Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1859.

THE COMING ELECTION!

LET EVERY VOTE BE POLLED!

THE IMPORTANCE OF SUCCESS.

It is hoped that the friends of Freedom and Protection are fully alive to the importance of a thorough organization and a full vote at the approaching State election. While we have the gratifying assurance from every other part of the State that the members of the People's Party are thoroughly united and rangeing of success in their respective localities, what are we of Schuylkill County doing? Are we fully alive to the importance of not only redeeming the State from Free Trade, Pro Slavery Buchananism; but of relieving this County from the stigma of sustaining a policy which has prostrated our industrial interests, and brought our workingmen down to Ten Cent a day wages? Are our tax-payers, to a man, prepared on the 11th, to vote for reform in County matters? Are they aware that through the malfeasance of Democratic office-holders, the State has obtained judgment against this County for $18,000, which the already enormously taxed citizens of this County, will be compelled to pay again? Will they endorse these wholesale stealings? Now that reforms in the conduct of the Alms House and in township matters have been commenced by the Opposition, will our citizens retard the progress of the good work, by voting for the candidates of a party whose iniquities in this County have been the subject of comment beyond the boundaries of the State? Let the tax-payers answer these questions, and to the point at the ballot-box on next Tuesday week.

The triumphant election of THOMAS E. COCHRAN to the office of Auditor General, and WILLIAM H. KERR to the position of Surveyor General—the nominees of the People's Party on their State ticket—is unquestioned. The people sickened by the rascallism, weakness and positive corruption of the Buchanan Administration, have determined to administer a most signal rebuke. Their denunciation will sweep like a whirlwind to the portals of the White House, conveying to its miserable inmate a warning of the fate his party will experience in the Presidential campaign of 1860. Of Pennsylvania we are confident. She will do her duty on the 11th. But what shall we have to record of Schuylkill County? Will she take a brilliant part in the contest, and come out regenerated and free? Shall our most admirable County ticket be elected by a handsome majority? Compared with the Sham Democratic ticket, ours stands Hyperion to a Satyr. Even old Democrats acknowledge the almost unprecedented strength of our ticket, and one stated to us a *few* days since that he intended to vote it, from top to bottom. And thus it should ever be. When good men—men in whose ability and integrity we can place full confidence are nominated for office, they should be supported by every tax-payer, for the reputation of our County and our solvency, are more important than the mere success of a party or clique. Until this view is generally adopted, it is to be feared that the best men of the country will refuse to take office, and that the debasing grog-shop and shoulder-hitter influence will maintain its preponderating influence in the selection of office-holders, from the President of the United States down to constable. We therefore, call upon every respectable citizen and tax-payer of the County, to support the People's County ticket. It was nominated by an intelligent and influential body of men, actuated only by an interest in the welfare of the County. It contains upon it men who are not office-seekers, but who if elected will discharge their duties with scrupulous fidelity. In short, they are men who are worthy of the esteem and confidence of their fellow-citizens, and whom it is our duty to elect.

But to be successful we must impress upon our friends the necessity of active and unremitting exertion up to the day of election, and on that day the duty of seeing that every Opposition voter shall come to the polls. Remember that the aggregate is made up of individual voters; that *ten votes left at home in each election district throughout Pennsylvania, will amount to more than twenty thousand votes in the State.* Urge upon your friends and acquaintances to vote. Remember that the policy of the Buchananites is to steal a march upon us if possible. While they seem to be indifferent and inactive, they are secretly making the most tremendous exertions to rally their scattered and disheartened forces, and the only ray of hope left to them is, that by tact and organization, by the use of Government patronage and the people's money, they will bring their votes out to the election while ours shall remain at home. They know full well that a full vote will be a Waterloo defeat to them. Men of Schuylkill County—you who are now suffering so terribly from Democratic misrule and mismanagement, we urge upon you to let no feeling of over-confidence, no supineness nor indifference to prevade your ranks, and cause you to throw away the opportunity of inflicting another terrible and stunning blow on the ranks of the free-trade and slavery extension Buchananites.

A PAR BANK NOTE CURRENCY.

As our readers are aware, we have at different periods, referred to the subject of the interior banks keeping their notes at par in the metropolis of the State, and urged it as a duty due to the public that they should. Of course we have been assailed by the organs of the shavers, for the position taken: but it is a correct position, and we are happy to know that the business community so esteem it. The Germantown *Telegraph* of a late date, contains some remarks on this subject, which, while we transfer a portion of them to our columns, we most heartily endorse. They are as follows:

Common self respect, should induce all the banks in the State to keep their notes at par in the city of Philadelphia, which would be tantamount to keeping them at par at every other point in the Commonwealth. A refusal to do so, causes their notes to be under par and worth less than the amount called for on the face of them, everywhere except in the immediate vicinity of the respective institutions. This, it is supposed, is their object. Having lost their self-respect, they pursue that course which will keep their paper in circulation the longest; and if it should be destroyed and never returned upon them, so much the better.

Common honesty should induce these banks to redeem their notes in the metropolis. As it is, they have an understanding with different brokers, who buy their notes from business people (who are compelled to take them of their customers from the interior,) at a discount of one-half per cent. on the dollar—one-quarter per cent. of which goes to the broker; and the other quarter to the bank. The bank thus receives $100.25 in coin, or its equivalent, for every $100 of its paper! But this is not all,—the broker does not return this currency to the bank; the mutual understanding goes farther:—he loans it out again in the very face of the city banks, to needy people, and receives for this service one-quarter per cent. And so the mill keeps grinding their grists to their own aggrandisement and the injury of the public. If this is honest conduct, and allowable in a Christian community, we withdraw our objections and apologies.

By the influence of these delinquent banks, the act of Assembly which was in force one or two years, compelling them to maintain their notes at par in Philadelphia, was lately most unwisely repealed, thus giving them full power to flood the State with their spotted paper, with little or no fear of being required to redeem it. We have a lively hope, however, that the next Legislature will restore this judicious law and increase the penalty for its violation. The following is a list of the par banks in this State:

LIST OF FOURTEEN PAR BANKS.

Bank of Germantown,	Bank of Chester County,
Allentown Bank,	Bank of Delaware County,
Bank of Catasauqua,	Doylestown Bank,
Farmers' Bank of Bucks Co.	Octoraro Bank,
Bank of Chester Valley,	Bank of Pottstown,
Bank of Phœnixville,	Columbia Bank,
Farmers' Bank of Reading,	Farmers' and Mechanics' Easton Bank,
Farmers' Bank of Lancaster,	Lancaster County Bank,
Lehigh Haven Bank,	Manch Chunk Bank,
Miners' Bank of Pottsville,	Stroudsburg Bank,
Bank of Montgomery Co.	

The notes of the city banks, nineteen in number, are of course, par.

Business people who do not wish to fall into the hands of note-shavers, and desire to recognise the integrity and fair-dealing on the part of country banking institutions, should take special pains to receive and to circulate the notes of the banks embraced in the foregoing par list.

ARE YOU ASSESSED!

Remember that this is the last day before the coming election, that you can be assessed. All those voters whose names are not on the assessment lists, and who wish to vote at the ensuing election, must be assessed to-day. Let every Republican look to this important matter.

CITIZENS OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY,

When the second Tuesday of October arrives, marshal your forces, march in solid column to the ballot boxes, and poll a FULL VOTE for the whole People's ticket! Do this, and a glorious triumph in old Schuylkill will be the result.

THE REMAINING ELECTIONS THIS FALL.—This month elections will occur in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Minnesota, Mississippi, Georgia, Iowa and Kansas. In the early part of November the following States will vote:—New York, New Jersey, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts and Wisconsin.

THE AUBURN AND ALLENTOWN RAILROAD.—A gentleman connected with this road has furnished us with the following statement with regard to the affairs of this Road:

Amount already expended,	$400,000
Money on hand,	250,000
Wanted from Schuylkill County and Schuylkill County interests,	250,000
The Company will raise in addition,	350,000
	$1,450,000

This sum will be sufficient to build the Road from Auburn to Allentown, with single track, graded for a double track, laid with Rails 60lb to the yard, with Iron Bridges, constructed in the most substantial manner for a Coal Railroad. This is a careful estimate of its cost, with sidings, depots, &c., equal to a capacity for carrying one million tons of Coal, in addition to the other business. With this subscription to the stock, the Company pledge themselves to build the Road for cash, without a single cent of debt. After the roadway &c., is built with cash, they propose issuing Bonds at par, for $600,000, to procure an equipment of Locomotives, Cars &c., which would be the proportion of equipment for the transportation of one million tons of Coal with the other business.

We propose to divide the sum of $350,000 as follows, among the different interests:

The quantity of Coal that will be mined in Schuylkill County this year, will exceed THREE MILLION TONS—the rental on that quantity, at an average of 23 cents per ton, will amount to EIGHT HUNDRED AND FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS per annum:

To the Coal land interest we put down $200,000
Payable in two years, which is 12 per cent. on the amount of rents received for the two years, to be exchanged for Stock of the Company.

To the citizens of Schuylkill County, Coal Operators, town lot holders, owners of Rolling Mills, Machine shops, Manufacturers of every description, Business men, Mechanics, Miners &c., $150,000
Payable in two years into the Building fund organized as we pointed out a few weeks ago with Trustees, with a Charter from the Court so as to secure the subscriptions.

If these interests in Schuylkill could not raise this sum in two years, all we have to say is, that they deserve to be totally broken down and ruined, and are utterly unworthy of any aid whatever, and ought to be abandoned to their fate.

The landholders would save the 12 per cent. on their rents in two years, in the better working of their collieries, and the increased quantity they would produce of Coal, from the same area, because while the trade is so depressed, they are compelled to rob the mines, as nearly one-half the Coal is lost, and the landholds a loose the rents entirely. And by the increased product of the Mines they will receive the whole investment back again in two years after this road is built. These are facts why we defy any person to controvert.

Without this road we boldly state that the Rents will continue to decrease annually in Schuylkill County, and next year, if nothing is done, they will diminish at least two or three hundred thousand dollars.

A reduction of nearly one-half will have to be made, or their Mines must stand idle and go to ruin. Has not this season's business given you a foretaste of what will follow? Landholders look to it in time, if you understand your interests. It is not a gift we ask, but an investment of $200,000 in stock which will earn 10 per cent. two years after the road is built and fully under way. The New Jersey Central earned 12 per cent. dividend last year, and carried only about a half million tons of Coal, together with her other trade. Read the article under the Coal head on the subject of the road.

We would therefore advise the members of the committee recently appointed to prepare an once a strong circular setting forth the interests of the Landholders, and urging upon them the necessity of subscribing the above named sum from the rents as speedily as possible. The lateral Railroads in our Region will be called upon to aid in making the connection from Mount Carbon to Auburn, a distance of ten miles. These ten miles must be amalgamated with the route extending from Auburn to Allentown so as to make the connections complete under one management.

WHERE OUR SPECIE GOES.

According to the Custom House tables, the Import entries at the port of New York, for eight months of the current Treasury year, to the 31st of Aug., amounted to $179,451,000
Add three weeks in September, 10,032,708

Total to date,	$189,483,708
Against same time last year,	169,560,866
Increase this season,	$79,922,842
Increase to date over 1857,	3,545,775
Increase to date over 1856,	18,520,238

According to the same tables the Exports at New York of Domestic Produce, and Miscellaneous Goods, including

Foreign re-exported to 31st Aug.,	$42,863,000
Add three weeks in Sept.,	4,641,122
Total to date,	$47,304,122
Against same time last year,	44,686,909
Increase this season,	$3,617,213
The same tables make the Export of Specie from N. York to August 31,	$49,660,000
Add three weeks in Sept.,	6,807,256
Total to date,	$56,467,286
Against same time last year,	19,535,120
Increase this season,	$36,932,166

What a fearful balance of trade against us, weakening and impoverishing us. It may well be asked why don't we manufacture for ourselves, and keep these millions of gold, which we send to Europe to pay for foreign manufactures, at home, to encourage production and business—to afford employment—to maintain wages and prices—to form the bases of an adequate currency, and thus make money plentiful? There is no good reason why we should not do this; what prevents it is the insane policy of the so-called "Democratic Party," which bound hand and foot in its slavery to the peculiar notions of the South, sets itself in opposition to every measure which is calculated to promote and protect the industry of the American People. It looks with entire indifference on this drain of the precious metals from the country, and on the prostrate condition of all manufacturing enterprises, simply content to enjoy the offices and patronage of the Government, by favor of the support which it derives from the free trade South, where alone it maintains a complete control of the popular vote, and where Free Labor is both despised and hated as being antagonistic to their own system of coerced labor extorted from negro slaves. The question is, how much longer will the Northern people submit to such a destructive policy as this? It is for them to speak their determination; and in less than two weeks the voters of Pennsylvania will have the opportunity of doing so through the ballot-boxes. Will they avail themselves of it and announce their will in distinct and decided tones?

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.—Within the present week the indefatigable postmaster of this Borough has excluded from the mail Republican documents franked we believe, by John Covode. Very well; but why don't the same rule work for our Democratic friends? We observe that while Postmaster General Holt issues these directions against Mr. Covode's frank, several bags of speeches of Mr. Hendricks, Commissioner of the General Land Office, and a pamphlet written by a Mr. G. Donnellan, a clerk in the Iowa Land Office, dated Democratic Club Room, Washington, Sept. 3d, 1859, purporting to be franked by J. D. Bright, United States Senator, have lately been sent to Burlington, Iowa City, Dubuque, and other places in Iowa, through the Washington Post office. It is probable that fifteen or twenty thousand of these "document," thus franked, have been sent to Iowa; and yet it is well known at the Washington Post Office that Senator Bright did not frank them himself, because he has not been in the city for three or four months past, and could not have done so. Why were *these* documents permitted to pass? But again: the country is now flooded with a political document, being the answer of Attorney General Black to Senator Douglas' article in Harper's Magazine, and these documents bear the frank of Attorney General Black. Now, according to law, the Attorney General can frank only such documents as belong to the official business of his department; hence his frank on these documents is a gross breach of that law.—Why were *they*, also, permitted to pass?

COL. HENRY L. CARR has sold the *Mining Record*. He retires very gracefully, after administering a paving kick to the Administration Democracy of the County, in general, and to the brilliant candidate for District Attorney, in particular. The Colonel has evidently, relieved himself from an onerous position, and breathes more freely, we do not doubt.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.—But a week remains before election! Now is the time to work. Do not be inactive. A steady poll; a strong poll, and a poll altogether, and not only the State but our County will be redeemed from Democratic misrule. Let every member of the Opposition and honest Democrat put his hand to the work, and the result will be most glorious.

THE ALMS HOUSE.

In reply to a communication published two weeks ago we insert the following. We published last week a communication from the Treasurer's office on the same subject. With this these articles will close, unless they are published in the advertising department, or are of a different character, and calculated to benefit the tax-payers of the County, by pointing out how the enormous sum required for its support may be lessened. We hope the Directors, in connection with the Court, will commence immediately the erection of a suitable workshop, in order that able-bodied paupers may be set at work. With a suitable workshop and good management the expenses of the Alms House can be reduced one-half at least:

COUNTY ALMS HOUSE.

Under this heading, and over the signature of "Anxious," appeared an article in the MINERS' JOURNAL of Saturday, the 17th, casting indirect reflection upon the Court and Grand Jury, and also falsely attaching one of the Jurors residing south of the Sharp Mountain.

As one of the Jurors thus located, I shall endeavor to answer Mr. "Anxious." On my own individual account I would let the slang pass by unnoticed, as I would its author; but for the purpose of showing the deception of some individuals and to vindicate the Court and Grand Jury, I cannot allow it to pass by without a reply.

He first says the Grand Jury visited this institution by especial direction, to inquire and examine into the manner and condition of keeping the accounts, and then asks the question, "How much did they accomplish?"

The Court directed the Grand Jury to visit the Alms House, and to examine as I thought and supposed, all and everything connected with the institution, and especially into the way and manner in which the accounts were kept, that I had been informed that errors to considerable extent had been committed and that the same could and would be pointed out. I am certain that the Court acted upon information given by somebody. The Grand Jury failed in getting the promised information, and therefore had to report accordingly. The Court had been deceived by somebody, and ought therefore not to be interrogated as to what was accomplished by the Grand Jury visit.

It is therefore mean and contemptible to cast reflection upon the Court either directly or indirectly, and especially, when such reflection and reproach come from such source, *i. e.* from Mr. "Anxious." The gentleman (?) (excuse me for calling ill names,) knows very well from whence the report about errors in the Alms House' books and accounts emanated, and therefore should not now ask the question "how much did they accomplish." Let the public for instance, ask itself, who naturally gave origin to this report of errors in the accounts? Would it answer, "Some one of the old officers." Is it reasonable to suppose that any one of them would expose their own errors and frauds, if there were any? I think not. It must then be some one anxious to gain notoriety, and in my opinion, will gain it only he becomes an "old stager" as he calls one of the Grand Jurors. Only let him continue his course, he will soon be a benefactor. If, therefore, the Court was deceived, wherein lies the deception? Is the fault of the Court?

On our arrival at the Alms House, the Steward met us and conducted us through the various buildings, and I believe it was the unanimous opinion of the Grand Jury, that the Steward he performed his duty; everything appeared clean and neat, and as well as could possibly be expected, and that he was entitled to the thanks of the public of which we made mention in our report to the Court.

I also noticed a somewhat blandish looking fellow "bobbing around" and had we been on Juan Fernandez, I should have thought it was "Robinson Crusoe" himself. But as we were not, some called him Mr. "Demoine," but I interpreted the definition of his looks, and pronounced him Mr. "Soft." Webster and Walker both say, bland means something soft.

Mr. Anxious' seems particularly anxious that this Jury from south of the Sharp Mountain should benefited out for a target to fire at, and charges upon them that he has not gone through the yard inquiring of the paupers how they were suited with the new officers, and that he would apply for the Stewardship in 1860. I can tell Mr. "Anxious" that it is not the right, privilege and duty of every Juror to do so.

I made all the inquiry I thought was necessary, but not for the purpose of furthering my own private interests and when Mr. "Soft" says that I had humiliated myself to the lowest acts he falsifies the truth, and I defy him to fasten one single mean act committed while visiting the premises. I made conditional application for the Stewardship in January, 1858, and my application I suppose, is on file for inspection, but I could not now, after my visit to the Alms House, be induced to accept any position whatever. I would merely say to Mr. "Anxious" that

If wisdom's way he wisely seeks,
Aff whom he speaks, to whom he speaks,
And how, and when, and where,

Yours, &c.,
ONE OF THE GRAND JURORS.

Residing South of the Sharp Mountain.

A statement of gold shipments from Pike's Peak aggregates as follows:—Received, $73,000; forwarded Eastward, $45,000. The rate at Denver is only $17 per ounce, which is considerably under the real value.

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

EDITOR'S TABLE.

"SHAKESPEARE AND HIS FRIENDS."—A copy of this beautiful picture, the Cosmopolitan Art Association's present this year to its subscribers, can be seen at Bannan's store, in this Borough, where subscriptions to the Association, are received.

"ALL THE YEAR ROUND"—This publication, conducted by Charles Dickens, is published in this country simultaneously with the London edition, by J. M. Emerson & Co., 37 Park Row, New York. It is an exceedingly interesting and useful publication.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—The American edition of the September number has been published by Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton street, New York. It is a very interesting number. The four Reviews and Blackwood are furnished at the very reasonable price of $10, by the American publishers, and it is in our opinion, the cheapest investment for the return, a man can make. This fact cannot be questioned.

"THE LITTLE PILGRIM."—"Grace Greenwood" succeeds in rendering this publication very interesting not only to her juvenile, but to her adult readers, and we presume its circulation is quite equal to its merits. We observe that with the new volume, which commences in January, a story already received from over the sea, will begin.—We commend the "Little Pilgrim" to the patronage of those who do not receive it, and would advise subscriptions to commence with the January number. Published by L. K. Lippincott, 132 South Third street, Philadelphia.

"THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY."—The contents of the October number of this fine American monthly, are "Daily Beauty," "The Artist Prisoner," "The Minister's Wooing," (continued,) "Old Papers," "Rifled Guns," "A Trip to Cuba," "Blondel," "The Wonder-smith," "Roba di Roma," "La Malanotte," "The Professor at the Breakfast Table," "Reviews and Literary Notices," "Obituary," and "Recent American Publications." When we say that this number fully sustains the high reputation which the *Atlantic Monthly* possesses in this country and in Europe, we assert what will be endorsed by the mass of its critical readers.—Published by Phillips, Sampson and Company, 13 Winter street, Boston, and for sale in this Borough at the book-store of B. Bannan. From the number before us, we extract the following poem:

Old Papers.

As who, in idly searching o'er
Some seldom-entered garret shed,
Might, with strange pity, touch the poor,
Moth-eaten garments of the dead,—

Thus (to their wearer once allied)
I lift these weeds of buried woe,—
These relics of a self that died
So sadly and so long ago!

'Tis said that seven short years can change,
Through nerve and bone this knitted frame,—
Cell dole by cellule wasting strange,
Till not an atom is the same.

By what more subtle, slow degrees
Thus may the mind transmutelite all,
That calmly it should dwell on these,
As on another's fate and fall!

So far remote from joy or bale,
Where with each dusky page is rife,
I seem to read some piteous tale
Of strange romance, but true to life.

Too daring thoughts! too idle deeds!
A not that questioned, loved, and sinned?
And hope that stained life's last year's weeds,
And shudder in the dead March wind?

Grave of gone dreams!—could such convulse
Youth's revered trance?—The plot grows thick;—
Was it this cold and even pulse
That thrilled with life so fierce and quick?

Well, I can smile at all this now—
But cannot smile when I recall
The heart of faith, the open brow,
The trust that once was all in all;—

Nor when—Ah, fabled spectral sheet,
Wraith of lone perished wrong and time,
Forbear! the spirit starts to meet
The resurrection of its crime!

Starts—from its human world that cast,—
As some detected changeling elf,
Doomed, with strange agony and doubt,
To enter on its former self.

Hi-memored leaves still rust apart,
No further! 'tis a page turned o'er.
And the long debt and coffined heart
Thrills into wretched life once more.

Will the publishers send us the September number? It did not reach us.

Local Affairs.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1859.—Oct.	SUN'S RISES	SUN'S SETS	MOON'S CHANGES.
			D. H. M.
1 SATURDAY,	5 56	5 43	First Q. 3 3 35 ev.
2 SUNDAY,	5 57	5 42	Full M. 11 6 56 ev.
3 MONDAY,	5 58	5 41	Last Q. 19 9 47 m.
4 TUESDAY,	5 59	5 39	New M. 25 1 21 ev.
5 WEDNESDAY,	6 0	5 37	
6 THURSDAY,	6 1	5 36	
7 FRIDAY,	6 3	5 34	

Thermometrical Record for the Week.

	P. R. & P. Telegraph Office, Pottsville.			
	8 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	
Sept. 24—Saturday,	63	69	61	cloudy.
" 26—Monday,	57	69	68	"
" 27—Tuesday,	62	71	68	clear.
" 28—Wednesday,	63	72	68	cloudy.
" 29—Thursday,	62	61	63	"
" 30—Friday,	62	66	64	"

Quite a number of our citizens visited the State Fair at Philadelphia this week.

Fatal Railroad Accident.—On Saturday morning last at Palo Alto, John Agnew, aged 7 years, was accidentally run over by a train of cars, and almost instantly killed.

At the Schuylkill Haven Agricultural Fair to be held next week, we learn that the celebrated trotting horse Piler will be exhibited, and his powers we presume tested. This will be an interesting feature of the Fair.

We acknowledge the receipt of a lot of beautiful Sickle Pears, from Mrs. A. Russel, grown on a tree which we sold her 20 years ago. The fruit on this tree this year, at the usual sellinge price in our cities, would have been worth from $30 to $40.

The Good Intent Fire Company of this Borough, will give an Anniversary ball at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening next. As the Good Intent is always prompt when duty calls, its friends should be prompt next week in seeing that its ball shall be a complete success.

The Improved Spectacles of Joseph Stern, Opt.cian, are admirable articles for strengthening and preserving weak and impaired vision. His office this week is at Wintersteen's store, Main street, Schuylkill Haven. Mr. Stern has also, a fine assortment of stereoscopes and views.

A Good Movement.—A meeting of the Pottsville Rolling Mill men, and others favorable to the organization of a Workingman's Library, will be held at the Mill this afternoon at 5 o'clock. Hon. James H. Campbell, Robert M. Palmer, Esq., and others, will speak. The workingmen should attend it en masse.

On the 5th proximo, will be sold one of the most valuable farms in this County. It is situated in West Penn township, four miles east of Ringgold; contains 330 acres, and is known as the "Kepper Farm and Tavern Stand." For particulars we refer to advertisement, signed Jacob Hammer, Executor.

The Perseverance Fire Company of Tamaqua, had a parade and ball on Wednesday, in which the Humane Hose Company of this Borough, participated. The Humane members speak in the highest terms of the hospitable treatment they experienced. The carriage of the Perseverance is said to be a neat affair.

Dr. B. S. Langdon exhibited to us a few days since a collection of flowers which he had received from the American Consul now at Antwerp. They were selected from the public gardens of Liverpool, London, Brussels and Antwerp. They were not in the least mutilated by transportation, and their colors were as perfect and as vivid as when plucked from the stock. These flowers we believe are not indigenous to the American Continent.

Cricket.—The first eleven of the Pottsville Club will not go to Philadelphia until Thursday next. They play the Germantown Club on Saturday. On the following Monday the "All England" play twenty-two at that City."

The first elevens of the Pottsville and Oak Hill Cricket Clubs will play a match on the ground of the former to-day. The wickets will be pitched at 10 o'clock this morning.

The first elevens of the Pottsville and Atlantic Cricket Clubs will play a match on Tuesday next, on their ground in this Borough.

Minersville Ahead.—William Matthews, Esq., collector of State and County tax of the Borough of Minersville, for the year 1859, paid the amount of his duplicate in full, into the County treasury, on Monday last. Amount of duplicate $3264 88, and the exonerations amounting only to $39. This is well done, considering the "hard times." Mr. Matthews is one of the most efficient tax collectors in Schuylkill County. All the taxes might be collected as promptly and be paid in, if all the collectors selected were as competent and honest as Mr. Matthews.

A Concert and Exhibition of the "Flower Queen" will be given at the Town Hall in this place, to night, by a large number of Pottsville Ladies. The concert will be under the direction of Messrs. J. W. and J. I. Alexander. These young ladies have been attending a course of studies relative to music! theory and practice, under Mr. Alexander, for the last three months, and are now fully prepared to give a musical entertainment worth seeing and hearing. An examination in musical theory will take place at the Town Hall, on Monday next, commencing at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, which the public are respectfully invited to attend, free of charge.

Reckless Driving.—On Monday evening last two vehicles were driven down Market street, apparently racing, in a most reckless, and what came near proving a fatal manner to two children. Near the upper end of the street, two children, a girl of 11 years of age, and a boy younger, were knocked down and run over, and the girl so severly injured, that for several days her life was despaired of. The horse trod upon her body and the wheels mangled her considerably. The boy fortunately, escaped with comparatively, slight injuries. If the parties guilty of this cruel act—they drove off rapidly, apparently regardless of the injury they had inflicted—should be discovered, they should be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Military.—All the arrangements of the Washington Artillery Company having been perfected, the corps will start on Monday morning next, for New York City, *via.* Easton. It will be accompanied by the Hamburg Cornet Band. The Company will be received at Easton and escorted to its quarters, by the Citizens' Artillery Company. In the evening a ball will be given, at which the corps will be present. On Tuesday morning the Company will start for New York, at which point it will experience a brilliant military reception. A committee of Pennsylvanians in citizen's dress, will also be at the wharf, to join in the reception. The corps will remain in New York until Thursday, when it will return home *via.* Easton. The Company will take some fifty muskets, and we doubt not the excursion in every respect, will be one of the most delightful the Company ever experienced. Under the admirable instruction of Major James Nagle, we are happy to know that the corps will go in effective condition.

Autumnal.—We have now fully entered upon the sad, sweet season of the "sere and yellow leaf." The forest monarchs are rapidly being despoiled of their gorgeous diadems, and everything in nature indicates that summer's glories are "passing away." On every hand we behold evidences of the fact that—

"The melancholy days have come,
The saddest of the year."

And while we regret the departure of summer and its many scenes of beauty, we cannot but look with pleasure on the varied glories of autumn. The trees, which a little while ago were clad in bright green, are now changed to red, and yellow; and the gay flowers which gladdened the eye have withered away, yet we have the rich fruits of the tree and the vine, mellow and delicious to the taste. Yes, autumn, with its melancholy, still possesses many redeeming features.

Morn on the mountain, like a summer bird,
Lifts up her purple wing, and in the vales
The gentle wind, a sweet and passionate wooer,
Kisses the blushing leaf and stirs up life
Within the solemn woods of ash deep crimson'd,
And silver beech, and maple yellow-leaved.
Where Autumn, like a faint old man, sits down
By the way side a-weary.

Schuylkill County Agricultural Society.—The Annual Fair of this Society was held at Orwigsburg on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week. It was not so well attended, as on former occasions, but the number of entries was fully as great, and the variety greater. The Pottsville Cornet Band was in attendance and every thing passed of pleasantly.

The exhibition of Cattle was very fine, by the following exhibitors: J. S. Keller, Orwigsburg, Devon bull, 2 heifers, 2 calves. B. Pott, Jr., N. Manheim, 1 cow, Alderney & Devon, 3 years.—Isaac Orwig, Jr., Orwigsburg, 1 Devon and 1 common cow. Wm. M. Bickel, do., 1 heifer Alderney, 1 do. grade, 1 Devon cow, 1 Devon bull calf. Wm. Eggely, W. Brunswick, 1 grade bull, 2 oxen, 1 heifer. Jacob Hoy, Orwigsburg, 1 grade cow, 1 bull Devon. Thomas Hoy, do., 3 Devon cows, 1 calf. W. H. Schall, do., 2 steers. T. Hoy, do., 1 brindle bull. V. G. Raush, East Brunswick, 1 Durham cow, 1 do. heifer. D. Geesley, Orwigsburg, 1 grade cow. H. Gerhart, W. Brunswick, 2 Devon heifers, 1 do. cow. S. Kimmel, Jr., do., 2 Devon heifers. T. Hoy, Orwigsburg, 1 Devon cow, 1 heifer, Devon.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

S. M. Yost, Orwigsburg, 1 cultivator. H. W. Berger, do., plows and cutters. Jos. Deibert, do 1 corn sheller. Stichter & Thompson, Pottsville, largest assortment in the Exhibition. H. Gerhard, W. Brunswick, 1 clover stripper.

MECHANICAL PRODUCTIONS.

C. M. Bodey, Orwigsburg, 1 fancy show case.—J. K. Graeff, Schuylkill Haven, 1 set of single harness. H. W. Berger, Orwigsburg, 1 baby carriage. H. Egy, do., roll rag carpet. G. Shoener, do., 1 seed drill. Dr. S. Bright, do., 2 gold lid medical cases, 1 magnetic electro machine. Allen & Needles, Phila., Phos. of Lime, fertilizer, guano, &c. Miss A. M. B. Ludwig, Orwigsburg, 1 silver coin. J. O. Beck, Pottsville, Scroll sawing machine. [This admirable invention attracted great attention, elicited many encomiums, and received from the Society a diploma.] J. A. Schwalm, Orwigsburg, 1 straw cutting bench.—Geo. Mayberry, Sch. Haven, grubbing hoe, axe, horse shoes, &c. D. Gressley, Orwigsburg, buggies, wagons, &c. Orwig & Snyder, do., boots, shoes, hats and caps. H. Rumbleimer, do., essence of coffee.

Of the field crops there was a great variety, too numerous to mention in detail. Of the Jenny Lind species of potatoe, B. Pott, Jr., exhibited one weighing two pounds. The exhibitors in this department were J. S. Keller, B. Pott, Jr., J. Orwig, Jr., Miss C. Orwig, W. Bickel, W. H. Schall, J. S. Bickel, J. M. Bickel, Barbe Orwig, C. W. Hillman, Mrs. W. M. Bickel, Mrs. J. Orwig, Jr., J. Deibert, G. Schrener, H. W. Berger, H. Egy, C. Egy, H. J. Egy, Mrs. T. Schall, Aaron Werner, and others for whose names we have not space.

LADIES DEPARTMENT.

This department exhibited almost every variety of articles used for domestic purposes. Some of the exhibitors had as many as twelve different articles each, on exhibition. The exhibitors were—Miss C. Orwig, Mrs. C. Berger, Miss E. Berger, Mrs. Fetherbee, Mrs. W. Fegely, Mrs. W. H. Schall, Mrs. F. Hesser, Mrs. Dr. F. Kern, Miss S. Zerbe, Miss B. Schall, Emma Schwalm, Mrs. W. M. Bickle, Mrs. Boszard, Mrs. S. Bright, Miss A. J. Bright, Miss S. Berger, S. Fegeley, C. Egy, Miss P. Houser, Mrs. A. M. B. Ludwig, C. Raush, J. Faust, E. Beck, D. Moyer, Mrs. A. Albright, Mrs. R. Schall, Mrs. D. Marbeyer, Mrs. D. Shoener, Miss S. Hummel, Miss E. Hummel, Mrs. A. C. Schall, and others.

The department of Fruit, Grapes, &c.; Flour, Meal, Grass Seeds, &c., were filled, but we have not space to give the names of exhibitors.

On Wednesday, the 'Maid of the Mill,' owned by Dr. Davis of Pottsville, won the first premium for trotting on the course.

A horse whose name we do not know, owned by J. Temple, of Pottsville, won the first premium for running.

On Thursday afternoon the Annual Address was delivered by Robert M. Palmer, Esq., after which the diplomas were distributed.

PROCEEDINGS OF COURT.

REPORTED FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

Peter Rabenhold, et al administrators of Adam Rabenhold, decased, vs. John L. Cleio.—This was a *scire facias* to revive a judgment, originally obtained against the deft. before Chas. Witman, Justice of the Peace, in Orwigsburg, for $93, and entered by transcript in the Prothonotary's office. There did not appear to be any defence, and the jury gave a verdict for plaintiffs for $143 04, being the amount of the original judgment and the interest since accruing.

Jeremiah Buckley and Mr. Cunningham, vs. Isaiah Trout-man, owner or reputed owner.—This was a scire facias on a mechanics' lien to recover a balance of about $94, alleged to be due on account of plastering a house for deft. in the town of Jonbiata, Bull township. The defendant alleged that the job had been done in a unskillful and unworkmanlike manner—that it was rough and unfit to paper, and that it had become cracked, and a considerable portion had fallen down. The jury found a verdict of $25 for plaintiffs.

Oliphant, Wardside & Co. vs. James McKown.—This was an action on a promissory note dated in Feb. 1857, for $93 51, at three months, given by the deft. to the plaintiffs. The defence alleged that the note was given for brandy, gin and wine, purchased by the deft. in August, 1856, and that the liquor was so adulterated as to be unfit for use, and very unsalable—the Act of Assembly of 1854 making it illegal to manufacture, sell, or offer for sale, any liquor whereby they are made essentially unwholesome and injurious, and declaring that no recovery can be had for the value of such liquors. In this case certain liquors of the deft. were chemically tested by a physician, and found to be adulterated and unwholesome, but there was no positive evidence that they were the same which were sold by the plaintiffs to the deft., nor even that the note in suit was given for liquor. Verdict for plaintiffs for $106 73.

Reuben F. Ludwig vs. Thomas Hoch, Nathan Bolich and John Dreisbach.—This was a suit on several promissory notes given by defts. to plaintiff, amounting with interest, to $1173 23. The defence was that the notes were given as part of the consideration for the timber leave on the Broad Mountain Land in Schuylkill Haven township, according to articles of agreement dated Nov. 16, 1854, at the rate of $16 50 per acre, the agreement stipulating that if the defts. were prevented by legal process from cutting on any part, then a deduction of $16 50 per acre was to be made for each and every acre where they were prevented from cutting. The defts. contended that they were so prevented by the Forest Improvement Company from cutting timber of about 200 acres by an ejectment and estrepement, and also prevented by John Green, who brought several actions of trespass against the defts., and had them to bail in the sum of $2500. The Court decided that the actions of trespass did not prevent them from cutting the timber on that part, and as a greater portion of the consideration money was still unpaid by the defts., excluding the notes in suit, then the deduction would be on account of the two hundred acres where they were prevented from cutting, the verdict must be for the plaintiff. Verdict for plaintiff for $1173 23.

Philip Alspach vs. Saml. Eedig.—This was an action brought to recover a balance alleged to be due the plaintiff on their mutual accounts. The parties had mutual dealings with each other, and book accounts, and were unable to settle, and so were obliged to call in a jury to settle their matters. The jury found a verdict for plaintiff for $225 06.

John Crosby vs. Lewis Beck.—This was a suit brought on a bond for $848, dated Oct. 3, 1851, part of the purchase money of a lot of ground in Tamaqua, sold by Crosby to Beck, and on which the defence claimed a deduction, because the deft. did not receive the quantity of ground called for by the deed, which was a lot fifty feet in front by one hundred and seventy-five in depth—whereas the evidence showed that the plaintiff