Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1860.

DUELING.

A Christian gentleman should be, and we believe is, opposed to the custom of resorting to the *duello* to settle differences of opinion, or even to avenge aspersions upon his honor, made in the heat of passion, or under the influence of strong excitement. In self-defence, when one's person is assaulted by a ruffian, if the assailed slays his antagonist, the law and society hold him guiltless; but to taunt and goad a man who is averse to fighting, into a duel, and then to slay him, being master of the weapon chosen, is as cowardly as the act is despicable. But what shall we say of the man who precipitates a quarrel to the fighting point, and then backs out, when he finds that his antagonist means fight—if he must —not childs' play? We must conclude that he possesses "the courage of the mountebank, not the bravo."

The slaveholding power of the country has adopted of late, a new set of tactics. Formerly it sent to Congress its most talented men. Intellect not muscle, was the weapon it employed advantageously in its interest.—Of late, years the blaster and bullying of Brooke, Keitt, Wigfall, Pryor, and a score of other worthies, resound where once the classic oratory of Clay, Webster and Calhoun, charmed and instructed the assembled wisdom of the nation. At the commencement of the present session, and pending the time employed in balloting for a Speaker, insult and contumely were heaped by the Southern bullies upon the Republican representatives, who bore it with dignity and calmness. The country was amazed at their forbearance, and their action stamped the Republican as the truly Union loving party of the country.

Nor did the insults close with the election of Mr. Pennington as Speaker. On every occasion when opportunity offered, were the Republicans and their principles made the mark for the ruffianly assaults of Pryor and his associates. Retaliation would not be submitted to. When Lovejoy of Illinois,—having before his mental vision, the gaping wounds of his brother, murdered twenty years before by slaveholders—rose in the House, a fortnight since, and moved by his great wrongs, poured out his grief in burning words, he was immediately assailed by the most vituperative language, and one courageous gentleman from Mississippi even flourished his cane in a threatening manner above Mr. Lovejoy's head. Mr. L. was called "thief," "nigger," "rascal," and was informed that if he ever ventured to visit Virginia, they would hang him as high as they did John Brown.

From that scene arose the difficulty between Mr. Pryor of Virginia, and Mr. Potter of Wisconsin. There was a chance evidently for Mr. Pryor to trounce one of these execrable Republicans, for the purpose of teaching the rest to bow beneath the Southern slaveholders' lash, and he challenged Mr. Potter, fully expecting that he would if he accepted it, select pistols, in the use of which Mr. Pryor is an adept. The challenge was promptly and cheerfully accepted; but alas! for the Southern bully's plans, Mr. Potter selected bowie-knives, and Mr. Pryor had nothing else to do, but to back out, which he has done.—As the *Tribune* says, this is a "most remarkable instance of how bloody actions may fail to wait on fiery speech."

The correspondence which passed between the friends of Messrs. Pryor and Potter, is published. Without re-publishing it, which we do not deem necessary, we will give the following paragraph from an editorial article in the New York *Tribune* of Tuesday, in reference to the matter, which will afford an idea of its tenor:

> *Qui facit per alium, facit per se*, is as good a rule in the duel as in law. Indeed, it may be distinctly recognized as more applicable there than anywhere else; for the principal puts his life, and what is more than life, his honor, in the hands of his second. Whatever that second shall do, if afterwards unquestioned by the principal, the principal is as responsible for as if done by himself.—Mr. Coleman declines on the part of Mr. Pryor to fight Mr. Potter with bowie-knives. The refusal was essentially Mr. Pryor's; and as if that question should be left beyond a peradventure, Mr. Pryor himself is careful to protest against the terms of the combat, for, as he says, three reasons, but which really are only two. Of these, one is that the terms are "inhuman, atrocious and repugnant to all the sentiments of a civilized gentleman;" and therefore "he can not afford the satisfaction usual among gentlemen;" but the other reason is "because by reason of your greatly superior size and strength, they deny the every condition of equal encounter." In logical sequence, the proposition is simply this: "As you are my superior in size and strength you will kill or cripple me, therefore, the compact is void." A proposal as vicious and repugnant, and, one in which I decline to meet you." It is no answer to this to say that Mr. Pryor meant to fight new-bowie-s, and intended to repudiate the position taken by his second. The two notes in which he consented to meet Mr. Potter never reached that gentleman. The first was addressed by the advice of friends (devoted friends!), and the second, which he should have declined to take for the same reasons that influenced him in regard to the first, was also suppressed, because the other party had been bound over to keep the peace! It was clear there was no stomach for a fight. Had not Mr. Pryor felt that he would have been as easy in the hands of Mr. Potter, he and his friends would have taken care that the gentleman challenged should have the alternative of saying whether he would forfeit his bail or not.

In explanation of the last sentence in the above, we will state that Mr. Potter was arrested in Washington on Saturday, and held in bonds of five thousand dollars, to keep the peace.

In regard to the question, which is the most gentlemanly or civilized weapon wherewith to fight a duel, we will not discuss it.—In the South and West the bowie-knife is carried and used in street-affrays and duels. In the North, the pistol is preferred. On the continent of Europe the rapier is used. And so on. Custom makes the distinction, and we presume that Mr. Potter, who is no duellist, looks upon the matter pretty much as we do, that all weapons used for dueling purposes, are barbarous.

We rejoice—and we think that every good citizen and reasonable man will join with us —that this affair has resulted so far, in the triumph of a brave and honorable man over the machinations of a mere bully, and that it has "been given to a Northern man, by a sacrifice of personal considerations, to put an end at last to the game of bluff and brag on the floor of Congress."

BUCHANAN'S LETTER.

On Wednesday Elias B. Schnabel testified before the Covode Investigating Committee, as to the famous letter of President Buchanan to R. J. Walker, then Governor of Kansas. Mr. Buchanan writes to urge upon him a faithful adherence to the policy of leaving the people of the Territory freely to accept or reject the Constitution then about to be formed by the Convention at Lecompton.—Nothing that any of the Republicans ever said afterwards on the subject, was a whit more decided or explicit than the repeated expressions of Mr. Buchanan in this letter. We request our readers to peruse it, and than judge whether there ever was a more disgusting instance of official tergiversation than is contained in the fact that the ink of this letter was scarcely dry when its author turned Gov. Walker out of office for adhering to the very principle he had thus besought him to carry into practice, and commenced a course of violent and proscriptive hostility against every member of the Democratic party who would not join in forcing on the people of Kansas this very Constitution, though it had never been submitted to them.

Read the letter, and pity the degraded "old public functionary" who now exercises the authority of the President of the United States:

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR—I duly received your letter of the 24th ult. on Friday last, and read it to the Cabinet then in session. The views which it contained were not calculated to assure us of your success, though we did not despond. Hence you may judge with what satisfaction we received an account of the proceedings of the National Democratic Convention, held at Lecompton on the 5d inst. The point on which your own success depends is the submission of the Constitution to the people of Kansas for adoption or rejection by the people themselves, and I have no doubt you will insist, that the actual bona fide residents, who have been long enough in the Territory to identify themselves with its fate. The Legislature determined three months as the period of residence to entitle individuals to vote for members of the Convention, and if the Convention should think proper to adopt the same period to entitle individuals to vote for or against the Constitution, it appears to me this would be reasonable. On the question of submitting the Constitution to the bona fide residents of Kansas, I am willing to stand or fall. It is the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the principle of Popular Sovereignty, and the principle at the foundation of all popular government. The more it is discussed, the stronger it will become. Should the Convention of Kansas adopt this principle, all will be settled harmoniously, and with the blessing of Providence, you will return triumphantly from your mission, important and formidable station. The sticklers of the Georgia and Mississippi Conventions will then pass away, and be speedily forgotten.

In regard to Georgia, our news from that State is becoming better every day. We have not yet had time to hear much from Mississippi. Should you answer the resolution of the latter, I would advise you to make it the ground of your support, and insist that the Constitution to the bona fide residents of Kansas conspicuously prominent. On this you will be irresistible. With the question of climate every person is satisfied, and the more you insist upon this, the more will our opponents urge that we are violating the principle of non-interference at the foundation of the Kansas and Nebraska bill. It is strange that people at a distance, have so much practical acquaintance with the condition of Kansas, should undertake to be wiser than those on the spot. It is beyond all question the true policy to build up a firm and reliable party there to maintain the Constitution and the laws, composed of Pro-Slavery and Free-State Democrats, and if the majority should be against Slavery, to obtain self-government in due season as will secure the rights of slaveholders in Missouri and other States, and maintain all the laws guarding the just rights of the South.

You are right in your conjecture as to the cause of Judge Williams's appointment. We supposed it would be peculiarly acceptable to yourself, and that he might aid in carrying out your policy.

Col. Cumming has been appointed Governor of Utah. This will cause his place to be vacant after the brief period required for settling up his business, and I expect he will be disposed to fill it by the appointment of Mr. Stevens.

Gen. Harney has been ordered to command the expedition to Utah, but we must contend for the rank with you, at least until you are out of the woods. Kansas is vastly more important at the present moment than Utah. The pressure upon me continues without intermission. I pray that Divine Providence, in which place only trust, graciously preserve my life and my health until the end of my term. But God's will be done, in any event.

With every sentiment of esteem, I am, dear sir, Your friend, I remain always sincerely your friend,

[Signed] BUCHANAN.

To Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER.

LIQUOR AND CRIME.

Year after year in the presentments of Grand Juries in this County, has the fact been brought to the attention of the Court that much of the crime of the County sprang directly from the sale of vile, poisonous intoxicating liquor, by persons in defiance of any and every law, restraining its sale. Within the very sound of the Court House bell in this Borough, liquor has been sold without license, on Sunday and every other day, and men have reeled intoxicated, from these places, to the disgust of decent and respectable citizens. This has attracted the attention of and been the subject of complaint with not only citizens not in the business, but with regularly licensed tavern-keepers.

To the complaints of Grand Juries in the matter, the Court very reasonably replied in former years, that it had no direct power in the matter of licensing shops where liquor was vended by retail, and therefore, was powerless to check the growing evil. Now however, we are happy to state, this power has been granted to the Court by the Legislature, and has been approved by the Governor. At the request of a numerous body of our citizens, prominent among whom were many of our most influential hotel keepers, a supplement to the existing license law was passed through the exertions of our representatives at the late session, placing the licensing power in the hands of the Court, and removing it from the Treasurer. The bill has been signed by the Governor, and is now a law.

There can be no question that the power has been placed in proper hands, and we trust and believe that the Court recognizing as it does the large amount of crime which springs from the indiscriminate sale of liquor will without fear, favor or affection, enforce strictly, the provisions of the law. Grand Juries then will be enabled to speak of the marked improvement in the morals of the community; our Court will be relieved of much of the criminal business which usually marks every session; paupers will decrease in the Alms House, thereby lessening taxation, and the community will be in these degrees, benefited.

It is to be hoped that the transfer of power in this matter will be found to have been wise and prudent.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for May, is another superior number. "A May Party" is a charming steel engraving from an original picture in the possession of the publisher. The Fashion-plate is good, while the other illustrations are numerous, and useful to the ladies. The receipt department is a capital feature of the Book, worth fully the price of the publication for a year. We are really glad to know that friend Godey's business career is upward and onward to complete success; and he richly merits it for his enterprise and liberality.

"ALL THE YEAR ROUND."—This excellent weekly journal, conducted by Charles Dickens, is published simultaneously in London and New York —in the latter city by J. M. Emerson & Co., 37 Park Row. It is furnished at the reasonable price of 5 cents a number. There is now in course of publication, a story from the pen of Dickens, entitled "The Woman in White," which is considered one of the most entertaining ever written by that distinguished novelist. Taken in connection with the amount of other interesting matter published, in reference to travel, science, art, commerce, agriculture, etc., we unhesitatingly pronounce "All the Year Round," one of the cheapest, most useful and amusing journals published in any country.

Local Affairs.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1860—April.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES.
			D. H. M.
21 SATURDAY,.....5	11 6	45	Full M. 5 5 4 ev
22 SUNDAY,.....5	10 6	46	Third Q. 12 8 5 m
23 MONDAY,.....5	9 6	47	New M. 21 0 48 m
24 TUESDAY,.....5	7 6	48	First Q. 28 9 40 m
25 WEDNESDAY...5	6 6	49	
26 THURSDAY,....5	5 6	50	
27 FRIDAY,.....5	3 6	51	

Thermometrical Record for the Week.

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

April.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	
Apr. 14—Saturday,	55°	45°	42°	clear.
" 16—Monday,	41	40	43	rain.
" 17—Tuesday,	46	46	45	clear.
" 18—Wednesday,	54	55	54	"
" 19—Thursday,	60	62	59	"
" 20—Friday,	54	59	55	rain.

The fields of grain look promising.

Ice.—On Saturday and Sunday nights last, ice an inch in thickness was formed in this County.

Stichter & Thompson have received another instalment of Maple Sugar, from Connecticut. The last went off like hot cakes.

The alarm of fire on Saturday morning last, at 2 o'clock, was occasioned by the burning of a smoke-house in the Middle Ward.

See Advertisement of Ten Dollar Sewing Machine sold by R. C. Green, Centre street.—This is said to be really an article well worth the money, to those wishing a labor and time saving machine.

An Aurora Borealis.—A very beautiful aurora borealis was visible in the northern heavens on Friday of last week. The effect of the lights playing and flashing from the horizon almost to the zenith, was exceedingly fine.

Entered upon the Duties.—We learn that Dr. J. G. Koehler has entered upon the duties of Consulting Physician and Surgeon to the Schuylkill County Alms House. The professional ability of Dr. Koehler renders the appointment satisfactory.

The Pottsville Cornet Band, N. J. Rehr, Leader, will give a Concert at the Court House, on Monday evening, 30th instant. The Band will be assisted by excellent musical ability on the occasion, and has prepared a fine programme for the evening.

The following statement shows the business of the Reading Railroad during the month of March:

	1860.	1859.
Received from Coal,	$169,805 48	$109,972 04
Merchandize,	87,896 80	41,678 98
Travel, &c.,	69,902 22	38,987 79
Transportation, Roadway, Renewal Fund, and all charges,	257,409 57	188,638 81
Net profit for the month,	124,043 71	109,630 89
" previous 3 months,	223,905 58	79,577 92
	221,0 9 80	216,382 16
Total net profit for 4 months,	344,595 66	295,959 97

Fatal Accident on the Reading Railroad.—Henry Dehas, a resident of Auburn, this County, was run over by a train of cars near Birdsboro station on Wednesday night of last week, and killed. At the time of his death he was in the employ of the Reading Railroad Company.

Building Improvements.—The two story house next to the Post Office on Centre street, has been demolished to make room for a three story brick building. Mrr. McGowan is making the improvement. Decatur Nice, Esq., is erecting a fine dwelling in Mahantango street, adjoining Mr. Bright's residence.

Distressing Accident.—On Saturday last above St. Clair, as William Rhoads, aged 10 years, was riding on the tender of a locomotive, which was slowly backing, he fell and was run over.—His right arm was so shockingly mutilated that it was deemed necessary to amputate it at the shoulder. He lives at Mill Creek.

Sudden Death.—William Hoffman, employed as watchman at the shaft of Kirk & Baum, St. Clair, died suddenly on Sunday last at his residence in Port Carbon, after eating his dinner in apparently his usual health. After eating the meal he went up stairs, and was soon after a corpse. His death is attributed to disease of the heart.

Prof. Stouck will give an interesting exhibition of the progress his Pupils have made in dancing, at the Town Hall on Thursday evening next, being the close of his season here. The programme for the occasion, as will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, is excellent. The Professor will, undoubtedly, have a brilliant and crowded audience.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.—Mr. George N. Downing, of the late firm of Smith & Downing, having purchased Mr. Smith's interest, will carry on the business on his own account in the future. He has located his place of business in Centre street nearly opposite the American House. Mr. Downing is active and energetic, and an excellent workman. He will therefore, we have no doubt, receive a fair share of public patronage.

Cricket.—At a meeting of the Oak Hill Cricket Club, held on Monday evening, April 16, 1860, the following officers were elected for the coming season:

President—WM. STERLING.
Vice President—John Walsh.
Secretary—P. F. MUDY, Jr.
Treasurer—Edward Kating.
Ground Committee—David Brown, James Marre, Jeremiah Curran.

Drs. Haynes and Sadler have lectured in this Borough during the week; the former on character, the latter on disease. The former without claiming we believe, to be solely, a phrenologist,—rather more of a physiognomist—is evidently, a shrewd observer of human nature and familiar with the varying phases of bipedal character. The latter is, apparently, an accomplished and experienced pathologist. This Saturday evening, Dr. Haynes will lecture on Phrenology.—On Monday evening Dr. Sadler will lecture to gentlemen only.

Change of Time.—It will be observed by reference to the advertisement in another column, of the summer arrangement of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, that on and after Monday next, April 23d, the afternoon down passenger train will leave this Borough at 2½ o'clock, instead of 3.30, the present hour. The morning hour, 8.30, will remain unchanged. By the proposed change, the afternoon down passenger train from this Borough, will be due in Philadelphia at 6.15, P. M. For the change in the hours of the Lebanon Valley Branch, we refer the reader to the advertisement.

The recent copious rains affected young and tender vegetation wonderfully. The grass is springing up and displaying its vernal beauty on every hand—the buds are bursting into life—flowers display their petals in woods and gardens —and the air is full of the joyful melody of the birds of spring. The backwardness of the Spring has no doubt been favorable to the fruit crop, the blooming of trees having thus been delayed beyond danger of destruction by the frost. The present warmth, following the plentiful rains, will stimulate vegetation of every kind, and rapidly cover the earth with a mantle of living beauty.

A fellow, who would be better engaged if he worked at some useful occupation, gave an exhibition of rope-walking across Centre street, at the Post Office, on Saturday last. His performance which was highly intellectual and classical, was particularly so at that point when he employed his fingers in a duty which with the majority of decent people, devolves upon a pocket handkerchief. This part of the performance made a decided hit, if his ungraceful gyrations were not entirely successful. We think it wrong to permit rope-walking within the crowded thoroughfares of the Borough. The exhibitions are neither useful nor pleasing.

People's Club of Pottsville.—The next meeting of this Club will be held at the American House, on Tuesday (not Wednesday) evening next.

We are informed by Dr. B. S. Langdon, the Secretary of the Club, that at a meeting of the President and Vice Presidents, the following named gentlemen were appointed executive committees, for the wards of this Borough, named below:

North West Ward—James Focht, Jacob Hass, Christopher Lewis, Wm. D. Hodgson.
Middle Ward—Jno. P. Bertram, Daniel Nagle, Wm. Fox, Samuel Auman.
North East Ward—Jas. G. Cochran, John. L. Meyers, Samuel Shortlidge, James Glenn.
South Ward—Jeremiah Reed, Christopher Little, Thomas F. Beatty, James W. Bowen.

"Early Spring."—The following lines are appropriate at this season of rapidly alternating sunshine and showers:

Oh! sweetly now the seasons change!
From dark and grim to lightsome eyes!
The happy birds have longer range,
And later loiter on the leaves.

The face of nature still is grave,
The dint of biting frost is there;
But shining laurels boldly wave
Their welcome to a milder air.

The earth looks soft: as if, beneath,
The sun's increasing warmth had power;
And soon shall spring the tender wreath,
Which holds the perfect snow-drop flower.

Dear is the earliest dawn of spring—
This hint of future ecstacy—
The thrushes feel it first, and sing
Enraptured on yon naked tree.

I would that I like them could pour
Songs unto heaven of my heart's delight!
And when earth's winters all are o'er,
I hope to hail a spring as bright.

Chess Tournament.—All the arrangements being completed, the Schuylkill County Chess Tournament will commence its session on Tuesday, May 1st, at Thompson's Hall, corner of Market and Second streets, Pottsville.

The President, Secretary, and Umpires will then be selected; the names of the players registered; the combatants pitted against each other; and after everything is put in readiness, the playing will be commenced by the first section of the Tournament.

The time of playing will be every day from ten o'clock A. M., to eleven P. M., but no person will be required to play more than *four hours in two days* (twelve hours in two weeks). Chess players from abroad are respectfully invited to take part in the Tournament.

H. EDMONDS,
H. PLEASANTS,
W. THOMPSON,
Chess Tournament Committee.

The Borough Council.—An adjourned meeting of the Council was held on Thursday evening, April 19, 1860. Present, Messrs. Mennig, Kienzle, Boone, Nagle, Fellnagle, Christian, McBarron, Repplier, Haywood, Focht, with Nice, President in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted. Bill of Squire Reed was referred back to the Com. of Account, for definite action. Com. of Lamp and Watch reported lamps in Minersville street; in Jalappa, and at Mr. Weaver's finished. Proposals for grading, culverting, etc., East Railroad street, the work to be executed in three sections, were read. On motion of Mr. Mennig it was resolved that the work be given to Bernard Reilly, at $900—his proposition.

Mr. Haywood offered the following:

Resolved, That in awarding the contract to Bernard Reilly for grading and culverting East Railroad street, the Street Com. be instructed to require the work to be done according to the specifications in a good and substantial manner; that the work be completed within three months from the signing of the contract; that estimates be made as the work progresses; that 15 per cent. be retained until the completion of the work; that the same be approved and accepted by the Street Com., and that the 15 per cent. be forfeited in case the work be not done within the time specified.

Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Bonne, an order for $50 was ordered to be drawn in favor of the Hydraulion Fire Company. A communication from Mr. Lewis in reference to sections of East Railroad street, was referred to the Street Com. The matter of erecting a fire plug in Norwegian street, at D. Linderman's, was referred to the Com. of Fire Apparatus. On motion of Mr. Repplier it was resolved that proposals be received for culverting Norwegian Creek between Callowhill and High streets. On motion of Mr. Christian it was resolved that a Com. be appointed to make arrangements for having the annual Council supper.—The chair appointed on said Com., Messrs. Christian, Kienzle and Boone. On motion of Mr. Repplier it was resolved that the right of way be granted to the Mine Hill Railroad Company, to bring a line of telegraph through the Borough from Westwood. An amendment by Mr. Haywood to the effect that the posts of said line where erected in the Borough, be approved of and be erected under the supervision of the Street Com., was adopted. On motion of Mr. Nagle it was resolved that an order for $25 in favor of the Humane Hose Company, be drawn, being balance of appropriation for 1859. A communication of S. Lewis, Borough Surveyor, and bill for $137 50, were referred to the Com. of Survey.

The following bills were read and ordered to be paid:

C. Worman and others,	$109 50
Mining Record,	9 00
H. Lindermuth,	2 16
	$120 66
Hydraulion Fire Company,	50 00
Humane Hose Company,	25 00
	$195 66
Previous issue,	9,449 72
Total,	$9,645 38

Adjourned.

Identification of a Supposed Murdered Man after a lapse of nearly Five Months.—Our readers will remember that in the *Miners' Journal* of December 3, 1859, we gave a detailed account of the finding on the previous Tuesday, of the body of a man in the sluice on the lower Port Carbon Road, opposite the Palo Alto Rolling Mill, with a minute description of his personal appearance; his clothing, and the contents of his pockets. It will also be remembered that he was buried in Potter's Field, this Borough, without being recognised, the supposition being however, that he had been murdered, and the Coroner's jury rendering a verdict to that effect.

The man has been identified, although the means by which he reached his death still remains involved in mystery. Circumstances however, connected with the affair, still point to murder most foul in this case.

The man was Amos Schraeder, son of William Schraeder, a resident of Mount Carbon, below this Borough. He was an unmarried man, and at the time of his death 30 years of age.—He was employed by Mr. Dorey at Silver Creek, as stable boy. On the morning of the day on which the supposed murder took place—Saturday, November 26—it appears that the deceased was paid, and started to visit his brother-in-law, Nathaniel Knowles, in Port Carbon. On the road down he was observed in the company of three men.—Towards evening he visited his brother-in-law, and the last we hear of him alive is at a barber shop in Port Carbon, about 9 o'clock at night.—He was shaved, and with him as acquaintances at the shop, were a man and two boys, also from Silver Creek. The boys state that Schraeder left the shop alone. He had previously it seems, expressed his intention of visiting his father's house at Mount Carbon that night. The boys state that shortly after Schraeder left the shop, they started out to look for him—the man with them being too intoxicated to walk—and being unsuccessful in finding him, started for home. How he met his death, is at present unknown, although from the fact of his having left Silver Creek with his pay in his pocket, and being found dead with but a few cents in his possession, taken in connection with the frightful wound on the back of his head, inflicted is is supposed by a heavy, blunt instrument, there can be but little question that the unfortunate man was first murdered and then robbed.

It is somewhat singular but nevertheless true, that his father residing so near the scene of his son's last moments, should remain so long ignorant of his fate. It is also strange that those for whom and with whom he worked, but a few miles up the Valley, should not have suspected from the description given at the time, taken in connection with the fact that Schraeder was unaccountably absent from his work, the identity of the body.

However, all doubt is now set at rest. On Tuesday last Schraeder's father had the body disinterred, and at the first glance at the face of the corpse—which is in a good state of preservation —he recognized his missing son.

Feeling assured that his son was murdered, Mr. Schraeder will make every exertion to clear up the mystery which now surrounds the affair, and bring the guilty parties, if such there be, to justice.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—Laws of 1860.

GENERAL LAWS.

Requiring Road Supervisors and Overseers of the Poor to give security.

To revise the law relative to graduating lands on which money is due the Commonwealth.

Regulate the standard weight of cloverseed.

Regulate the inspection of lard oils.

Supplement to the act appropriating moneys arising from fines to county purposes.

Supplement to the act relating to county and township auditors and their duties.

Prescribing mode of authenticating judgments of Justices of the Peace and Aldermen of other States.

Relative to the appointment of Commissioners of other States, resident in Pennsylvania.

Supplement to the act to encourage manufacturing operations in this Commonwealth.

Relative to appointment of auditors.

Relative to challenging Jurors in civil cases.

To prevent recovery for the sale of adulterated liquors.

A supplement to an act to enable joint tenants, tenants in common, and adjoining owners of mineral lands in this Commonwealth to manage and develop the same.

Consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of this Commonwealth.

Authorizing President Judges to hold Courts, of their several districts, in other cases.

Relating to G s Companies.

Concerning Turnpike, Plank Road and Bridge Companies.

To repeal the fifth section of an act supplementary to an act to consolidate and amend the several acts relative to a general system of education by Common Schools.

To establish Free Banking, and to secure the public from loss by insolvent banks.

An act making an appropriation for the expenses of the Commonwealth.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Relating to Swallanzos' laws.

To repeal the act incresing pay of witnesses in Schuylkill County.

To repeal the act relative to auctions in Pottsville.

To annex a part of the township of West Penn, to the County of Schuylkill, to the borough of Tamaqua.

To annex a part of the township of New Castle, to the township of East Norwegian, in the County of Schuylkill.

Repealing a certain act relative to the township of West Brunswick, Schuylkill County.

A supplement to several acts incorporating the Pottsville Water Company.

Relating to the salary of the County Superintendent of Schuylkill County.

Extending the powers and duties of the Auditors and Supervisors of Tremont township, Schuylkill County.

For the better securing the collection and disbursement of the public moneys by the Treasurer of Schuylkill County.

For the relief of Mary Kriner, widow of an old soldier.

To extend an act relative to sheriffs' and Prothonotaries' fees in Lancaster County.

A further supplement to an act to regulate Intoxicating liquors.

ACTS OF INCORPORATION.

Schuylkill County Agricultural Society.

Dime Savings Institution of Pottsville.

Perseverance House and Library Association of Tamaqua.

Hunsch Creek Company.

Tulpehocken and Swatara Railroad Company.

SUPPLEMENTS TO CHARTERS.

Borough of Pottsville.
Borough of Port Carbon.
Schuylkill Valley Railroad Company.
Mahanoy and Broad Mountain Railroad Company.
Allentown Railroad Company.
Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie Railroad Company.
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

ACTS RELATING TO ROADS, BRIDGES, HIGHWAYS, FERRIES AND STREAMS.

Relative to the repairing of public roads in Schuylkill County.

Relative to roads, bridges, road-views, and bridge-viewers in Schuylkill County.

RELATING TO LOCAL ELECTIONS.

Fixing place of elections in Blythe township, Schuylkill County.

BILL OF 1859 SIGNED DURING RECESS.

To incorporate the Pottsville and Minersville Railroad Company.

From the Chicago Journal.

A Yankee Heiress Elopes with a Yankee Sailor.

An officer of the Boston police arrived in Chicago a day or two since, in quest of a Boston heiress, who had run away with a sailor boy, with whom she fell in love. With a down East sailor boy, all the way from Augusta, Maine. The antecedents of the parties are as follows:

Harlow was brunette, black eyes, black curls, high mettle, and not of age. Heiress had determined to dispose of her little white hand as she chose; consequently, had married some years ago at an unusual green and tender age, and without the consent of her parents. Husband died, and heiress returned to her mother in sackcloth and ashes. Governor was magnanimous and placed $30,000 in the bank, subject to her disposal.

Young boy, as might be inferred to say, was a hard case, gave his parents much trouble, and consequently was sent to sea as a punishment and a remedy. He returned from an Australian cruise still harder. Had plenty of money, and went to Boston. Met heiress; love at first sight; ropes made out of bed quilts; dark lanterns; revolver; some to these arms, and so forth:

Maid, I love you e'en as part.
Give, O give me back my heart;
Or, since that has left my breast,
Keep it now or take the rest,
Here my troth I plave I give,
We'll run off to Chicago.

Sailor went back to Augusta, made his arrangements, Heiress drew $3,000 out of the bank under her own movements. Met sailor boy on the cars at Boston, and flew on the wings of love, sixty pounds pressure, five feet driving wheels, to Chicago. Arrived here Tuesday.

Governor sent a police officer to follow. Officer arrived here next day. Sailor run his money all out in gambling and visiting bad places, and got tired of heiress. Officer saw a woman on the street, veil over her face, and limping. Officer thinks he knows the woman, but where did she get that awful limp? Follows her. As she approaches the Frester House she looses her limp, and walks proudly erect. Officer smells a rat, and requests said rat to accompany him. Heiress puts on injured innocence, but officer "can't keep a hotel." Heiress crestfallen, goes with officer. Offers gold to officer, but the latter is impervious to bribes, and takes Maid of Athens home to Boston and the governor. Ungrateful sailor doesn't make his appearance for the rescue of his beloved, and she, who came so bravely, the prisoner of love, goes back unwillingly the prisoner of the police-man. "Phansy her phallicks."

Vulgar Boston.

OXYGENATED BITTERS.

A Query.—Why will you suffer? Dyspepsia is a brief but comprehensive term for the numerous diseases which affect the stomach, liver, and in fact the whole human system. Until Dr. Green discovered the Oxygenated Bitters medical science was at fault and had exhausted itself in fruitless efforts to cure this disease. The Dyspeptic need suffer no longer with a disease that is always painful, and frequently a fatal affliction.

This unique and peculiar compound will as certainly cure the disease as the disease exists. Had it not this power such testimony as follows would not be given in its favor:

Valuable Testimony in favor of the Oxygenated Bitters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 10.*

Having made use of the *Oxygenated Bitters*, prepared by Dr. George B. Green, of Windsor, Vt., and from knowledge obtained of their efficacy in other cases, we cheerfully recommend them to the public, believing they will fully sustain the recommendation of the proprietor. We hope that this valuable remedy may be accessible to all the afflicted.

SAMUEL S. PHELPS, *U. S. Senators from Vt.*
WILLIAM UPHAM,
JAMES F. SIMMONS, *U. S. Senator from R. I.*
C. MORGRAD, *U. S. Senator and formerly Governor of Kentucky.*
L. H. ARNOLD, *formerly Governor of R. I.*
Wm. WOODBRIDGE, *late Governor of Michigan.*

To success in severe cases of DYSPEPSIA, ASTHMA, AND GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM, places it among the most wonderful discoveries in medical science, and has given it a reputation far beyond any remedy known for these complaints, in all their various forms.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & Co., Boston, and for sale by John G. Brown, J. C. Hughes, and Henry Saylor, Pottsville; C. & L. Huntsinger, Schuylkill Haven; H. W. Provost, Minersville, E. J. Fry and McGuigan & Fowler, Tamaqua; H. Shissler, Port Carbon, Paul Barr, Pinegrove; G. Reagan & Son, Tuscarora; Charles Marsh, New Philadelphia; Jonas Robinhold, Port Clinton; R. H. Lewis, St. Clair; E. Phillips, New Castle; John Williams, Middleport; and by dealers every where.

April 7, '60 14-4t

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—*Look out for Counterfeits.*—These can always be detected by the absence of the water mark, which appears in every leaf of the genuine book of directions. Unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London*," are visible in semi-transparent letters in each page, the medicine they envelop is spurious. To deplete the system by bleeding and violent purging, is to deprive life's machinery of its motive power. These great remedies distribute the blood and the secretions, and cure external and internal complaints by destroying their seeds in the vital fluids.

The Great Drawback to persons emigrating to the extreme South and Western country, is the fear they have of the Fever and Ague—the most direful of all diseases. Every day we hear of persons attacked by this disease, and made helpless in a short time, without any means of affording relief. In view of the great demand for a remedy, Dr. Hostetter has prepared his CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, whose curative powers for all diseases of the stomach have been universally acknowledged. The BITTERS, prepared after a long experience and deep study, have received the encomiums of the most eminent physicians, as well as all classes from every part of our country. To those who doubt their many virtues, all we can say is to try them, and judge for themselves respectively.

Sold by druggists and dealers generally every where.

See advertisement in another column. [16-4t

The Mustang Liniment Cures Rheumatism;
The Mustang Liniment Cures Stiff Joints;
The Mustang Liniment Cures Burns and Wounds;
The Mustang Liniment Cures Sores, Ulcers, Caked Breasts and Sore Nipples; Neuralgia, Corns and Warts, and is worth

1,000,000 Dollars Per Annum

To the United States, as the preserver and restorer of valuable Horses and Cattle. It cures all Sprains, Galls, Wounds, Stiff Joints, &c. Did you ever hear of any ordinary Sore, Swelling, Sprain or Stiffness, either on man or beast, which the Mustang Liniment would not cure? Did you ever visit any respectable Druggist, in any part of the World—in Europe, Asia or America—who did not say "It was the greatest discovery of the age?" Sold everywhere. Every family should have it: three sizes.

BARNES & PARK,
Proprietors, New York.

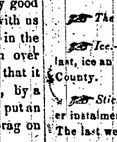
[16-4t]

Mrs. Partington Visits Philadelphia.—"Isaac, see if that is Solon's one price Clothing House?" said the old lady, as she stopped in front of the Charles Stokes's Clothing Store, under the "Continental." The said it was; and the old lady, walking in, exclaimed, "I had a powerful time to find the Consequential Hotel. Have you any thick little boys' over coats?" Mr. E. T. Taylor, the gentlemanly salesman, stepped up—"How thick is the little boy, madam?" "Isaac, let the clothes man see you." The clothes man smiling—"Will you step back and look at our Garricks?" "Oh! no, I'm too tired to go up in the garret. I'll look at these. I don't want anything very costly." The salesman replied that the coats were very cheap, and but one price. "Oh! then," says she, "I'll take the biggest one." "If you leave your address, madam, I will send it."—"Oh! no, I couldn't; it's the only one I've got on now." She was, however, much pleased with her purchase, and left, promising to call again.

Philadelphia, April 14, '60 15-tf

Fresh Spring Goods!

AT THE



"Bee Hive"

Trimming AND Variety Store,

Adjoining

Centre Street, YEGER'S HOTEL.

—COMPRISING—

Trimmings,	Fringes,
Beltings,	Velvet Ribbons,
Plaid Cords,	Fancy Buttons,
Bindings,	Cords & Tassels,

EMBROIDERED COLLARS, SETS, and BANDS;
BAJOU'S and JOIVIN'S KID GLOVES;
KID FINISH, SILK & LISLE GLOVES & GAUNTLETS;
SPRING SPRING SKIRTS, best make, at very low prices;
HOSIERY, of the best quality;
SHETLAND WOOL and ZEPHYRS;
EMBROIDERY MATERIALS, of all kinds;
PERFUMERY and TOILET ARTICLES;
CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS and PLATS;
LADIES' TRAVELING BASKETS, &c., &c.

[Feb. 18, '60. 7-

Religious Intelligence.

CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH.—The Quadrennial Conference of the Methodist Epi-copal Church will commence its sessions in Buffalo on the first of May. The delegates will number about three hundred, representing all the free and three or four of the border slave States. There will be representatives from Missouri, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and probably Arkansas, which has a Conference. The six Bishops of the Church, Messrs. Morris, of Cincinnati, Janes, of New York, Simpson, of Illin