment of growing tobacco in Minnesota has proved quite successful.

☞ The whole number of coolies introduced into Cuba thus far is upwards of 37,000.

☞ The sum of $30,000 has been subscribed at Vicksburg, Miss., to establish a cotton factory.

☞ Francis S. Moser, late of Berks county, Pa., was drowned in Marion county, Va., last week.

☞ No less than three hundred persons were burnt to death in the city of London during the year 1858.

☞ The wives along the Mississippi never *blow* up their husbands. They leave it all to the steamboats.

☞ Young men should bear in mind that coat tails, cigars, profanity, short collars and blister don't make men.

☞ Both bituminous and cannel coal have been discovered in the Kansas River within eight miles of Kansas city.

☞ The little girl injured at the time her father, Dr. Wright, was killed on the Northern Central, has since died.

☞ A cast-iron ball, six inches in diameter, having a solidity of 113 cable inches, weighs 201 pounds; a lead ball of the same size weighs 461 pounds.

☞ The committee on musical pitch, in Paris, of which the composer Halvey is chairman, have decided to report in favor of reducing it one quarter tone.

☞ The Senate of Missouri has passed a bill appropriating $3500 for portraits of Henry Clay and Andrew Jackson, to be painted by Mr. Bingham, a Missouri artist.

☞ The Democrats of Griffin, Georgia, have, in a public meeting, repudiated Douglas, and declare that, if nominated in 1860 for President, they will do all in their power to defeat him.

☞ A statement made up at the treasury department shows that the circulation of the banks throughout the country, in 1836, was nearly $215,000,000; in 1857, $150,000,000; and in 1858, $193,333,000.

☞ A letter from Washington represents Mr. Buchanan as denouncing the Democratic party in unmeasured terms. He accuses them of having deserted him and left him utterly without the means of carrying on the government.

☞ An Utah correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* states as a fact, that Heber Kimball had fourteen children born to him in the month of November last, all doing well. Heber and Brigham have harems that cover each an acre of ground.

☞ High tariffs are a necessity whenever enormous sums of money are to be raised.—*Wash. Union.*

And enormous sums always have to be raised when the Democratic party is in power.—*Lou. Jour.*

☞ The Ohio State Commissioner of Statistics sets down the value of the manufactures of Cincinnati at $48,990,500. The number of manufactories 503; of hands employed, 23,813. The iron manufactures is valued at $5,489,500; number of establishments, 32; of hands employed, 3,647.

☞ The Legislature has passed a bill granting a charter for a passenger railway on Chestnut and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, by the provisions of which the city is to get one hundred thousand dollars towards bridging the Schuylkill, at Chestnut or Walnut street. The fare is placed at five cents.

☞ *All who suffer* from coughs, colds, bronchitis, croup, whooping-cough, and the most to be dreaded of all, Consumption, can find sure relief in Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which, always cures where other remedies fail.

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," "quistelligible 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 REMEDY 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 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* WHITEX *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. Shiesley, Port Carbon; Paul Barr, Pinegrove; G. Reagan & Son, Tuscarora; Charles Marsh, New Philadelphia; Jonas Robinhold, Port Clinton; R. H. Irvin, St. Clair; E. Phillips, New Castle; John Williams, Middleport.

July 31, 1858. 31-eowly

☞ **Holloway's Ointment and Pills.**—Anxious to protect the sick against counterfeits of his all-healing remedies, Professor Holloway has caused the words "Holloway, New York and London," to be impressed as a water-mark on every leaf of the paper on which the books of directions, used as wrappers, is printed. If this trade-mark does not appear when the pages are held to the light, the article is spurious. Upwards of ten thousand cures of neuralgia, tic-doloureux, and spinal disease, accomplished by the use of the Ointment, have been reported from various parts of the United States within the last eight months. In all these cases the Pills are said to have facilitated the recovery of the patient.

☞ **Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye!—Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye!**

**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 30,000 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,

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, but at any other time they are safe.*

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES, (Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.)

Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorised Agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

For sale in Pottsville, by HENRY SAYLOR; in Tamaqua, by E. J. FRY; and by all Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas. [June 19, '58 25-

THE GREATEST

**Medical Discovery**

OF THE AGE.

MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures

*EVERY KIND OF HUMOR,*

FROM

**The Worst Scrofula down to a Common Pimple.**

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over one hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will cure the system of biles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the stomach.

Three or five bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of Erysipelas.

One or two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warrnted to cure the worst kind of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure salt-rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

One to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of Dyspepsia. I know from the experience of thousands that it has been