Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1859.

AUBURN AND ALLENTOWN RAILROAD.

It is with much satisfaction that we are enabled to announce that the subscriptions in this County to the capital stock of this Road, are progressing with spirit. The times are hard, and money scarce; but these facts only prove more conclusively, the importance of constructing a road, which in just such times as these will place our Coal in the Eastern markets on an equal footing with that of rival regions, and thus relieve us of the disadvantages under which we now labor—circuitous routes to market; irregular shipping facilities at Port Richmond, and high rates of transportation. In good times the road to Allentown would be an additional outlet to market, enabling us to increase our shipments; to attract to our County a large population, and to add to the value of every description of property in our midst. These are results which the construction of that Road will guarantee. Without it we must inevitably retrograde in a business point of view, and property will incontestibly depreciate in value to a far greater amount than the sum we are now called upon to subscribe to ensure the completion and equipment of the Road.

Under these circumstances, it assuredly, is the interest and duty of all classes of our citizens to come forward promptly and cheerfully, to subscribe according to their means. Property holders and there who are not real estate owners, should now stand shoulder to shoulder, nor rest satisfied until the Auburn and Allentown Railroad becomes a fixed fact. Our operators are willing and ready to subscribe; so are many of our property-holders. Now let the young men; the mechanics and workingmen of the County resolve *en masse*, to each take a share. Let them emulate the example of their fellow workmen of other sections, who under similar circumstances stepped forward, and either individually, or in clubs, subscribed to improvements calculated to affect the regularity and profit of their employment beneficially. Now to pay subscriptions to the Allentown Road, a period of two years will be allowed. The price of a share is $50. Fifty cents a week saved by a workingman during that period will enable him to take a share in the Road. Cannot all our workingmen thus subscribe? Assuredly, yes. Let them therefore, all resolve to move in this matter, and the construction of the Road will be placed beyond the possibility of a doubt. The books of subscription are now open. The Committee for Pottsville, having them in hand, are Judge Reilly and Messrs. Solomon Foster, Edward Y. Yardley, Myer Strouse, and Peter D. Luther. The time for talk in this matter has passed. Let Schuylkill County now act.

Since the above had been placed in type, we received the following list of additional sub-committees appointed by the Central Committee:

Tremont and Donaldson—Henry Heil, Captain Gaskins, Wm. H. Seibert and Jacob L. Tice.

Ashland—John Dye, Lewis Garner and Col. James J. Connor.

Port Clinton—John Horn, John K. Seigfried and Samuel Boyer.

Minersville—Richard Kear, Abr. Hexter, Joseph Frick, B. C. Christ and Lewis Dougherty.

UNION MEETINGS.

During the present week meetings have been held at Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and possibly, at other places, ostensibly for the purpose of showing to our amiable Pro-Slavery brethren of the South, that we of the North are Union loving; but in reality, to prove how much under Southern bluster, a portion of our people can be driven into party traces, for the benefit of party tactics. We think with the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, that the object of these "irrespective of party movements," "is not so much to save the Union, as it is to save the Democratic party, and to try and recover for it a little strength with which to go into the campaign of 1860. The Union is not in danger, if the North stands firm; but the Democracy is in real danger. The leaders are making a desperate attempt to identify the Union with the party, and the first steps towards this object are public meetings, avowedly for a most patriotic purpose, which, if it can be relied upon, will enlist the services of many excellent citizens, but who are unpracticed in the trickery of party politics." Of late the programme seems annually, to be—the South to threaten dissolution and advocate treason, while the North, really the Union loving section of the confederacy, which it has proved by its faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave law; its capture and delivery of Browns confederates, and in fact, in a thousand other ways, is to be bullied in and out of Congress, into positions which will render it susceptible to renewed insults. The fact is rendered more humiliating, by the tone of a portion of the Northern press. Its duty is to counsel equity and firmness. In place of which we have the Philadelphia *Ledger*, and papers of kindred sympathy, actually fanning the flame of discord, by misrepresentations of the actual state of feeling in the North, on the Slavery question. The object of such studied exaggeration is not mysterious. It is for political effect. We protest against such trickery, and believe with the *Bulletin* that it is in the South that the danger to the Union lies, and that meetings for its preservation should be called by its friends, if it has any, in Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, Nashville and Frankfort.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE.

From a letter received from Washington, we glean the fact that an organization of the House this week, is improbable. The proceedings in the House so far, as telegraphed to the daily press from Washington, indicate that a considerable portion of the Southern members are "filibustering" on the slavery question for political effect, and for the purpose of driving the Republicans from the support of Sherman for Speaker. The Republican members of the House showed during the struggle to elect Banks, that they cannot be bullied and driven from the support of any man whom they choose to vote for. They are equally firm this session; in consequence of which, we anticipate a prolonged and exciting struggle. It is evident that no matter who the Republicans take up for Speaker, the Southern "fire-eaters" will oppose him in the same determined manner.

This state of affairs is to be regretted; but it seems unavoidable, for the Southern members are not only unprecedentedly pugnacious, but very unreasonably unreasonable, this session. On Tuesday they made an ugly advance on Thaddeus Stevens; but he was firm as a rock; his friends crowded around him, and no attack was made.

We admit that this is deplorable; but we urge the Republican members of Congress to stand firm, let the result be what it may, for at this time to permit themselves to be deprived of their equal and Constitutional rights, would be madness. It is their duty to act with prudence and firmness, in this crisis, even if the contest should prove long and severe.

RECOGNIZING FACTS.—The conservative newspapers of the North, are somewhat restive under the tight rein held by the South. The *North American* discovers that "while the North is allowed no margin for indiscreet speech, and is taken to task for all that the most reckless of its citizens may utter, and its best men may say, in any excitement, for the conditional purposes of antagonism or resistance—while all this is held as real offence, the South is freely permitted to say and to do nearly everything it pleases." It also finds that the South not only now, but in time past, has teemed with threats of disunion, "while scarcely an eminent man now in public life from the extreme South fails, at frequent intervals, to give vent to bitter objurations against both the people of the North, and the union of these States."—There is much truth in the censure of our cotemporary, and the fact is the more humiliating when we consider that the imperious curb is used as a threat by a contemptible minority of the population of the South. Less than half a million of slaveholders aided by the dough-face Democracy of the North, hold the Government, threaten dissolution if the North even whispers at constraint, and keep us in a constant state of excitement.—It is an amusing spectacle. One of which posterity will read and wonder.

THE democratic party in Congress appears determined to force the country into a condition of unhealthy if not dangerous excitement on the slavery question. On that question in a new and more violent form, a Senator from Virginia broke ground in the Senate within an hour of its convocation, and a member of the House factiously occupied the first day of the session. The combatants in Congress have thrown the gauntlet from the democratic side, the side of Executive power, and have indicated their purpose to make as much trouble as they may. This fact explains the non-organization of the House. It should be recognized, and the responsibility be attached to the party creating the difficulty. The Government's creditors will be the principal sufferers by the delay.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

POTTSVILLE LITERARY SOCIETY.—Order of exercises, December 12, 1859:—Lecture—F. B. Wallace, Esq.; Reader—Harry Boyer; Question for debate—"Should the Drama be encouraged" Affirmative—Wm. R. Smith; Jos. T. Boyle.—Negative—Harry Edmonds, F. F. Dewees.

REUBOLD LITERARY SOCIETY.—The exercises for last Wednesday evening, were:—A debate on the question, "Do the signs of the times indicate a dissolution of the Union?" Affirmative, Messrs. Edwards and Pile. Negative, Messrs. Focht and Cuthbert. Decision in the affirmative.

Question for next Wednesday evening, "Have the Whites given the Africans greater cause to complain than they have given the Indians?" Affirmative, Messrs. Edwards and Pile. Negative, Messrs. Focht and Cuthbert.

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN LITERARY ASSOCIATION met on Thursday evening last. The Reader and Essayist both being absent, the question, "Should a military spirit be encouraged?" was then discussed by Messrs. W. Guss and J. W. Koons on the affirmative, and Messrs. P. R. Palm and P. H. Werats on the negative. Decision in favor of the negative.

Exercises for next Thursday evening are:—Reading by P. H. Werntz. Essay by J. Paxson. Question, "Has Napoleon III. done his duty towards Italy?" Affirmative, Messrs. Shepherd and Hesser. Negative, Messrs. Helms and Latimer.

ST. CLAIR LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.—The exercises on last Tuesday evening were: Reading by Wm. Porter of a selection from "Cousin's Psychology." Lecture by P. A. Herwig on "Agrarianism." Discussion on the question, "Which has the most cause to complain of the Whites—the Indian or the African?" Decision in the negative.

The exercises for next Tuesday evening will be: Reading by T. Watkins; Lecture by H. C. Jackson. Debate on the question, "Resolved that the Fugitive Slave Law is unconstitutional." Affirmative, Messrs. Porter, Marts and Grasey. Negative, Messrs. Herwig, Jackson and Herbert.

To Major Dewart we are indebted for a copy of the Agricultural Report of the Commissioner of Patents, for 1858. The statistics of the work are invaluable.

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

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE MINING MAGAZINE.—This magazine is published by George M. Newton, No. 1 Spruce street, New York. It is ably edited by Wm. P. Blake, Esq. The December number has a number of interesting geological and mining articles.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The January number contains three steel engravings; and one colored fashion plate. The title page contains five separate engravings, each one perfect in itself. "Godey's Offering for New Year's," finely printed in collars, and a gem of the art. The First Fall of Snow," a very seasonable engraving. In all there are seventy-nine engravings, of which twenty are full page engravings. Among the contributors may be mentioned Marion Harland, author of "Alone," "Hidden Path," and "Moss Side," who writes for no other magazine. The immortal *Miss Slimmens*, who has commenced keeping a boarding-house. Mrs. Haven has one of her moral and domestic stories, and Mrs. Janvrin one of her very spirited articles. Miss Townsend also lends her powerful aid. The January Lady's Book is a gem, and will be highly appreciated by its patrons.—The terms are—One copy, one year, $3. Two copies, $5. Three copies, $6. Five copies and one to the getter-up of the club, $10.

Local Affairs.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1859.—Dec.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES.	D. H. M.
10 SATURDAY,.....	7 14	4 33	First Q.	3 8 54 m.
11 SUNDAY,.....	7 15	4 33	Full M.	9 10 17 ev
12 MONDAY,.....	7 15	4 33	Last Q.	16 4 29 ev
13 TUESDAY,.....	7 16	4 33	New M.	24 0 51 m.
14 WEDNESDAY,..	7 17	4 34		
15 THURSDAY,...	7 17	4 34		
16 FRIDAY,.....	7 18	4 34		

Thermometrical Record for the Week.

P. R. & P. TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Pennytrann's Hall, Pottsville.

Dec.		8 A.M.	2 P.M.	7 P.M.	
"	3—Saturday,	35°	41°	40°	clear.
"	5—Monday,	39	41	40	rain.
"	6—Tuesday,	42	41	44	"
"	7—Wednesday,	39	41	41	"
"	8—Thursday,	28	31	27	clear.
"	9—Friday,	19	29	27	"

☞*Winter in Earnest.*—At 9 o'clock yesterday morning, the mercury in our thermometer marked 15 degrees above zero. Of course this weather will close the Schuylkill Navigation.

☞*The* Democrats of this County had a meeting at the Court House on Monday, and declared in favor of F. W. Hughes, Esq., as a delegate to the Charleston Convention, and for Hon. Jacob Fry, as the next Democratic candidate for Governor. They instruct their delegates to the next Democratic State Convention to vote for those gentlemen.

☞*Pottsville Glee Club.*—Having secured the Court House for the occasion, this admirable musical association announces a vocal and instrumental entertainment on the evening of the 26th instant, the day after Christmas. It has secured talented amateurs to assist, and will undoubtedly, present a programme to attract and please a crowded audience.

☞*Miss Sally J. Bowen*, assisted by Mr. Theodore Clay, a fine vocalist, will give a concert at the Town Hall in this Borough, on Wednesday evening next. They have sung at various points in this County to the satisfaction of their audiences. We understand that Miss Bowen contemplates giving a concert on the 22d of February next, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the Washington Monument fund.

☞*The Side Walks.*—The freezing weather of the past two days congealed the snow which fell previously, and the side-walks have in consequence, been in a slippery and dangerous condition. We would especially call attention to many of the pavements in Mahantango street, over which it is difficult to walk without falling. The residents of that street should make it a rule when the pavements are in a slippery condition, to sprinkle ashes along the centre of the walk. Such a course may prevent painful accidents the present winter.

☞*Fatal Gunning Accident.*—On Saturday last, as John Warner and Samuel Kessler were gunning in the vicinity of the White Horse Tavern, on the Dauphin and Susquehanna Railroad, the former was shot and killed by the accidental discharge of Kessler's gun. Kessler, it appears, started after a rabbit which Warner had fired at and missed, when he fell, his gun was discharged, the load lodging in Warner's thigh, killing him almost instantly. Warner was buried at Pinegrove on Tuesday, near which place he lived at the time of his death.

☞*The Chinese Yam, or Potatoe—a Curiosity.*—Mr. F. Daniells left at our office this week, one of these potatoes which was grown in his garden near Middleport in this County. It is 28½ inches in length, 3 inches in circumference at the thickest part, and weighed three pounds. It was the growth of this year, it having been planted about the middle of last April. Mr. Daniells planted five pieces of the potatoe, which yielded ten potatoes, all nearly of the size of the one mentioned above. These yams or potatoes do not generally come to maturity under two years, and if they had been left in the ground another year they would have grown to an enormous size. They require the ground to be prepared to the depth of at least three feet, and frost does not affect them if left in the ground over winter.

☞*Pottsville Literary Society.*—The inclement weather of Tuesday evening last, affected somewhat, the attendance at the Society's exercises; but the audience was fair in point of numbers, and as usual highly appreciative. A lecture was delivered by N. Collins Hughes, Esq. Subject, "Joan of Arc." We had not the pleasure of hearing it; but it is described as being a production in every way creditable to the lecturer. Mr. H. Edmonds read an interesting selection. With Messrs. Brock and Pitman as judges, the question, "should Congress admit Utah into the Union with polygamy in its constitution," was debated in an able and spirited manner by Messrs. G. Dallas and L. Huber on the affirmative, and J. J. Seibert and G. Gowen on the Negative. Decision in favor of the Negative.

☞*A Meeting* of the Central Committee appointed to obtain subscriptions to the capital stock of the Allentown Railroad Company, was held at the office of the Secretary, on Tuesday evening the 6th inst., at which time the following sub-committees to obtain subscriptions were appointed:—

Pottsville—Hon. B. Reilly, Edward Yardley, Thomas Foster, Peter D. Luther and Myer Strouse.

Tremont and Donaldson—Henry Heil, Captain Gaskins, Wm. H. Seibert and Jacob L. Tice.

Ashland—John Dye, Lewis Garner and James J. Connor.

Port Clinton—John Horn, John K. Seigfried and Samuel Boyer.

Minersville—Richard Kear, Abraham Hexter, Joseph Frick, B. C. Christ and Lewis Dougherty.

F. P. DEWEES, *Secretary.*
Pottsville, December 9, 1859.

☞*Auburn and Allentown Railroad Meeting.*—The citizens of Pottsville and vicinity assembled at the Town Hall, on Wednesday evening, December 7th, 1859, for the purpose of taking action in regard to the construction of that important link in the chain of Eastern railways, the Auburn and Allentown Railroad. On motion, Bernard Reilly, Esq., was called to the chair, and James W. Bowen appointed Secretary. After the organization the meeting was addressed by Messrs. F. W. Hughes, Myer Strouse, R. M. Palmer and Benj. Bannan, on the necessity to our trade of constructing the Auburn and Allentown Road.—The meeting was spirited, and gave happy presage of the determination of our citizens to urge the work to completion at as early a day as possible.

☞*Riot—Arrest of the Rioters.*—On Sunday morning last an attack was made on the house of Patrick J. Barry, contractor at the Mahanoy tunnel, by a number of laborers employed on that work. It seems that the attack grew out of the discharge of two men by the contractor, for fighting. Firearms, stones and clubs were used freely during the attack, which Barry resisted by the use of a gun. He and his family were in great peril, until a police force from Tamaqua, arrived on the ground on Monday morning, and made a number of arrests. The prisoners had a hearing before Squire John C. Conrad of Tamaqua, when the following were committed to prison in default of $500 bail each, to answer at Court—Thomas Curran, Wm. O'Neil, Patrick Lafferty, Patrick Mulhart, Wm. Boyle, Patrick Larkin, Patrick Ready, Jam[illegible], Robert Nowrey and Hugh Sweeney.

☞*Schuylkill County Alms House.*—A regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Poor, was held at the Alms House on Monday, December 5, 1859. Present, N. H. Betz, Charles Focht and Dr. Shults.

The Steward reported the following as the Census of the House for the month ending, Nov. 30, 1859. Number in the House on the first day of Dec., 1859, 277; same time last year, 285; decrease, 8. Of the above 68 are in the Insane Department, 62 in the Nursery, and 47 under medical treatment. Admitted during the month of Nov., 35; discharged, 15; absconded, 1; births, 2; deaths, 5; bound out, 3; sent to State Hospital 1. Lodging and meals were furnished to 118 traveling paupers during the month. Out door relief was granted to 16 families amounting to $140 75.

Bills were passed and orders drawn amounting to	$ 2,058 74
Previously this year,	24,430 04
	$26,488 78
Overdrawn '58 from app. '59	$3,333 00
Paid towards new hospital	5,898 45
	9,231 45
Cost of maintenance since 1st of Jan.,	$17,257 33

☞*Destructive Fire at Ashland.*—A fire occurred at Ashland, this County, on Sunday morning last about 3 o'clock, which before it was checked, destroyed property to the value of some nine thousand dollars. The sufferers were George Mort, Joseph W. Bancroft and John Bancroft.—The fire it seems, originated in the frame dwelling house of Mr. Bancroft, and is supposed to have been caused by a defect in a heater which connected a green house in the rear of the dwelling, with the furnace in the basement. Mr. John Bancroft's loss on buildings, is $2200; partially insured in the Commonwealth Insurance Company of Philadelphia. Mr. Joseph W. Bancroft's loss on furniture, is near $1500, which is covered however, by insurance in the Commonwealth office.—Mr. Mort's loss is a frame tavern stand; two frame dwelling houses and a store. The value of the buildings was some $4000, upon which there is an insurance in the Lycoming County Mutual Insurance Company, of $2000. The loss on merchandise is between two and three thousand dollars, on which there is an insurance of $800 in the Lycoming office. Ashland we learn, is without a fire apparatus. This is decidedly wrong. The citizens should move immediately, in the matter of procuring a powerful engine. They have plenty of water there, handy. Should a fire ever break out in the western end of the place, with a favorable wind it might sweep the entire town. Most certainly, Ashland should get a fire engine.

☞*Council Proceedings.*—A stated meeting of the Borough Council was held on Tuesday evening, Dec. 6. Present, Messrs. Fellmagle, Nagle, Focht, Haywood, Boone, Inness, Kienzle and Mennig—Nice, President, in the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and adopted. Com. of Lamp and Watch recommended the erection of two lamps in Market street. The Street Com. reported crossing in Minersville street; crossing at Ruch & Evan's mill; gutter at Third and Laurel streets; repairs on Front street, finished; and reported favorably on petition of C. Loeser and others, asking for the opening of a road. A communication from the Borough Solicitor in relation to the case of Albers vs. the Borough; and the matter of the Borough against Hiram Rigg, Isaac Severn and Nathan Evans, was read; a special committee composed of Messrs. Mennig, Inness and Focht, was appointed to attend to the matter. An order of court in regard to opening street at old gas works, was referred to the Solicitor, with instructions to report upon it. T. Walker, Esq., acting for Norwegian township, made a statement in reference to claim of Norwegian township against the Borough. The matter was referred to a Special Committee composed of Messrs. Inness, Boone and Nagle. The President added Mr. Kienzle to the Street Com. A communication from the Rough and Ready Fire Company asking for the construction of a house in which to place its apparatus, hold meetings, etc., was referred to the Com. of Fire Apparatus. On motion of Mr. Nagle the Com. of Lamp and Watch was directed to erect two lamps in East Market street, where it may direct. Mr. Haywood offered the following:

Resolved, That the Street Com. be instructed to have a foot-path constructed leading from the western end of Mr. John Hughes's property to the Palo Alto bridge, said foot-path to be constructed of cinder from the Furnace Blowing Mill. Adopted.

Mr. Focht offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to ascertain the amount of Borough orders unpaid, and to devise and report the best and speedy plan for the payment of the same. Said committee to attend also, to the matter of outstanding claims and judgments. Adopted.

The chair appointed Messrs. Focht, Boone and Inness said committee. The Borough Treasurer's statement was read and ordered to be filed. Com. of Lamp and Watch was instructed to erect a lamp at Coal and Nicholas streets. The question of selling the hook and ladder apparatus, was referred to the Com. of Fire Apparatus. The following bills were referred to committees—J. O'Neil; $14 00; Philip Lynch, $15 75; J. Zitzelberger, $8 00. The following bills were read and ordered to be paid:

C. Worman and others,	$ 03 00
Fred. Cull,	15 00
C. Zabel,	5 25
C. Lord,	90 00
H. Boyer,	25 55
J. Hanly,	32 51
Jas. Gillingham,	24 00
A. K. Whitner,	50 00
J. & S. Derr,	77 86
E. O. Parry,	55 00
Four watchmen,	120 00
Previous issue,	$588 17
	$6,182 93
Total,	$6,771 10
Adjourned.	

PROCEEDINGS OF COURT.

REPORTED FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

Our regular term of Quarter Sessions commenced last Monday with the usual variety of cases, many of which were of more than usual importance. The new District Attorney, Howell Fisher, Esq., conducted the prosecutions for the commonwealth with commendable promptitude and despatch; and with an ability which left but few criminals any hope of escape. We present a report of the cases disposed of:

Com. vs. Wm. Shraffer—Fornication and bastardy, on oath of Diana Moyer. The deft. plead guilty and the usual sentence was imposed.

Com. vs. Michael McGee—Assault and battery on oath of Bridget Purcell. The deft. plead guilty to the charge. He had cruelly beaten his wife, and she died shortly afterwards, but the evidence was not sufficient to show that it was occasioned by the beating received from him. It occurred at Tamaqua. As the deft. had been in prison a long time already, he was only sentenced to a further imprisonment till the 1st of January next, and to pay the costs.

Com. vs. John Eagan and John Hurley.—The defts. were indicted for an assault and battery on Thomas Porter, with intent to kill. The parties were at a dance down in Mt. Carbon and whilst there the deft. created a disturbance. Hurley struck several in an unprovoked manner, a man by the name of Gillespie and the prosecutor. Eagan also engaged in the scuffle. From the house it was carried to the street and there Porter received a serious stab in his body from a knife. He fell and the defts ran off. It did not appear who inflicted the stab. The defts. plead guilty on the first count, and the second count charging them with intent to kill, was withdrawn. Eagan, who participated but slightly in the disturbance, was sentenced to pay a fine of 6 cents and the costs. Hurley was sentenced in addition, to three months' imprisonment.

Com. vs. Conrad Foss.—Assault and Battery on David Davis. The prosecutor is the collector of school tax in Union township, and demanded from the deft. the tax due by him, which he refused to pay. The collector then proceeded to levy upon some of deft.'s personal property, in doing which he was resisted by the deft., who committed a slight assault and battery. The deft. was labouring under the idea that the collector had no right to collect the tax, and therefore resisted him. The township has but recently come under the provisions of the school law, and a good deal of opposition is felt. The deft. plead guilty, and he was sentenced to pay 6 cents fine and the costs.

Com. vs. William Fennell.—Larceny of meat, a knife, and other articles the property of Sam'l. Dillinger. The prosecutor missing a number of articles from his barn, where he butchered and kept a good deal of meat, after watching several nights, he at last observed that some one had entered again. The prosecutor with several others proceeded to arrest the thief who made his way up to the loft and hid himself under the hay, where he was found. He subsequently confessed to having taken articles previously from the place. He was found guilty, and was sentenced to four months imprisonment, and to pay 6 cents fine and the costs.

Com. vs. James Green.—The defendant was indicted for stealing a watch belonging to Frank Uhling from a shop in Port Carbon, where it was left. The defendant was observed sleeping on a bench in a room adjoining the shop, and the next morning when the watch was missed, a search warrant was taken out and the watch found on a boat where defendant had spent the balance of the night. He was found guilty and sentenced to three months imprisonment.

Com. vs. Saign Woods.—Larceny of money the property of Geo. Tennant. The prosecutor whilst intoxicated got into a house of ill fame in this borough, and whilst there his pocket book was taken containing about $60, but whether defendant took it, or the other female inmate of the house was not very clear from the evidence. The Jury found defendant not guilty.

Com. vs. James Bolin.—Fornication and Bastardy on oath of Sarah Ann Shoesmith. Defendant plead guilty; the usual sentence was imposed.

Com. vs. Daniel Weir.—Fornication and Bastardy on oath of Jane McGee. Defendant plead guilty; and the usual sentence was imposed.

Com. vs. Patrick Delavant.—Surety of the Peace on oath of Carey Heaton, after hearing the Court ordered the defendant to pay 6 cents fine and the costs.

Com. vs. William Bailey, Patrick Cweener and Walter Coleman.—These defendants were charged with larceny on six different indictments, for breaking into and robbing a store in Shoemakersville, Berks county, 2 stores in Hamburg, Philip Kolb's store in Catawissa Valley, Joseph Bensinger's store in Orwigsburg, and for stealing a gun from Andrew Zimmell's on the road from Port Carbon to Orwigsburg. From one of the stores in Hamburg they stole five or six hundred dollars worth of property. Their operations were conducted on an extensive plan—and they made Bailey's boat, which he was running on the canal, and his father's house in Port Carbon, depots for the stolen property. They were well provided with burglars' implements for breaking open and entering houses. Cweener and Coleman were fugitives from justice, from New Jersey, who were induced by Bailey to come to this county to pursue their depredations. They were arrested by constables Crist and Gane, and a great deal of the stolen property was found concealed in Bailey's boat and in his father's house. Bailey turned State's evidence, and plead guilty on most of the indictments. They were found guilty. Not yet sentenced.

Com. vs. Bryan McAvoy.—Surety of the peace, on oath of his wife, Elizabeth, whom he had threatened and abused. He was sentenced to pay six cents fine, the costs, and to give $500 bail for his good behavior for one year.

Com. vs. Wm. and Charles Blacker.—Assault and battery on Joseph Blanch. The parties belong to a musical association in St. Clair, and at the conclusion of one of their meetings, the prosecutor, on attempting to carry away with him one of the Society's books, was forcibly prevented from doing so by defendants. A scuffle was the consequence of the prosecutor insisting upon taking the book, to which he had no right. The jury found the defendants not guilty, and put the costs on the prosecutor.

Com. vs. John Buchan.—The defendant plead guilty to selling liquor without license. He is a poor blind man, and he was sent home on his promise to sin no more.

Com. vs. Joseph Ford.—Assault and battery on oath of Susan Curry. The defendant used unnecessary violence in separating Mrs. Curry's boy and another, who were fighting, and injured him very severely. He was found guilty, and sentenced to pay six cents fine and the costs.

Com. vs. James Tobin.—The defendant was indicted for an indecent Assault and Battery on a little girl not more than five years of age. Owing to the incompetency of the witness, there was no evidence against him and he was acquitted.

Com. vs. Eliza McCullough.—The defendant plead guilty to keeping a disorderly house and was sentenced to pay 6 cents fine and give $100 for her good behavior for one year.

Com. vs. Jackson Zerbe and Charles Brets.—The defendants were indicted for burglary in breaking open the store and dwelling house of John Roebering in St. Clair and taking a number of boots and shoes. When Zerbe was arrested he confessed to having participated in the burglary. Brets told one of his companions of the adventure, who told on him. They were found guilty. Not yet sentenced.

An important ejectment suit involving the title to 800 acres of Coal land in Mahanoy Valley was concluded last Tuesday. It occupied the attention of Court and Jury between nine and ten days, and was ably managed on both sides. The plaintiffs were Messrs. Gilbert, Horter and Wentz, of Philadelphia, and the defendants, Jno. McIlarron and Bernhard and Jacob Eisenhuth. The Jury found in favor of the plaintiffs. We shall give a lengthy report of this case next week.

[Conclusion next week.]

A SERMON,

Delivered to the 2d Presbyterian Church, Pottsville, Pa., December 4th, 1859, by REV. SAMUEL F. COLT, A. M.

[Published by request.]

"*For God hath not given us the spirit of fear; but of power, and of love, and of a sound mind.*"—2 Timothy, 1st, 7th.

In a time of *perplexity* Timothy is put in remembrance to bestir himself in the exercise of the God-given principle of *Conservatism*.

God, in the gospel, bestows "a spirit of power, and of love, and of a sound mind." "The spirit of fear," which has in it no "love," is not from God. It is the unsanctified lust of power, which, riding on the whirlwind of passion, belching forth its angry flashes of wrath, and spreading its bolts of destruction, presages woe to man; on the other hand, "the spirit of fear" is that servile, timorous spirit which cringes at the too of arrogance, trembles in the face of opposition, heartlessly yields principle, and ignominiously shrinks from and shirks all danger and struggle. These are both alike foreign to the gospel temper, for "God hath not given us the spirit of fear" either to produce dread in others, or to be the subjects of terror ourselves.

The gospel and civilization were detained, tarrying at Jerusalem, until the disciples were "endued with power from on high."—(*Luke 24c xliv.*) From that baptism of power the hosts of God have gone forth under "the banner of love," evangelizing and elevating the nations.—Then and now, the temper of christian progress has "from on high," a power to encounter foes and dangers; a power to bear up under trials; to triumph in persecutions. In the Epistle to the Ephesians, the Apostle (6, x.) exhorts children and parents, servants and masters—"My brethren, be strong in the Lord, and in the power of his might." The nature of the gospel is to inspire its possessors with holy courage.

This christian boldness is the very opposite of that reckless audacity whose phrenzied zeal over-rides all caution, tramples under foot principles of eternal truth, justice and mercy; and whose fell spirit is "as a madman who casteth fire-brands, arrows and death." Blind to time and feeling, and deaf to the voice of natural causes, relations and results, this mad audacity, while busily angely inflaming peaceful communities to fratricidal war, claims, forsooth, to be doing service to God and humanity.

These tempers are as diverse as light and darkness.—"And I turned myself to behold wisdom and madness and folly. * * * Then I saw that wisdom excelleth folly as far as light excelleth darkness."—*Ecclesiastes*, 2, xiii.

The gift of this "spirit of power" is accompanied by the gift of the "spirit of love," love to God and to the souls of men. This is the highest and most exalted impulse very one, (though they "were by nature the children of wrath, even as others," and "without God in the world," 2 Ep.), who is rich in mercy, for his great love wherewith he loved us, even when we were dead in sin, hath quickened, together with Christ; and hath raised them up together, and made *them* sit together in Heavenly places, in Christ Jesus: that in the ages to come he might show the exceeding riches of His kindness toward them through Christ Jesus.—(*Ephesians 2d.*) For through Christ *they* have access by one Spirit unto the Father," and are "fellow citizens of the household of God, in Him they also are builded together, for a habitation of God through the Spirit."

This love is reciprocal. "We love Him because he first loved us."—(*1st John*, 4, xix.) "For God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life."—(*John*, 3, xvi.) and this "love" is the love of God shed abroad in the soul: "if any man love God the same is known of him." This gracious affection, delighting in God, sweetly inclining ever to his will and word, and joyous in His favor and communion as the highest happiness, by its own native force and inherent power, disposes its blest subjects *to do good to all*.—"Beloved, if God so loved us, we ought also to love one another." * * "If we love one another, God dwelleth in us, and his love is perfected in us. * * * If a man say, 'I love God,' and hateth his brother, he is a liar.—(*1st John, 4th.*) "By this shall all know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another."—(*John*, 13, xxiv. Our Lord said—"Ye have heard that it hath been said,—Thou shalt love thy neighbor, and hate thine enemy; but I say unto you, love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you and persecute you."—(*Matthew*, 5, xlii.) In this love there is a conservative power; yes! and power of progress, which, springing from the mind of God, and animating the disciples of Christ, has "the whole family in Heaven and earth" for its objects, and eternity only for its bounds. Its paean ever is "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will towards men."

The tendency of this affection is to wither up and to root out all the sources of fearfulness. "The Lord delivered me from all my fears."—(*Psalms*, 34, iv.) The love of country and wife and children and home makes the most timid bold, when they are assailed. "There is no fear in love, out perfect love casteth out fear, because fear hath torment." He that fears is not made perfect in love."—(*1st John*, 4, xviii.) Inspired, with this holy courage of sacred love, we may boldly say, "the Lord is my helper, and I will not fear what man shall do unto me."—(*Hebrews*, 13, vi.) "Yea, though I walk in fear, though the earth be removed, and though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea."—(*Psalms*, 46, ii.) For grace in the heart makes the mind bold and constant. Nothing, indeed, will or can do more to endow the whole man with courage, to make him fearless of danger, or ready to endure privation and persecution, than this gracious principle of love, wrought in his soul by God's spirit. Examine all the past, and you will find that the soul has been nerved to the greatest enterprises, and sustained in its deepest sorrows, by love for Christ and for a dying world.

The power and love of this Heavenly temper is joined with "a *sound mind*." The Greek word signifies a "sober mind"—one regarded by prudence and discretion, well-balanced, and under right influences; in which it sees things in their just proportions and relations; and consequently, is not feverish and excited, but persistently holds everything in its proper place. It is not careless of the trifle nor appalled by the momentous. For does it conceive the mountain, to be a mole-hill—nor does it view gnats as giants. It involves self-control. "Is not puffed up, does not behave itself unseemly." We find a parallel passage in Proverbs, 19, xxvii. "A man of understanding is of an excellent spirit," rendered in the marginal reading "*of a cool spirit*."—And there is peculiar force in our English expression, cool and coolness, as applied to temper, and it is equivalent to both the Hebrew and Greek words for an "excellent spirit," "a sound mind." This coolness of feeling and thought, is not insensibility nor inert dullness, but it is the opposite of passion, irritability, impatience, restlessness, and the fuss and hurry, the flurry and the flutter of perturbed agitation. Coolness of temper bespeaks collected calm, and begotten of quiet sobriety is closely akin to meekness, mildness and gentleness, and its result is fortitude. A sound mind is dispassionate, with the clear ideas of a cool head it is calm in the equilibrium of its judgments, and serene in its own true balance of feeling. To this happy adjustment and self-control there is power patiently to toil, hopefully to wait long, certain of results. This "excellent spirit" was found in Daniel, that great statesman and prophet of the Jews.—Daniel, 5, xii and 6, iii.) It nerved him as a boy to refuse the King's delicacies; it braced his manhood to stand before the King and to unravel the mysterious sentence truthfully, though it spoke to that monarch and his empire, ruin and disaster; in the face of the empty counsels of Babylonish statesmen, governors, princes and counsellors, and the fell edict of their deceived Emperor, it made him the greater nobleman of them all, because it enabled him to "spend and give thanks before his God, as he was aforetime." conscious of his integrity, unswerving in his trust, and thankful even in his perplexity.—he was, by the powers combined against him, by the dungeon den, or by the hungry lions, cast in any way appalled or dismayed. "So Daniel was taken up out of the den, and no manner of hurt was found upon him, because he believed in his God."

A nobler example is found in the human life of Christ Jesus our Lord. Ever true to Himself and true to His mission—fearlessly rebuking sin. Exerting his Almighty power in miracles of benefaction—"Knowing what was in man" yet forbearing to strike; forseeing the agony, the shameless desertion, the ignominious mockery of justice, the bitter buffetings, darkness, and the horrid death of the cross awaiting him, nevertheless "he stedfastly set his face to go to Jerusalem;" and though the sun was darkened, the earth quaked, the rocks were rent and the dead prematurely awoke as men reviled and crucified the Son of God,—He, for his foes dies, while he prays "Father forgive them" and so expires in the force of His immeasurable love "yields up His Spirit."

Serious difficulties now disturb the public mind, leaving the wisest and best uncertain as to what these things may grow. There is a pressure of vague agitation, and fear of still worse agitation to come. It is a frailty of human nature to run into extremes. Like the pendulum of a clock we swing from side to side. It is important to find that mental equipoise which will prevent these, too frequent, changes which mark the torrid zone of thought and feeling. Here you find it. The religion of the Gospel, bringing life and immortality to light, inculcates and bestows this happy temperament.

Oh! what, but the grace of God can deliver us from the storms which lower o'er the individual or national life? "For God hath not given us the spirit of fear; but of power and of love and of a sound mind."

The christian character includes something more than a healthful exercise of the *mental faculties*. Unsanctified intellect though it be of the highest order known among men, and though it may state the facts and issues