Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1859.

FOSSIL FOOTPRINTS.

Nothing is more strongly indicative of the progress of the physical sciences, than the necessity which is constantly occurring for creating new terms to designate peculiar, portions and special branches of science, and in no department of science is this more apparent than in Geology.—Since the foundations of this branch of natural science have been securely laid, it has not only become divided into the two distinct groups of Physical Geology and Palæontology, but this latter again divides itself into distinct segments, among which we have Ichnology, or the study of Fossil Footprints.

These imprints of the former inhabitants of our earth were first brought under the notice of geologists about thirty years ago by the late Dr. Henry Duncan, a clergyman of the Scottish Church, residing at Rothwell in Dumfriesshire. In Great Britain not only Dr. Duncan but Sir William Jardine, Bart., Dr. Buckland, Professor Owen, and others have added many interesting facts to the study of fossil footprints; but we have not space to particularize.

In this country fossil footprints have been observed in strata appertaining to the lower portion of the carboniferous series. These have been found in the Coal Region. They occur here on the under surfaces of some of the sandstones, in a state of "*bas relief*;" and their position on the *under surfaces* of the sandstones, is owing to their occurring as natural casts, taken from the strata upon which these sandstones repose, and on which the ichnolites were originally formed.—In connexion with these impressions of the sandstones of this Region, we find, besides the imprints of the footsteps, a groovelike furrow intermediate to the rows of impressions. These furrows are not opposite to each other, but alternate, and are about from five to six inches long, by three quarters of an inch wide. They seem to have had their origin in the motion of the tail of the animal, which, having a vertically flattened character, came in contact with the ground at each stride of the creature, and cut a shallow groove in the mud over which the animal traversed. This animal, from the nature of its ichnolitic evidence, seems to have had a saurian nature, and its steps have been designated as those of the *Sauropus*. Associated with the tracks of the *Sauropus*, and occurring on the faces of the same sandstones, are numerous ripple-markings, and the faces of the slabs are covered by fine mammillations; the natural casts of rain-pits, formed on the muddy deposits which support these sandstones of the carboniferous series of this Region.

From the magnificent Survey of the Geography of this State, which the *Edinburgh Review* classes as one of the most valuable recent contributions to geological science, we make the annexed quotation in regard to the latest discoveries on this subject, here. After describing Dr. Lea's discoveries in 1849, of the "Sauropus" in the Vespertine formation in this neighborhood, the author proceeds:

'About 1500 feet lower in the formation, or further south in the same locality, the geological survey brought to light another species of footprints of much smaller dimensions; and soon afterwards two varieties at a spot cut far south of the West Gap in Sharp Mountain. The largest of the three species identical apparently with the Sauropus of Lea, consists of footprints, each about two inches in diameter, alternately right and left footed and quadrupedal, with the fore and hind feet of nearly equal dimensions, the length of the stride being about nine inches, the straddle between the right and left footsteps nearly four inches, and the imprints of the hind feet but little behind those of the fore feet. A second and third groove of the surface of the stone, in two or three places centrally between the two rows of footsteps, suggests that the creature leaving these marks may have dragged a tail behind it; and the whole aspect of the impressions is suggestive of an animal allied rather to the Saurians than to the Batrachian or Chelonian reptiles. All of the three species of footmarks are quadrupedal, and all of them fore-footed, and right and left footed, with an alternation also implying both fore feet and hind feet.

'In the smallest species, the toes are nearly divergent, like the fingers of the human hand firmly outspread upon a table. Each footprint is about half an inch in diameter, and the length of the stride is from two to four inches. No traces of reptilian bones were discovered with these impressions, nor indeed in any part of the formation.—I have invariably noticed that the surfaces bearing these supposed reptilian impressions, which considerations of economy have compelled me to omit engraving, exhibit various indications of having been exposed to the air in a per state at the time the imprints were formed. They are always at the incobering partings between easily separating beds of sandstone; and the indented surface is glazed with a fine slimy clay, such as retreating turbid water leaves behind it; the scaling off of this coating clay soon obliterates the smaller footprints. These glazed surfaces are furthermore impressed with delicate water-marks and grooverings, such as geologists are wont to attribute to shrinkage in mud from the sun's heat. So exclusively are the footprints confined to these glazed and seemingly half air-dried surfaces, that it is in vain to look for them by splitting open the cohering layers of the sandstone, for they occur only when the beds spontaneously separate. All the associated phenomena confirm the inference drawn from the footprints themselves, that the creatures which left them were air breathers in their organization.' (*Geology of Pennsylvania*, vol. ii. p. 831.)

Dr. King has also described ichnolites from strata which belong to the carboniferous series in North America. These footprints were discovered in a sandstone appertaining to the Coal-measures in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania.—These footprints have been figured and described by Sir C. Lyell in his 'Manual;' and they have, in some respects, a resemblance to the impressions of the Chirotherium of the Trias. The relative size of the fore and hind impressions, however, more nearly approximates than in the Triassic ichnolites, the hind imprint not exceeding that of the fore one by more than twice its size. In these impressions, the footprints caused by the fore feet have four toes, while those which have been produced by the hind feet exhibit five. The general aspect of this ichnolite is such as to support the conclusion that it resulted from a reptile having a batrachian character.

To whatever geological period we refer in connexion with fossil footprints, we have the same testimony of the prevalence of physical conditions akin to those which now obtain in localities where like circumstances appear—rain-falls, solar heat, and gentle breezes. The pit-like impressions, the desiccation cracks, and the ripple-markings are the strong evidence of these; and they lead us to the conclusion, in connexion with the other phenomena which are associated with ichnolites, that matter has been under the influence of the same laws, and, in obedience to these laws, has given rise to the same phenomena from the earliest periods.

There is a natural disposition in the human mind to endeavor to realise the complete idea of any object which is presented to it; and although in some instances, as in the case of time, but imperfect notions can, at least, prevail, still we find even here the disposition manifests itself. There is no question more puzzling to the geologist than the very frequent one to which he is subjected, viz.:—How long is it since the several animals lived which palæontology has revealed to us? And this question is generally put with reference to astronomical time. The epochs of geology, and the periods of astronomy, have no common bases for calculation. The latter rests upon motion, the former has its data based upon life. The latter calculates from the revolutions of the celestial bodies, and the former draws its inferences of time from existencies. Under such circumstances the reduction of geological to astronomical periods appears very remote.

The operations of those physical causes which alter the relative distribution of land and water, which modify climate, and which produce changes in the physical geography of the globe, seem to have been the potent agents in producing a set of conditions unfavorable to the existence of certain organic beings, caused their destruction, and induced the Almighty Governor of the universe to call into being new forms suitable to the altered circumstances. The changes which result from these causes are at present excessively slow, and we have no reason to infer that in anterior periods of the earth's history they were more rapid. Until we can appreciate the time required for the degradation and decomposition of huge masses of rocks from atmospheric causes, for the erosion and transport of mineral matter by aqueous influences, and for the modifications which result from that force which operates beneath the earth's surface, combined with the effects which these agents produce on organised existences, we must rest satisfied with knowing that immeasurable periods have elapsed; and that, during these immeasurable periods, the histories of the physical condition of the earth, and the forms of life which were its occupants, have been written in natural hieroglyphics, which tell us that the Divine Framer of the world has exercised a creative Power whenever the physical changes of the earth destroyed the existing works of his hand, calling into being new forms, which in their turn were destined to have their places supplied by other beings of a higher order.

Protection and Freedom!

PEOPLE'S Ratification Meeting.

A meeting of the members of the People's Party, and of all opposed to the present National Administration, will be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Pottsville, on MONDAY, September 12th, 1859, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of the late People's County Convention, and making further arrangements for the Campaign.

CHAS. FRAILEY, *Chairman.*

J. T. SHOENER, *Sec.*

We publish the above call with pleasure, and trust that every friend of the Principles that animate the People's Party of Pennsylvania, will make it a point to be present at the meeting on Monday next. We have an unexceptionable County ticket; we are working for a tariff, to give prosperity once more to the country; we are laboring to establish reforms here in our own County, so that the people shall not continue to be fleeced, and per consequence, be heavily taxed; we are endeavoring to maintain the dignity of free, white labor above the degradation of slave labor; we are seeking to introduce purity into the National Administration; we wish to inaugurate an era when legislation will be, in practice not theory alone, the greatest good to the greatest number. Such are the objects of the People's Party, and for the ultimate success of those objects the citizens of this County are called to strike a powerful blow in October. Let us form then, for the contest. Rally from the mines, miners; rally from your workshops, mechanics; rally farmers; pour in operators—all who have an interest in the prosperity of this Region, with its inexhaustible mineral wealth. Let the Ratification Meeting of Monday next strike terror to the hopes of the Pro-Slavery, Free Trade Democracy. Show them that you are in earnest; that if apathy has been a sin of the past with you, that it is stricken from the catalogue, and that your determination equals in force the purity and strength of your principles.

We have a noble champions of the Principles of the People's Party in Pennsylvania, none more able, more sincere, more influential, more eloquent, than the Representative-elect to Congress, from this District, Hon. JAMES H. CAMPBELL.—His position is recognised beyond the boundaries of our own State, and he will be a prominent conservative candidate for the Speakership of the House. The late County Convention of the People's Party among its resolutions endorsed Mr. Campbell, and urged him as a candidate for that important position—important to Pennsylvania, controlling as it does the framing of a Committee of Ways and Means, Protective or non-Protective in its character. The recognition is merited, and we note it with satisfaction.

The speakers on Monday next will be Hon. JAMES H. CAMPBELL; ROBERT M. PALMER, Esq., LIN. BARTHOLOMEW, Esq., HOWELL FISHER, Esq., and other eloquent gentlemen. RALLY! RALLY!! RALLY!!! Let the Ratification Meeting be full and enthusiastic.

THE PRECIOUS METALS.—The latest reliable investigations as to the disposition of the immense quantities of the precious metals now produced, point to an annual consumption of twelve millions sterling in the arts, seven and a half millions sterling by loss and abrasion of coins, and ten millions hoarded in Europe and Asia.

From England alone the foreign export of silver during seven years (1851—1857) was 47 millions sterling, and gold £4,700,000. In 1856, equivalent to sixty millions of dollars; in 1857, to eighty millions of dollars, and from the Mediterranean ports, from ten to fifteen millions of dollars annually.

In competition with domestic manufactures we buy goods where laborers are paid fifty cents to a dollar, for males, and twenty to seventy-five cents, for females; and where capital is abundant, at three per cent. interest. As labor makes two-thirds or three-fourths of the value of manufactured goods, of course we pay double such wages to our operatives.

Europe, on the other hand, imports from the East where laborers can be had at ten to thirty cents per day. Hence the outgoing of twenty millions sterling, ($100,000,000) annually, from Western Europe to Asia.

THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN, one of the most highly appreciated papers on our exchange list, appears this week in a new dress.

See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pill, in another column.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

PETERSONS' CHEAP EDITION OF THE WAVERLY NOVELS.—This fine series of Scott's incomparable novels can be obtained at Bannan's store in this Borough. Price Five Dollars. Splendid reading for the coming winter months.

READING FOR THE MILLION.—T. B. Peterson & Brothers have issued the second volume of their new and cheap edition of Charles Dickens' Works for the Million, to be completed in 28 volumes, one to be issued on each and every Saturday; for twenty-five cents a volume. The cheap literature of former years did not tend much to elevate their readers, but the reading that Peterson now gives, at prices which scarcely cover the cost of printing, is of the very best character, and must exercise a wholesome influence over the public taste, by making all readers acquainted with the works of the best fiction writers in the English language. A reader in the country for one dollar can have the first four of these volumes transmitted to him, or the whole twenty-eight volumes will be sent for five dollars. The second volume, issued, contains the conclusion of 'Oliver-Twist' and the commencement of Pickwick Papers.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW FOR AUGUST.—Republished by L. Scott & Co., 54 Gold street, New York. Price, $3 per annum. Opens with an article on the second volume of Guizot's Memoirs, which is declared to be one of the most important books published in France since the Revolution of February. "*Painters Patronised by Charles I.*" contains a fair amount of agreeable art gossip, and gives sufficient evidence that that monarch was an encourager of art and a cultivator of taste. "*Syriac Church History*" is a review of Cureton's Ecclesiastical History of John, Bishop of Ephesus, being a picture of the sixth century in church and state drawn by a contemporary hand. "*Wanderings of an Artist*" calls attention to a book by Paul Kane, containing sketches and pictures illustrative of North American Indians and scenery. Another paper which, as relating to this country, will gain attention here, is entitled "*New England Provincial Life and History.*"

In a long article on "*Glaciers*," in which an account is given of their formation, of the theories which have been proffered to explain their phenomena, and of the observations recently made in the structure and properties of ice, the preference is given to the theory of Professor Forbes, though it is at the same time avowed that the study of the crystalline and composite structure of glacier ice, "is but in its infancy, and must be pursued by new and more accurate methods of investigation." "*Patrick Fraser Tytler*" is the subject of a delightful biographical sketch. Tennyson's, "*Idylls of the King*" are carefully reviewed, with copious extracts.

The remaining articles, are "*Botany and the Scottish Botanists*," "*Elizabeth Stuart, Queen of Bohemia*," "*Napoleonism and Italy*," and "*Recent Publications.*"

Price of the four Reviews, $3 a year; "Blackwood" and the four Reviews, $10.

Local Affairs.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1859.—Sept.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES.
			D. H. M.
10 SATURDAY,.....	5 36	6 19	First Q. 3 11 9 ev.
11 SUNDAY,.....	5 36	6 18	Full M. 12 3 35 m.
12 MONDAY,.....	5 37	6 16	Last Q. 19 5 18 ev.
13 TUESDAY,.....	5 38	6 14	New M. 26 9 0 m.
14 WEDNESDAY,.....	5 39	6 12	
15 THURSDAY,.....	5 40	6 10	
16 FRIDAY,.....	5 41	6 8	

Thermometrical Record for the Week.

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

	8 A.M.	2 P.M.	7 P.M.	
Sept. 5 Monday,	56°	69°	68°	clear.
" 6 Tuesday,	60	64	61	cloudy.
" 7 Wednesday,	62	65	63	clear.
" 8 Thursday,	61	64	63	"
" 9 Friday,	59	66	63	"
" 10 Saturday,	55	69	64	"

[illegible] On Wednesday evening [illegible] Directors elected Mr. Joseph Jackson, of St. Clair, Principal of the Male Grammar School of the Borough of Pottsville. Salary $600 a year.

Death from Burns.—On Wednesday last the wife of Jacob Snyder, of Pinegrove, this County, was so seriously burned, in consequence of her clothing accidentally catching fire, that she died the following day.

Buckwheat Cakes.—There is a "good time coming" for the lovers of buckwheat cakes. The odorous fields present a promising appearance, and nothing but an untimely frost can prevent an unusually abundant yield of buckwheat.

Books—Trade Sale.—Persons forming libraries and desirous of procuring Standard Works, cheap, will please leave their orders with the subscriber, who will attend Trade Sale next week, when books can frequently be procured from 10 to 20 per cent cheaper than the usual rates.

B. BANNAN.

Railway Accident.—A day or two since a son of William Tyler, Superintendent of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, was severely injured in consequence of a train of cars passing over one of his legs. It appears that as he was discharging the duties of engineer, and leaning out of the engine to watch an approaching train, his foot slipped, throwing him under the wheels. He will it is thought, recover.

Notice.—Mr. Stern, the optician, has made engagements at other places and rendering his sincere thanks to the public for the liberal patronage bestowed on him, he notifies the citizens of Pottsville and vicinity, that his stay here is limited to September the 17th, inst., when he will close his office positively. Persons in want of his "*Improved Spectacles*" or "*Stereoscopic articles*" should call soon, so as enable him to execute all the numerous orders he receives daily.

Military.—An election for commissioned officers in part, of the Washington Artillery Company, was held on Monday last. At a previous election at the earnest desire of all the members of the corps, Major James Nagle was induced to accept the position of Company Instructor. At the election of Monday last, James Wren was elected Captain; F. B. Wallace was elected Jr. 1st Lieutenant to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Lieutenant Wren; and J. M. Shomo was elected 2d Lieutenant to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Lieut. Wallace.

Aurora Borealis.—The grandeur and beauty of the displays of the Aurora Borealis during the last ten days have caused much discussion and explanation of their wonderful natural phenomena. The generally received opinion is, that it is the effect of atmospheric electricity, or electrical discharges transmitted through parts of the upper regions of the atmosphere, so rarified as to produce the peculiar luminous appearance which they exhibit. Further researches may lead to more satisfactory explanations, as to the origin of this remarkable phenomena, and the unusual brilliancy of the displays will no doubt prompt scientific men to further investigation.

Fatal Mining Accident.—On Monday last an explosion of fire-damp happened at the East Mount Laffa Colliery, of Franklin B. Gowen, in this County, causing the death of two men and the severe if not fatal burning of several others. It appears that as the mining boss, Jas. Fowler, was clearing a breast of sulphur, a miner carelessly entered with a naked lamp. An explosion ensued, the sad effects of which were enhanced by the simultaneous explosion of a keg of powder which was in the breast. John Mahargue and William Prince were killed. Jas. Fowler, James Butts and Michael Sheridan, a boy, were seriously burned; Fowler and Sheridan are not expected to recover. Pat. Mahargue and Wm. Williams were slightly burned.

Although the hog ordinance is in operation, those animals appear to run at large quite as freely as ever. The difficulty we believe, is to get any one to take up the animals, no one in the community being poor enough to be willing to make fifty cents for every hog taken up. Of able bodied beggars there is no lack; but of hog-catchers there is. The Borough offers employment to these men, and if they refuse it, we should refuse to encourage them when they come to our doors as beggars. A bright state of affairs truly, when under the circumstances a Borough ordinance cannot be enforced. It should be however, even if we are compelled to get parties from abroad to carry it into effect. We have no patience with genteel pauperism which turns up its nose at honest employment with adequate remuneration.

Directors of the Poor.—A regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Poor, was held at the Alms House, on Monday, Sept. 5, 1859. Present, Amos Hoffman, Nathan H. Butz and Charles Focht.

The Steward reported the following as the census of the House for the month ending Aug. 31, 1859:

Number in the House on the first day of Sept., 263; same time last year, 272; decrease of 9.

Of the above 70 are in the Insane Hospital; 53 in the Nursery, and 50 are under medical treatment. Admitted during the month of August, 31; discharged, 44; absconded, 4; births, 2; deaths, 3.

Lodging and meals were furnished to 138 travelling paupers during the month.

Out-door relief was granted to 8 families, amounting to $79 50.

Bills were passed and orders drawn to the amount of $372 53
Previously this year, 18,819 67
$19,192 20

Overdrawn in 1858—from the appropriation of 1859, $3,533 00
Paid towards New Hospital since 1st Jan., 1859, 4,008 70
7,341 70

Cost of maintenance from 1st Jan., 1859, up to present time, $12,150 50.

The Reading Railroad.—This great work has been constructed at an aggregate expense of twenty-four millions of dollars. Its capital and debts, gross receipts, current expenses, net receipts, tonnage, &c., for each year since it commenced operations, were as follows:

Years.	Capital Paid in.	Gross Receipts.	Current Expenses.	Net Receipts.	Tonnage.	Ratio of Expenses to Receipts.	Ratio of Net Receipts on Cost per cent.	Capital Stock.	Loans and Debts.
1843	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1844	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1845	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1846	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1847	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1848	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1849	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1850	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1851	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1852	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1853	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1854	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1855	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1856	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1857	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1858	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1859	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Proceedings of the Borough Council.—A stated meeting of the Borough Council was held on Tuesday evening, September 6, 1859. Present, Messrs. Fellnagle, Hoover, McBarron, Nagle, Haywood, Boone, Inness, Kientzle, Mennig, Christian and Nice, President, in the chair.

Minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

Reports of Standing Committees being in order,

STREET COMMITTEE reported progress on East Centre street, and asked to be discharged from same; reported culvert in Mahantango street contracted for at $1 10 per foot, and two thirds of it finished; reported in favor of constructing culvert in Laurel street; reported necessity of constructing crossings at Norwegian and Second and Third streets; reported inlet in Minersville street finished, and recommended opening of Callowhill street from Coal to George street.

COM. OF SURVEY reported grades for Front street in Norwegian Addition to the Borough of Pottsville.

COM. OF MARKETS reported in favor of removing market house.

A petition of citizens of Morris Addition for culvert in Hotel street, was read, and referred to the Street Com. On motion of Mr. Inness it was resolved that the grade of said street be established.

A petition for grading Wallace street was referred to Com. of Survey.

A statement in relation to Norwegian Township, was referred to the Com. of Accounts.

An ordinance in regard to width, etc., of Mauch Chunk street, was read and adopted.

An ordinance in regard to grades, etc. of George and East Market streets, was read and adopted.

Mr. Inness offered the following:

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Town Clerk hereafter to enter in the ordinance book each and every ordinance passed by the town council, and also the time and manner of its publication and to certify to the same.

Adopted.

On motion of Mr. McBarron it was resolved that the ordinances adopted be published in the *Miners' Journal* and *Mining Record*, equally divided between them.

On motion of Mr. Fellnagle it was resolved that notice be given G. W. Snyder to remove his buildings on Callowhill street within sixty days.

On motion of Mr. Nagle it was resolved that the Com. of Survey be required to fix the grade of streets at Mr. Dornan's property from Coal to George street.

On motion of Mr. Hoover it was resolved that a crossing be erected at Eighth and Market sts.

Mr. Hoover offered a resolution to the effect that the reporter of the *Miners' Journal* be supplied from his seat in the Council, for misconduct, which being put to vote, was negatived, none of the members present voting in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Inness it was resolved that a crossing be erected at Centre and Market streets, Morris' Addition, west side.

Mr. Inness presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the tax on dogs authorized and enjoined by the Act of Assembly passed on the Twenty-seventh day of February, A. D., 1834, shall be and the same is hereby assessed for the year 1859, at fifty cents for the first male dog, one dollar for the second, and so on in proportion to the number owned or kept by any citizen or inhabitant of Pottsville, according to the enumeration made in pursuance of the resolution of the Town Council, passed the Second day of August, 1859; and for every bitch, at One Dollar for the first, Two for the Second, and so on in proportion to the number owned or kept by any citizen or inhabitant of Pottsville according to the enumeration aforesaid.

Resolved, That the Borough Collector be authorised and enjoined to collect the tax so assessed and pay the same into the treasury, according to the Ordinance prescribing the duties of Collectors of Taxes passed on the Thirteenth day of October, A. D. 1836, and that a warrant under the seal of the Borough be issued to him for that purpose.

A statement from Mr. Dager giving the number of assessed dogs in the Borough, was read.

On motion of Mr. Mennig it was resolved that the Street Com. be instructed to repair Front street in Jalappa.

On motion of Mr. Fellnagle it was resolved that the Street Com. be instructed to build a culvert in Laurel street.

On motion of Mr. Mennig it was resolved that when the Council adjourn, it will adjourn to meet on Friday evening, 9th instant.

On motion of Mr. Fellnagle it was resolved that the Street Com. be instructed to erect a crossing at Second and Norwegian streets.

On motion of Mr. Haywood it was resolved that the reports of the Standing Committees be accepted.

On motion of Mr. Hoover it was resolved that the Com. of Fire Apparatus be authorized to procure a place to house the old carriage of the Humane Hose Company.

The bill of the *Mining Record*, $20, was referred to the Com. of Accounts.

Bill of J. Hanley, $40, referred to Com. of Accounts.

The following bills were read and ordered to be paid:

C. Worman and others,	$159 75
J. Fellnagle,	4 50
S. Hoover,	3 25
W. C. Smith,	9 05
Pottsville Gas Company,	206 46
Smith & Downing,	31 12
Atkins & Brother,	18 90
Mrs. Dagus,	11 00
Four watchmen,	124 00
Rough and Ready Fire Company,	25 00
	$594 83
Previous issue,	3,657 06
Total,	$4,251 89
Adjourned.	

PROCEEDINGS OF COURT.

REPORTED FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

Our Court of Quarter Sessions, which commenced last Monday, has been one of unusual importance. A number of very important cases were tried, which attracted general attention—more particularly the homicide cases, and the arson cases from St. Clair and Port Carbon. We present a report of the cases disposed of—there being also the usual number of trivial cases, which occupied the attention of Court and jury, at an expense to the County.

Com. vs. Daniel Sullivan.—Surety of the Peace, on oath of James Kirkpatrick. After a hearing, the deft. was ordered to pay the costs, and stand committed until sentence was complied with.

Com. vs. Christiana Zeigler.—Surety of the Peace, on oath of Elizabeth Becker. Deft. was ordered to pay costs, and stand committed until paid.

Com. vs. Mary Casey.—Surety of the Peace, on oath of Margaret Casey. After hearing, complaint was dismissed, and each party ordered to pay half the costs.

Com. vs. John Union.—Surety of the Peace, on oath of Barbara Umlow. The prosecutrix complained of the deft., who had made some threats, and appeared to be somewhat violent. He was ordered to give $300 bail for his good behavior for one year, and pay the costs, and stand committed until sentence was complied with.

Com. vs. Wm. Kelly.—Larceny of the property of Robert Carter. Carter charged the defendant, who boarded in his house in St. Clair, with having stolen about $35 in money and a pair of boots from his house, during the absence of his wife. The defendant asked to borrow the boots of Mrs. Carter, and receiving no answer, put them on in her presence. During her absence from the house the money was stolen, and the deft. who knew where it was, was arrested,—but only between one and two dollars were found on his person. The evidence not making out a case, the Jury found a verdict of not guilty.

Com. vs. Patrick Dempsey.—Malicious mischief, on oath of James Patten. The defendant, whilst intoxicated attempted to enter Patten's house near Glen Carbon, and being prevented threw stones against the house, breaking some of the windows. On being arrested by the constable, Peter McCleland, he resisted, and made an attack on him, for which he was indicted for an assault and battery. He was found guilty on both indictments, and sentenced to pay 6 cents, the costs, and undergo thirty days' imprisonment.

Com. vs. Henry Carl.—Assault and Battery on Martin Kopenhafer. A dispute took place between the parties at Umbolts, in Hubley township—deft. bantering Kopenhafer out to fight, which prosecutor did not appear disposed to accede to. Deft. then struck him over the head with a poker several times. He was found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of 6 cents and the costs.

Com. vs. John Hackert.—Assault and Battery, on oath of William Mathews. Mathews, who is a tax-collector, not being able to collect the tax from the deft., who was about leaving, made a levy on his property, and while in the act, the deft. seized hold of him for the purpose of preventing him, and made a slight assault and battery. He was found guilty, and sentenced to pay 6 cents fine, the costs, and undergo 30 days' imprisonment.

Com. vs. Isaiah Butler.—This was an indictment for an assault and battery on Wm. B. Dorsey, with intent to kill. The parties, who are colored people, were in Chas. Matthew's house, in Pottsville. Dorsey being seated beside, and engaged in conversation with a woman—deft. came in between them, and was told to go away, that it was not gentlemanly. He attempted it again, and Dorsey said he would put him out. After a few more words Dorsey, in a rather playful manner, attempted to put him out, and in the scuffle which ensued the defendant becoming enraged drew a razor or knife, and inflicted a very dangerous wound on Dorsey. Prompt medical assistance fortunately saved Dorsey's life. The jury found the defendant guilty of the assault and battery, but acquitted him of the intent to kill. Not yet sentenced.

Com. vs. Peter Berger.—Daniel H. Stager, the prosecutor, made a complaint against the deft. for selling liquor without license. The case was rather peculiar. Berger is a hotel keeper in Cressona, and obtained his license regularly in the spring. Subsequently he agreed to sell out to Stager, who was to move in on the first of July, and in June the license was transferred from Berger to Stager, by the Court, with Berger's assent. Berger refused to deliver possession to Stager on the first of July, alleging that Stager was to take the furniture at an appraisement, which he refused to do, and continued on keeping the house and selling liquor. Deft. contended that the transfer of the license from him to Stager was void for want of authority in the Court to grant the transfer, except in the event of the death of the occupant, or his removal from the house—that in this case Berger had not removed, but only agreed to remove, therefore he might sell under his old license. But the Court charged that by the transfer, with Berger's consent, he was debarred from selling liquor, unless he had obtained a re-transfer to himself of the license by the Court. The jury found the deft. guilty. A motion for a new trial has been made by deft.'s counsel.

Com. vs. Timothy Boyle.—Assault and Battery on Jas. Downey. There was a quarrel between the parties—Downey brought some potatoes to Mr. Boyle. Later in the day when he came for his pay, Boyle refused to pay him in money, wishing to credit him with it on a claim for which both were liable to a third party. Downey refused to do this, and commenced to re-load his potatoes. Angry words passed between them, and then Boyle refused to let him have the potatoes, whereupon a slight struggle ensuing, Mr. Boyle's son stepped in. Mr. Downey hit him on the back of the head, and then Mr. Boyle seized Mr. Downey and choked him violently, after which the parties were separated. It occurred at Mr. Boyle's stand, on Mahantongo street, in this borough.—The jury found the deft. not guilty, and directed Downey to pay the costs of the prosecution, and Boyle to pay the costs of the defence.

Com. vs. Albert B. Eckel.—Surety of the Peace, on oath of John B. Ziebach. On the 3d of July last, an arbitration or reference was held at Weaver's hotel, in Tremont, which was somewhat disturbed by the deft. He was sentenced to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Rollin Pritchard.—The deft. was charged with renting a room to a prostitute. It was proved that he had rented a room or house of his on Guinea Hill, in this borough, to a prostitute, which was used for unlawful purposes, but it was not proved that deft. knew the character of his tenant at the time, nor for what purposes it was to be used. The jury found the deft. not guilty, and directed the county to pay the costs.

Com. vs. James Nickelson.—Assault and Battery on Franklin B. Gowen. The deft., whilst a number of the men at Mr. Gowen's Colliery were on a strike, entered the store of Mr. Gowen, and was noisy. Mr. Gowen attempted to put him out, and in re-taking a hat which deft. had carried off with him from the store, the deft. struck Mr. Gowen. A scuffle ensued, but the parties were soon separated. Guilty, and sentenced to pay 6 cents fine, the costs, and undergo ten days' imprisonment.

Com. vs. Chas. Breis, Saml. Schwartz, and John Crow.—The defendants were indicted for arson in setting fire to the store of Wm. P. Thatcher in the Borough of St. Clair, in August, 1858. The defendants, together with John March, were arrested last week for the crime, and immediately after the arrest, March turned State's evidence and made a confession of the whole affair, thinking thereby to receive a lighter punishment. According to his testimony, it appears that the defts. and himself met together in the night for the purpose of robbing Thatcher's store. It was very dark. They proceeded to the store, and placing one of their number outside to watch, they gained an entrance by way of the cellar door,—another door, made of palings, in cellar, stopped their progress, but with a chisel they cut off two of the palings. A small dog which was kept in the store commenced barking furiously. They tried to stop him but could not. They then commenced kicking him, and drove him into a corner, covering him up with dry goods and smothered him. The party then ransacked the store, taking tobacco, segars, a small amount of money, cloths, calico, &c., and then left. They proceeded a short distance and then putting the calicos in a sugar hogshead near by, they returned. Breis then proposed to burn the store. He went to the cellar, filled a bucket with burning fluid, which he scattered about the store and over the goods, and then set fire to it with the candle in his dark lantern. The party then left and went home. Strange to say, the store was not burned down; the floor, shelves and goods being considerably burned, and nearly all damaged, and the ceiling blackened. As soon as it was discovered the fire was put out. The testimony of March was clear and minute. According to his own confession he is a desperate character, being concerned in acts of larceny, robbery, burglary and arson. His testimony was corroborated in its main details by other testimony. The defts. produced no testimony. Their counsel contended that they could not be convicted under the indictment because it did not set forth the ownership of the property burned, but merely the possession and occupancy in Thatcher. But the Court charged otherwise, and the jury found the defts. guilty without leaving the box. They have not yet been sentenced.

Com. vs. Charles Breis and John C. Atkinson.—These defts. were indicted for Arson in setting fire to, and burning down, Abraham Heebner's store, in Port Carbon, in November, 1858, and the chief witness for the Commonwealth was John March, who was with the party, and when arrested turned State's evidence, as in the preceding case. On the night the party met in St. Clair, a little before eleven o'clock, and proceeded to Port Carbon. They could not at first effect an entrance to the store. Atkinson then mounted the porch in front, and got in at the second story window, and came down, and unscrewing the sash of the door, let the whole party in. They put what plunder they obtained, which was of but small value, in a bag, and then Breis proposed to burn the store. One of the party remarked that the property belonged to his mother, the wife of Jacob Breis—to which he replied that it was in law, and that they drew no rent from it, and besides that it was insured for more than it was worth. He then got two buckets full of camphene or burning fluid, and scattered it about the store, and then set fire to it. The whole party started immediately for St. Clair, and then went to bed. March and Breis got up when the alarm of fire was raised, and went back again to Port Carbon. The fire burned down the store, three dwellings, and another building. Mr. Heebner estimated his loss at $4000. The whole amount of plunder obtained was probably not worth $20 or $20. Breis endeavored to prove an *alibi*—that on the night in question he had been visiting a Miss Hetherington until 10 o'clock, and that he was in bed by 11 o'clock, and was awakened by those who slept in the room when the alarm was raised. But the testimony of March was too strongly corroborated, and the jury found Breis guilty. Atkinson, who was also indicted, fled the county, and has not yet been arrested. Breis has not yet been sentenced.

(Conclusion of Cases Next Week.)

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County of Schuylkill.

The Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania enquiring for the body of the County of Schuylkill, September Term, 1859, Respectfully do report,

That they have had before them and acted upon fifty-eight bills of indictment, embracing nearly every grade of crime from that of homicide down to the most petty misdemeanor; and approved of a report of viewers recommending the erection of a bridge over the Little Schuylkill, about a mile above Tamaqua. Of the fifty-eight bills, forty-seven were returned "true bills" and eleven "Ignoramus."

The Grand Inquest, as a part of their duty, visited the County prison, and found it in a condition highly creditable to the keeper, Col. Reifsnyder, and his assistants. The establishment in every department is decidedly neat and cleanly, while every possible attention appears to be paid to a just and humane discipline towards its unfortunate inmates. The manufacturing department under Mr. Robert Walker, is evidently conducted with skill and for the best interests of the public. The Grand Inquest would reiterate the recommend