Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1859.

THE FRUIT OF BAD GOVERNMENT.

There possibly, has never been a period in the industrial history of this country, when every department of business was more thoroughly depressed than at present. Farmers, manufacturers, traders, mechanics, miners and laborers are alike complaining. We hear muttering and complaint on every side. Even the keepers of grog-shops, who in the worst of times, are sure of a certain per centage of victims, are complaining that their profits are cut down by the inability of their best customers to purchase the vile stuff they retail. Over this result we are not disposed to grieve. But of the cause which affects the comfort and happiness of the hard working masses, it is a matter of much concern. When we hear men who have grown gray in business, men of enlarged experience, men of capacity and industry complaining of their inability to get along, and see young men with literally, no inducement to enter into legitimate business, we must conclude that something is wrong.

And something is wrong. Here we are, a country teeming with inexhaustible mineral wealth! with a productive capacity certainly equal to that of any other nation; with industry proverbial for its intensity; with inventive faculty of which Europe is now the gainer; with millions of acres of fertile land, and with an energy peculiarly our own, yet we plod on like Turkey, Spain and Mexico, in place of taking our true position among the wealthiest and most powerful nations of the world. Why is it? Simply in our opinion, because we entertain a policy which while our factories and mills are idle, has encouraged the importation at the single port of New York during the first half of the present year of one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars worth of foreign manufactured goods. Have we any commodities, except raw cotton—a small item—to exchange for these goods? None, absolutely none. We are being drained of specie at the rate of over one hundred millions of dollars per annum, to pay for goods the mass of which can and should be made in this country. It is a system of impoverishment the effects of which the country now experiences.

Of course upon injudicious legislation alone, can this state of affairs be charged. The so-called Democratic party in its national conventions, promulgates fearlessly, its free trade principles, and in Congress votes almost in a mass for a reduction of duties to a non-Protective standard. Of what avail are the promises or even acts of the party in Pennsylvania for protection to certain articles, when such a course arrays not only the mass of the Democratic party of the country against them, but other sections that think Pennsylvania selfish to ask everything for herself? No, we need in this country judicious protection for all our manufacturing interests not able to compete with the cheapened labor of Europe. The want of it now we feel keenly.

How is it to be secured? We tell the men of this County and of this State, that the surest way to bring about such a *desideratum*, is by polling a solid vote against the Sham Democratic party. That party must be rebuked by the people for its disregard of their interests, and the most effectual way is by cutting it dead. We believe that the State will do it by a handsome majority next Fall; but we want Schuylkill County to take a long stride in the same direction. There is no spot in the Union more directly interested in the enactment of a Tariff than Schuylkill County.—To expect anything of the kind from the so-called Democratic party, is worse, than folly, it is madness. We therefore, advise the men of this County, to act wisely at the coming elections. If they desire reform in the Government, and the enactment of judicious laws that will set the wheels of our industrial machinery again in motion, they must support the party that is pledged to effect the necessary reforms in our governmental policy.

THE NEW CENSUS.

In accordance with the Constitutional provision requiring an enumeration of the people every tenth year, the census will be taken next year, and as its importance in a political point of view, is attracting the attention of politicians, we submit the following figures as foreshadowing the political power for the ensuing decade, of the different sections of the country in the House of Representatives, and the Electoral College.

The present House of Representatives is thus divided, sectionally:

	Reps.
Northern, or Free States,	147
Southern, or Slave States,	90

What will be the relative power of the two sections after 1860? It is not difficult to arrive at an estimate which shall approximate very near to accuracy. Let us take as a basis for the calculation of the population of the several States, the last popular vote in each. By doing this, and adopting the same ratio as under the last census, we arrive at the actual increase of strength in the Free States during the last eight years. This plan cannot be applied to the Slave States, because the negro element, which enters so largely into their representation cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy. The following table however will prove that during the next decade the Free States must have at least two-thirds, if not three-fourths of the members of the lower House of Congress:

STATES:	Number of votes polled at the last election.	Population calculated on basis of vote.	No. of Members of Congress at present ratio (93,000)	Present number of Members.	Gain.	Loss.
Maine,	111,493	613,211	6	6		
New Hampshire,	71,556	393,558	4	3	1	
Vermont,	52,996	291,489	3	3		
Massachusetts,	177,056	973,808	10	11		1
Rhode Island,	19,819	108,054	1	2		1
Connecticut,	80,325	441,887	4	4		
New York,	597,389	3,285,639	35	33	2	
New Jersey,	99,446	546,953	6	5	1	
Pennsylvania,	460,394	2,532,172	27	25	2	
Ohio,	386,497	2,125,733	23	21	2	
Indiana,	235,431	1,294,870	14	11	3	
Illinois,	251,237	1,382,803	15	9	6	
Michigan,	125,558	690,569	7	4	3	
Iowa,	94,735	521,042	5	2	3	
Wisconsin,	119,512	657,316	7	3	4	
California,	108,458	597,019	6	2	4	
Minnesota,	(No election as State.)	est'd	3	2	1	
Oregon,	do.	do.	1	1		
	3,001,905	16,454,123	177	147	32	2

These figures show that at the present moment, under the existing ratio, the Free States are entitled to thirty more Representatives in Congress, and the same increased force in the Electoral College. But for the purpose of keeping down the number of representatives, the ratio of representation will be probably raised to 110,000 or 115,000. One thing will be conclusively proved by the next census, and that is the rapid growth of the mighty and the free West, as she will have in the lower House of Congress, from seven States, within six as many members as the fifteen Southern States combined.

CANDIDATES FOR SPEAKER AND CLERK OF THE NEXT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The organization of the next House is already attracting attention, as the Opposition will have a majority, and consequently, the power of electing its chief officers.

The candidates for Speaker, already announced publicly, are

Hon. James H. Campbell, of the Schuylkill and Northumberland District of Pennsylvania.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of the Bradford District of Pennsylvania.

Hon. Horace F. Clark, of New York.

Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio.

Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio.

Hon. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois.

The candidates for Clerk, are—

Hon. Charles Billinghurst, of Wisconsin, a Member of the Thirty-fourth Congress.

Hon. James Thorington, of Iowa, a Member of the Thirty-fourth Congress.

Hon. D. P. Holloway, of Indiana, a Member of the Thirty-fourth Congress.

Hon. Warren L. Underhood, of Kentucky, a Member of the Thirty-fourth Congress.

Hon. Edward Ball, of Ohio, a Member of the Thirty-fourth Congress.

Hon. Henry W. Hoffman, of Maryland, the only Southern member who voted for the expulsion of Brooks from the House, for his brutal assault upon Senator Sumner.

Hon. Calvin C. Chaffee, of Massachusetts.

Col. Wm. Schouler, of the Boston *Atlas*.

A CINCINNATI correspondent writes that the letter [illegible] Granny Cass, renouncing all idea of protection [illegible] American adopted citizens, is creating [illegible] party [illegible] tion in the West. The Democratic precedent [illegible] seem desirous of maintaining a [illegible] under every [illegible] Government—the protection [illegible] allied citizens. W[illegible] circumstance, of its nature [illegible] be sure! [illegible] ick of a party it is, to

When the Philadelphia *Le[dger]* [illegible] is a tight place, it resorts to spinds its party "party backs" are speaking or writing such as, The most rascally "party back" doctrines pa[illegible] so. are those which appear at times in the *Ledger*. [illegible] "Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones."

WHOLESALE ROBBERY—$490,000 Swindle.

The past history of the world does not exhibit rascality to so great an extent as is practised under the "Ten Cent Administration" of James Buchanan. Ever since the endorsement of [illegible] the Naval Swindle, and this r[illegible] to George Plitt to seek for his [illegible] the "Live Oak Contract" almost every [illegible] and contractor under the Government [illegible] determined to steal all he can, and some members of the Cabinet finding that the people will soon sweep the corrupt party out of power, are engaging in the robbery as freely as the subordinates.

A letter from Camp Floyd, dated June 2, 1859, to the editor of the Missouri *Democrat*, discloses the following:

Mr. John Holliday and Col. Martin, are the lucky contractors for furnishing the army with breadstuffs the ensuing year, for which they receive $28 60 per 100 pounds. The daily average consumption of flour by the camp is not less than 5000 pounds, making the annual consumption about 2,000,000 pounds. This would amount to $572,000—a snug little item in the current expenses. Now, when we take into consideration the fact that Mr. Wm. Martin and E. P. Stanton offered to furnish the supply of flour for $10 per 100 pounds, and that Mr. J. C. Little agreed to take the same contract for $7 50 per hundred pounds, it seems strange that Messrs. Holliday and Martin have been awarded this contract at $28 60 per hundred pounds. Does it not look like collusion on the part of the Secretary of War?

The quality of flour manufactured in this territory is of the poorest description, and would pass for "sweepings" at any market in the States. Yet this is the stuff the army will be compelled to use during the incoming year. It was the intention of Secretary Floyd to have the supply of flour shipped from the States, then the price is in the neighborhood of reason. But if such was his design, why did he furnish Messrs. Holliday and Martin with orders for government mules, from any post along the route on their journey to this point.

Since their arrival, they have commenced buying and contracting for all the flour in the territory, for which they are paying $5 per hundred, but in all probability they will have to pay as high as $8 for a portion. We will say that they pay $8 per hundred for all of it, and we see that they are at an outlay of $500,000 in fulfilling the contract, leaving them a snug little balance of four hundred and twelve thousand dollars. There are probably four partners in the contract, Mr. John Holliday, Maj. Martin, Wm. Russel, (firm of Russel, Majors & Waddel,) and Secretary Floyd. They will realize one hundred thousand dollars each, and be at no trouble or risk.

Truly, Uncle Sam is blessed with a noble set of office holders—they are so careful to look to their own interests. They are so economical as to order the discharge of all the teamsters and mechanics in the employ of the camp, and put soldiers to doing the same, all because the expenses are too great. Now the entire wages for an entire year, of the men engaged in the Q. M. D., would not amount to half the sum squandered on the flour contract alone.

BLASPHEMY.—Two Roman Catholic Priests in New York recently rebelled against Arch Bishop Hughes. As usual they have recanted and the following is an extract from the public recantation made by one of them, in the New York *Herald*:

"I ask pardon and indulgence for the trouble which I have given to enlightened and timid conscience, and to the Most Reverend Prelate, with the profoundest humiliation and submission, *offered as to Jesus Christ himself, whom I adore in the sublime dignity of the Most Rev. the Archbishop of New York.*"

FREDERICK CAMPS, Parish Priest.

As the warm weather will drive many of our readers to the sea-shore, to plunge into the refreshing waters of the ocean, we can confidently recommend those who visit Atlantic City, to sojourn at either the Surf or Philadelphia House. The latter is kept by William Collins, formerly of this County, with great care for the comfort of his boarders, and he would undoubtedly, heartily welcome his Schuylkill County friends.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

"THE CAVALIER."—This Historical novel, by G. P. R. James, Esq., and but recently completed by him, has been published from the author's manuscript, by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, for which they paid sixteen hundred and eighty dollars. The following letter is from Mr. James to the publishers:

"BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL, VENICE, 4th April, 1859.

"GENTLEMEN:—I have sent you off this day the two last chapters and completion of 'The Cavalier,' and trust they will reach you safely. Should they not do so having kept a copy here, the loss could easily be made up. In regard to the payment for 'The Cavalier,' I have drawn bills upon your house for the amount, all being dated March 21st, one for $968 68, another for $584 12, and one for $127 00, making in all $1,680 00, as per agreement made and signed by us on the 1st July, 1858. I hope you will have the kindness to send me over a copy of it, as I shall like to see the work in print. In manuscript I like it well, and think there is quite enough action in it to suit you. Yours, faithfully, G. P. R. JAMES."

This work will we feel confident, be one of the most popular that ever emanated from his pen.—Mr. James's style is in truth, calm, strong, but graphic and vigorous. The books which endure and last, are the Robinson Crusoes, the Vicar of Wakefields, the novels of Sir Walter Scott and Charles Dickens, etc., etc., which are all eminently free from the spasmodic and vicious extravagances of the age. Their strength is calm, serene and healthy, not convulsive, troubled or dyspeptic. And so it is with Mr. James's productions—which always receive warm commendations from the highest critics. He does not tear either his style or his passion to tatters—he does not rejoice in extravagances of diction, or monstrosities of character. He interests by the simple and natural portraiture of exciting scenes, and heroic and beautiful personages. He sympathises not with vice and impurity, but with all that is noble, lovely and of good repute. And his works, therefore, without unpleasantly intruding any moral upon the reader, teach lessons of endurance, faith, purity, and heroic forgetfulness of self. For these reasons—for the healthy and vigorous and heroic spirit which breathes alike in his style and his subjects, the works of Mr. James occupy a place in the libraries of every land where the British language is spoken, by the side of those of Scott and of Dickens; and their circulation in the homes of the people has been by the hundreds of thousands.

"The Cavalier" is published complete in one duodecimo volume of Five Hundred Pages, done up in two volumes, paper cover, price One Dollar; or handsomely bound in one volume, cloth, price $1 25. Copies of either edition of this work will be sent to any person to any part of the United States, *free of postage*, on any one remitting the price to the publishers, in a letter post paid.

Local Affairs.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1859.—July.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon's Changes.
2 SATURDAY,	4 32	7 35	D. H. M.
3 SUNDAY,	4 32	7 35	First Q. 7 0 58 m.
4 MONDAY,	4 33	7 34	Full M. 14 7 57 ev.
5 TUESDAY,	4 33	7 34	Last Q. 21 10 23 ev.
6 WEDNESDAY,	4 34	7 34	New M. 29 4 48 ev.
7 THURSDAY,	4 34	7 34	
8 FRIDAY,	4 35	7 33	

Thermometrical Record for the Week.

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

	8 A. M.	2 P. M.	7 P. M.	
June 25—Saturday,	77	76	72	clear.
" 27—Monday,	78	82	71	"
" 28—Tuesday,	78	83	83	cloudy.
" 29—Wednesday,	90	93	87	clear.
" 30—Thursday,	70	72	70	"
July 1—Friday,	79	79	78	"

Spiced Oysters and Lobsters in jars for family use—Sardines, Pine-apples and Sap Sago Cheese, for sale at E. McDonald's New Store, Centre street, Pottsville.

We are requested to state that a Passenger Train will leave Westwood at 9 o'clock, A. M., on the 3d inst., for the Encampment at Tremont. Tickets 50 cents for going and returning at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Whew!—In our office at 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon last, the mercury in a thermometer hanging in the shade, marked 99 degrees!—Splendid weather for fans, ices, bathing, attenuated clothing, and hay making.

At the Sixth Annual Commencement of the Polytechnic College in Philadelphia, on Thursday evening last, the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering was conferred on Francis Z. Schellenberger of Minersville, this County.

Look out for the Balloon!—Mr. Wise and a friend were to start from St. Louis yesterday in a balloon for New York. As they anticipate making the trip in less than two days, and may pass over this section, we advise our folks to keep a bright look out for the balloon.

Miss Elizabeth Downing, who died in this Borough last week, had for many years been a teacher in the public schools here. Miss Downing was very highly esteemed for her excellent qualities of heart and head, and many sorrowing friends attended her remains to their last resting place.

The 4th at Hamburg.—The citizens of Hamburg, irrespective of party feeling, will celebrate the anniversary of American Independence, at Mr. Heckman's Spring. Great preparations are on foot to make it one of the events of that [illegible] town. Col. Myers has consented to deliver an [illegible] tion on the occasion.

Monstrous Cherries.—Mr. John Beck of West Branch Valley, left at our office on Thursday, some Cherries which measured three inches in circumference. The color was amber and red, and the flesh was firm, and resembles the Ox Hart. The graft came from Germany. They were the largest Cherries we ever saw.

Read, and See What I Say!

There exists no paper so gray, but soon or late,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
But plainer yet this truth to you and me:
No drink so glorious as the pure COFFEE!
No Coffee so delicious, so powerful
As Dodson's much improved pure Oriental.
To satisfy yourself, you've just to try it!
At any store in town, for money, you can buy it!
Put up in boxes holding each a pound
With printed labels wrapping it around.

The Alleged Homicide at Glen Carbon.—William Simmons and Edward Brennan, the parties arrested charged with being concerned in the killing of Robert Motely, at Glen Carbon, on the 18th ult., had a hearing before Squire Taylor, of Minersville, on Tuesday. The Schuylkill *Gazette* says that against Brennan no evidence could be produced, and he was accordingly discharged.—Simmons was committed for trial, but has since been released on a writ of habeas corpus, and put under bail for $1,000.

Sewing machines are fast coming to be regarded as indispensable necessities in the family. One firm in New York during three months manufactured and sold 4,700 machines; they have $500,000 invested in the business, and employ 400 men. Another firm last year sold 14,000 machines. Their factory is in Boston, but they employ 150 cabinet makers in New York to make stands and covers for their instruments. Grover & Baker's excellent machines Green & Hoffman, Centre street, this Borough, are Agents for the County. In selling a machine they give the necessary instructions for its use.

Police Officers.—The following are the Police Officers as chosen by the Chief Burgess, and approved by the Council, for the ensuing year, viz:

Marshal—CHAS. [illegible]

South Ward, No. 1.—*Lieut.*—[illegible] J. MCQUADE, John Stine, Morgan Reed, [illegible] Smith, Lewis Burkhard.

Middle Ward, No. 2.—*Lieut.*—DAVID QUINN, Benj. Evert, Chas. Dimmick, Wm. Sayler, John Powers, Fred. C. Epting, Martin Hoffner, Samuel Auman, John Quinn.

North West Ward, No. 3.—*Lieut.*—JOHN WETZEL, Jacob Shoemaker, Michael Kienzle, Francis Begler, John Aller, Math. Berger.

North East Ward, No. 4.—*Lieut.*—CHAS. W. BOWEN, Daniel Kershner, Joseph Derr, David German, Jabes Sparks, Anthony Albert, Andrew Kienzle, Alex. Cake.

Fire Losses.—Mr. J. A. Hazen, Agent for the Lycoming Mutual Insurance Company, has furnished us with the following list of losses which occurred in Schuylkill County, from June 1st 1858, to June 1st, 1859, and which were adjusted:

Wm. Regan & Co.,	$2500 00	John Rearing,	5 93
Jacob Greenawalt,	234 34	David Lloyd,	4 75
Greenawalt, Apple & Co.,	1,095 91	Henry Zimmerman,	5 50
Anna S. Slater,	16 00	Garret A. Burke,	54 00
James H. Campbell,	15 50	Michael Burke,	400 00
Jacob Kite,	2 00	Abraham Heebner,	2162 80
Catharine A. Shomo,	600 00	Wm. Dickson,	49 38
James Thomas,	1200 00	Wm. Mortimer, Sr.,	6 20
Henry L. Cake,	1200 00	Christian M. Straub,	50 00
Daniel Hill,	1600 00	James Beury (guard'n)	73 82
Wm. P. Thatcher,	815 34	Thos. S. & Jos. Wood,	218 75
Edward Becker,	137 00	John F. Simmons,	68 98
Wm. Garrett & Co.,	1057 00	Donaldson Improvement & R. R. Co.,	2500 00
Daniel Shelley,	450 00	Wm. Kantner,	67 00
Brown, Hewett & White,	1120 61	Wm. M. Fegley,	1150 00
Daniel Reed,	60 87	Martha Lilley,	157 19
Wm. H. Johns,	400 00	Mary Ann Miller,	68 00
Jacob Christian,	500 00	Wm. J. Carter,	35 00
Geo. W. Slater,	2 78	Total,	$20,087 49
Hannah Lewis,	2 61		

We learn that this Company have issued polices in this County amounting in the aggregate to upwards of Two Millions Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars. Their payments in this County last year exceeded the receipts.

Pottsville Rolling Mill.—A few days since we observed with interest at this Mill, the rolling into T rails, of pig metal, in the puddling of which an important improvement has been made and patented by Messrs. Burnish & Co. In a quantity of light rail turned out when we witnessed the operation, there was but one imperfect. The annexed communication in regard to the matter shows how satisfactorily the improvement works:

POTTSVILLE, June 28th, 1859.

EDITORS MINERS' JOURNAL—*Gentlemen*:—Having obtained some months since letters Patent for Fluxes in Puddling Red short and Cold short Pig metal, we wish to give publicity through your columns, to the fact that we are now making by means of the Fluxes T rails from Pig metal, made entirely of Cornwall ore, and that they surpass in perfectness of finish and durability T any rails heretofore made from Pig metal composed of the Red short and Cold short ores. We invite purchasers to call and examine before buying elsewhere, since we are enabled to sell at a reduction on the present rate of prices.

Yours, very respectfully, JNO. BURNISH & CO.

P. S. All business communications should be addressed to Messrs. E. Yardley & Son.

It is but just to state in connection with this matter, that to Mr. Talbot, who has charge of the puddling and heating of the iron much praise is due. It is owing to his practical skill in the application of these Fluxes, that the present satisfactory result has been obtained. It is of general interest to know that the success of this improvement places beyond doubt, the practibility of the manufacture of iron in the Schuylkill Valley at a price that challenges competition.

Housing the Humane's New "Spider."—On Monday last at noon, a delegation of the Columbia Engine Company of Philadelphia, reached here, and were escorted by a Committee of the Humane Hose Company of this Borough, to their quarters at Pennsylvania Hall. Their visit was for the purpose of formally delivering to the Humane its new "spider" built in the City. In the afternoon at 3 o'clock, the transfer took place at the Mansion House, a few remarks being made by a member of the Columbia, which were responded to by John Boyle, Esq. The procession then formed as follows:

Pottsville Cornet Band.
Non-equipped Humane Members.
Philadelphia Delegation.
Equipped Humane Members.
Hydraulian Fire Company with the apparatus,
Messrs. Fox and Mortimer were Marshals.

After proceeding through many of the streets of the Borough, the Philadelphians and others in the line in the meantime, the recipients from lovely lassies, of boquets and flowers, the carriage was finally housed at the Humane's house in Third street.

The Humane equipped members looked very well in their new equipments,—white New York fire hat, grey shirt, black pantaloons and black belt, while the Hydraulian Fire Company elicited many encomiums for the fine, manly appearance of its members. The procession throughout, looked very well indeed, showing that in case of fire, we have thoroughly efficient companies to combat the destructive element. As the procession passed the houses of the Good Intent and Rough and Ready Fire Companies, they saluted by springing the bells of their hose carriages.

The new apparatus is a very neat affair, quite light, and can be easily pulled to a fire by two men. The workmanship reflects great credit upon the builder, Mr. Young.

On Monday evening the Columbia delegation partook of a supper at the Hall, given in their honor, at which everything passed off very pleasantly. On Tuesday morning they visited some of the collieries at St. Clair, and in the afternoon started for home, well pleased, we believe, with their trip to Schuylkill County.

The Humane Hose Company has now an apparatus of which it may justly be proud, and we presume it will become one of the most effective and useful companies in our very excellent fire department.

Monday next being the eighty-third anniversary of the day upon which was promulgated our National Declaration of Independence, the day will be welcomed in by a salute with the field piece of the Washington Artillerists. At 7 o'clock in the morning, the members of the Artillerists will meet at the Armory for the purpose of having a street parade. It is anticipated that the corps will have out even a larger number of muskets than on the occasion of its last parade. At 3 o'clock in front of the Exchange Hotel, a silk flag, the gift of a number of the ladies of Pottsville, will be presented to the Artillerists by the Hon. James H. Campbell. This will be an interesting feature in the programme of the day.

The Scott Rifle Company will also parade during the day for target practice, and street evolutions.

We learn that the 1st Troop, Schuylkill County Cavalry, with the Pinegrove Infantry and Donaldson Rifles, will go into encampment at Tremont to-day, and remain in until Monday.

The Ladies' Mount Vernon Floral Festival and Fourth of July Celebration, promises to be a very fine affair, and when we take into consideration the object, we think that the whole community ought to join the ladies in their patriotic effort.

Pine Cottage Grove possesses attractions in itself sufficient to ensure a pleasant Pic-Nic, and the ladies are adorning the grounds with handsomely ornamental trees, bowers, &c., which, combined with the magnificent music, will make it an impossibility not to spend a delightful day.

A strong police force will be upon the ground during the whole day, though it is not expected that their services will be required, for we do not think that Schuylkill County contains a wretch so lost to love of country and veneration for the memory of Washington, as to attempt to disturb an assemblage gathered together for the purpose of contributing their portion toward purchasing and preserving the tomb of Freedom's greatest champion.

In the afternoon an election for Major General will take place at the Court House in this Borough, commissioned officers or those having received a certificate of their election only voting.

There is every prospect that the day will be a lively one here, independent of the usual bang, pop, whiz, pop, bang, from fire crackers up. Let all indulge not at all, or but lightly in intoxicating liquors, and the day following the Fourth will bring with it no headaches, nor remorse for [illegible]

Important to the Military.—We call attention [illegible] the subjoined letters written by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in reply to inquiries upon questions of interest and importance to the Militia. They contain information on points upon which daily inquiries are made.

OFFICE OF THE SEC. OF COMMONWEALTH, *June 18, 1859.*

[illegible] M. GEHR, *First Brigade, Tenth Division:*

Sir:—[illegible] the Department can get out the commissions [illegible] our Brigade in time for the election for Major General, it will be done. This year the commissions of all the officers in the State expire at one time, and must be renewed. It is hardly possible to issue all within the month, especially as the returns come in slowly, and in many cases defectively made out.

You ask my opinion whether officers can vote at the election for Major General, who have not received their commissions? I am not made the judge of the qualification of voters; that is for the officers of the election. I will say, however, that if I was holding the election, I would have no hesitation in admitting the votes of all holding certificates of election. The act says, "all commissioned officers shall be entitled to vote," that is in contradistinction to non-commissioned officers, who cannot vote at the election for a Major General. I take it, that he who holds a certificate of his election, is none the less a commissioned officer in this sense, because he fails to get his commission in time from the Department.

Very Respectfully,
Your ob't. servant,
WM. M. HIESTER.

OFFICE OF THE SEC. OF COMMONWEALTH, *June 22, 1859.*

Major D. D. MELLEY, Brigade Inspector, *Fifth Brigade, Sixteenth Division.*

Sir:—In reply to your inquiry whether the same man can hold two ranks at the same time, I beg to say that the decision of the Department is, that he cannot.

If elected to fill two offices, the commission will be made out for the office highest in rank, unless this Department is notified that the party chooses to be commissioned for the office lowest in rank.

Very Respectfully,
Your ob't. servant,
WM. M. HIESTER.

The above opinion of the Secretary cannot be of effect, for although Section 39 of the Militia Act of 2d April, 1822, touching the matter of one person holding two commissions, was repealed by the Act of April, 1849, Section 24, yet there is no provision in the Act of 1858, in reference to the matter at all, and we cannot see on what legal grounds such an adverse opinion is given of what has been for years customary in this State, viz: one person holding two commissions. A Section in reference to this matter might be included in the present Act, at the next session; but until then, we see no legal impediment to the holding of two commissions by one person. We have not space to publish the Sections to which we refer.

A Terrible Whirlwind—Destruction of Property, and Serious if not Fatal Injury to a Child.—The heat of Wednesday last was intense. About 7 o'clock in the evening dense masses of black clouds, were seen rising above the western horizon, giving indication of a severe storm.—About a quarter of 8 o'clock, just preceding the torrents of rain which fell, the wind blew in the heart of the Borough, a gale, whirling the dust through our streets in clouds, and fairly blinding those who were out. The western part of the Borough suffered at the same time from a whirlwind, which passed over it in a tortuous course from the north-west to the south-east. It was observed approaching, and is said to have had a reddish hue, much like the flame of a conflagration, rising to a great height. It occupied in its passage some two minutes, and those who were within its influence, assert that an odor like sulphur accompanied it—much like that of an explosion of gas in the mines. Its width was some forty yards. In approaching the Borough, the whirlwind passed over the Bull's Head Tavern, unroofing a stable. It then prostrated some cherry trees at the York Farm. It commenced its work of destruction in this Borough, at the property of Valentine Heinerick, in Norwegian street. His dwelling was much injured in consequence of being forced from its upright position, throwing the inside brick walls down, and lifting the roof. His stable was almost completely wrecked, the timbers being carried several hundred feet from the spot. In the stable were a cow and some pigs, that were not injured. Loss, $100. Adjoining this on Norwegian street, two frame houses owned and occupied by Conrad Wagner and Enden Etzbauser, were unroofed, and otherwise injured inside. Damage, $50. East of this on the same street, a stable owned by Frederick Smith was lifted bodily from its foundation, carried several feet, and when found rested with its roof on the ground. Another owned by Henry Nich was unroofed. The whirlwind then crossed Norwegian street, uprooting a couple of trees, and struck the stone dwelling occupied by Mr. Noble. The building itself was too massive for the whirlwind to make any impression upon it. But sweeping around the building it struck a frame building in the rear used as a kitchen. This it completely demolished at a single crash, carrying the timbers, roof, large cooking stove, and other articles which the building contained, over the tops of trees near the spot, to the distance of several hundred feet. A massive stone bake oven was also demolished, the huge stones being scattered in all directions. A singular phenomenon at this spot occurred. The timbers, etc., of the kitchen were blown in a south-easterly direction, while an out-house, but a few yards off, was carried some distance in a northerly direction. A little daughter of Mr. Noble who was in an adjoining lot, was lifted up and carried completely across Norwegian street, against the door of a dwelling. She was not injured. The damage to this property is estimated to be $150. At the old Hospital building, on Mahantango street, now occupied by several families, the chimneys and portions of the roof were demolished. Two adjoining frame buildings were almost destroyed. At the rear of one a stable in which a Mrs. Shay was milking a cow, was wrecked, the timbers falling upon and injuring her slightly. On the street, a little girl named Cassie Gallivan, aged 5 years, was struck by the falling timbers, and so seriously injured, that she still lingers in a very precarious condition. She lives in the hospital building. From this point the whirlwind passed over the Presbyterian grave yard, snapping off, near their roots, and prostrating, several beautiful trees. We learn that the storm did some damage at Palo Alto.—Its severity can be imagined from the manner in which it snapped large trees in two, as if they were pipe-stems. Its equal is not remembered here; nor is such a visitor at any time very desirable.

THE WHIRLWIND AT FRIEDENSBURG.—It did much damage. It demolished the New Union Church, in course of erection. It uprooted trees, and carried off a large quantity of hay, the property of Mr. Michael Fritz. It unroofed the house of Mr. Dittleman; tore down trees, fences, etc. During the continuance of the storm it created much alarm.

A feature in the course of the storm, was, that it rose and fell at long intervals. In its track there are spaces of almost a mile in which nothing on the earth is injured in the least. The greatest mischief done is in valleys, and on the rises of the hills in its course.

PROCEEDINGS OF COURT.

REPORTED FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

Sarah N. Robinson vs. Adam Reber and Henry Fiedlt, administrator of James Reber, deceased.—This was a feigned issue to try whether certain personal property consisting of millinery and dry goods, levied on under an execution in favor of the defts. against Wm. and J. Sterner, belonged to Sarah N. Robinson or were the property of Wm. & J. Sterner.

It appeared in evidence that Lydia J. Sterner, a sister of the plaintiff, kept a millinery store first in Dauphin then in Minersville prior to her marriage. After her marriage she continued keeping the store up to the period of her death when her husband becoming her administrator sold the property in the store to the plaintiff. The defts. contended that the property belonged to the husband, and that the sale was a mere cover intended to defraud. On the showing of the plaintiff, the jury found a verdict in her favor.

Standt & Kalbach vs. Joseph Johnstone.—This was an action on a promissory note drawn by Robert J. Davis for $127 50 and endorsed by the deft. There was no defence. Verdict for plaintiffs for $143 49.

Kirk Eiler vs. Nelson Brandon and Gideon Dresh.—This was an action of ejectment brought to recover the one-tenth part of a tract of land containing between one and two hundred acres in Union Township, taken up in April, 1822, and surveyed in June, 1829, by John Bitler, the father of the plaintiff, who claimed the tenth part as one of his heirs, he having left ten children. The defts. proved that two of John Bitler's daughters, Hannah and Elizabeth, had furnished him with the money to take up the land, that he always said that the land belonged to his two daughters, and that these declarations were made down to the period of his death in the latter part of 1837.

The Court charged that the legal title being in the plaintiff these declarations of John Bitler, the legal owner at that time, could not affect the plaintiff's title unless made within twenty-one years from the time the defts. went into possession, which was about the spring of 1858.

The jury found a verdict in favor of the defts.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

The Battle of Magenta—Description by an English Eye Witness.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, said to be Russell, its famous Crimean correspondent, writes as follows:

MAGENTA, June 7.—The details which I send you in my last letter about the combat at Ponte di Magenta, touched only this part of the battle field, and would be incomplete were I not to tell you what happened on the other side, at the village of Magenta itself. * * *

* * You must keep in mind that three roads—that from Buffalora to Magenta running nearly due east, the main road to Milan, coming from Ponte Novi Magenta to Magenta, and railway, which, having passed the canal, leads to the left, and intersecting the two roads, passes to the western side of the village of Magenta.—The railway line plays even a greater part in this part of the battle than the other; it was the line on which the Austrian's received Marshal McMahon's attack. The station house, a considerable building, and the village itself, formed the *point d'appui* for the Austrian centre, which extended along the railway as far as the point of intersection of this latter with the high road. The right wing was based on the advanced post at the farm house, to the right of the road from Turbigo, which I mentioned before. As soon as the Duc de Magenta's corps had come up he formed in a line of battle, as far as the ground permitted, placing the first division to the left and the second to the right, some artillery on the narrow road, and the Tu lleurs and Chasseurs de la Garde as reserves, he advanced boldly against the enemy's position. The infantry, as soon as it came within sight of the enemy, had to extend itself through the fields and vineyards. The ground is so full of these latter and trees that the line could not advance in compact order, but had to take to a more loose formation between the skirmishing line and the regular order of battle.—The farm house in advance became the object of a most murderous fight. The enemy had concentrated a considerable mass of troops around and in it, and against this the Second Regiment of the Foreign Legion was sent, who attacked it with great *elan*. The enemy, who saw himself in danger of losing this *point d'appui* for his right wing, sent a column to the right to outflank this body, and, if possible, to cut it off. The Sardinians were to have been to the left as reserve, as well as to guard against any such movement, and then likewise to envelope the Austrian right wing and rear, and thus to cut it off from its line of retreat.

Owing, as I said before, to the difficulties of the narrow road, they had not been able to come up in time, and the result was that the 2d Regiment of the Foreign Legion suffered a good deal. It was, however, extricated from this position by a timely advance of reserve. As soon as this was done the whole line advanced, pressing back the enemy's troops, step by step. It was all along a hand to hand fight with rifle and bayonet. Except on the road there was no opportunity for the use of artillery. The French had some rocket batteries, however, with which they played successfully on the enemy. It was in such a fight that the superiority of the rifle showed itself over the usual musket, with which the Austrians were armed. Besides this the defenders of the position kept as much as possible in close line, so that every shot of their adversaries told upon them.—You never saw such a frightful scene of carnage as on all this ground which the Austrians defended inch by inch, but had to leave at last. It is like the remains of a great rag fair; shakoes, knapsacks, muskets, shoes, cloaks, tunics, linen all stained with blood, and speaking of the obstinate resistance, even now, when the greater part of the wounded have been removed and the dead mostly buried. Of how many dramas of heroism and ferocity, and of how many tragedies of woe and misery, must this have been the scene. But the fiercest fight was further behind on the railway line and the station house behind it, and the village close by.—Pressed back all along the line, the Austrians concentrated here all their efforts of resistance. In front of the station beyond the line of rails is a large, long pit, extending for some distance to the right and left, formed by the excavations necessary for the construction of the line. Where the pit ceases, a line of strong wood railings, painted yellow, is put up for some distance on both sides to prevent passing across the line. Besides this the railway bank, which is somewhat raised, forms a kind of ready parapet, behind which the defender enjoyed some protection. The station, as well as the neighboring buildings, and a square, solid Campanile, were filled with riflemen, while troops of the line massed themselves in front of them. As the troops came up they were brought out here, and took the place of their exhausted comrades. To carry this strong position the Fusileers and Chasseurs of the Guard were ordered forward. They broke through, driving the enemy before them, until their course was arrested by the line of strong wooden railing. A rear cannon shot would have easily brought them down, but there was no place whence to bring them to bear, so nothing remained but to tear it by main force and the axes of the Sappers. It was done, and the column entered the village. Here every house had become a castle, held by a desperate garrison, it required a regular combat to take it, and letter after letter could be written on the incidents in which these isolated combats abounded. There is no doubt the Austrians fought desperately, even when everything seemed lost, an incredible number of their officers being killed and wounded, the soldiers were left entirely to themselves, in these isolated positions, from which there was no retreat. They had been told before that they had to expect no mercy, as it was the habit of the allies to kill all prisoners and wounded; so they fought with this imaginary halter round their necks. The wounded crept into the cellars and the hands of the cruel enemy, there to starve and to die. Numbers have been found thus concealed, and either dead or so exhausted that they are scarcely expected to recover. Even now, three days after the battle, numbers are found and brought into the hospital, or to be buried. I saw myself, this morning, taken out of the cellars of the railway station, two poor wretches—a Tyrolese Jagger and a soldier of the line, the first slightly wounded, and the second almost dying with fear and exhaustion. They heard below the discharge of the muskets found loaded on the field of battle, and thought it probably a series of wholesale executions. And yet how different was the case! Not even towards their own soldiers are the French more humane than towards those who fall into their hands by the chances of war. They nurse them like children, handle them gently, like mothers, and do everything in their power to relieve their sufferings.—Well, by 8 o'clock the mission of the Duc de Magenta was fulfilled, and Magenta taken.

Correspondence of the Times.

Strange Scenes in Milan.

MILAN, June 8.—I arrived here yesterday afternoon with a train of wounded and prisoners. As I told you in my last, the Milanese, immediately after the Austrian evacuation, sent up a train, to fetch the wounded. As they were found, they were brought in succession to the station by the soldiers, a detachment of two companies of the 1st Fusileers of the Guard. At the stations, the surgeons were in attendance to apply the first dressing, and the trains from Milan went to and fro every time off. The trains consisted of nothing but third class carriages and goods wagons, partly covered, partly open.—Those who were only slightly wounded and could walk were put into the carriages, while the others were laid in the goods wagons, which had been made as soft as the circumstances admitted, by putting straw and hay at the bottom. To these the unfortunate wretches were carried, in agonies of pain caused by the movement. A large barrel of cooling drink, made of water and syrup was near, as well as another filled with wine, with which to assuage their fiery thirst caused by their wounds. Boughs were cut to make an awning over the open goods trucks, so as to protect their miserable inmates from the rays of a real Italian sun.

This station and the very railway train itself were certainly the most affecting scenes of misery which one can possibly conceive. It was the darker side of the brilliant victory—looking behind the scenes by daylight; wounded in all stages of agony and pain, only half clad, torn, dusty, and muddy in their own blood. The priests walking about with the viaticum to administer the last sacrament to the dying; the glazed eye of death in some, showing that they had ceased to suffer, the working eyes of others and the kneeling priest before them, showing they were on the point of sighing their last; near them were others, whom you would have thought dead had it not been for the imperceptible movement of the eye, or a convulsive twist of the limb. You became involuntarily silent when you entered, and took off your cap at the sight of so much misery. Even the lively French soldiers, who ministered to the wants of these defaced specimens of humanity, became grave, and this dead silence was only broken from time to time by the broken words of the priest, a faint sob, a frantic shriek of pain, or a weak sigh. You forgot almost that there was a victory to redeem this dark scene, and these men, who would have otherwise peacefully followed their domestic occupations, were summoned to expose themselves to all this for a cause which is not their own, which they know nothing about, nor care for. It was, indeed, a hard lot.

But it was, above all, when the wounded had to be moved to the carriage that the neighborhood became almost intolerable. Such shrieks, such pale faces, contracted by pain, such torn limbs! The soldiers ordered to transport them seemed to forget everything, in their anxiety to alleviate the pain of the sufferers. The philanthropist would have been touched by so much care, and the cynic might have sneered at the idea that the very men who had made the wounds should now try to cure the mischief, ready to begin again. Before starting a new distribution of drink took place, for which there was a craving. At last the train was off, and the noise of the train drowned all others, while a few turns of the wheels took us out of sight of the station. On our arrival at Milan a number of volunteer nurses were already waiting with glasses of lemonade, to assuage the burning thirst after a passage of more than an hour.

You jumped out of the carriage, and a few steps brought you into another world, from the sight of misery to that of happiness, from the pale faces to radiant ones, from shrieks of misery to cries of joy and exultation; from a few wretched, suffering men, to a people mad with joy, from a railway train full of mangled specimens of humanity to a large town in its best holiday attire; the windows decorated with carpets and tricolors, French and Italian, the balconies filled with the fair, greeting every new uniform as it passed, and throwing flowers upon all soldiers without distinction; the streets crowded with people hurraing and clapping their hands at every soldier or officer, all decorated with the Italian tricolor and the French blue in the background. Among the mass you could see the French troopers, every one accompanied by several townspeople and carried about in triumph; carriages full of the new guests and their entertainers; civilians with the tricolor in the button-hole, a musket on the shoulder, and a paper stuck in the hat, on which was printed "*Ordine Sicurezza*."—These were the new Municipal or National Guard of Volunteers, who were armed with the muskets found in the citadel, and kept by the police since.

In one word, Milan was rejoicing at the retreat of the Austrians and the entry of the French, which had taken place that morning. The corps of the Duc de Magenta, the victors of the battle of Magenta, had entered Milan.

The Evacuation of Milan.

Unlike the revolution of 1848, when the fight lasted five days, this time the Austrians evacuated the place in the silence of the night. With the experience of 1848 before them, and the allies behind them, the Austrians well knew that Milan was untenable, and several days ago I heard one of the officers, who had been taken in the battle of Magenta, say that a revolution at Milan was expected even before they had left. The victory of the allies made this superfluous, and the Austrians took the wise step of abandoning the disaffected town. Even before the news of the defeat of the Austrians penetrated through other sources, the aspect of the Austrians coming back from the front showed something was wrong.—They had considerably changed their attitude of masters, and from the great movement among them it could be seen that they were preparing for their retreat.—They, indeed, still promenaded the seven Zouaves whom they had taken during the fight, but they came in at one gate, and, passing through the citadel, went out at the other. The Podesta of the town went with them; he was too unpopular a person to remain.

In the morning, when it became clear the Austrians had left, the Municipal Council assumed the direction of affairs, and took measures to prevent disorder, which otherwise might have arisen. Three thousand muskets were distributed among the more respectable part of the youth, who guarded all the public buildings, and patroled the town to prevent disorder. These measures were sufficient to maintain tranquillity and good humor, not the slightest excess had occurred. In the beginning, the mob, thinking of 1848, began to tear up the pavement in places to make barricades. This was stopped immediately, and nothing can be more orderly than the behavior of the people. It is a counterpart of what happened in Tuscany, and proves that the people, if left alone, are quite capable of taking care of themselves.

With the institution of the Provisional Government, if we can call it so, all the trammels of the police, censorship, &c., the well-known engines of repression, have ceased to exist—free movement in body and mind, and yet no haranguing, speechifying, forming of clubs, or anything of that kind. The Council has posted up a proclamation to reorganize the old National Guard; another proclamation requests the citizens to receive the army well; and a third announces the arrival of the two allied sovereigns, and it is the joy at the long-sighed for delivery, and the reception of their deliverers, which throws everything else in background. A town intoxicated with joy—this is the aspect of Milan at present.—Ever since the entrance of the French yesterday morning the frenzy has continued. I was not here when this happened, but from all one sees now it is easy to imagine what the first sight of the French troops must have raised—those showers of flowers, that clapping of hands, those shouts and hurrahs, in which the Milanese seem far better up than any Italians I have ever heard. The carnival lasted till late in the night, and an illumination was improvised by placing on the balconies all the lights which were inside the apartments.

The effect was striking, for it was the illumination of the whole town at the same moment—spontaneous and sudden that—it showed better than anything else how united the Milanese are in feeling, at any rate at this moment.

But it was this morning that the excitement and frenzy attained their culminating point. At eight o'clock the Emperor and the King made their entry into the town. It would have been a pardonable vanity if the two Sovereigns had made their triumphal entry into the Italian capital of the enemy with all the pomp which such an entry admits. Well, not only was no advantage taken of such an opportunity, but every showing off was studiously avoided. Nobody knew up to the last moment when the entry was to take place, and an early hour was chosen, in order not to leave the people time to prepare for the reception. No troops preceded, giving notice beforehand that the moment was approaching.—No splendid uniforms or gaudy carriages. It was simply the entry of two commanders at the head of their troops. They come from the last station, Bobiette, which is about three leagues distant, dusty and hot; a small body of cavalry and guides preceded and closed up the rear; in the midst the two Sovereigns, the King of Sardinia in the middle of the road, and the Emperor to his right, both followed by their staff. The shortest road was chosen to pass through the town, to the Villa Bonaparte, which is near the Giardino Publici; but it was all in vain. The news of their arrival spread with the quickness of lightning, and was made patent by one frantic shout of joy, with which I might almost say the whole town gave vent to its feelings; the thousands who were already thronging the streets began with one impulse to hurry in the direction from which the shout first arose. The scene—while the two Sovereigns passed by—it is impossible for the pen to adequately describe. Imagine the madness of enthusiasm, the whole heart of a people poured out before those who had delivered it from long thraldom. Such may have been the reception of those demigods of old, after killing some wild monster which had desolated the world. Not an eye remained tearless, and proud must have been the moment for both. One such moment is almost sufficient to repay for all the cares, sacrifices, and risks, without which a great work like theirs cannot be accomplished, and necessary, too, are such moments, for they give strength for new efforts. All the outward decorations faded before the greeting of the people; the flowers, so long prepared for the occasion, were almost forgotten in the emotion of the moment, and fell often long before those had passed for whom they had been intended. For the first time I saw emotion pierce through that mysterious and impenetrable countenance of the Emperor—he would have been more than a man had it been otherwise.

PEN, PASTE AND SCISSORS.

Deaths in Philadelphia last week, 96.

The mumps are raging in Petersburg, Va., as an epidemic.

Senator Seward sailed directly from England to St. Petersburgh.

Lieut. Charles Deas, U. S. navy, died at Hong Kong in April last.

Queen Victoria is again associated with anxieties more than ordinarily "interesting."

A new species of skunk has been discovered in Kansas, called the four-stripped skunk.

Mr. Bonner of the New York Ledger, has purchased the trotting horse Lantern and mate for $10,000.

The Reading *Times* publishes the return of boats which pass the locks at that point on the Schuylkill Navigation.

In New York last week there were 352 deaths—46 more than the mortality of the week before. Of this number 226 were children.

The wheat crop of North Carolina has been reaped and the yield is a good one. The harvest has commenced in the vicinity of St. Louis.

There will be a great military encampment—the greatest the West has ever seen—at Lafayette, Ind., on the 2d 3d and 4th of July.

A boy of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged six, killed his brother, aged ten, Wednesday night, by stabbing him with a knife. A quarrel had arisen between them about an excursion ticket.

It is said that a cow in Yorkshire, England, having had one of her fore legs amputated, has been supplied with a wooden one, and that she manages to live very comfortably upon that.

The hog cholera is raviving. It has made its appearance in Auburn N. Y., where some 150 a day have died, not living over three minutes after being attacked. One thousand have died.

Prince Metternich, a veteran diplomat of the last generation, died a short time since in Vienna, at the advanced age of eighty-six years—after a public service of more than half a century.

A laborer in London lately went to a dentist for the purpose of having a tooth extracted. The operation broke the jaw of the patient. The latter sued the dentist and recovered ten pounds damages.

The London *Times* for some months warmly Pro-Austrian, now goes, further in laudation of the Hero of Magenta, than any other Press in England or France. The *Times* is the inconsistent and unscrupulous journal of Europe.

The term a "hung jury" is borrowed from the sportsman's phrase "to hang fire. There is this difference, however—the jury, when it hangs, is discharged and goes off, the gun does not.

A Philadelphia paper says that, a few days since, a boy fished out of a creek in or near that city, a tin cannister which contained $4500 in bank notes. Who the money belongs to and how it got where it was found, is a profound mystery.

The Falls of St. Anthony are constantly undergoing alterations. They have moved some four hundred feet up stream since discovered in 1860. During the late violent storm, they have receded 150 feet, and when the freshet is over, will probably be a long rapid, instead of a fall.

A *Medicine* scientifically compounded, efficient in action, radical in its cures, containing nothing noxious, but everything harmless, unerring and will receive the support of the public. Witness the *Oxygenated Bitters*, that remarkable specific for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and General Debility.

The editor of the Charleston *Mercury* declares that he will not sustain or countenance Douglas under any circumstances whatever.—"Finally," says the *Mercury*, "we shall sustain no man, whatever party, clique, creed or section, who shall stand upon the platform of Douglas' principles, though he should be nominated by twenty democratic conventions."

A young fellow in Detroit went to the house of a lady to invite her two daughters to a dancing party. She refused to let them go. A quarrel ensued between the boy and the girls on one side and the old lady on the other. The young people finally threw the mother upon the floor, choked her till she was nearly dead, and then went off to the ball. The boy was sent to jail.

Adam Rettig, a farmer residing near Milwaukee, being probably insane, had long been tortured with entirely unfounded suspicions of his wife's infidelity to him. Last Thursday he sent his children from the house, knocked his wife down with an axe, shot her in the side with a double barrelled pistol, poured a kettle of boiling water over her, then blew his own brains out with a rifle.

Some idea of the extent of the business of the Republican, in St. Louis, may be formed from the fact that it employs one hundred and seventy-six hands, at a weekly salary of $2,047. Add this to $1,306 44 for paper, $700 per week for stock for job office, $220 for bindery, and $220 per week for sundry expenses, not included in any of the above details, and the aggregate is $4,500 44 per week.

C. S. Matthews, of Lewistown, a traveling jour. printer, was found dead in the cupola of the Mansion House, Reading, last week. The Reading *Times* says that on a board on the inside of the cupola, he had written when he was in the agonies of death:

"C. S. Matthews, Lewistown, Pa.
Bury me with the honors of War, I was a soldier in Mexico."

At Pittsburg on Friday night, Richard Jones killed his wife by stabbing her several times and shooting her, mutilating her in a shocking manner. He instantly surrendered himself to the Police, alleging that he had committed the deed, having detected her with a butcher named Hextzer, who was also shot and had fallen into the river, the affair having taken place on the upper Monongahela bridge. Jones's wife had been a notorious woman, Mary Delany, and had served a two years' term in the State Prison.

A photograph artist in a Western city, we have forgotten which, was neatly victimized the other day. A good looking young man called on him for the purpose of having his picture taken in the finest style, he being about to marry. He regretted that he was not now appropriately dressed, having on a grey suit of clothes; and it being well known that grey was a bad color for a picture. The artist lent the customer his own coat and cravat, took the photograph, retired to his dark closet to fix the impression, and returned to miss both the nice young man and his garments.

A professional gentleman of Columbus, Ohio, returning to his office after a short absence, found several small nuts lying on his table; wondering how they came there, he thoughtlessly placed one between his teeth for the purpose of cracking it, when a loud explosion ensued, lacerating and burning his mouth in a shocking manner. Examination showed the remaining nuts—filberts—to be charged with powder and friction igniting material, calculated, if exploded in the mouth, to blow a man's head off. The sufferer knows of no one whom he would suspect of the dastardly act of placing the infernal machines on his table.

The Oxygenated Bitters.

For the cure of DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, *Liver Complaint, Asthma, Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Fever and Ague, Heart Burn, Water Brash, Acidity, Sea Sickness, Scurvy, Nausea, Headache, Ennui, and General Debility*, or any disease having its origin in *imperfect digestion*.

These Bitters, at all classes of our fellow citizens, including Members of Congress, Lawyers, Physicians, Clergymen, Planters, Farmers and others testify, are the *only safe, certain*, and *sovereign* SPECIFIC for the immediate relief and permanent cure of the many cruel complaints which in some phase or other of *Dyspepsia*, afflict our race.

These Bitters were discovered by Dr. GEORGE B. GREEN, and in their formula differ entirely from that of any other preparation of medicine. Containing no alcohol—no mineral—no poison—no noxious drug—in their nature tonic, not stimulating—retaining their virtues in any clime; they are a combination and a form indeed of medicine which knows no rival in exterminating disease and restoring the system to its pristine vigor and health. No matter of how long standing, or however induced or chronic in its character the disease may be,—no matter that it has baffled the skill of the physician, and resisted the efforts of Medicine, a single trial of these Bitters will satisfy the sufferer that his disease is amenable to the proper remedy.

In testimony of the many cures effected by this Remedy, reference is had to the written certificates from distinguished individuals known all over the land.

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

For sale by their agents everywhere.

AGENTS—John G. Brown, J. C. Hughes, and Henry Saylor, Pottsville; C. & L. Huntzinger, Schuylkill Haven; H. W. Provost, Minersville, R. J. Fry and McGuigan & Fowler, Tamaqua; H. Shissler, Port Carbon; Paul Barr, Pinegrove; G. Reagan & Son, Tuscarora; Charles Marsh, New Philadelphia; Jonas Reinhold, Port Clinton; R. H. Irvin, St. Clair; E. Phillips, New Castle; John Williams, Middleport.

July 31, 1858. 31-eowly

A LOVER'S EXPERIENCE

IN THE PRACTICE OF THE "GOLDEN RULE."

BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL.

I stood upon a garden walk
One dewy, evening hour;
With cousin Lucy by my side,
The garden's fairest flower.

I stooped and placed my hand upon
Some tulips growing there,
And, looking up to Lucy, said:
"These flowers are very fair;

"So beautiful, that in my heart
I have an earnest wish
That you'll allow me, Lucy dear,
Your tulips here to kiss."

She, laughing, said: "What joke is this
My sentimental cousin—
Give them a kiss if that's your wish,
Or, if you please, a dozen!"

I placed my arm around her neck
So snowy white and fair,
And full a dozen kisses left
Upon her *two lips* there.

"Now, Coz," said I, "you see the joke
I perpetrated neatly"—
"Go way!" said she, "I am provoked,
You've coaxed me completely!"

"Oh! say not 'coaxed,'" I replied—
"No fraud have I intended—
I acted on the Golden Rule
In that which has offended;

"Your tempting lips cannot deny
That I have loved you dearly—
I've done to you as I would have
You do to me—that merely."

She blushed, and said, "That rule was made
For masters and for misses,
And, acting on it now, myself,
I give you back your kisses!"

Then followed vows, and soon there came
A happy eve, that found us
Well practiced in the "Golden Rule,"
With golden chain around us.

And that was Hymen's chain of love—
That most delightful tether—
That binds a happy twain as one,
To live and love together.

My wife would add a postscript here,
And, therefore, she shall pen it—
P. S.—My husband's wedding suit
I made him buy of Bennett;

And as, since then, he's ever bought
At Tower Hall his raiment,
He has my love, and for respect
He is a worthy claimant.

Alpaca, Linen and Marseilles Coats, Vests and Pants, in great variety, at very low prices, at

BENNETT & CO.'S
Tower Hall Clothing Bazaar,
518 *Market street, between 5th & 6th, South side,*
PHILADELPHIA.

THE SICKLES TRIAL.—THE SPEECH OF MR. GRAHAM.—Mr. Graham finished his great speech on behalf of Mr. Sickles, to-day. Mr. G. spoke at length, defining the law of the land, and giving his views of Scripture law. After speaking several hours he made a brilliant peroration which he finished with the following remarkable words: "And now, gentlemen of the jury, I have but one word more to say, and that is that I trust that every man will leave his seat at the adjournment of the Court, to-day, with a firm determination to obtain all his garments at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth, Philadelphia."

Highest Premium AWARDED AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON,—Jules Hauel & Co., 704 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, established 1836. Manufacturers of Perfumery, Cosmetics, Transparent Wash Balls and Shaving Soaps, Liquid Hair Dye and Hauel's Celebrated Eau Athenienne. Manufacturers of Hauel's unequalled Eau Lustrale for the Hair, popular throughout the United States, Canadas and West Indies. Importers and Wholesale Dealers in French and English Perfumery and Fancy Goods. Shaving, Hair, Cloth, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Combs, &c. Also, Druggists' articles in great variety. For sale by all respectable Druggists, and at the Laboratory and Wholesale Depot of Jules Hauel & Co., 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, Chillblains, 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. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The combination 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]

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.*

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 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, 233 Broadway, New York.

[49-1y]

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

Religious Intelligence.

THE REV. MYRON BARRET, will preach for the 2nd Presbyterian Church, (Market Street,) to-morrow, 3d July, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and at 8 o'clock P. M.

NOTICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Second Street, Pottsville, Rev. H. E. Gilroy, Pastor. Divine service every Sabbath at 10 A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, Market Square, Pottsville. Rev. W. H. Luckenbach, Pastor. Divine service in this Church regularly every Sunday. Morning, at 10½ o'clock; evening, at 7 o'clock. Weekly Prayer Meeting Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will worship regularly at the Associate Reformed Church Building, Market street—Rev. SAMUEL COX, Pastor.—Sabbath morning, at 10½ o'clock; evenings, at 7 o'clock. Weekly Lecture and Prayer Meeting, Wednesday evenings, at 7 o'clock.

DIED.

MACKEY—On the 27th of June, 1859, in Orwigsburg, JOHN C. MACKEY, aged 36 years.

DOWNING—In this borough, on the 23d inst., ELIZABETH E. DOWNING, in the 43d year of her age.

GLOVER—On June 27, in Phillipsburg, Warren county, New Jersey, RICHARD CURTIS GLOVER, aged one year and eight months, son of John and Mary Glover, formerly of Pottsville.

WANTED.

WANTED—Forty Miners, to work on a perpendicular vein, at the Panther Head Colliery. Constant employment. Cash paid monthly. Apply to J. L. SHANER & CO., *Pinegrove, Schuylkill Co.*
June 19, '59 25-3t*

ADMINISTRATION.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of HENRY HOY, late of Schuylkill county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said County, to the subscribers. Notice is hereby given to all those indebted to said Estate to make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement to either of the undersigned.

Administrators: REUBEN HOY, North Manheim, THOMAS HOY, Orwigsburg, HENRY HOY, West Brunswick.
May 21, '59 22-6t

ESTRAY.

STRAY COW.—Strayed away from the subscriber, residing at the East Mines, on Friday, the 24th ult., a small YELLOW COW, with a white tail, with large horns turned up. Whoever will return said cow to the subscriber, or give him information where he can get her again, will be rewarded.
July 2, '59 PATRICK FORD. 26-3t*

STRAY COW.—Strayed away from St. Clair, June 19th, a Dark Brindled COW, with a brass chain about the neck, with bell attached, and having a white stripe up the right side, which extends over the back and part way down the left side. Just behind the shoulder. Whoever will return said cow to the subscriber, or give him information where he can get her again, will be reasonably rewarded.
St. Clair, July 2, '59 THOMAS BUTTERWICK. 27-3t*

STRAY COW.—A stray Black COW came to the premises of the subscriber, in Schuylkill Haven, on the 13th inst. The owner will call for her and pay the costs.
June 18, '59 DANIEL T. BURKERT. 25-3t

FOR SALE & TO LET.

LOTS FOR SALE ON TIME.—The subscriber is prepared to sell lots on Greenwood Hill on time, running from 10 to 15 years, to those who desire to improve the same. Apply to B. BANNAN.

FOR RENT—Dwelling Houses, Store Rooms, Lodge Rooms and Offices. For terms apply to L. C. THOMPSON, Corner Centre and Market streets, Pottsville.
February 5, '59 6tf

FOR RENT OR SALE—That valuable Tavern Stand in the village of New kirk, lately occupied by Patrick McCann. Apply to H. BARTHOLOMEW, Pottsville.
April 16, '59 16tf

TO LET—From the first day of April next, the suit of rooms immediately opposite Episcopal Church, now occupied as an Exchange Office. Apply to WM. THOMPSON.
Pottsville, February 5, '59 6tf

FOR SALE.—Six pairs of Lumber Trucks will be sold cheap for cash, or note with approved security. Also, a valuable MULE, on the same terms. Apply to JOHN HUGHES, Trustee.
Pottsville, May 12, '58 15-tf

FOR SALE—One superior 8 inch Pole Pump, with column pipes and connections all ready to be put into the mines. Will be sold low. Apply at the Tamaqua Iron Works for further information. CARTER & ALLEN.
August 21, '58 34-

FOR SALE CHEAP—2 first rate 20 horse power Engines, as good as new. 2 Coal Breakers and Screens. 40 Drift Cars, and lot of Axles for Cars. 4 Mules, and large lot of Gears, Wagons, &c. Apply to WM. H. SEIBERT, Trustee.
Tremont, June 11, '59 24-

FOR RENT—A Three Story Brick Dwelling House, with back buildings, supplied with gas and water fixtures. ALSO, Two Store Rooms, with basements attached, suitable for any kind of business, between the American House and the Pennsylvania Hall. Apply to
Pottsville, February 26, '59 9-tf M. MURPHY.

FOR SALE—Two 50 Horse Engines—geared together—for hoisting and pumping. One 40 Horse Engine, with gearing for do do. 200 yards of 14 inch pipes, and working barrels. 500 yards of wire rope,—a lot of chain. One 20 horse Engine, and rollers, screens, &c., for breaker. The frame work of engine houses and breaker, and tenant houses. A large lot of T rails, flat bar iron and scrap iron. Also, drift cars, wagons, cart and sled, and two Mules. Will be sold very cheap. Apply to CHAS. M. HILL, *Real Estate Agent, Mahantango street, Pottsville.*
February 12, '59 7-tf

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—One 90 horse Engine, and connections for pumping water. One 40 horse Engine, for hoisting Coal, with Drum and connections. One 20 horse Engine, for pumping. One 30 horse Engine, Rollers and connections for breaking Coal. About 1300 feet of 16 inch pipes, with pumps, rods, connecting irons, &c. About 600 feet of 14 inch pipe, pump, irons, &c. A lot of T rails, chain, rope, &c. Apply to A. RUSSEL. Office—corner of Mahantango and Seconds streets.
Pottsville, January 22, '59 4-tf

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—All persons are cautioned not to let my wife have goods on credit, as I will pay no debts of her contracting. HENRY CARTER.
Palo Alto, July 2, '59 27-3t*

NOTICE.—Whereas my wife, MARY MILLER, having left my bed and board without any just cause, I hereby forbid any person from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting. ANDREW MILLER.
Llewellyn, July 2, '59 27-3t*

TREMONT ODD FELLOWS' HALL ASSOCIATION.—The Board of Trustees have declared a dividend of Twelve per cent, or One Dollar and Twenty Cents on each share of stock, payable on the 15th of July, by the Treasurer, D. B. Althouse, at Tremont. T. A. GODFREY, Sec'y.
July 2, '59 27-3t

TO THE PUBLIC.—Some evil disposed persons have circulated a report that the Pottsville Cornet Band have disbanded, and are no more in existence as a Band, &c. We do hereby inform our friends and the public that there is no truth whatever in the above report, but that the organization of the band is as perfect as heretofore, and likely to remain so. By order of the Band. N. J. KEHR, *Leader.* JOHN DEAN, *Secretary.*
Pottsville, June 29th, 1859. 27-1t*

NOTICE.—The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has purchased from H. C. HAIN, of Pinegrove, the following personal property, viz:—1 Canal Boat, named "Mount Vernon;" 1 Black Horse named "Frank;" 1 Dun Horse named "Billy;" all his Lumber at Stutzman's Saw Mill; 2 Buggy Book Accounts, and other articles. All persons are hereby notified not to levy or remove the said property. W. B. MAYBERRY.
Tremont, June 27, '59 27-3t

IN the Orphans' Court, in and for the County of Schuylkill—In the matter of a Petition of Frederick Koppenhaver, praying for a decree of specific performance of a contract with George Harner, late of Hubley township, in the County aforesaid—June 25, 1859, the Court grant a Rule upon Mary Ferringer, wife of John Ferringer, and one of the heirs of the said George Harner, deceased, to appear in Court on or before the Twenty-ninth day of July next, to answer the Petition of the said Frederick Koppenhaver, or show cause why a specific performance of his contract with the said George Harner, deceased, should not be decreed in accordance with the prayer of said Petitioner. JACOB FEGER, *Clerk of O. C.*
Pottsville, July 2, '59 27-3t

FOUND.—Was found in the Orchard on Sunday morning, 5th inst., a gold BREASTPIN. The owner, by proving property and paying for this advertisement, may receive the same by calling at Mr. Bannan's Store.
Greenwood, June 18, '59 25-

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the Horse, Buggy and Harness, in the care and possession of Dr. BENJ. BECKER, is the property of the subscribers, and loaned to him at our pleasure. SARAH BECKER, BENJ. HOSSLER.
Cressona, June 20, '59 26-1t*

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership of A. Hexter & Co., was dissolved on the 15th inst., and the business of the late firm is now conducted by the undersigned. C. STRATTON, WILLIAM JAMES.
Pottsville, June 17, '59 25-4t

NOTICE.—The SCHUYLKILL COUNTY AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION will hold their Fourth Annual Exhibition at Schuylkill Haven on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, October 4th, 5th and 6th, 1859. J. J. PAXSON, *President.* J. S. KELLER, *Rec. Sec'y.*
June 11, '59 24-1tf

OFFICE of the DONALDSON IMPROVEMENT & RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 23 South Third street, Washington Building, Philadelphia, June 15th, 1859.
NOTICE.—The Coupons for the Interest due this day, on the Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Company, will be paid on presentation. ALBERT B. ECKEL, *Treasurer.*
June 18, '59 25-

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of TURNER & GOWEN, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The business of mining and shipping Coal from the Mount Laffee Collieries, will hereafter be continued by Franklin B. Gowen. JAMES G. TURNER. FRANKLIN B. GOWEN.
June 1, '59 25-6t

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the subscriber has purchased at Sheriff's sale the Canal Boat, CLARKSON, and rigging, one bay horse, one iron grey mule, one bay mare mule, three sets of harness, together with the entire lot of household and kitchen furniture, belonging to John P. Rudy, and has left the same in his possession during his pleasure. The public are therefore, forbidden to molest said property, as it belongs to me. DANIEL SAYLOR.
Pottsville, June 19, '59 25-3t

NOTICE.—The subscriber, a member of the late firm of Bird and Douty, coal dealers of Shamokin, Pa., has learned that a note purporting to be signed by Bird and Douty, dated April 21, 1859, 90 days, to the order of Fox & Brother, for $840, is now, or has been, held by Fox & Brother. The public will take notice that the firm of Bird and Douty never received consideration for said note, that the subscriber never authorized the same to be given, and that the firm of Bird and Douty, as well as the subscriber, is not liable to pay the same. JOSEPH BIRD, *Shamokin.*
June 15, 1859. 25-3t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County, to distribute the balance in the hands of Lewis Reeser, Esq., assignee of Reuben Reeser, to and among the creditors of said Reuben Reeser, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Market street, Pottsville, on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, prox., at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where those interested may attend if they see proper. JNO. T. SHOENER, *Auditor.*
June 18, '59 25-3t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—CATHARINE C. BOYER, vs. JAMES BEURY. } 235 June Term, 1858.
The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill county, to distribute funds arising from the sale of defendant's real estate, hereby gives notice to all parties interested, that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in the Borough of Pottsville, on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day. FRANCIS P. DEWEES, *Auditor.*
Pottsville, June 17, 1859. 25-3t

IN the Common Pleas of Schuylkill county—In the matter of the Account of BENJAMIN T. TAYLOR, Assignee of FRY & MARTZ.—The undersigned appointed Auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of the Assignee of Fry & Martz to and among the creditors entitled to the same, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in the borough of Pottsville, on Monday, the 11th day of July, 1859, at 10 A. M., when and where all parties interested are notified to attend. DAVID B. GREEN, *Auditor.*
Pottsville, June 18, '59 25-3t

IN the Common Pleas of Schuylkill County—RICHARD KEAR, vs. WILLIAM HINNERSHITZ. } No. 25 June Term, 1851. Al Pluries Lev. Fa. 152 March Term, 1851.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Auditor to distribute the money in Court made in the above case, among those entitled to receive the same, and that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in the Borough of Pottsville, on Saturday, the 9th day of July, 1859, at 10 A. M., when and where all parties interested are notified to attend. DAVID B. GREEN, *Auditor.*
June 19, '59

A CARD.—I noticed in the Miners' Journal of the 18th inst., a card, dated June 15th, 1859, signed by JOSEPH BIRD, one of the firm of Bird & Douty, stating that a note purporting to be signed by Bird & Douty, in favor of Fox & Brother, for Eight Hundred and Forty Dollars, dated April 21st, at ninety days, was never given by Bird & Douty, and that Bird & Douty never received consideration for the same. Now the fact is that the above named Joseph Bird has either made this assertion for some sinister purpose, or is beside himself, for he well knows the statement from the books of Bird & Douty, that what he stated is not correct. JOHN B. DOUTY.
Shamokin, June 20, '59 26-

MAHANOY & BROAD MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The Commissioners named in "An Act to Incorporate the Mahanoy & Broad Mountain Railroad Company," passed at the last session of the Legislature, to open Books, receive subscriptions, and organize the Company, hereby give notice that Books will be opened to receive subscriptions to the stock of said Railroad Company, at the public house of F. B. Kaercher, Exchange Hotel, in the borough of Pottsville, on Monday, the 11th day of July, 1859, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Commissioners: William Bowers, Frank Pott, Emanuel J. Fry, Wellington Kline, John P. Deibert, A. W. Juvenal, Peter Seltzinger, F. W. Hughes, Jacob Huntzinger, F. B. Kaercher.
June 18, '59 25-4t