Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1859.

ARE WE A NATION OF FOOLS?

Verily, yes. Trade is dormant; yet the foreign importations at New York alone, *last* month, exceeded the exports by upwards of *fifteen millions* of dollars. By some this state of affairs is hailed as a sign of returning prosperity; but to the mass of the people, the fact is apparent that flooding the country with millions of dollars worth of goods manufactured by low-priced labor in foreign countries, cannot but have a depressing effect upon the industry of the country, and impoverish the people. Inasmuch as we tolerate a policy which encourages importations and closes our mills and factories, our vaunted wisdom may well be called in question. In connection with this subject we observe that the prosperity of France and Russia, the exponents of Protection, placed in opposition to the condition of Great Britain and the United States, the champions of free trade, begins to excite comment among political economists and statesmen. The enquiry naturally is, says the New York *Courier and Enquirer*, how can the free trade theory be a true one when in opposition to facts and when not upheld in practice? It is not questioned but that this country and Great Britain have superior natural elements of wealth over France and Prussia. Whence then the anomaly of the greater prosperity in the poorer countries? There can be no other answer than by allowing the superior political economy of the successful countries. Why, then, do we not profit by the example? Simply because as a people we are too busy in acquiring wealth to be willing to waste time in studying proper economy in expenditure and saving. Hence our present situation. We do not care to complicate the question by bringing in Great Britain, which is at best only half a free-trader, and that half warily chosen after the experience and discussion of five centuries. The pertinent question to ourselves is, why are we, with a country the richest in resources in the world, in the present condition? Just out of bankruptcy and with a foreign debt of *five hundred millions of dollars!* We have sold our cotton and tobacco crops, and have already realized in imported fabrics the full amount. We shall have nothing more to export until next fall of material amount unless in case of an European war. We have imported into the port of New York already this year, nearly seventy millions of dollars, and are importing goods at the rate of six millions of dollars a week. How and when shall we obtain means of payment unless we draw against future crops? This course is the universal one of producers, both individuals and nations, and until we cease to be dependent upon pauper Europe we shall continue in the same course. The fact is forgotten in the theories of free trade for farmers, etc., that other things being equal, nations are rich and prosperous in the order of their manufacturing independence; or, in other words, that in a list of the countries, in the order of their wealth, the lowest would be the producers of raw material, and the highest, the manufacturers; see the countries of Europe for *example*. The statement is a suggestive one that Great Britain makes as much out of *our cotton crop*, after clothing her people, as we do; and it is not exaggeration to say that the total profits on our cotton crop do not equal the profits of the mills in Great Britain in a radius of twenty-five miles. Let us examine the statistics of the subject. The total value of unmanufactured Cotton imported into Great Britain last year, and the exports of manufactured Cotton goods from the same country for the same period, are given in the following estimate:

Unmanufactured Cotton imported,	$120,000,000
Manufactured do. goods exported,	215,000,000
Difference,	$95,000,000

From this we see that, added to the home consumption, which is estimated at over two hundred millions of dollars, the net profits were ninety-five millions of dollars.

The total value of our Cotton crop is only one hundred and eighty millions of dollars. We see then that Great Britain from her cotton manufactures has a home consumption of cotton goods for thirty millions of people, and a profit equal to half the gross value of our cotton crop. Which makes the most, the producer or the manufacturer? It is often also held up that our export of agricultural products to feed the working classes of Europe is a return for using foreign labor.—Let us examine the figures. The exports into the whole country for last year were as follows:

Production of Fisheries and Forest,	$19,347,415
Do. Agriculture (Cotton excep'd),	70,245,747
Do. Cotton,	1?1,356,661
Do. Manufactures,	39,242,996
	$251,222,849

The total exports of agricultural products, cotton excepted, for the last year, from the whole country, are just about equivalent to the imports into the port of New York since January 1st.—The total export of manufactured goods last year will not pay the annual interest on our foreign debt. But it is useless to multiply examples.—Individuals content themselves with thinking that their share in the loss, by a false national policy, is small, and not worth their interference, forgetting that the effect of a nation's bankruptcy is individual ruin, for proof of which see examples of last year. If the experience of that period will not change our national policy, arguments are useless, except as cautions to the few who benefit by warnings. As for the rest they will still wear the cap and bells, and we shall still be recognised throughout Christendom, as a nation of fools. Enviable reputation, truly!

BOROUGH ELECTION.

An election for Borough officers will be held in Pottsville on Monday, May 2. It is hardly necessary to advert to the importance of selecting for all the offices to be filled, good men, for we believe that our citizens very generally, recognize that fact. Yet we cannot refrain from urging upon them attention to the matter, and when the day of election arrives, a discharge each and all, of their duty at the polls. Many worthy people are accustomed to imagine that a local election is of small importance, and leave too frequently, to dishonest hands, the care of selecting officers whose administration involves the expenditure of thousands of dollars, and the preservation of the public peace. If bad officers are elected through apathy on the part of the people; taxes increased; debts incurred; corruption tolerated, and morality injured, have those who neglect their duty any right to complain? Assuredly not. To avoid therefore, any such result, we enjoin upon our citizens generally, to vote on the 2d proximo.

Among the most important offices to be selected, are councilmen and school directors. Especial care should be taken in the choice of the persons to fill these offices. The administration of Borough affairs, embracing judicious expenditure of the public money, and economy, and the welfare of our Public Schools, depend very much upon the integrity and ability of the men who fill these offices. Be sure therefore, of the men you select. The composition of the Borough Council during the past year, has been satisfactory, and its action conservative. It is important that this state of affairs continue, and we think it will if our citizens to resolve.

Let there be a full vote polled on the 2d of *May*, and let the choice for officers fall only upon good, reliable men:

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT NEW YORK.—The *Tribune* publishes a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise at New York, for the week and *since* Jan. 1:

For the week.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Dry Goods,	$1,022,190	$356,835	$1,345,534
General Merchandise,	2,367,502	1,912,834	2,794,921
Total for the week,	$3,389,692	$2,169,269	$4,040,455
Previously reported,	64,880,402	31,470,316	60,052,914
Since Jan. 1,	$68,170,094	$33,639,585	$98,093,369

These figures are well worthy the attention of bank managers, and with little but cotton and gold left to export in payment for these enormous imports, is there not in the future of the financial horizon a little black cloud which portends danger, and which banks, with all kites flying, are badly prepared to meet?

The following is a comparative statement of Exports (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1857.	1858.	1859.
Total for week,	$1,352,308	$1,299,516	$1,554,099
Previously reported,	16,958,413	15,909,429	14,660,966
Since Jan. 1,	$20,060,721	$16,368,945	$16,204,055

Sixteen millions of exports against sixty-eight millions of imports and as a commentary the following export of specie for the week:

Total,	$1,652,105 48
Previously reported,	9 379,727 00
Total for 1859.	$11,016,831 48

EAST PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—This Road leading from Reading to Allentown, was completed on Wednesday, and the cars commenced running on Thursday. Passengers can now go to New York via. Reading and Easton.

THE REDUCTION OF THE STATE TAX.—In noticing the final adjournment of the Legislature, we stated that the bill reducing the State Tax on personal and real estate to two mills on the dollar, had been enacted. This is a mistake. It passed the House by a unanimous vote; but in the Senate it was referred to the Committee of Finance, a majority of which was composed of Democrats, and was killed. Notwithstanding the favorable condition of the finances of the Commonwealth, and the gratifying prospect for the future, yet the Democratic Senate refused the legislation which would relieve our heavily burdened tax-payers, and which could with *safety*, have been granted. This is conclusive evidence that the Democratic party cares but little for the interests of the people. Self interest, and aggrandizement of power, are its main objects. To secure these all else are but matters of secondary consideration. It will be well to bear this in mind, when the settling day arrives.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR MINE PURPOSES.—As a large mass of our readers are aware, mules are used in our *mines for the purpose* of transporting Coal to the foot of the slope or shaft. It is slow and tedious work, and we have often wondered that small locomotives have not been adapted to it.—They would be more economical and satisfactory. It has been urged as an objection that the smoke from them could not be borne. Now it is well known that there is but little smoke from a *coal-burner*, and that little with the progress of the engine under ground, would rather be a benefit, tending as it would to act as a purifier. The smoke-stack could be placed in a horizontal position. In many mines Coal is transported a long distance before it is hoisted to the surface. To such operations an adaption of this character would be of the greatest importance. Our inventors should turn their attention to this desiderata in Coal mining.

ANOTHER LEAK IN THE TREASURY.—On the eve of the adjournment of Congress, Senator Johnson, of *Arkansas*, succeeded in fastening upon the Indian Appropriation Bill an amendment appropriating $10,000 for the purposed of returning some children to their friends in Arkansas, who had been captured by Indians and subsequently rescued and are now in Utah. Immediately after the passage of the appropriation, a brother-in-law of Senator Johnson, and another person, a particular friend of Mr. Denver, then *Superintendent* of Indian affairs, were appointed to return the children and draw the $10,000. How fat this job is may be judged by the fact, that the Indian Agent in Utah had previously offered to return the children at a cost to the government of six hundred dollars!

THE old Federalists and modern Democrats, Cass and Buchanan, are reinvigorating themselves for a race over the Charleston track next year, for the Presidential sweepstakes.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

WAVERLEY NOVELS FOR THE MILLION.—That enterprising firm of publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, has just begun an undertaking, which cannot fail to be beneficial to the whole reading community. We allude to the edition of Sir Walter Scott's novels, now in the course of publication by them, and which is to be completed in twenty-six volumes, at twenty five cents a piece, or five dollars for the whole. These volumes are printed in double column octavo, and each will contain about one hundred and twenty-five pages. The entire sett of twenty-six volumes will be mailed, free of postage, to any person remitting five dollars to the publishers. This is an opportunity, never before had, for obtaining the Waverly Novels entire, at a price within the means of everybody; for it is the cheapest edition ever published, and those who remit five dollars, and thus subscribe for the *series*, secure each volume for less than twenty cents. The price of the Edinburgh edition, from which this edition is reprinted, is seventy-two dollars. Very properly have Peterson & Brothers call this the "Million for the Million," for they ought to get a million of subscribers to it, in this reading nation, and doubtless will. The ABBOTT forming the sixth volume of their series of the Waverley Novels was published last week.

At the request of a communicant we publish

MACHINE POETRY!

Lines dedicated to J. A. Hen-nessy, Esq., editor, poet and contributor of the "Miners Gazetteer," and lone chick.

The following lines were "inspired" by reading the beautiful "effusion" of J. A. Hen-nessy, Esq., of which the author of the following "Poem" is the subject—*vide. "Miners' Buccanier,"* April 16, 1859.

The literary reader, will confer a special favor, by making due allowance for "grammatical errors," bad metre, &c., as my machine is sadly in want of *Greece*. The last line of each verse came out before I could put down the brake. The *gods, muses* and the *saints* were not invoked in the getting up of "the article;" consequently, the "author is under no obligations" to them:

To the Bard of Ashland, J. A. Hen-nessy, Esq.

Oh! Hen-nessy,
We pray be easy;
Vent your spleen, but don't go crazy.
Rip and tear,
Curse and swear,
Scatter *her* dirt *every* where.
Only not in people's eye-see—(down with the *brake.*)

Oh! Hen-nessy,
Don't be lazy,
Don't be chick-Hen hearted Hen.
Hen dirt applied,
"Can *never* hide,"
Your mottoes from the working-men.
Shades of Shakspeare, ho!—(down with the *brake.*)

Oh! Hen-nessy,
Don't be un-easy,
Print your lies, however Greece y.
Soft *soap* applied,
"Can never hide,"
Your falsehoods, for they are too greasy.
How the machine—*Greeks!*—(down with the *brake.*)

Oh! Hen-nessy,
You were "earthy,"
When the "earthies" of last fall:
Refused to buy,
So small a fry:
As yourself, your sheet and all,
At a price, prodigious small!
Bang!—(*there* goes the machine.)

Local Affairs.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1859. April.		SUN RISES	SUN SETS.	MOON'S CHANGES.
23	SATURDAY,	5 9	6 47	*D. H. M.* New M. 3 5 21 m.
24	SUNDAY,	5 7	6 48	First Q. 10 6 23 m.
25	MONDAY,	5 6	6 49	Full M. 17 4 10 m.
26	TUESDAY,	5 5	6 50	Last Q. 24 11 6 Ev.
27	WEDNESDAY,	5 3	6 51	
28	THURSDAY,	5 2	6 52	
29	FRIDAY,	5 1	6 53	

Thermometrical Record for the Week.

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

		8 A.M.	2 P.M.	7 P.M.
Sat.,	April 16.—43°	49°	43°—clear.	
Mon.,	" 18.—38	53	49	"
Tues.,	" 19.—57	56	50	— "
Wed.,	" 20.—33	54	52	— "
Thurs.,	" 21.—59	68	61	— "
Fri.,	" 22.—52	50	50	—rain.

Yesterday rain poured; mud accumulated, and ducks wagged their caudal appendages in ecstacy.

Court for the trial of civil causes, has been in session during the week. Ex Governor Pollock was present, engaged in a cause.

L. G. Bancroft, Esq., attorney at law, and magistrate for the North-east Ward of this Borough, has established his office in Centre street, two doors below the Town Hall.

*There was a fire on the Second Mountain below this Borough on Sunday last. During the night the mountain presented the appearance of a belt of fire from base to summit.

The smoking too often connected with the use of Kerosene Oil, may be obviated by adding one part of Sulphuric Ether to three or four parts of Kerosene, according to the density of the latter.

Terrible Accident.—On Tuesday last, a man named George Wagoner, employed at Schaefel's saw mill in Wayne Township, this County, had one of his arms taken completely off, in consequence of being caught by a rapidly revolving circular saw.

Military.—The National Light Infantry, which corps is now being revived, purpose parading on the 2d proximo, and giving a concert at the Court House in the evening. The programme for the concert is excellent, and should attract a crowded audience.

Pottsville Literary Society.—There will be a business meeting of the Pottsville Literary Society on Tuesday evening, April 26th, 1859, at Pennsylvania Hall. Members are particularly requested to attend as some alterations are to be made in the Constitution.

The Public Schools of the Borough.—A public examination of the Schools was in progress during the past fortnight. In order that our citizens might obtain a fair idea of their condition and effectiveness, the Board of Directors employed Mr. W. A. Field to make a report, which we may be enabled to lay before our readers in our next.

Military.—The election for all commissioned officers throughout the State, except Major Generals, will take place in June next, in the different volunteer companies. These officers are elected for five years. The Major Generals are elected in July following by the commissioned officers.

Easter Day which falls on to-morrow, 24th, has not occurred at so late a period since 1791, in which year it was on that day, and will not again happen on the same date till the year 2011. Since the introduction of the Gregorian, or new style, by Pope Gregory XIII, in 1582, Easter Day has *only fallen on the 24th of April in three instances*, namely in the years 1639, 1707, 1791.

Mr. E. McDonald, well and favorably known to our citizens, has opened a dry goods, grocery, and provision store, next door to Frank Pott's hardware store in Centre street, this Borough. As Mr. McDonald states that he will give the business his personal and strict attention, it is but reasonable to suppose that he will receive a liberal share of patronage from the citizens of Pottsville and vicinity.

Found.—On Monday the body of Josiah Messimer, the engineer of the locomotive "Perkiomen," which exploded on the Reading Railroad, at the Falls bridge, the 30th ult., was found in the Schuylkill, near the Girard avenue bridge, Philadelphia. It was not mutilated, as was supposed it would be. The Coroner held an inquest on the body, and a verdict similar to that in the case of the brakeman was rendered.

Framing.—Those of our readers who wish to have pictures or looking-glasses neatly framed, should remember that Mr. F. Altstatt, in Mahantango street near Russel's Building, executes this description of work in the neatest and most substantial manner. He also re-gilds old frames.—Mr. Altstatt has on hand a fine collection of steel engravings and German, French, English and American lithographs, which are worthy of inspection.

*In strict religious circles, to day, immediately following Good Friday, is a reminder of the sadness, mourning and dread into which the disciples were thrown after the crucifixion, and of the anxiety in which they were awaiting the fulfilment of the promised resurrection. With Easter Sunday the season of Lent has passed, to give place to rejoicing for a risen Saviour. Easter Sunday is a season of thanksgiving, and is celebrated with feasting and gladness, for the "Lord has arisen from the dead." This immediately precedes the Hebrew Passover, which will be observed by the people of that faith.

Cricket.—The annual convention of the Cricket clubs in this country will be held in the *Astor House, New York*, on Monday evening, *May 2d*. Will our Clubs send a delegate to it? The "Port Carbon Cricket Club", is prepared for the coming season's work. At a meeting of the Club held on the 18th instant, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—WM. N. DAVIS. *Vice President*—Joseph Kepley. *Secretary*—JACOB SELIGMAN.—*Treasurer*—George B. Fisher. *Ground Committee*—Joseph Baw, John Stanton, James Teasel and Stephen Jones.

A Relief for Housekeepers.—An improvement having for its object relief of any of the drudgeries connected with housekeeping, should be hailed with joy by those ladies who superintend household economy. Such a desideratum is attained by "Johnson's Patent Washing Machine," one of which we have in use. It gives perfect satisfaction. The principle is simple; the operation quick, and the save in wear and tear of clothing, no inconsiderable item. Our washing day being Monday, any person desirous of witnessing the operation of the machine, can be gratified, by paying us a visit on that day. It is suggested that for large boarding houses, where culinary operations are conducted on an extensive scale, the machine would make a capital potato masher and sauer kraut manufacturer. However that may be, we can testify that it is a first rate washing machine. Messrs. Fetheroff & Denn are agents for this County. Mr. Dean is now in town. From him they can be obtained.

An Ingenious Affair.—Messrs. Bright & Lerch, Hardware Merchants, Centre street, this Borough, have received an ingenious little apparatus for catching wild animals, entitled "Reuthe's Patent Animal Trap." The one we examined is small enough to be carried in the pocket, yet when it is set is large enough to capture a bear.—It is double-barreled, and when loaded is as effective as a rifle. At one end is an iron handle, to which a string attached will suspend it from a limb. At the other is a spear like projection on which the bait must be placed. When set, a fog at the bait, will cause this to act upon a spring, which discharges both barrels simultaneously in the direction of the bait. The spears at the same time separate to the distance of several inches, thus effectually securing the animal. Of course it is an Yankee invention. We advise sportsmen and those curious in the matter, to call at the store of Bright & Lerch, and examine the Trap.

Seasonable Hints.—Wear flannel waistcoats, keep your feet warm and dry, change the stockings often, guard against sudden changes from heat to cold, and above all beware of those insidiously mild spells of weather which tempt to laying aside the overcoats or other extra protective garments. If there was ever a season when all this good advice, which was backnoyed before the days of Cornaro, was needed, it is just during these very identical treacherous, half pleasant, changeable April days. Be careful now, if you are ever to be careful, with your diet, your dress, your disposition; for on these three all health depends. Those who overfeed are most liable to become bilious, and bilious people are of all others most likely to get and be cross, and to catch cold. Either of these—misery or a bad cold—tends to shorten life. One day of the blues, one real fit of anger is another day subtracted from the great total of life; while a neglected cold is very apt to amount to a general lopping of all life itself. As we said before, until summer is fairly in, moderate your desires, curb your appetites, don't try the second glass, or the third piece of pie, keep the head cool and the feet warm, and in short be altogether virtuous and you will be completely happy.

Spring tokens which are here, are pleasingly described in the following lines:

This fresheome winds are whistling
Through the forest and over plain,
Calling the Robin and Bluebird,
To their summer haunts again.
The stream is loose from its fetter,
Its waters gleefully sing.
And Nature is dancing gaily
To melodies sweet of Spring.

South winds are breathing a perfume,
The daylight hath more lustre;
The waking earth and the sunshine
Prophesy give of flowers.
The grass grows green by the river,
The wild-flowers on the mead,
Each valley and hill adorning
With the footsteps of our God.

The jocund laugh of the skater
Is gone with the winter's frost;
The sleigh bell's musical jingle
With the vanished snow is lost;
But the song of happy children
Is heard over field and hill
And voices that blest in winter
Are with us to bless us still.

We welcome these early tokens
Of tapestry Nature weaves,
Welcome the little low blossoms
Peeping up 'mong old brown leaves,
Welcome the violets modest,
The buds on the oak tree tall
And fresh inspirations gather
From the love they breath on all.

The License Law.—The License Law, as passed by the Legislature of 1858, took away from the Judges of Courts discretionary power in the granting of license to hotels, inns or taverns, and in that respect was a highly objectionable law. Previous to the adjournment of the Legislature of 1859, last week, a bill, repealing this feature, was passed, and signed by the Governor. It is entitled, "An Act relating to the granting of licenses to hotel, inn or tavern keepers," and provides as follows:

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 it shall be lawful for the several courts of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth to hear petitions, in addition to that of the applicant, in favor of and remonstrances against the application of any person applying to either of them for license to keep a hotel, inn or tavern, and thereupon refuse the same, whenever, in the opinion of said court, such inn, hotel or tavern is not necessary for the accommodation of the public and entertainment of strangers and travelers; and so much of the sixth section of the act of Assembly, relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors, passed the twentieth day of April, 1858, as is inconsistent herewith, is hereby repealed: *Provided*, That the several courts of quarter sessions empowered to grant licenses shall have and exercise such discretion, and no other, in regard to the necessity of inns or taverns, as is given to said courts by the act relative to inns and taverns, approved 11th March, 1834: *Provided further*, That nothing in this act shall apply to the city of Philadelphia.

W. C. A. LAWRENCE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JNO. CRESSWELL, Jr.,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the fourteenth day of April, Anno Dominiq one thousand, eight hundred and fifty-nine.

W. F. PACKER.

Committed.—On Tuesday Ann Donagan charged with keeping a disorderly house, had a hearing before Squire Reed, and was committed in default of bail, for trial.

Proceedings of the Borough Council.—A stated meeting of the Borough Council was held on Tuesday evening, April 19, 1859. Present, Messrs. Nice, Mennig, Kinsley, Christian, McBarron, Fellnagle, Hoover and Evert—Mr. Nice in the chair.

Minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

Com. of Accounts on unfinished business in its hands, was continued.

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

Com. of Lamp and Watch on erection of lamp at Tenth and Norwegian streets, was continued.

Com. of Survey on condition of street at old gas works, reported draft of the Borough Surveyor, showing that the street is too narrow at that point. Report accepted and Com. discharged.

Special Com. on amendments to Borough Charter, was continued.

Street Com. on crossings at Third street and Minersville Road, was continued.

Com. of Lamp and Watch on erection of lamp at Callowhill and Fourth streets, was continued.

Com. of Survey on grade of Arch street, made report. The report was accepted, and Com. was empowered to prepare an ordinance to establish the grade.

Com. of the Whole on gutter at Mr. Yardley's, reported in favor of constructing culvert at that point. Reported adopted.

Special Com. on communication of Dr. A. H. Halberstadt, was continued.

Com. on opening street from old gas works to Coal street, was continued.

Street Com. on crossing in Market street near Ninth, was continued.

Street Com. on the subject of widening Third street between Norwegian and Mahantango, was continued.

Com. of Fire Apparatus on condition of Fire Department, made report, recommending an annual appropriation of $100 to each company, and the establishment of the office of Chief Engineer. Report accepted, and Com. discharged.

The matter of opening Rhoads Alley, was laid over to await action of the Court.

In the matter of repairing Water street, Norwegian Addition to the Borough, the Street Com. was instructed to act.

The subject of repairs to culvert in Coal street to Norwegian Creek, near property of R. Morris, was referred to Street Com.

The report of the Borough Treasurer, for the year ending April 19, 1859, was read, ordered to be filed, and published in the *Miners' Journal, Mining Record* and *American-Republican*. [The report will be found in our advertising columns.]

A petition for improvements in Norwegian street, was referred to the Street Com.

A petition from the Pottsville Cornet Band for pecuniary aid to purchase new instruments, was referred to a Special Com. composed of Messrs. Fellnagle, Hoover and Mennig.

A bill of costs of indictment against the Borough, amounting to $7 76, was referred to Com. of Accounts.

A Special Com. composed of Messrs. Fellnagle, McBarron and Mennig, was appointed, to make arrangements for annual supper of Borough Council.

The following bills were read and ordered to be paid:

John Hanley,	$34 75
C. Worman and others,	94 00
Stichter and Thompson,	19
Mrs. L. Dikers,	11 00
R. Smith,	1 37
W. Burnan,	2 79
	$145 00
Previous issue,	10,104 21
	$10,249 27

Adjourned.

Adventures and Exploits of Cruisers.—A party of gentlemen left Pennsylvania Hall, a few days ago, on a tour of observation, inspection, and exploration of the Broad mountain—contemplating more particularly, a scrutiny of its geology, ichthyology, fluidity, and agricultural capabilities. At the head of the corps, which included representatives of literature, science, and the fine, learned, ornamental and useful professions, stood the respected chief of the bureau of the great interior and international submarine cable line. He was accompanied, supported, and in constant communication with two legal advisers, selected with his customary discrimination, from among the opposing bodies of the two rival political factions of the day, both of whom were indisputably capable of bewildering him on any topic connected with Republicanism, Democracy, or jurisprudence. The corps had the honor of the advice and counsel of a gentleman renowned for both logical and geological acumen; and the intrepid chief often referred to his opinions as to the existence of conglomerate and red shale on the Broad mountain with the most decided and emphatic confidence. On one side of the chief was his physician and insurance adviser, who, in case of accident to any of the party, would have incurred a heavy responsibility. On the other side was our time-honored old friend, the Major—bless him!—equipped with fishing poles and his pockets stuffed with hooks and lines. By unanimous consent, he was placed at the head of the pleasury department, and it thus devolved on him to furnish each member of the corps with the ichthyophagous implements properly adjusted. And it was gratifying to observe how all the younger cavaliers looked up to their venerable leader, when he related his exploits among the mountain rivulets;—how he hauled out the beautiful speckled game—how he followed stealthily, up his little creek through deep recesses, fallen trees, pursuing them with the tempting bribe, to their secret fastnesses under mouldering stumps, flowing grass, or projecting rocks. Sitting *vis-a-vis* to the Major, was his excellency, the *Duc de Decoiling*; and both he and the Chief Director listened with unabated interest to ye bolds fisherman. Indeed, what with the interruptions of the peasantry on the route, who recognized the noble Duke and his associates, and the visions of brook-trout suggested by an excited appetite, a simultaneous movement was made for the rivulet, and soon after a tremendous onslaught, "by the whole strength of the company," on the dinner at the "*hotel de Weaver*." It was a source of much regret during the banquet, as well as at other times, that previous engagements prevented his excellency, the Lord Mayor of Orwigsburg, from accompanying the expedition. What a delightful prospect the broad table of the Broad mountain affords! The atmosphere is very invigorating, and the scenery incomparably fine. A row of sprightly cottages stretching along the turnpike, would afford one of the most desirable retreats for families during the summer, to be found anywhere in the country. The surface is level and traversed by springs and rivulets; the soil is well adapted for grass, and for grazing cattle. The surface of this mountain is underlaid with numerous little basins of coal, with a few large and deep ones, as that under Wasson's; and in time, it will become the theatre of extensive mining operations. The existence of *coal all over the mountain* is not generally conceded;—but experience will demonstrate that there is much more than is usually supposed. It includes many small and shallow basins now obscured by the degradation of the conglomerate rock, the debris of which has been profusely scattered over it.

After dinner, we resolved to pay our respects to Mr. and Mrs. Wynkoop, who live in a little sequestered nook among the birds, on the northern slope of the mountain. Here, on a shelf of red shale, a little village has sprung up, whose name commemorates the military career of Mr. Wynkoop's lamented brother, while acting Governor of Perote, in Mexico. Half a dozen beautiful cottages sparkle amid the primitive foliage, over which the mountain towers in bold outline, grudgingly admitting the inclined planes of the Mine Hill Railway through a deep, dark, and savage chasm. The planes terminate about one mile from Perote, and the railway is thence worked to the coal mines at Ashland by locomotive power. Coal exists all along these planes. Mr. Wynkoop has been engaged in explorations, and has struck the out-crops of several distinct veins—all of which dip with a steep angle. Besides adding to the embellishment and improvement of Perote, Mr. Wynkoop has recently embarked in an enterprise, the success of which cannot fail to add to the material interest of the country. He has appropriated five or six acres of ground to a vineyard, and has planted no less than six thousand three-year old roots of the vine, principally of the varieties known as the Isabella and the Catawba, with a few of the white grape, *native of this County*, and by long odds, one of the finest grapes ever yet produced. He has selected a field having a steep aspect, and a southern expo ure. The soil is finely comminuted red shale, the stones of which decompose on exposure. The same soil prevails extensively in nearly all the vine producing districts of Europe. It is dry and nutritious; and it is in such soils that the grape attains the peculiar strength which gives quality and body to the higher grade of wines. The best wines of Madeira are those produced from dry grapes, and during seasons of comparative drought—hence their higher value in the market. The vintage of 1816 was the best ever known, because it was characterized by a peculiar drought that imparted extraordinary flavor and quality to the wine. The cultivation of the vine, in this country, has recently been attended with gratifying and profitable results. In the vicinity of Reading, where the soil is hardly favorable, considerable quantities of the lower grade of wines have been annually produced, for several years. In the vicinity of Cincinnati, the soil is similar to our own, being such as usual characterizes the coal formation, or adjacent new or old red sandstone strata. At that place, large fortunes have been realized, especially by Mr. Nicholas Langworth, who is now one of the *millionaires* of the West, and his *sparkling Catawba* may be found in nearly every hotel in the country. Several French colonies have been established, during the last fifty years, at several points on the Ohio, to cultivate the grape—all of which, so far as the grape itself was concerned, were successful, and continue so, though in a few cases, the colonies were broken up from intestine dissensions. In this County, where so many little valleys and mountain slopes occur, of no practical value for ordinary purposes of agriculture, the successful cultivation of the grape would be an object of the highest importance; and we trust that experience may confirm the theory of Mr. Wynkoop, and reward his industry, and his endeavors to make the vine grow where none grew before, with the most complete and overwhelming success.

THE GREATEST Medical Discovery OF THE AGE.

DR. 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 timid females. 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.

Three 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 warranted 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 hope from the experience of thousands that it has been caused by a canker in the stomach.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure sick headache.

One to two bottles are warranted to regulate a costive state of the bowels.

One to two bottles will regulate all derangement of the kidneys.

Four to six bottles have cured the worst case of dropsy.

One to three bottles has cured the worst case of piles; a relief is always experienced; what a mercy to get relief in such an excruciating disease!

No chance of diet; ever necessary—eat the best you can get and enough of it.

Directions for use:—Adults, one tablespoonful per day; Children over ten years, dessert-spoonful; Children from five to eight years, teaspoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

MANUFACTURED BY
DONALD KENNEDY,
No. 120 Warren Street, Roxbury, Mass.
Price $1.

For sale by druggists throughout the United States. March 12, '59 12-1y

PEN, PASTE AND SCISSORS.

Deaths in Brooklyn last week, 99.

Deaths in Washington City during March, 64.

The tax levy for Boston this year is $3,055,085.

Another shipment of Plants from China has just been made for the Patent Office.

The full vote of Rhode Island for Governor is, Republican, 5904; Democrat, 3357.

Jane Bishop, a colored woman, died in Annapolis, Md., last Thursday, aged about 100 years.

Last week in Condersport, Pa., Matilda Dual, aged 7 years, was accidentally buried to death.

The Republicans of Wheeling, Va., wish to have the next Republican Presidential Convention held at that place.

Prof. Finney, the American revivalist, is preaching to crowded audiences in London, near Rev. Mr. Spurgeon's tabernacle.

One cent ferriage is the price agreed upon by the ferries between New York city and Williamsburg, to be charged after the first of May.

A return match of billiards between Phelan and Seereiter, is talked of. Phelan thinks that Seereiter, could beat any other man in the country.

The President is troubled much by the demands of the ex members of Congress who have lost their places in consequence of their vote on the Lecompton question.

The Charleston (S. C.) *Mercury* says of the next Democratic Presidential Convention, "unless it is *limited exclusively to delegates from the South*, it will be no Convention of the *Democratic party*."

Pa-ser-ich-kwa, a brave of the Winnebago tribe of Indians, died in Washington on Saturday of pneumonia. He was buried in the Congressional Cemetery, and his funeral was numerously attended.

The Oxygenated Bitters, are recommended by Physicians in their practice. A distinguished clergyman, who had taken six bottles, by direction of his Physician, writes us that they have cured him of Dyspepsia, of twenty five years standing. Try this remedy, Dyspeptics!

PATRICK'S APPEAL TO HIS COUNTRYMEN.

BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL.

Ye sons of Green Erin, whatever ye be,
Who come, like meself, o'er the deep rolling sea,
With Irishmen's courage to stem it!
And love in yer hearts for the Isle ever dear—
The pride of her sons, who will ever revere
The name and the fame of an Emmet:

Och! my, have ye seen in this land of the free
(Where big grows the fruit on the Liberty Tree,
And tall are the staples and towers,)
The Tower, be jaber! the biggest of all,
That's stuck in the top of the big Tower Hall!—
A rouser it is by the powers!

I've been there, meself, and the boy wanting clothes I'd take by the hand, or would raise by the nose,
And whisper, so sweately, och! honey,
Just more yer brogans to the great Tower Hall,
Where bargains are big, and the prices are small,
If asking the worth of yer money!

And why shouldn't I do that same? Didn't I go there meself, to be sure, as I've tow'd you, and didn't Mister Dionet, himself, spake up, and say, "Show the gentleman from Ireland over the premises, and take him up into the Tower and let him have a good peep at the land of freedom, the home of the oppressed?"

Och, murther! and wasn't there piles of clothes, and tiers of em, almost drawing tears out of the eyes of poor Pat, that his own clothes were so ragy? I got me two eyes on a suit in the fifth story, that the gentleman acting as me pilot wanted me to buy; but says I, No, honey, not in the fifth story, me boy; but I'll pick out a suit in the kitchen of the house, for the prices must be lower there than in the garret to be sure. Be jaber! and didn't the boy laugh, when he said, "No, Patrick, all the same in any story?" Well, sas says I, and I did that, for I tried the prices from the cellar to the Tower and down again, and, by me sowl, there was no gitting away from the bargains. I thought of the sons of old Erin, of tyranny and taxes, and the first thing I knew I was singing at the top of me voice—

God grant that the hour for Erin be night!—
With liberty born, and a Fourth of July—
Shell shout, in her glory, gloomed
And spread to the breezes a flag of bright green,
With stripes red and white and a blue one between,
As our Ireland's National Banner.

Och! then have a good constitution she might,
Si st tould the whole story of justice and right—
She's many a toy that cannot be seen
At Dublin we'd have a big capitol then—
The rulers and people their orders could pen,
And sind for their Clothing to Sinnett.

But while I was singing, some Clothing I saw—
The finest, the natiest, the cheapest—me jaw!
Was stopped, and I felt in me pocket;
I asked for the price of the Clothing so nice,
I got it, and out went me hand in a trice—
Me hand wid the cash, like a rocket.

Did I buy em? do you say? I did, to be sure; and, troth, boys, you should have seen me in the new suit when I walked down to bid good bye to the boss who had welcomed are distinguished Irishman! poor Pat in his sady clothes, and made him a distinguished in appearance for a small pinch of the dust. Och! Erin's brave son's will go there!

BENNETT & CO.'S Tower Hall Clothing Bazaar,
518 *Market