Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1859.

AGGRESSION.

Our Southern friends have a curious idea of the exact import of this word. If the North which is the South's superior in population, in wealth, in the aggregate value of its productions, and in influence on the progress and welfare of mankind—springing from the absence of Slavery—evinces a disposition to defend its rights in or out of the National territories, on or off the floor of Congress, it is aggression. The history of every compromise which Freedom has made with Slavery, during our National existence, exhibits but one result—gain to the latter, by the aid of the "dough-face" Democracy of the North. No aggression there! Not as the South defines the word. To break a treaty when it has served its purpose to one party, is not an aggressive act. It is "aly, devilish aly," and good policy!

Now the fact is, that a miserable minority of Southern slave holders has ruled the country almost continuously, since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. Whenever the continuity of its power is threatened, as at present, when the North is thoroughly roused, the same old changes are played upon to the disgust of the people everywhere. A factious opposition to the organization of the House; insulting speeches, plentifully interlarded with threats of disunion in the event of the election of a Republican Speaker, or Republican President. The position of the South at this time, reminds one of a spoiled child, stuffed to repletion; its hands full of cake, which it is unable to eat, yet crying for more, and kicking up a "muss" generally, in the household. We humor it, in consequence of its weakness, while we feel tempted to give it a thoroughly good whipping, to cure it of bad habits.

With the Administration, a majority of the Cabinet, and of the Judges on the Supreme bench; with all the important Committees of the Senate, and their chairmen in the hands of the South, it is unhappy, and is fretfully crying for more cake. Within the past fortnight its Democratic friends in the cotton-ruled cities of the North, have thrown it a slice or two, in the shape of Union meetings; but they are not satisfied. The idea seems to be to force the North into an unconditional surrender, with the acknowledgment that it is indeed, aggressive.

It is well for the North to duly appreciate this state of affairs, preparatory to the great contest next year, for Free Labor will then be called upon to assert and manfully maintain its rights against the insidious encroachments of Slavery, or ignobly surrender through baseless fear, as in years past. The South is acting far from wisely. It dare not dissolve the Union. Its own interests will not sanction such a course. It is dependent upon the North for protection, for goods, for capital, for existence itself. Out of the Union, servile insurrection and starvation would stare it in the face. Its most prominent men admit that it is unprepared for disunion. With slavery it always will be. The South is unwise in alienating from it its former faithful adherents, by driving the entire North to the wall. It will go too far if it is not careful. Patience often ceases to be a virtue.

The *North American* in an article on the foolish, aggressive policy of the South, concludes as follows:

"But the worst and most alarming step in this attempt of the democracy to foment disension till they shall have forced a sectional issue, we find taken in their latest attitude. They now regard with indifference or cover with contempt even their firmest and mostloving tried friends at the north—men who have sacrificed for them much of civic position and esteem at home—because they cannot come up to the last extreme version of democratic law. Mr. McRae, M. C. from Mississippi, in a recent debate, expressed great contempt for the conservatism and friendship shown in the Boston Union meeting. The resolutions adopted, he said, were gloomy generalities, and not one of them attacked the anti-slavery sentiments. Its chairman, the venerable Levi Lincoln, expressed opinions shared in by the Republicans. Edward Everett, though a great and good man, never had sound sentiments on the slavery question. Even the super-serviceable Caleb Cushing, from whom there is a right to expect better things—as men always do from a renegade to former principle—eulogized Mr. Lincoln when the former had uttered anti-slavery sentiments. The Richmond *Enquirer*, too, regards the meeting and the speakers with serene indifference, and the Charleston *Mercury* with open scorn. And democracy nowhere reproves them for thus turning their backs on eminent friends who have gone so far in their championship of southern interests as to have lost largely in the affections of their countrymen at home.

"It seems, then, that it is required of Messrs. Lincoln, Everett and Cushing, and inferentially of all northern men, to prove themselves Union men, not merely by assuring the south of their fraternal regard and their respect for their rights and feelings, but also by publicly renouncing their anti-slavery sentiments! The substance of this last ultimatum, uttered by southern and acquiesced in by northern democracy, is that no man is worthy the confidence of the south or of the nation, unless he shall advocate all the previous claims of slavery, together with this new one of its protection by our government in the territories, and shall also publicly disclaim all hostility to that institution, in and by itself considered. Now as the leaders of democracy well know that almost all northerners are opposed to slavery in principle—as they know that through all our anxiety to sacrifice much for the sake of peace and union, we will not surrender our convictions—it is clear that, in sustaining these extravagant demands, they wish to drive us to the wall and array the two sections against each other in fierce and fatal conflict. Of these leaders who seek nothing but to rule or ruin, we of course ask nothing. But we do ask our southern friends, of whatever party, not to subserve the base ends of these men who are 'saving the Union' after so strange a fashion. It is pain enough for us to know that the nation is burdened with an hereditary evil—an evil with which we have no right to meddle, and for which, if we had such right, we could, probably, devise no remedy. It is sacrifice enough for us to have patiently allowed this institution for many years to override all other interests, and sway almost the whole action of the government. To ask us now to make a whole burnt offering of our principles—to require of us, under pain of being called sectional, not only to refrain from saying, on suitable occasion, that we think this system wrong, but to declare that we think it right, honored of God and beneficent for man—is not this—we use a colloquial but expressive phrase—is not this 'crowding the mourners!'"

Respected *North American*, it is.

CHRISTMAS.

Of all festivals, religious and civil, the most hallowed and cherished, is Christmas. And it is natural. In a religious view, because the day is commemorated as the anniversary of that which witnessed the entrance among men of the Saviour—the most important event that ever happened to our race. Socially, because the earliest and most delightful recollections of our childhood are connected with the Christmas morning inspection of the stocking, which had been carefully hung beside the fireplace the previous night, in view of the expected visit of Santa Claus; and because the cherished recollections associated with maturer years, linger lovingly around the Christmas fireside, before separation and death have commenced their work of decimation. It is well, that irrespective of the usually impressive religious ceremonies, that we have annually, such a festival, to keep fresh, feelings and recollections, which rude contact with the world tends to harden.

Mankind is benefited by Christmas. The cause of the observance of the natal day of our Lord, must inspire joy and happiness.—The day is commemorative of the greatest event in the history of the world. It appeals to man as no other holiday can. It is an era in the spiritual life of man; buoying his hopes; claiming his love; and touching his feelings, until the fountains of the heart well up, and overflow with gratitude. As it was the first to proclaim (o man that he is ransomed; it should be the last festival which in a state of civilization he will be willing to relinquish.

A beautiful custom is that of decorating the church and dwelling during these holidays of the closing year. When all without is bare and bleak, the holly and the ivy wear a peculiarly cheerful appearance. The garlands which gracefully encircle pillar and wall, seem to knit our interest in, and affection for each other, yet closer, while they invest those places, always so sacred, with new sanctity and charms. As we gather round the fire, we emerge from the contracted shell of self, and become more liberal, kind and charitable. The suffering poor are less likely to be forgotten on the occasion of this festival, for it inspires bountiful and generous hospitality and benevolence. Let us cherish Christmas, for its observance in the proper spirit, will always make us better and happier.

THOMAS DE QUINCEY, the writer, is dead.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

"ALL THE YEAR ROUND."—This publication, issued simultaneously, in London and New York, is highly appreciated for the able manner in which it is conducted by Charles Dickens. It is furnished by J. M. Emerson, & Co., 37 Park Row, New York, in monthly parts at $3 per annum, or 25 cents a number. It is both interesting and useful.

MILLIETT'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—The January number of this publication, is the finest in point of illustration, and in typograpical appearance, which the publisher has yet issued.—This number contains a beautiful lithograph, entitled, "Grandfather's Visit;" a superior colored fashion plate; two domestic scenes, illustrative of the perils of a snow storm; a wood engraving entitled, "Mary and John Returning from the Grave of Christ;" a piece of music,—the celebrated drinking song from La Traviata—and a large number of useful pattern plates. In this number is commenced an original story illustrated, "Hunchback; or the Deformed," and a whimsical piece, also illustrated, "The Old Salt among the Mermaids." This Magazine is in every respect, as meritorious as it is cheap. Published by M. A. Milliette, 320 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

A GALLERY OF DISTINGUISHED ENGLISH AND AMERICAN FEMALE POETS.—With an introduction by Henry Cuppis, A. M. Philadelphia: E. H. Butler & Co. This magnificent book is a companion to the *Gallery of Famous Poets*, issued last year by the publishing house of Butler & Company. The typography of the work is exceedingly creditable to the progress of the art in this country, while the illustrations cannot well be excelled. The book contains one hundred steel engravings beautifully executed, and all placed on the same pages with the letter-press. This work is exceedingly gratifying to us as Americans, proving as it does, that we need not be dependant upon England for gift-books, worthy of acceptance by persons of refinement and culture. It is equal to any English book of similar character, ever published. This fact the most critical eye will acknowledge after inspecting its varied beauty. We observe that two of Mrs. Juliet H. L. Campbell's poems are published in the book—a just tribute to one of the most gifted poets of America. In Prof. Coppis's graceful introduction Mrs. Browning is placed at the head of living poets. The selections are judicious, and the accomplished Professor of English literature has wisely traveled out of the beaten track to add to the better-known names of those whose poems make up the bulk of the book, such authors as Catharine Winkworth, (translator of Lyra Germanica,) Miss Gould, Mrs. Brooks, and Mrs. McMaster. The latter authoress contributes the following exquisite requiem.—Observe the first line of each stanza:

Lowly, shining head,
Where we lay thee down,
With the lowly head,
Droop thy golden crown!

Meekly, marble palms,
Fold across the breast
Sculptured in white calms
Of unbreaking rest!

Softly, starry eyes,
Veil your darkened spheres,
Nevermore to rise
In summershine or tears!

Calmly, crescent lips,
Veil your dewy rose,
To the wan eclipse
Of this pale repose!

Slumber, aural shells!
No more dying, even
Through your spiral cells,
Weaveth gales of heaven.

Stilly, slender feet,
Rest from rosy rhyme,
With the ringing sweet
Of her silver chime.

Holy smile of God,
Spread thy glory mile,
Underneath the sod,
On this little child!

This superb book can be seen at the book store of B. Bannan in this Borough, who has in addition, a choice variety of other books suitable for holiday presents.

Local Affairs.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1859.—Dec.		SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES.
				D. H. M.
24	SATURDAY,.....	7 22	4 38	First Q. 2 8 54 m.
25	SUNDAY,.....	7 22	4 38	Full M. 9 10 17 ev
26	MONDAY,.....	7 23	4 39	Last Q. 16 4 20 ev
27	TUESDAY,.....	7 23	4 39	New M. 24 0 51 m.
28	WEDNESDAY,..	7 24	4 40	
29	THURSDAY,....	7 24	4 40	
30	FRIDAY,.....	7 25	4 41	

Thermometrical Record for the Week.

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

Dec. 17—Saturday,	8 A.M. 29°	3 P.M. 29°	A.M. rain.
" 19—Monday,	39	43	41 cloudy.
" 20—Tuesday,	37	49	40 snow.
" 21—Wednesday,	35	37	33 cloudy.
" 22—Thursday,	21	30	28 clear.
" 23—Friday,	24	30	20 "

☞ *"Mountain Echo,"* is the title of a new weekly paper published at Port Clinton, this County, by Mr. D. M. Eveland.

☞ *Enough* snow fell this week to make sleighing, and per consequence the bells have been jingling merrily for several days.

☞ *The Reading Railroad Company* requests holders of coupons of the Company, due on the 1st proximo, to leave them at the Company's Philadelphia office, on or before the 31st inst., when receipts will be given, and checks will be ready for delivery on the 3d proximo, in exchange for said receipts.

☞ *Sabbath School Celebration.*—The M. E. Sabbath School, of Port Carbon, will hold a celebration in the Church, on Monday Evening, December 26th, 1859, at 7 o'clock. The entertainment will consist of speaking, singing and dialogues, by the scholars. Admittance, 25 cents; children, half-price. Proceeds to be applied to the benefit of the school.

☞ *The* merry portion of Christmas will be generally observed on Monday next, falling as the festival does this year, on Sunday. Very proper. We are not in this progressive age and country, the recipients of many holidays, and there are associations connected with the day, in the experience of all, which render it proper that it should be enjoyed socially on Monday next.

☞ *The Pottsville Glee Club*—whose merits as vocalists, are well known and appreciated by our citizens—will give a musical entertainment at the Court House, on Monday evening next, for the benefit of the basso of the Club. The Club has made every arrangement to have a varied and interesting programme on the occasion, and we trust that the spacious room will be crowded.

☞ *Arcadian Institute, Orwigsburg.*—This Institution under the Superintendence of Mr. Elias Schneider, is decidedly one of the best in the State, and deserves the patronage of those who are desirous of sending their children to school from home. Some of the best teachers in the State have been turned out at this establishment, which speaks favorably for its thorough training. Students will be received after the week's vacation between Christmas and New Year.

☞ *New Directory.*—Boyd's new Directory of Reading, Easton, Pottsville, Allentown and Lebanon is published, and gives satisfaction. Besides a general directory of the inhabitants of the towns named, it comprises a separate and distinct business directory, which contains the name of every person engaged in business of any kind, in the counties of Berks, Lebanon, Lehigh, Northampton and Schuylkill, and also a large list of Farmers in the same counties. It is an accurately compiled and well printed book, and will be useful to almost every person.

☞ *Seasonable Hints.—Hall's Journal of Health* says that the tendency of India-rubber shoes is to make the feet cold, thus endangering the health; hence they are useful only in walking when the ground is muddy or slushy with melting snow. In these cases they are invaluable. When rubbers are on the feet persons should keep moving, and remove them on entering the house. If the rubbers have been on the feet for several hours, both shoes and stockings are necessarily damp by the condensation and confinement of the perspiration; therefore all should be removed and the naked feet held to the fire until they are perfectly warm and dry in every part. The same rule holds good in relation to leather boots and shoes made water proof. For common purposes leather boots and shoes are the best, if kept well blacked, with several renewals of dry socks during the day, if the feet perspire profusely.

☞ *Interesting Memento.*—Since the Humane Hose Company of this Borough, have had their new "spider," the old carriage of course, has been useless. It is to be converted we believe, into a hook and ladder truck. It was purchased a number of years since from the Humane Hose Company of Philadelphia, and was embellished with a frontispiece in Woodside's best style, representing a mother rescuing her child from an eagle's nest. There are associations connected with the old carriage, which will render the possession of the frontispiece, valuable to the Humane of Philadelphia. We understand therefore, that it has been neatly framed by F. Alstatt, of Mahantango street and that a committee of 3, of the Humane Hose Company of this Borough, will leave here next week, for the purpose of presenting it to the Humane Hose Company of Philadelphia. The painting is really, a very fine one, and will no doubt, be highly prized by the recipients.

☞ *Distressing Affair—Horrible Suffering of a Family.*—On Saturday afternoon last, during the prevalence of a severe storm, a young man who had been sent from St. Clair to Hazelton, with a team, for the purpose of removing the family of Mr. Valentine Frantz, to the former place, found it necessary to unhitch his horses and leave the wagon, which contained the family, on a mountain, to go home and have his horses' shoes sharpened. The persons composing the family, left in that dangerous position, were Mrs. Frantz, five small children, an elder daughter and her husband. After the driver had been absent some time, the family left the wagon, for the purpose if possible, of reaching their home; but the rain falling fast, and freezing as rapidly as it fell, impeded their progress. Mrs. Frantz sunk to the ground a dozen times, in a distance of between one and two miles, yet she clung to and protected her babe, with the fervor which characterises a mother's love. At last Mrs. Frantz, overcome by cold and fatigue, could proceed no further. The young man placed her and four of the children on the ground, in as sheltered a position as he could find; picked up the remaining child, a boy, in his arms, and with his wife, proceeded home as rapidly as possible.

On reaching home, he informed his friends of the occurrence, and they started in search of the unfortunate sufferers. When discovered, Mrs. Frantz and the children were insensible. The mother was lying on her back, with her babe pressed tightly to her bosom, while her clothing was frozen to the ground. One of the children, a little girl, while attempting evidently, to crawl up the hill, had slipped; her clothing was stripped from her person, and she was found exposed and frozen to the ground. The children were taken to a place of shelter; but Mrs. Frantz was not removed until a wagon had been procured. The first inquiry from her lips when restored to consciousness, was for her children. The boy first taken home, has died. It is thought that Mrs. Frantz will recover. The babe is well. There is however, some doubt of the recovery of the other children. What the little family suffered in the long hours of that Saturday afternoon and night, exposed to the peltings of a pitiless storm, and to the chilling atmosphere of a winter day, on a bleak mountain, with the nearest house miles away, and their friends ignorant of their condition; what that mother must have suffered mentally, in her anxiety for her poor children, our readers can imagine. We will not attempt a description.

☞ *Masonic.*—One of the finest features of the building recently erected in Centre street by the former firm of Bright & Lerch, and now occupied on the first floor by Mr. Bright, for storing the heavier materials of his hardware business, is the room on the third floor fitted up in the neatest and richest manner, for its use, by the Pulaski Lodge, No. 216, A. Y. M. The length of the room proper, is sixty feet; width, twenty-seven feet; height of ceiling, sixteen feet. The remaining twenty feet back of this room, to the rear wall of the building, are divided into a passage way and three rooms for Lodge purposes. The fitting up of the rooms was confided to the charge of a committee composed of Messrs. Isaac Severn, Decatur Nice and Christopher Little, and they have discharged their duty admirably. The papering of the principal room, which is very effective, is in the fresco style. It represents pillasters separated by a blue field, and supported by a base, in imitation of blocks of stone. This part of the ornamentation of the room was executed by Mr. Daniel Nagle.—His selection of the style evinces considerable taste. The work in our opinion, is exceedingly creditable to him. There are four windows on the Centre street front of the room, of stained glass, diamond shape. They are of every shade of color, and when the room is lit at night, present a beautiful appearance, when viewed from the street.—Each window has a blue damask curtain, furnished by Carryl of Philadelphia. The cost of each window with the curtains, was fifty dollars. The furniture was made by Mr. Gressang of this Borough, in a neat and substantial manner. The blue cushioned settees elevated on low platforms on either side of the room, rest against the walls, and will seat ninety persons. Three officers' chairs are particularly noticeable, for their beauty. The carpet—brussels—was furnished by H. H. Eldridge of Philadelphia. The room is lit by nineteen gas burners, ten of which are in a magnificent iron chandelier, gothic style, manufactured by Cornelius & Baker of Philadelphia. The gas fixtures were put up by D. Moreton of this Borough. The upholstering was executed by Mr. G. Nabholtz.

The *tout ensemble* of the room is very pleasing and we doubt if any other lodge room in the State can surpass it. We notice the manner in which the improvement has been made, with satisfaction, as creditable alike to the spirit and taste of the Pulaski Lodge. The cost of furnishing the room when it is fully completed, will be in the neighborhood of eighteen hundred dollars. The Lodge in addition, on the 1st of October last, paid a thousand and sixty dollars, ten years' rent, with the power at the expiration of that period, of renewing the lease.

The Lodge will take formal possession of the room on Tuesday evening next.

The committee requests us to say that the new Hall will be open on Monday evening next, from 7 to 9 o'clock, when members and visiting brethren, known to the Tyler, will be admitted with their ladies, but no others, unless provided with tickets. Tickets can be had on application to either Mr. Nice or Mr. Little.

The officers elected at the last meeting of the Pulaski Lodge, were as follows:—*Senior Warden*—William D. Hodgson. *Junior Warden*—Rev. Daniel Washburn. *Secretary*—Christopher Little. *Treasurer*—William Fox. They will be installed on Tuesday evening next.

☞ *The Borough Council.*—A stated meeting of the Borough Council was held on Tuesday evening, December 20, 1859. Present, Messrs. Inness, Nagle, Mennig, Kienzle, Fellnagle, Focht, Christian and Boone; Nice, President, in the chair. The minutes of previous meeting were read and adopted. The Street Com. reported repairing bridge in Railroad street, from Callowhill to High street, repairing bridge from High to Minersville street, and footpath to Palo Alto bridge, finished; reported favorably on petition of Mr. Elliot and others, asking for the opening of a road into Hotel street, and recommended that an order be drawn in favor of the same, for one hundred dollars. The Special Com. in reference to claim of Norwegian township against the Borough of Pottsville, for its proportion of indebtedness on township roads, reported favorably to the claim, and recommended that an order for one hundred dollars be drawn in favor of the township. The report was accepted, and the Com. was continued to confer with the School Board of the Borough, in reference to the matter.

Mr. Focht offered the following:

Resolved, That the amount recommended by the Street Com., viz: one hundred dollars, towards opening Hotel street, to intersect Norwegian street, be paid to the proper persons of said township, after the opening of said Hotel street; the opening of said street to be not less than sixteen feet in width, and to be approved by the Street Committee.

Adopted.

Mr. Inness offered the following:

Resolved, That the Street Com. be instructed to call on the contractor of the culvert in Market street, Morris's Addition, to finish the work according to the specifications, and to settle with him for the same.

Adopted.

Mr. Fellnagle offered the following:

Resolved, That the Borough Treasurer is hereby authorized to pay the judgment and costs in the case of Patrick Curry, after said bill of costs has been examined and approved by E. O. Parry, Esq., the Borough Solicitor, and satisfaction entered on the same.

Adopted.

Mr. Inness offered the following:

Resolved, That the Com. of Accounts be instructed to confer with Mr. Hellenthal, in regard to the payment of judgment and costs in the case of Patrick Curry vs. the Borough of Pottsville, and report at the next stated meeting.

Adopted.

A petition for the erection of a lamp in Schuylkill Avenue, was referred to the Committee of Lamp and Watch.

The Borough Treasurer's statement was read and ordered to be filed.

A communication from Mr. D. B. Crist, resigning the office of Chief Burgess, was read. The resignation was accepted. [In the communication Mr. Crist states emphatically, that "crime in the Borough, is each day increasing, both in frequency and enormity." What proportion of it may be attributed, directly, to the presence in our midst, of a large number of places where liquor is sold without license, is an important matter for consideration. That such places exist in our Borough, plague-spots in the community, is an unquestionable fact, and we think it a public evil that they have not, before this, been closed.]

Mr. Inness offered the following:

Resolved, That the High Constable be enjoined to keep the crossings clear, and prevent the running of sleds down hills crossing any of the public streets of the Borough of Pottsville, or down any of the pavements of the same.

Adopted.

The Council then went into nominations for the office of Chief Burgess, whereupon Gen. George C. Wynkoop, Samuel Auman and Jere. Reed were duly nominated. On motion, it was resolved, that when the Council adjourned it would be to meet on Friday evening, December 23d, to hold an election for Chief Burgess.

The following bills were read and ordered to be paid:

Jacob Koehler,	$ 9 66
Jacob Fellnagle,	59 00
J. P. Bertram,	9 00
Rough and Ready Fire Co.,	25 00
C. Worman and others,	41 25
Chief Burgess, (D. B. Crist,)	31 50
Total,	$172 91
Previously issued,	$7,136 07
Total,	$7,308 98

Adjourned.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.—*Friday Evening, Dec. 23d, 1859.*

At a special meeting of the Borough Council held last evening, Samuel Chrisman was elected Chief Burgess for the unexpired term of D. B. Crist.

PROCEEDINGS OF COURT.

REPORTED FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

Com. vs. John Collins.—The deft. was charged with libel in writing a letter in which he abused in an improper and indecent manner Hannah Nelms. The letter was sent to England where the relations of the prosecutor resided, and returned. No justification of the letter was attempted by the defendant, but he denied that sufficient proof had been made of publication in this County to make it an offence here. On this doubt the jury acquitted him but directed that he should pay the costs.

Com. vs. Richard Ekwards and Elgar Titus.—The defts. were indicted for committing an assault and battery on a farmer named Dietrich and attempting to rob him. Dietrich had come to Pottsville and falling in with the defendants was in their company for some time when they committed the assault and battery upon him in Market street. They were found guilty and each sentenced to 6 mos. imprisonment, 6 cents fine, and the costs.

Com. vs. Benj. Christian and Richard Edwards.—The defts. were charged with stealing a lot of money, about $60, belonging to a son of Thos. Cowan. It was alleged to have been taken from the chest in Cowan's house whilst he was absent gunning. In the course of the trial it appeared that the money stolen belonged to Cowan himself and not to his son, having been given to him by his son. The jury found a verdict of not guilty. The defts. were bound over to appear at the next session to answer for larceny of the money of Thos. Cowan.

Com. vs. Patrick Dolonant.—Assault and battery on Jeremiah S. Kuhns. The deft made a very unprovoked attack on the prosecutor residing in St. Clair, hitting him in the face with a piece of wood armed with iron. The deft. was probably in liquor at the time. He was found guilty and sentenced to 30 days imprisonment, 6 cents fine and the costs.

Com. vs. Warren Clealand.—Fornication and bastardy, on oath of Catharine Cross. The deft. put in a special plea, that he was not guilty within two years, and on mon wealth replied that he had been a fugitive from justice, which defendant denied. The offence was alleged to have been committed as long ago as 1850 or 1851. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, but directed the defendant to pay the costs.

Com. vs. James Reed.—Selling liquor without license, on oath of Ann Cochran. It appeared that prosecutor complained against the deft. against her will, but was compelled to do it by the justice, who probably, wanted to make costs. There was but slight evidence against deft. Verdict "not guilty," county to pay costs.

Com. vs. Patrick Dunn.—Assault and battery on Ann Joyce. The jury found the deft. guilty, and he was sentenced to 20 days imprisonment, 6 cents fine and the costs.

Com. vs. James Buckley.—This was a charge of obtaining goods under false pretences from Frederick Bush.—It appears that deft. purchased several horses from the prosecutor, representing that he was the owner of the tavern in Centre street, Pottsville, occupied by him.—The deft. gave the prosecutor his note for the amount with his son for an endorser, who was also represented to be good. The note was not paid, and this prosecution was instituted, prosecutor alleging that he had given the deft. credit on his representations that he was the owner of the tavern. It was shown that the tavern property had been sold by the Sheriff in 1856, as the property of James Buckley, and purchased by R. M. Palmer. The property was claimed at that time to belong to John Buckley the son. Defts. defaled that there was any proof that he was not the owner of the tavern at the time the representations were made, or that the endorser on the note was not good, which it was necessary for them to arrive at to make out their case. The jury found the deft. not guilty, but sentenced him to pay the costs.

Com. vs. John Blackwell.—Surety of the peace on oath of George Pritchard. After a hearing, the prosecutor was ordered to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Julius Freschler.—Surety of the peace on oath of Gottlob Erhart. The Court sentenced the deft. to pay the costs and give $200 bail for his good behavior for one year.

Com. vs. Catherine Linzy.—Surety of the peace. After a hearing the Court ordered the deft. to be sent to the Poor House.

Com. vs. Susan Woods.—Surety of the peace. The deft was ordered to pay the costs and give $200 bail for her good behavior for one year.

Com. vs. John Brady.—Surety of the peace on oath of Terence McGuire. After hearing, the Court discharged the deft. and ordered the prosecutor to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Elizabeth Keiser.—The deft. plead guilty last September sessions to a charge of larceny, and sentence was suspended on her promise to leave the County and go home, which she did not do; and she was arrested again, and sentenced to nine months imprisonment.

There were in addition a number of other surety of the peace cases, of a very trifling nature, which were dismissed by the Court and no order made as to the costs. Many justices send these trifling cases to Court, which should be dismissed by them, for the purpose of securing their costs, and the Court intend to put a stop to this practice, if it can be done.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Sabbath School Convention.

The holding of County Sabbath School Teachers' Conventions having been recommended by the National Sabbath School Teachers' Convention, held in Philadelphia, on the 22d of February, 1859, and the undersigned approving of the suggestion, would cordially invite the Sabbath School Teachers of the several Schools of Schuylkill County and others friendly to the cause, to meet in Convention, in the Borough of Pottsville, on the 22d day of February, 1860, to consider such matters as may be brought before them by a committee appointed for the purpose.

Each Evangelical Sabbath School in the County is invited to send at least two delegates, and ministerial brethren are affectionately invited to share in the deliberations of the Convention.

Full particulars as to the meeting and arrangements for accommodating delegates will be published at an early day.

The publishers of the different journals of the County will confer a favor by giving the above call a place in their columns.

Revds. H. E. Gilroy, Richard H. Austin, Danl. Washburn, S. F. Colt, Saml. A. Holman, F. C. H. Lumpe, Messrs. Isaiah Wells, M. F. Maise, Lewis Burkhard, J. W. Danenhower, James E. Shearer, Eli Huber, Frank Carter, Daniel L. Krebs, John R. James, T. A. Godfrey, A. Keefer, C. H. Dengler, Thomas O. Richards, Thomas Lewis, J. F. Petery, John Heebner, John C. Harper.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Senate not in session.

HOUSE.—The seventh ballot for Speaker was taken, with the following result:—Sherman, 96; Bocock, 68; Gilmer, 38; scattering, 9. Whole number, 227: necessary to a choice, 114.

Mr. Gilmer withdrew his name, when the House proceeded to the eighth ballot:—Sherman, 111; Bocock, 83; Boteler, 25; scattering, 9. Whole number, 228; necessary to a choice, 114.

On motion the House then adjourned.

Mr. Sherman's vote on the first ballot taken to-day was reduced, by some of those who heretofore voted for him going over to Mr. Gilmer, who was supported by the following members:—

Messrs. Adams, (Ky.,) Anderson, (Ky.,) Boteler, Bouligny, Brabson, Briggs, Brinton, Campbell, Davis, (Md.,) Etheridge, Hale, Harris, (Md.,) Haskin, Hutton, Hill, Junkin, Leach, (N. C.,) Mallory, Maynard, Millward, Moore, (Ky.,) Moorhead, Morris, (Pa.,) Nelson, Nixson, Pennington, Quarles, Schwartz, Scranton, Smith, (N. C.,) Stevens, Stokes, Vance, Verree, Webster and Wood.

The largely increased vote of Mr. Gilmer, today, came from the Anti Lecompton Democrats and Pennsylvania Republicans elected on the People's ticket. It was intended to test the Democratic members, who had thus the ability to elect a Southern man as Speaker if they wished. Mr. Bocock's 86 votes added to Mr. Gilmer's 38, would have made 122—being eight more than enough to elect. But no Democrat voted for Mr. Gilmer, and he at once withdrew his name.

Dec. 17.—Senate not in session.

HOUSE.—After some debate the House proceeded to the ninth ballot for Speaker. The following was the result of the ninth ballot:—Mr. Sherman, 111; Mr. Bocock, 85; Mr. Boteler, 23; scattering, 9. Whole number of votes, 228; necessary to a choice, 115.

Mr. Bouligney, of Louisiana, nominated Mr. Briggs, of New York, as candidate for Speaker.

On motion the tenth ballot was taken, with the following result:—Mr. Sherman, 111; Mr. Bocock, 84; Mr. Boteler, 15; Mr. Briggs, 9; scattering, 9. Whole number of votes, 228; necessary to a choice, 115.

The House adjourned.

Dec. 19.—SENATE.—Mr. Fitzpatrick of Alabama, was elected, President pro-tem, Mr. Pugh of Ohio, made a speech, defending the Northern Democracy from the charge of unsoundness. He referred to the usage of the Senate on the subject of committees—first, never to displace a Senator without his consent, and second, never to promote any one else over him. He was soon going out of the Senate, and would, therefore, frankly declare that this usage was intolerably bad. It was a usage which has operated to give the Senators from the slaveholding States the chair on every single committee controlling public business. The Senator from Illinois was the only exception, and he has been decapitated. Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, made an intensely Pro-slavery, disunion speech, and closed by saying, "Thanking the Republican benches for the polite attention they have given me, I take my seat." (Booby seat on that side of the chamber was vacant.) Adjourned.

HOUSE.—After a running debate, the eleventh ballot, for Speaker, was taken, with the following result:—Whole number of votes, 230; necessary to a choice, 116. Mr. Sherman, 112; Mr. Bocock, 85; Mr. Boteler, 21; scattering, 12.

Mr. Bocock then withdrew his name.

Mr. MOORE (Alabama) nominated Mr. Boteler in place of Mr. Bocock.

The House then proceeded to the twelfth ballot:—Whole number of votes, 230; necessary to a choice, 116. Mr. Sherman, 112; Mr. Boteler, 29; Mr. Bocock, 19; Mr. Miles Taylor (La.), 12; Mr. Phelps, (Mo.), 16.

The remainder scattering among various gentlemen.

After considerable confusion, another ballot was ordered. Thirteenth ballot:—Whole number of votes, 226; necessary to a choice, 114. Mr. Sherman, 110; Mr. Boteler, 31; Mr. Barksdale, 20; Mr. Bocock, 12; Mr. Miles Taylor, 7; scattering, 46.

The House then adjourned.

Dec. 20.—SENATE.—No important business transacted.

HOUSE.—Helper's book was criticised by Mr. Cochrane, of N. Y., in the usual nonsensical strain. The following is the result of the fourteenth ballot:—Whole number of votes, 228; necessary to a choice, 115. Mr. Sherman, 111; Mr. McClernand, 21; Mr. Boteler, 39; Mr. Barksdale, 15; scattering, 24.

Fifteenth ballot:—Whole number of votes, 226; necessary to a choice, 114; Mr. Sherman, 110; Mr. Boteler, 43; Mr. McClernand, 25; Mr. Barksdale, 10; scattering, 24.

Sixteenth ballot:—Whole number of votes, 223; necessary to a choice, 112; Mr. Sherman, 109; Mr. Boteler, 33; Mr. McClernand, 28; scattering, 48.

The House adjourned.

SENATE, Dec. 21.—The standing committees were appointed by resolutions. They are Pro-Slavery Democratic of course, out and out.

HOUSE.—After some desultory debate, the seventeenth ballot for Speaker, was taken, with the following result:—

Whole number of votes, 226; necessary to choice, 114. Mr. Sherman, 106; Mr. Millson, 96; Mr. Gilmer, 6; Mr. Etheridge, 7; Mr. Davis, of Indiana, 4; Scattering, 7.

SENATE, Dec. 22.—Mr. Davis gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the organization of Arizona into a territorial government. A resolution offered by Mr. Slidell was passed, that the Senate adjourn to Tuesday, and from day to day until the 3d of January.

HOUSE.—The eighteenth ballot for Speaker resulted as follows:—Sherman, 95; Millson, 79; Gilmer, 36; Davis, (In.), 4; Adrain, 3; scattering, 6.—Keitt proceeded to show that an organization could be effected by the union of all opposed to the Republicans. The nineteenth ballot was then had:—Sherman, 108; Millson, 59; Gilmer, 21; scattering, 24. Mr. Grow, of Penn., charged the delay of organizing, upon the democratic party. This slavery question had been thrust upon the House by the party who cry out "no agitation," and the Republicans have sat with closed lips while the grossest perversions of their doctrines have been made by men who claim to be fair minded. Adjourned.

PEN, PASTE AND SCISSORS.

☞ Deaths in Philadelphia last week, 206.

☞ In Philadelphia the rate of taxation has been fixed at $1 75 on the $100.

☞ The Governor of Vermont has pardoned the notorious criminal, Bristol Bill.

☞ There have been already sold in England 40,000 copies of the "Minister's Wooing.

☞ Winter has commenced in earnest in Minnesota. There is good sleighing in St. Paul.

☞ "Prof." Lowe boasts that he has cleared $4000 by his balloons bombing.

☞ The sleighing in New Hampshire has been very good.

☞ The putrid sore throat is very fatal at Rochester, N. Y. Several adults have died of it.

☞ The Philadelphians complain that they are glutted with cents.

☞ There is a project on foot at the South to introduce slaves into Florida from Cuba.

☞ Rufus Dawes, a well known poet, died in Washington, November 30th, aged 56.

☞ Out of eighty-five deaths in Boston, last week, eleven were of small pox, and ten of scarlet fever.

☞ The owners of the steamship Great Eastern are about to mortgage her to meet their liabilities.

☞ Rev. Daniel G. Durning, a Catholic priest, and formerly a printer, died at Newark, N. J., on the 16th inst.

☞ Augustus E. Jessop, well known as a paper manufacturer, died suddenly on Friday night last, near Wilmington, Del.

☞ Victoria Bridge is now fairly open to traffic, and regular passenger trains commenced running over it on Saturday morning.

☞ Rev. Mr. Street, of Philadelphia, has accepted a call to the Presbyterian church, at York, Pennsylvania.

☞ There are stone bridges in China three hundred and four miles long, and an arch of the incredible span of six hundred feet.

☞ The Charleston *Mercury* says that every intelligent man at the South has been disgusted at the force lately enacted in Virginia.

☞ John Uttinger, a soldier of the Revolution, died lately at Greenville, Tenn., aged 104. He left 372 living descendants.

☞ *The Question Settled!*—Those eminent men, Dr. James Clark, Physician to Queen Victoria, and Dr. Hughes Bennett, say that consumption can be cured, Dr. Wistar knew this when he discovered his Balsam of Wild Cherry, and experience has proved the correctness of his opinion.

Buy none unless it has the *written* signature of "*I. Butts*" on the wrapper.

THE QUEEN OF FASHION.

BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL.

I'll sing the world a truthful song
Of Fashion's queen, well known,
Whose edicts bind so many slaves,
As subjects, to her throne.

Some millions, here, in Freedom's land,
Her mandates all obey;
And those are branded, "Not genteel!"
Who do not own her sway.

She draws the patter