Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1859.

CORPORATIONS AND POLITICS.

As we stated in our last, there was considerable feeling in this County last week in consequence of the defeat for Assembly of Mr. Schall, a candidate on the People's ticket; a result produced as was alleged, by the direct interference and coercion of the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad Company. Adopting this belief based on the votes for candidates for Assembly in those districts where the influence of the Company reaches, a meeting was called and held on Monday evening last, in this Borough, the proceedings of which will be found under our local head. The meeting was not so large as it would have been, in consequence of the positive disclaimer of Mr. Wilder for several days previous, that the Company had acted in the matter as charged.—But since the disclaimer, Col. Cake, whom it is shrewdly suspected knows all about the matter, and is really at the bottom of the whole difficulty through his manœuvering last year—we are assured has asserted that the officers of the Mine Hill Company were either cognizant of the fact or sanctioned it, and this was the impression in the community, because it is not supposed that the effort would have been so successful without their sanction.

Since the above was written, we have received the following communication from Mr. Wilder, in which he distinctly declares that the Company *did not authorize the interference:*

OFFICE OF MINE HILL & S. HAVEN R. R. CO.
CRESSONA, Schuylkill Co., Oct. 17, '59.

 EDS. MINERS' JOURNAL:—I observe by an editorial in your last paper that the Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven Railroad Company are charged with interfering with the recent election in this County. I desire to correct the error of that statement, and will thank you to give this note a place in your paper.

I have been in the service of the Company nearly twelve years as their Engineer and Superintendent, and during that period no president, manager, nor stockholder, has ever written or spoken to me, or to any other officer or employee to my knowledge, upon the subject of the elections in this County. And no resident officer of the Company has ever to my knowledge, procured a vote by coercion or threat, or the promise of pay or any other favors to the men.

Preparations have always been made to give them all an opportunity to go to the polls and vote as they desired. The employees of the Company claim for themselves the same rights and privileges in the exercise of the elective franchise as are vouchsafed to all others living under the constitution and laws of the good old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Yours with respect.

R. A. WILDER.

This letter requires some explanation—it would infer that there was no interference in the election. The facts are these:—Some of the candidates for the Legislature were addressed and queries propounded to them by employees on the road. Afterwards tickets were prepared, printed and circulated by these parties in all those districts where they have hands employed. This ticket was composed as follows:—The whole People's Ticket with the following Assembly—C. L. Pinkerton (Opp.,) at the head, Michael Beard and J. K. Maurer (Democrats). The whole Democratic ticket was printed with the following Assembly:—Beard and Maurer (Democrats,) at the head, and Pinkerton (Opp.,) at the bottom. These tickets were placed in the hands of every person employed by the road, and they voted these tickets in almost every instance *against their political predilections on both sides*. Three fourths of these votes, amounting to about two hundred, would have been polled for Mr. Schall, if this ticket had not been distributed among the hands by some employees on the road—and Mr. Schall was thus defeated.

Whether the Company did or did not interfere in the recent election, and secure the defeat of Mr. Schall, we here give it as our opinion that the road would not have had in the Legislature, an abler, a more zealous, our more impartial advocate, for every just petition, than Mr. S. Removed from an atmosphere where clamor might warp judgment, and influence prejudice; honest to his purposes; firm in their execution; uninfluenced by heated appeals, he, it strikes us, would have been one of the best representatives the road could have had in the Legislature. We respect Mr. Schall still more in that he would pledge himself to nothing but the interests of the County; and it should have given him a still stronger hold on the esteem of a corporation, which ought to have expected from him in the discharge of his official duties nothing but simple justice. If Mr. Schall's defeat was compassed as is alleged, by the Mine Hill Company, it was guilty of a piece of egregious folly; was warring against its own friends, and playing directly into the hands of its enemies, who are trying to use the Company for their own selfish purposes.

It is well known that we exerted our influence both last year and this, to check this difficulty,—but there were other influences at work, determined to draw the Company into a political attitude to subserve selfish purposes—and the result is just as we predicted it would be a year ago; to at least one of the officers of the Company.

As far as we are concerned, we are now done with this matter. The people, always jealous of corporations, have acted promptly in the matter, without regard to party, and given their opinion of this interference, and, if any thing further should result, tending to the using of the corporation hereafter, the responsibility must rest upon those who inaugurated the difficulty.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Although we are not able yet to give a table showing precisely the political complexion of the next House of Representatives, yet it is rendered certain that the Buchanan Democracy will be in the minority, and that the election of Speaker and Clerk is in the hands of the Opposition to the present Administration.

Under these circumstances it is interesting to know who the prominent Opposition candidates for those positions are. To a gentleman well posted in the political movements of the day, we are indebted for the following list:

FOR SPEAKER.

Republicans—Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Pa.,
" Hon. Jno. Sherman, Ohio.
Amer. Repub.—Hon. James H. Campbell, Penna.

UNION TICKET.

Repub. & South. Opp.—Hon. Emerson Etheridge, Tenn.
" —Hon. Thos. Corwin, Ohio.

UNION TICKET.

Republicans & the 8 A. L. Democrats ticket by Opposition votes over the Administration candidates—Hon. Horace F. Clark, New York.

FOR CLERK.

Republicans—Calvin C. Chaffee, Ex. M. C., Mass.
" Col. Wm. Schouler, Formerly editor Boston Atlas.
" Edward Ball, Ex. M. C., Ohio.
" D. Holloway, Ex. M C., Indiana.
" Jas. Thorrington, Ex. M. C., Iowa.

UNION TICKET.

Rep. & South. Opp.—Warner L. Underwood, Ex. do., Ky.
" Henry W. Hoffman, Ex. do., Md.

UNION TICKET.

A. L. Democrats—Col. J. W. Forney, Ed. Phila. Press.

The West may get the Speaker; but should the choice fall upon either of the gentlemen named from Pennsylvania, it seems to us that Mr. Campbell will be the favorite. Mr. Grow is a gentleman, powerful in intellect, and strong in the affections of the Republicans. We can endorse his great, free principles to the letter. But it may be necessary to secure the Speakership, for a man to be selected who is not so ultra, and consequently objectionable to the Southern Americans. That man decidedly, is Mr. Campbell. As an American he never was proscriptive; as a Republican he is conservative, but firm in his opposition to the extension of slavery by force and fraud, over free soil. He it seems to us, is the man most likely to unite the Opposition vote, should the choice fall on a Pennsylvanian. But six weeks yet remain before Congress will meet, and the matter is attracting attention.

MR. SIPES.—We have no desire, neither will we bandy epithets, with the editor *par excellence*, of the *Mining Record*. He appears to be posted in the slang of Pine Alley and the Five Points, probably from residence in those refined localities, and we leave him to indulge in it when among his boon companions. Here it is not appreciated. It was a simple charge we brought against Mr. Sipes. We accused Mr. Sipes of publishing matter detrimental to the interests of this Region.—Mr. Sipes in publishing a statement in regard to the feeling here towards the proposed Auburn and Allentown Railroad, perpetrated a breach of the truth, and laid Mr. Sipes open to the charge of being a "tool" of opposing interests. We are not even thanked for setting the "stranger" right.—Mr. Sipes does not attempt to excuse Mr. Sipes's course, alleging ignorance of the Region, its interests, etc., but Mr. Sipes endeavors to crawl out of Mr. Sipes's uncomfortable position before the public, by calling us, oh, such hard names, and making, oh, such crushing similes. And, didn't we feel bad, when we read them? Oh, dear, the recollection is harrowing. Don't, sweet Mr. Sipes, be so severe in the future. Spare we country editors, won't you? A word to Mr. Sipes. The most obtuse distinguisher between mean and *mean*, we ever saw, looked like a saint. The finest hound and fiddle we ever saw, lost its chief attraction when the fool opened his mouth. The emptiest vessels reverberate the most.

DEARNS in Brooklyn last week, 105.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Green and Coates streets railway company, held on Tuesday, the question of running the cars on Sunday, came up. Among other remarks made, Mr. McMeeran spoke of the running of the cars upon the Sabbath as a desecration of the day, which would bring its own punishment. If this first step was successful other companies would follow and there would be an end of the American Protestant Sabbath, and the day would become devoted to licentiousness, as it is in Catholic countries. He believed, too, that it would damage the company with its patrons.—He was opposed to putting money in his pocket by Sunday labor. If he knew a poor invalid who needed fresh air upon the Sabbath, he would harness up his own carriage and take him out; but he was not willing to violate the religious sentiment of the community. A vote was taken, which resulted in an unanimous vote against running the cars. Whatever the motive which actuated the company, its decision is highly honorable to it.

While on this subject we observe that Chief Justice Lowrie has addressed the following note to the Pittsburgh *Post* of Monday:

As the newspapers have circulated the fact that my hired man was fined by the Mayor of Pittsburgh for driving my family into town to attend church on the Lord's day, and will probably notice the fact that I have paid the fine, I desire you to say that I was quite ignorant that I had been allowing a transgression of the law, though I have often studied it carefully and officially, and that I have paid the fine, without carrying the case further, only because there may be suitors before the Supreme Court in like cases, and I think they ought not to be embarrassed by having one of its Judges pecuniarily interested in the question, when I can prevent it at so small a sacrifice at $25 and costs.

This is right. Those who propound the law, should show a good example. Where it is not absolutely necessary, we are opposed to all carriage riding on Sunday. We would not let the rich man have a single advantage over the poor man. Both alike should respect the day; and if unwilling, should be compelled to observe it decently.

As we have many worthy German citizens in this County, who are strongly in favor of the proper observance of the Sabbath, they will be interested in perusing the following:

A meeting of German citizens in favor of observing the Sabbath, was held in New York city, at the Cooper Institute, last Sunday evening.—There were probably fifteen hundred persons present. Gustav Schwab, Esq., of Philadelphia, presided; among those on the platform were the Rev. Drs. Adams, Hutton, Spring, Potts and Skinner. Among other resolutions approving the Christian observance of Sunday, it was resolved "that we, as Germans, do solemnly protest against the perversion of Sunday from a day of rest and devotion into a day of noisy excitement and dissipation, which is only too frequent among some of our German countrymen, and brings dishonor on the German name, and that we request our American fellow-citizens by no means to charge the fault of many upon the *whole* people, and upon Germany, where for many years past, noble efforts are successfully making towards the promotion of the better observance of Sunday."

Do not the mass of our German citizens endorse that resolution? Does it not meet their views exactly? That is the position which every native and adopted citizen should take, as a citizen and a christian. The Sabbath breakers are making poor headway. The force of public sentiment is too strong for them. Even the infidel's 'penny-whistle" is becoming silent.

THE HARPER'S FERRY EXCITEMENT.—Although we recognize fully, the heinous crime of a few visionaries led by a crazy man, and trust that justice will be fully meted out to those who survive, yet it seems odd there should have been such a hubbub; such clamor; such marching of legions of armed troops; a town taken; an arsenal seized; railway trains stopped; all the work of *fourteen* white men. If the "chivalry" were frightened by such a contemptible raid, we do not wonder they permitted the British to march unmolested to the National Capital, and burn and pillage what they pleased. What would our Southern friends have done if the lunatic Brown had had a dozen more men with him? That *provisional* government would assuredly, have been established. It seems to us the affair has been ridiculously exaggerated, and the report of District Attorney Ould only confirms us in the opinion. Read his report—

HARPER'S FERRY, Oct, 18, 1859.

To his Excellency the President of the United States:

Everything is quiet. There are only five prisoners, three wounded and two unhurt. Six citizens have been killed and one marine. All the citizens were killed outside the limits of the United States territory in Virginia. The marine was mortally wounded within it. I have seen Col. Lee, but not Gov. Wise. Only nineteen persons were engaged in the matter, of whom five were free negroes from the North. Brown has been living a few miles from here in Maryland since June last. His premises were searched to-day, and fifteen hundred pikes and two hundred guns found, besides fifes, axes, blankets, clothing, &c., in abundance. Brown says he has contemplated this movement since 1856. All of his party are either killed or captured except one, who left on Monday. They were driven by the Virginians into the armory, and there Colonel Lee and twelve marines did the balance. All the slaves engaged, if any, were forced. None of the persons held by Brown were hurt, although all were in the building stormed by the marines. The books and papers of Brown are secured, which throw considerable light on the movement. Strange it is, but true, that Brown and his eighteen men took possession of the Government property and town and held them during Sunday night and Monday.—The Government money is all safe. It is not known which of the party killed the marine. The man who carried off Lewis Washington is one of the wounded prisoners. I do not apprehend any violence to the prisoners. ROBT. OULD.

THE Philadelphia *News* in noticing the death of Mr. Samuel Sillyman, remarks:

"Mr. S. was one of the pioneers of the coal region, and has contributed more to its success and development, perhaps, than any other man now residing in it. As a man of enterprise, energy and probity of character, his life presents an example worthy to be followed by all who desire success, or the good will of their fellows—and the death of Mr. S., will, without doubt, be deeply lamented by the people of the entire county in which so long a period of his life has been spent."

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

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN LITERARY SOCIETY.—The exercises of Wednesday evening last were as follows:—Reading, by J. K. Moritz. Subject, Civilization." The Question, "Which is the greater benefit to a country, agriculture or commerce?" Affirmative, Messrs. Paxon and Guss. Negative, Messrs. Koons and Palm. Decision in favor of the affirmative.

The exercises for next Wednesday evening are as follows:—Reading, by Jos. Dengler. Essayist, A. A. Hesser. Question, "Which is the greater benefit to a community the gold or coal mines?" Affirmative, Messrs. A. Field and Jno. Moritz. Negative, Jno. Koons and P. R. Palm. Visitors respectfully invited.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

MILLETTE'S MAGAZINE for November, is a fine number. It contains several beautiful illustrations; a piece of music, entitled, "When I would Die:" fashion and pattern plates, and an excellent variety of literary matter. This publication is cheap, useful and entertaining. Published by M. A. Millette, 320 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, at $1 50 per annum. The publisher promises a splendid January number.

THE RIGHT WORD IN THE RIGHT PLACE; A New Pocket Dictionary and Reference Book, Embracing Extensive Collections of Synonyms, Technical Terms, Abreviations, and Foreign Phrases; Chapters on Writing for the Press, Punctuation, and Proof-Reading; and other Interesting and Valuable Information. By the author of "How to Write," "How to Talk," etc. Price 50 cents.

This volume contains the essence of three or four heavy works condensed into a size and form adapting it to the Desk or the Pocket, and afforded at a price which brings it within the reach of all. We hazard nothing in pronouncing it almost indispensable to the writer and speaker. In short, this work should be a universal pocket and desk companion. Sent by mail, to any address, on receipt of the price, by FOWLER AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, N. York.

Local Affairs.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1859.—Oct.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES.	
				D. H. M.
22 SATURDAY,.....	6 18	5 12	First Q.	3 3 35 ev.
23 SUNDAY,.....	6 19	5 10	Full M.	11 6 56 ev.
24 MONDAY,.....	6 20	5 8	Last Q.	19 0 47 m.
25 TUESDAY,.....	6 21	5 7	New M.	25 7 37 ev.
26 WEDNESDAY,..	6 22	5 5		
27 THURSDAY,....	6 24	5 4		
28 FRIDAY,.....	6 25	5 3		

Thermometrical Record for the Week.

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

	8 A.M.	2 P.M.	7 P.M.	
Oct. 15—Saturday,	53°	55°	52°	cloudy.
" 17—Monday,	49	55	55	"
" 18—Tuesday,	66	61	61	"
" 19—Wednesday,	54	53	51	"
" 20—Thursday,	53	48	43	rain.
" 21—Friday,	45	46	42	clear.

MR. JOHN MONTMYER, an old resident of this County, died this week in Ashland.

CRICKET.—A meeting of the members of the Pottsville Cricket Club will be held this evening.

ICE to the thickness of an eighth of an inch, was formed here on Thursday night. Yesterday the weather was clear, but cold and windy.

THE NUT CROP.—The chestnut and shell-bark trees throughout the country are more than usually well loaded with nuts this season. The quantity on sale here is large.

EARLY.—A sprinkling of snow was observed at Thomastown, this County, on Saturday last.

We had a sprinkling here on Thursday, accompanied by a keen, piercing north-west wind.

LUTHERAN CONFERENCE.—The Conference of the Third District of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Pennsylvania, embracing the clergy and lay delegates of Berks and Schuylkill counties, met on Tuesday in the Borough of Kutztown.

N. J. REM'S QUADRILLE BAND.—We are requested to state that Dancing Parties will be given by this musical organization every week, commencing on Wednesday next, October 26th, 1859. Price of admission 25 cents. Good order will be preserved.

JAMES R. CLEAVER, Esq., of Ashland, County Treasurer elect of the People's Party, was seriously ill the early part of the present week; in fact he was in so critical a condition that his physicians despaired of his life. We are happy to learn however, that he is convalescing.

BUSINESS CHANGE.—We observe that the tannery with all its appurtenances, lately in the hands of Mr. John L. Mennig, has been leased to Mr. Elias Stroum. We have no doubt that Mr. Stroum will conduct the business in an energetic, able and satisfactory manner, as Mr. Mennig succeeded in doing, and will be fully as worthy of liberal patronage.

COMPARATIVE VOTE OF THE PRINCIPAL BOROUGHS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Annexed are the votes cast at the recent election in the principal Boroughs of this State. It will be seen that we are nearly up to Harrisburg, and ahead of Easton:

Allentown,	1394
Harrisburg,	1213
Pottsville,	1155
Easton,	1125

ACCIDENT IN MARKET STREET.—On Sunday evening last as Mr. George Rice of Minersville was driving up Market street, having in the vehicle a lady and child, he drove into the culvert excavation above the market house. The horse became detached from the vehicle by the breaking of the shafts. The occupants of the carriage were considerably frightened, but were not seriously injured.

INTERESTING RELIC.—Mr. Jediah Irish has in his possession a double barreled shot gun which in 1828 he purchased from Audubon, the naturalist, while the latter was collecting specimens in the interior of this State. The gun which is a long barreled, heavy piece, but trustworthy, bears an inscription, as follows—"JOHN JAMES AUDUBON—*Citizen of the United States*—F. L. S. L." (Fellow of the Literary Society of London.) The relic is an interesting one. Mr. Irish has refused to take $150 for it.

FRANKLIN HEWSON, Esq., the well known Engineer, for years a resident of this County, and General Superintendent of the Mill Creek, Mount Carbon, and Schuylkill Valley railways, died in Philadelphia on Wednesday, of consumption. But recently Mr. Hewson returned from Texas, which he visited for the benefit of his health. Mr. Hewson was highly esteemed for his many manly qualities, and by his death science has lost one of her most devoted students.

His funeral will take place this morning at 11 o'clock, at Reading.

J. MACOMB WETHERILL of Schuylkill county, has placed himself in rather a disagreeable position. An article was published in the *Democratic Standard* charging Robert M. Palmer, Esq., with having received a gold watch in consideration of his support of a bill through the Legislature, extending the charter of the "Forest Improvement Company." Mr. Palmer entered a suit for libel against the editor, and Mr. Wetherill was compelled to publish a card, in which he acknowledges that he wrote the article, but subsequently ascertained that Mr. Palmer was not guilty of the charge. He however, asserts that Messrs. Pinkerton, Pollock and Boyer did receive the golden time piece. Whether he will ultimately withdraw the charges against these gentlemen remains to be seen.—*Reading Daily Times.*

As an addendum to the above, we might state that on Monday last, Mr. J. M. Wetherill, and Mr. Acker, publisher of the *Standard*, had a hearing before Esquire Palmer, charged by John S. Boyer, Esq., of Tamaqua, with libel—the *Standard* having asserted that Mr. Boyer had been the recipient of a gold watch for legislative services rendered to a corporation of this County. The accused were held to bail in the sum of $500 each to answer.

MILITARY.—On Monday last the 1st regiment, under command of Colonel Ambrose Losser, paraded. The companies in line were, Washington Artillerists, Capt. J. Wren, 19 muskets; Washington Yeagers, Capt. M. Strouse, 18 rifles; Scott Rifles, Capt. Lee, 18 rifles, and National Light Infantry, 22 muskets. The regiment formed on Centre street and proceeded to Lawton's Hill, where it occupied an hour or two in field evolutions; after which it paraded through several of the principal streets of the borough, and dismissed on Centre street. The companies in line though not in full force, looked and marched well.

A meeting of the field officers of the 1st Brigade, 6th Division, U. P. M., will be held at the Exchange Hotel in this Borough, on Saturday, October 29th, at 1 o'clock, P. M. The object of the meeting is to take action in regard to the military fund.

General Reifsnyder has this week, been one of a Board of Officers in session at Wilkesbarre, to inquire into irregularities in the recent election in the Brigade. The Board was ordered by Adjutant General Wilson.

DEATH OF A PIONEER OF THE ANTHRACITE COAL REGION.—We are sincerely grieved to announce the decease of one of our most highly esteemed, public spirited citizens. On Tuesday night last, at 11 o'clock, SAMUEL SILLYMAN, Esq., expired. Mr. Sillyman had been confined to bed for some weeks, and his death was not unexpected; but the news nevertheless, fell heavily upon the ears of our citizens. At the time of his death Mr. Sillyman was in the 63d year of his age, and had been a resident of this County some thirty-five years. He was born in Hamburg, Berks county, and came to this Borough in 1825, where he settled, and where up to the hour of his death he lived. Like hundreds of others who have made enduring marks on the progress of the country in wealth and greatness, Mr. Sillyman commenced his career a poor boy, but eventually fought his way by energy and industry, up to wealth and influence. He first engaged in mercantile business, and then in the Coal business, with which he was identified during the last twenty years of his life. It might be said that reverses incident to that business, combined with other disappointments, hastened the result which with pain we are called upon to notice. A feature of Mr. Sillyman's character which rendered him exceedingly popular, was his generosity. The man who applied to him for assistance, was sure to receive it, and not grudgingly, but accompanied by words of comfort and encouragement. As a public spirited man he has left enduring marks in this County. We need but point to the Clay monument in this Borough—the first erected in the country—of which he was the projector, and main instrument in building, to furnish an illustration of this great phase in his truly beautiful character. But we contemplate no panegyric upon the character of Mr. Sillyman. He was not only well known here, but to hundreds abroad, in and out of the Coal trade. It is therefore, superfluous. Schuylkill County needs more men like Mr. Sillyman, and sadly she strews in *mortelles* on his tomb. As citizen, husband, father, brother, he was respected and loved, and the void made, can alas, to many, never be filled. But we should remember

"There is a calm for those who weep,
A rest for weary pilgrims found,
They softly lie and sweetly sleep
Low in the ground."

Mr. Sillyman's funeral took place yesterday, and was one of the largest ever witnessed in this County. The remains were interred in the Presbyterian cemetery. During the passage of the *cortege* all our places of business were closed, and the bells of the churches and the Court House were tolled. It was a solemn and impressive scene, testifying how highly the deceased was esteemed by the community.

ALLEGED INTERFERENCE OF CORPORATIONS IN ELECTIONS.—Pursuant to a public call a meeting of the citizens of this County without regard to party, was held at the public house of D. Hill in this Borough on Monday evening last, for the purpose of giving expression to their opinion of the alleged interference in the recent election by the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad Company.

On motion of S. N. Palmer, Esq., JOHN WINGERT, Esq., was called to the chair, and J. H. Hannessy and H. R. Edmonds were appointed Secretaries.

On motion a committee was appointed to draft resolutions. On it the chair appointed Messrs. S. N. Palmer, D. P. Brown, J. G. Frick, I. P. Harris and S. Hoover.

The Committee reported the following which were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Constitution of this Commonwealth has provided that "Elections shall be free and equal," and it is contemplated by our Republican System of Government that every voter shall be permitted to exercise his unbiassed freedom of choice in voting for candidates for office, and particularly that the employed shall not be coerced or unduly influenced in the exercise of the right of suffrage by their employers,

And Whereas, the attempts of wealthy Corporations to control elections by the people for the promotion of their corporate interests and private gain, are in violation of the principles of Republican liberty, and deserve stern rebuke and punishment, *Therefore*,

Resolved, That the people of Schuylkill County have observed with surprise and indignation that the influence of the Superintendent, Agents and officers of the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad Company, in this county, was brought to bear upon their employees and others at the recent election, to decide the selection of the Representatives of this County in the State Legislature.

Resolved, That James J. Connor, George Pistler, Joseph F. Taylor, Frank Pott, D. L. Esterly, Strange N. Palmer, Jos. Derr, and B. Reitley, be and they are hereby appointed a committee (with power to fill any vacancy in their number) to confer with the President and Directors of the Company, and ascertain whether the political interference of their officers at the recent election was in accordance with their instructions or wishes.

[The Committee above named are requested to meet at Col. Kaercher's, Exchange Hotel, Pottsville, on Monday next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to proceed to the execution of the duties assigned them.]

Resolved, That the same Committee be and they are hereby instructed to ascertain from Messrs. C. L. Pinkerton and Joseph K. Maurer, two of the Assemblymen elect, upon what terms the support of the officers and employees of The Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad Company was secured to them, or whether any and what propositions were made to them in reference to their Legislative course in regard to said Company.

Resolved, That the same Committee be instructed to ascertain and report what condition of the affairs of The Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad Company has arisen to call for Legislative action in their behalf, and also what Legislative action is necessary to protect the People of this County against similar improper interference in future elections.

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourns it do so to meet again at this place, at the call of the President to receive the report of the Committee.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in all the papers of the County, that the Secretary furnish copies to John C. Cresson, Esq., and R. A. Wilder, Esq., and to Messrs. C. L. Pinkerton and Joseph K. Maurer.

OUR SON.—ITS PROPENSITIES.—The soil of Schuylkill County bids fair to contest the palm of superiority for growing root crops and vegetables, with even California, famed for its gigantic products. We will illustrate.

This season there were grown on the grounds attached to "Cloud Home," the residence of John Bannan, Esq., in this Borough, but perched on Sharp Mountain at an elevation of near two hundred feet above the main street—twelve excellent table potatoes,—known as the Jenny Lind, and a seedling of the Peach Blow—the weight of which individually and in the aggregate, was as follows:

1 Potatoe	4 lbs.	
1 do	2	10
1 do	2	8
1 do	2	7
1 do	2	7
1 do	2	6
1 do	2	6
1 do	2	6
1 do	2	5
1 do	2	2
1 do	2	2
12	30 lbs.	4 ounces.

That we think, pretty fair weight, for a dozen of the "murphies."

In addition however, there was also grown in the same soil, a cabbage stalk, which with the leaves, weighed *forty* pounds, and without the leaves, twenty-nine pounds, eight ounces. Even Kinderhook will find it difficult to "take down" *that* cabbage.

On Greenwood hill in this Borough, we raised this season, a turnip beet which weighed twelve pounds.

Last season we introduced here two varieties of potatoes, the Black Mercer and Peach Blows. Mr. Eli Thompson procured some and tried them in his ground at Port Carbon. From 2½ bushels of Black Mercers, he raised 20 bushels, and from 3 bushels of Peach Blows he raised 40 bushels of fine potatoes. That is prolific enough.

Mr. John Strauch of this Borough, from a single potatoe, planted this season, grew twenty potatoes, the stalk of which was *eleven feet* in length. One of the potatoes, which we inspected, weighed a pound.

These facts prove that our County, irregular as her surface is, can become quite important agriculturally. We have the soil. It needs but careful, scientific farming, and we can easily grow much that is now imported from other counties. It is to be hoped that in the future our County will make such rapid strides in correct farming, that she will become as noted for her great crops, as she now is for her inexhaustible veins of coal.

On Greenwood Hill this season, on a piece of ground never cultivated before, and not cultivated this year in as careful a manner as it might have been, from less than a peck of Jenny Lind potatoes, we produced twelve bushels, scarcely any small. Among them were the following weights:

1 Potatoe,	2 lbs.	8 ounces.
1 do	1	12
1 do	2	7
1 do	1	9
1 do	1	8
1 do	1	14
1 do	2	6
1 do	1	6
8	15 lbs.	1 oz.

We are but new beginners. Major Freas is an old, experienced agriculturalist. What does he think of these first attempts? Do they warrant perseverance?

THE COPPER-TOED SHOE.—The copper toed boots and shoes, which are advertised in this day's paper, will really do what is there claimed for them; that is, they will wear *three times* as long as the old style of shoes. We have seen them tried, and know that one pair lasted a hearty, robust youngster over six months, and they were worn every day during that time. We have no doubt that the shoe bills of every family where there are children, can be reduced at least one-half by using the copper-toed shoes. For farmers and laboring men the copper-toed boots will effect a like saving. We advise our readers who are in favor of "economy or reform" in their shoe bills, to try the copper-toed shoes.—*Boston Journal.*

AN ELOQUENT ORATION.

The funeral oration of Col. Baker, of San Francisco, over the body of Senator Broderick, is one of the most eloquent eulogies which we have read for a long time. Every one who has heart enough to appreciate true manliness, will find pleasure in reading this beautiful production, and the minions of despotic power will wince under its scathing periods. We are confident that no organ of the Administration will venture to publish it, and we, therefore, to the exclusion of other matter of much interest, give it entire:

CITIZENS OF CALIFORNIA:—A Senator lies dead in our midst! He is wrapped in a bloody shroud, and we, to whom his toils and cares were given, are about to bear him to the place appointed for all the living. It is not fit that such a man should pass to the tomb unheralded; it is not right that such a life should went unnoticed to its close: it is not fit that such a death should call forth no rebuke, or be surrounded by no public lamentation. It is this conviction which impels the gathering of this assemblage. We are here of every station and pursuit, of every creed and character, each in his capacity of citizen, to swell the mournful tribute which the majesty of the people offers to the unreproving dead. He lies today surrounded by little of fitness. Never can the bier droop above the bier, no melancholy music floats upon the reluctant air. The hopes of high-hearted friends droop like fadine flowers upon his breast, and the struggling sigh comes to the tear in eyes that seldom weep. Around him are those who have known him best and loved him longest; who have shared the triumph, and endured the defeat. Near him are the gravest and noblest of the State, possessed by a grief at once earnest and sincere, while beyond, the masses of the people that he loved, and for whom his life was given, gather like a thunder-cloud of swelling and indignant grief.

In such a presence, fellow-citizens, let us linger for a moment at the portals of this tomb whose shadowy arches vibrate to the public heart, to speak a few brief words of the man, of his life, and of his death.

Mr. Broderick was born in the District of Columbia, in 1819; he was of Irish descent, and of obscure and respectable parentage; he had little of early advantages, and never enjoyed the benefit of a complete and finished education. His boyhood, as, indeed, his early manhood was passed in the city of New York, and the loss of his father early stimulated him to the efforts which maintained his widowed mother and brother, and served also to fix and form his character even in his boyhood. His love for his mother was his first and most distinctive trait of character, and when his brothers died—one early and sudden death—the shock gave a serious and reflective cast to his habits and his thoughts, which marked them to the last hour of his life. He was always filled with pride, and energy, and ambition, his pride was in the manliness of his character and honor, and no man had more reason. His energy was manifest in the most resolute struggles with poverty and misfortune, and his ambition implied him to seek a prominent place in the great race for honorable power.

Up to the time of his arrival in California, his life had been passed amid events incident to such a character.—Fearless, self-reliant, open in his enmities, firm in his friendship, wedded to his opinions, and marching directly to his purpose through and over all opposition, his career was chequered with success and defeat. But even in defeat he was true to himself and his character developed. When he reached these shores his keen observation taught him, at once, that he trod a broad field, and that a higher career was before him.—He had no false pride, sprung from a people and of a race whose vocation was labor, he toiled with his own hands, and sprang at a bound from the workshop to the legislative hall. From that hour there congregated around him and against him the elements of success and defeat—strong friendships, bitter enmities, high praise, malignant calumnies—but he trod with a free and proud step that onward path which has led him to glory and the grave.

It would be idle for me at this hour and in this place to speak of all that history with unmitigated praise; it will be time for his enemies hereafter to deny his claim to noble virtues and high purposes. When in the Legislature he boldly denounced the special legislation which is the curse of a new country, he proved his courage and his rectitude. When he exposed the various and sometimes successful schemes to strike out the salutary provisions of the Constitution, which guarded free labor, he showed the world the better instincts of his life. When, prompted by his ambition and the desertion of his friends, he first sought a seat in the Senate of the United States, he sought the highest of all positions by legitimate effort, and failed with honor.

It is my duty to say that, in my judgment, when at a later period he sought to anticipate the Senatorial election, he committed an error which I think he lived to regret. It would have been a violation of the true principle of Representative Government, which no person, public or private, could justify, and could never have met the permanent approval of good and wise men. Yet while I say this over his bier, let me remind you of the temptation to such an error—of the plans and reasons which prompted it—of the many good purposes it was intended to effect. And if ambition, "the last infirmity of noble minds," led him for a moment from the better path, let me remind you how nobly he regained it.

It is impossible to speak within the limits of this address of the events of that session of the Legislature at which he was elected to the Senate of the United States; but some things should not be passed in silence here.—The contest between himself and the present Senator had been bitter and personal. He had triumphed. He had been wonderfully sustained by his friends, and stood confessedly "the first in honor and the first in place." He yielded to an appeal made to his magnanimity by his foe. If he judged unwisely, he has paid the forfeit well. Never in the history of political warfare has any public man been so pursued, never has malignity so exhausted itself.

Fellow-citizens, the man that lies before you was your Senator. From the moment of his election his character and motives were attacked, his courage impeached, his patriotism assailed. It has been a system tending to one end. And the end is here. What was his crime? Review his history; consider his private character; weigh his public record, and before the grave encloses him forever, judge between him and his enemies.

As a man to be judged in his private relations, who was his superior? It was his boast—and amid the general license of a new country it was a proud one—that his most scrutinizing enemy could fix no single act of immorality upon him. Temperate, decorous, self-restrained, he had passed through all the excitements of California unstained. No man could charge him with broken faith or violated trust. Of habits simple and inexpensive, he had no lust of gain. He overreached no man; he was knavery in a bargain, and withheld from no man his just dues. Never in the history of the State, has there been a citizen who has borne public relations more stainlessly in all respects than he.

But it is not by this standard that he is to be judged. He was a public man and his memory demands a public judgment. What was his public crime? The answer is in his own words: "THEY HAVE KILLED ME BECAUSE I AM OPPOSED TO THE EXTENSION OF SLAVERY AND A CORRUPT ADMINISTRATION." Fellow-citizens, they are remarkable words, uttered at a very remarkable moment; they involve the history of his Senatorial career, and of its sad and untimely termination.

When Mr. Broderick entered the Senate, he had been elected at the beginning of a Presidential term, as a friend of the President elect, having undoubtedly been one of his most influential supporters. There were unquestionably some things in the exercise of the appointing power which he could have wished otherwise; but he had every reason to remain with the Administration which could be supposed to weigh with a man in his position. He had heartily maintained the doctrine of popular sovereignty as set forth in the Cincinnati Platform, and he never wavered in its support till the day of his death. But when, in his judgment, the President betrayed his obligations to the party and the country—when, in the whole series of acts in relation to Kansas, he proved recreant to his pledges and his instructions—when the whole power of the Administration was brought to bear upon the legislative branch of the Government, in order to force slavery upon an unwilling people, then in the high performance of his duty as a Senator, he rebuked the Administration by his voice and his vote, and stood by his principles. It is true, he adopted no half way measures. He threw the whole weight of his character into the ranks of the opposition; he endeavored to rouse the people to an indignant sense of the iniquitous tyranny of Federal power, and kindling with the contest, became its fiercest and firmest opponent.

Fellow-citizens, whatever may have been your political predilections, it is impossible to repress your admiration as you review the conduct of the man who lies hushed in death before you. You read in his history a glorious imitation of the great popular leaders who have opposed the despotic influences of power in other lands, and kindling with the contest, became its fiercest and firmest opponent.

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Fellow-citizens, let us ponder this lesson. Let us learn wisdom from the lessons of the past. Let us strive to be just. I give no currency to rumors of which personally I know nothing; there are other tribunals to which they may well be referred, and this is not one of them. But I am here to say, that whatever in the code of honor or out of its demands or allows a deadly combat where there is not in all things entire and certain equality, is a prostitution of the name, is an evasion of the substance, and is a shield, blazoned with the name of Chivalry, to cover the malignity of murder.

And now, as the shadows turn towards the East, and we prepare to bear from our presence the dust of our resting-place, let us not seek to repress the generous pride which prompts a recital of noble deeds and manly vir