taught us wisdom. I do not propose to become a party to the renewed attempt.

While that portion of article first of Mr. CRITTENDEN's proposition which relates to Territories now held by the United States seems to me to be despotic, the paragraph which points to all which shall be "hereafter acquired" is *aggressive*. While willing to legislate for all the Territory of the United States, Mr. Speaker, I naturally feel a modest hesitation in making laws for Cuba, Mexico, South America, mountains of the moon, or any other visionary, probable or improbable, possessions, comprehended under a term so vague. The localities I have mentioned are not only not under the jurisdiction of the United States, but are actually held by other Governments, who might with justice resent this intrusion of covetous fillibusterism. Such an ideal style of legislation would seem to be not only unstatesmanlike, but unprincipled.—The antecedent legislation which is thus proposed will hardly suffice to change the laws of Central America or Cuba, should we hereafter by any possibility negotiate for the possession of those interesting localities; and if they become ours by a less ceremonious process, I hope our own Constitution will not testify to a *premeditated* theft.

Article six of the resolutions provides that no future amendment of the Constitution shall affect the five preceding articles, nor the third paragraph of the section of the fourth article of the Constitution. When our fathers framed the Constitution, they anticipated that the exigencies of a progressive people, would demand modifications of that instrument. With provident forethought, they indicated the manner in which such amendments should be made. Entering by the door left open for them, these amendments propose to close that door forever, and entrench themselves, as in a fortress, against the besieging necessities of after times. No future amendment shall affect them! And why do they claim to be more sacred than the Constitution itself?—Why is one clause of that Constitution elevated above its peers to share the inviolable sanctity of these modern amendments? Because they single out, as the object of their peculiar care, one of the multifarious interests of the land. Without pausing to examine the merits of that interest which has inspired a devotion that surpasses patriotism; that interest to which Senators and Cabinets have transferred the fealty due to their country; that interest which is presented to the Constitution for such partial care—I proceed to question the right to make an amendment which, when made, will be in direct conflict with the instrument itself, and destructive to its spirit, meaning, balance, and equality. The resolutions say that certain of them, and a certain portion of the Constitution, shall never be amended. The Constitution says that all its articles may be amended. Did it contemplate the introduction of any amendment to destroy the power to amend? Shall the Constitution read, "all the articles may be amended, provided some of the articles shall never be amended?" Sir, I claim that such an amendment would be in direct antagonism with a fundamental principle on which the instrument was framed—*the equal protection from violability of all the interests secured by it.* I urge that, when these resolutions propose to stand unaltered forever, athwart the track of an advancing people, the *spirit* of the Constitution itself interposes to protect the centuries of the *future* from these shackles which the present labors to forge.

Slavery is to have especial protection in the charter of our liberties. It is to be deified in an instrument in which the fathers refused to a recognition as such. But, if entrenched in the Constitution as property, with protection above and beyond all other property, will it not follow, or will it not be claimed, that it will be entitled to protection everywhere, not only in the Territories, but on the high seas, under our flag, as well as in the free States of this Union?

As was shown by the distinguished gentleman from Maryland, the people will never ratify the idea of extending slavery to free soil. It is impossible to procure for these resolutions, two-thirds of this body, or even a bare majority. It is impossible to obtain a like majority in the other branch; and three-fourths of the States would never adopt them. Let all friends of the Union abandon them as a useless impossibility, now and forever.—Pause, gentlemen of the American Congress, pause, before you ask of men as free as yourselves, so impossible a surrender of sacred convictions.

Mr. Speaker, I shall now briefly—for the time allotted to me will not admit of extended discussion—refer to the measures of adjustment reported by the committee of thirty-three. These propositions, or at least several of them, have been responded to by the country, and I believe will be sustained by a majority of this House, as most equitable and reasonable in themselves. Among the resolutions reported, is one in relation to personal liberty bills, so called. It is said that some northern States have adopted measures for the purpose of preventing the arrest and surrender of fugitives from labor. Although this objection is a mere pretext for disorder in the Gulf States, inasmuch as they seldom or never lose a fugitive by reason of obstructive legislation, yet, good faith requires that any enactment of the character indicated should be promptly repealed. Not because anybody demands it, but because it is right in itself.—The committee have reported a resolution for that purpose, and I trust it will be adopted. They have also reported an amended fugitive slave law, which, inasmuch as it gives a right of trial by jury, under certain circumstances, to the alleged fugitive; and provides for his return to the place from which it is claimed he escaped, as well as other wholesome provisions, is an improvement on the present law, and well worthy of consideration.

The disposition of the territory of the United States south of 36° 30' was and is the main subject of difficulty. But I will say to you, gentlemen of the border States, and you, gentlemen of the Democratic party, that you have it in your power to quiet all this agitation; and I beseech you to come forward and do it. Abandon extreme views; give up the Crittenden or other impossibilities; and let us unite our strength on the New Mexico measure reported from the committee of thirty-three, in the spirit in which it was offered by the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. ADAMS.] This Territory, except a small portion embraced in Indian treaties, and which cannot be included in any State, is all that remains to the United States south of 36° 30'. The moment we exclude the idea of future acquisition, or "fillibusterism," this New Mexico possession is the sole bone of contention—the only subject of difficulty among the people of the country. I claim that no further "compromise" or concession is necessary in regard to this Territory. We adjusted the whole subject in 1850, after careful and solemn deliberation, and with the approval of the leading statesmen of both sections. This deliberate adjustment was made the law of the land, and remains upon the statute-book to this day. It is as follows;

"*Provided*, That when admitted as a State, the said Territory, [New Mexico,] or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."—*United States Statutes at Large, Thirty-first Congress*, 1850, page 447.

Gentlemen of the South, you were parties to the compromise of 1850. Will you execute the contract we then made in good faith, and by the passage of the enabling act, reported by the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. CONWAY,] permit the people of New Mexico to make their Constitution in their own way? We gave this congressional pledge to the people who went into that Territory. Shall we not redeem the faith of the Government?

Gentlemen of the Republican party, who propose to "execute the laws," cannot refuse to execute the organic law of this Territory. On another occasion they submitted the same question to the people of a Territory north of 36° 30', and have had no occasion to repent the submission. New Mexico is said to have a population of one hundred and five thousand inhabitants. If we admit it as a State, then this whole question of slavery will be taken from Congress, and the agitation will cease. This measure, then, with such modifications as may be just and reasonable, I am ready to sustain. If they shall not be adopted, in my judgment the best plan would hereafter be, to refer the whole subject to a convention of all the States. The people made this Government, and I know their ability to take care of it.

My own State will stand by the Union to the last. She looks to no other future, and desires none. Moderate in their views, as her people are known to be, deeply anxious as they are to arrange all pending difficulties in the spirit of fraternal affection, yet her lot is cast with the Union. She will assist in upholding and maintaining it to the last of her sons and her treasure. God grant that the Union may be perpetual.

JUST SO.—Mr. Lincoln in his Cleveland speech, said that this crisis as it is called, is altogether an artificial crisis. Exactly.—There is no real cause; no real foundation for it, and none know this fact better than the extreme Cotton States themselves. It is an agitation to wrest new concessions from the Free States—it is part of the great web of conspiracy which was originated in South Carolina more than thirty years ago. And yet there are men in the North who do not hesitate in public, to palliate such desperate conduct, while they themselves, enjoy liberty and happiness under the American Flag. We pity them, for they are wofully deficient in the patriotic spirit which animated the men of the Revolution. Had they lived in those days they would have been tories.

Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1861.

A FIRM POSITION.

Nothwithstanding the changes in the aspect of the Southern rebellion have been since its commencement, as numerous as those of the kaleidoscope, rendering any definite opinion of the result, almost impossible; yet it now seems conclusive that secession, in word though it be, is confined to the States that have rushed into it, rashly and incouiderately. The votes of the people of the Border States, decide that they will have nothing to do with the perilous business in which South Carolina and the other seceding States are engaged. One of the greatest evils which has arisen from this difficulty, and the attendant want of firmness on the part of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, is the estimation placed upon our Government by Foreign Powers. Had he acted with firmness in the first place, and discharged his duty, rebellion would have been crushed, and our strength been assured.

In glancing at the present position of the country, and the means which must be adopted to bring it back to the position from which it receded through want of firmness on the part of the President, it is manifest that the only plan to adopt is the one which unfortunately, was neglected at the outset. Certain States are found in open rebellion, and proclaiming that they will not submit to the laws until they have received all they demand.—Many Unionists and Democrats say that what all these States demand should be yielded. They say that everything should be conceded ere the Union should be dissolved. On the other hand, the Republicans take a bolder and a better course. They say that as none of the just rights of any State have been infringed, those States who are in open rebellion have no right to dictate the terms upon which they will resume their allegiance. They say that this Government is not one depending for its existence upon the will of any one State, and that when a State thinks her rights invaded she must seek redress by lawful means. They say that this Government must be preserved, and that the way to preserve it is to be firm—to show rebels that they must return to their duty, and that no sacrifice of principle will be made to them. The idea of sacrificing any principle to preserve a Government, which is to be broken up whenever a State chooses to think that she is aggrieved, is simply ridiculous. If this Government be what the Secessionists claim that it is, then the sooner we change it the better. The Republicans believe, however, that our Government is all that is needed, and that whatever it has seemed to lack in strength, has been only an apparent weakness, resulting from a want of firmness in those who administered it. They propose to restore it to its normal condition, merely by enforcing the Constitution and the laws. Such a course is evidently the only one by which rebellion can be put down, and our Government proved to be what its founders intended it should be.

It seems that the views of the Republicans are somewhat similar to those entertained by those abroad who are interested in this country. In a letter to a gentleman in Boston, the credit of this Government is now on trial in Europe, and that concessions to rebels, in the purchasing of the permission to peacefully inaugurate the President-elect, would give that credit a fearful blow—that people there will not trust a Government which, when its foundations are attacked, instead of upholding law and order, treats with the traitors.

Now, the London *Times* may proclaim that this Federation has been shipwrecked, and the President of the so-called Southern Confederacy may add one hundred speeches to the twenty-five he has already made, declaring that the time for all compromise has passed, that Southern independence must be preserved, and that no propositions for reconstructing the Union be entertained; but notwithstanding all this, rebels will be brought to their senses, and our Government, proved to be full as strong as is necessary. Every day only gives proof that the vaunted vigor of the new Confederation is rapidly declining. Time effects wonderful cures, and in the present case of Secession, it is already doing its work. Sober, second thought is very apt to lead to a business view of affairs. Secession, theoretically, is no doubt very promising. It leads to thoughts of future greatness, and of the acquisition of immense territory. Secession, practically, is evidently very unprofitable, so much so that the seceding States are yet unwilling to yield up the practical benefits of Union. Facts show, too, that secession is not the desire of the majority of the South, and when the madness of the Secessionists is fully spent, the voice of the Unionists will be fairly heard. Had Mr. Buchanan dealt promptly and firmly with that miserable little piece of territory denominated South Carolina, the conservative portion of the South would have been able to exert its influence. The people of that State need strait-jackets in the shape of blockaded ports and the stoppage of the mails. They already kick in their new harness. Nothing but firmness on the part of the Federal Government can restore their reason. This firmness may be looked for after the fourth of next month. When the people of the Southern Confederacy find that there is still some firmness and some strength in the Federal Government, they will not be long in discovering how silly a game they have played.—Mr. Davis will then be compelled to seek something more profitable than making treasonable speeches, and constructing Cabinets.

THE TARIFF.—Mr. Simmons in a recent speech on this bill, states that for the last four years the duties actually levied have 14½ per cent. advaloren; that the expenditure has been $20,000,000 annually more than the income, and that with interest included, we have from $20,000,000 to $24,000,000 to provide beyond the present revenues. He therefore proposes an average of 20 per cent. for the future, and has systematically applied this rule to the whole details of the bill, intending, by making these specific, to make them also certain. He shows that this has been done, by citing details and by meeting each case of complaint with prompt exposure of its shams and false pretences. The country will indeed be greatly indebted to a man who has so firmly acted the part of a statesman when others evade their duty; and no one can read Mr. Simmons' speech without being convinced that a little trouble must be had if the business of importing is ever to be brought to an honest and straightforward footing, and the government shall ever be able to know what is actually imported, and what revenues it can have to rely on.

AID FOR KANSAS.—The proceedings of a meeting for the relief of Kansas, which was held in the Court House on Wednesday evening, will be found in another column. We would state that any contributions for the humane object, will be received at this office, and handed over to the proper committee.—It is imperatively necessary that whatever relief the citizens of Schuylkill County decide upon affording, should be accorded at once. Thousands are suffering in Kansas, in the midst of a severe winter, for lack of food and clothing, while seed is entirely exhausted.

THE Republicans in both branches of Congress are prepared to vote unanimously for the Convention of all the States to consider the present differences, according to the recommendation of the Legislature of Kentucky.

MR. CAMPBELL'S SPEECH.—It is with peculiar pride and pleasure that we lay before our readers in to-day's JOURNAL, the speech of Hon. JAMES H. CAMPBELL, on the state of the country, delivered in the House on the 14th instant. It is marked by the comprehensiveness of views, and manliness of tone, which characterize the speeches of our distinguished representative. It breathes a pure and fervent love for the Union, which can only be preserved in his opinion, by a firm and determined policy on the part of the incoming Administration. The speech is indeed, very able and eloquent, and we are not surprised that it has elicited the warmest commendations from the ablest journals of the country. Mr. Campbell's position is unquestionably, the only one which can be assumed with safety and honor to the Federal Government, at this trying period of our country's history. We trust that no reader of the JOURNAL will fail to peruse the speech attentively.

THE CRY OF THE STARVING.—Every heart whose pulsations are not dead to the appeal of suffering humanity, must bleed at the cry of distress which reaches us from the deserted plains of Kansas. In consequence of the utter failure last season, of the crops there, thousands of men are compelled to see their wives and little ones suffering for lack of food and clothing. It is said, that to meet the necessities of those who are in need of clothing and food, and seed for the next season, upwards of *half a million* of dollars is requisite. Many Pennsylvanians are among the sufferers, and we hope that our citizens to the extent of their individual ability, will contribute to their relief. When men are afflicted, not through their own acts, but by an inscrutable Providence, it is the duty as well as the privilege of those who remain unscathed, to relieve their suffering brethren.

MISSOURI has gone overwhelmingly, for the Union. There will be but a small number of Secessionists in the State Convention.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—This fine Magazine presents to its readers a splendid March number. In addition to a remarkably fine Fashion plate, and a large number of pattern plates of great interest and use to the ladies, the number contains a beautiful plate, entitled, "Christ Blessing Little Children." The literary matter is up to the usual excellent mark which characterises the Lady's Book. No family should be without it, for we consider it a *family* magazine, *par excellence*.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW for January, is unusually full and interesting. The contents are, Canada and the North-West; The Welsh and their Literature; review of Motley's History of the United Netherlands; The Iron Manufacture; a paper on Italy; The Dogs of History and Romance; The Income Tax; Essays and Reviews. This number commences a volume. Republished by L. Scott & Co., 54 Gold street, New York.—Price of one Review, $3 a year. Price of the four Reviews, $8. "Blackwood" and the four Reviews, $10.

THE KNICKERBOCKER FOR MARCH.—This is another fine number of our old favorite. Among the contents we would particularly note a continuation of the serial by Richard B. Kimball, Esq., entitled, "The Revelations of Wall Street." It is a great work, and has been deservedly received with extraordinary favor. The field is new; for the mass of readers in this country know absolutely nothing of the over-heated existence of business-men in the great cities. The pages of the work already published show how completely the distinguished author has entered into the exciting, soul-absorbing life of Wall street. His characters it is stated, are drawn from life, and are certainly, remarkable in their firm outlines, and in those minute touches which none but the hands of genius can give. The work, the publishers of *Knickerbocker* state, will be continued throughout the year. Beside this feature, the number before us contains contributions from James Parton, Fitz James O'Brien, Harriet E. Prescott, Joseph Barber, Hon. Henry R. Schoolcraft, Hon. J. W. Edmunds, Charles Astor Bristed, W. W. Sikes; and others. The "Editor's Table," so marked and excellent a feature of *The Knickerbocker Magazine*, is in this number as sprightly as usual. The publication office is 5 Beekman street, New York.

Local Affairs.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1861.—Feb.		SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES.	
23	SATURDAY	6 43	5 45		D. H. M.
24	SUNDAY	6 41	5 46	Third Q.	2 5 4 m
25	MONDAY	6 39	5 47	New M.	9 3 8 ev
26	TUESDAY	6 37	5 48	First Q.	17 2 21 e
27	WEDNESDAY	6 37	5 49	Full M.	24 11 47 ev
28	THURSDAY	6 36	5 49		
29	FRIDAY	6 35	5 50		

Thermometrical Record for the Week.

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

	8 A.M.	2 P.M.	7 P.M.	
Jan. 16—Saturday,	43°	44°	43°	clear.
" 18—Monday,	33	38	30	cloudy.
" 19—Tuesday,	31	46	29	clear.
" 20—Wednesday,	25	30	32	snow.
" 21—Thursday,	25	35	32	
" 22—Friday,	37	42	35	clear.

☞ *Prof. S. Stinch* announces to his friends and patrons, that he will commence the 2nd quarter of his Dancing School, for Ladies, Misses and Masters, at the Town Hall, on Tuesday, February 26th, 1861, commencing at 3 o'clock.

☞ *The Wheat Prospect.*—The present season is said by those whose interest it is to keep booked upin such matters, to be an exceedingly favorable one for the growth of the wheat crop. The wheat fields throughout the State are said to present a very flourishing appearance. Providence still smiles upon our land, notwithstanding the political troubles with which we are temporarily afflicted.

☞ *The* body of a murdered infant was found in a grave-yard at Ashland, on Saturday last.—The child was apparently about two weeks old, and was killed by a heavy blow dealt upon the head near the temple. The perpetrator of the inhuman act remains unknown, except to the eye of Omnipotence. An inquest was held, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts. It is stated that a child, under similar circumstances, was found, a few days since, near New Media, Koaring Creek Valley.

☞ *Found Drowned.*—On Wednesday, the body of Wm. Phayre, aged about 45 years, Constable of North-east Ward, this Borough, was found drowned in the Schuylkill River at the turnpike bridge, Mt. Carbon. Mr. Phayre was last seen alive on the night of the 15th; and the impression is, although there is no direct evidence to the effect, that Mr. Phayre fell into the Norwegian Creek, and was swept into the river by the freshet then prevailing. The Coroner held an inquest, and a verdict of "Accidentally Drowned," was rendered.

☞ *At an Election*, held on Friday of last week, at the house of Henry Snyder, Mahanoy township, the following officers were elected. *Justices*—Messrs. Ewd. Boyer and N. B. Decker. *Constable*—James Sheiry. *Supervisor*—Henry Manger.—*Assessor*—Daniel Frack. *Asst. Assessor*—Henry Faust and Benj. Walborn. *Return Judge*—Jonathan Lindemuth. *School Directors*—Frank Carter, E. K. Faust and David Klingerman. *Treasurer*—Henry Faust. *Auditors*—Rich. C. Kent and Henry Snyder. *Town Clerk*—Jacob J. Walborn. *Inspectors*—James Mellon and Jacob Eisenhuth, Jr.

☞ *It gives us pleasure* to call attention to the charitable concert of vocal and instrumental music, to be given on the evening of the 4th proximo, at the Court House, for the benefit of the widow and children of the late Rev. Danl. J. Morgans, of the Welsh Cal. M. Church of this place, by the Union Vocalists, assisted by the St. Clair Choral Society and Citizens' Cornet Band. This will not only afford a treat to the lovers of music, but proposes to accomplish a commendable charity in a most delightful way. The programme contains among selections from the first composers, two grand Welsh anthems.

☞ *Ho, for Hayti!*—George C. Anderson, a well-known colored man of this place, is about to emigrate, with his family, to the Haytian Republic, the coming Spring; and, having been appointed an agent for emigration purposes from this vicinity, he is endeavoring to form a colony of his colored brethren. He is an intelligent man, with a fair English education, of industrious habits, and good moral character; and, with the advantages of a fair start, he will no doubt make a useful, and perhaps a prominent citizen in the land of his proposed adoption.

The present government of Hayti, under President Geffrard's administration, offers liberal inducements for immigration. For instance, passage money is advanced to certain classes of emigrants from the United States—grants of land made to *bona fide* settlers, and a general encouragement is extended to every species of industrial interest.—With a policy of marked wisdom, religious toleration is declared by law, and special efforts are being directed to the establishment of a proper educational system, as the surest means of bounding and perpetuating a successful Republic. The climate of the island, from certain local causes, is said to be peculiar, and superior to that of the other Antilles—the temperature being milder, less sultry, and more salubrious than that of Cuba or Jamaica during parallel seasons. The soil is also represented to be naturally good, and favorable to the growth of every variety of tropical productions, and the more mountainous parts, to many of the fruits and grains indigenous to the cooler latitudes.

Anderson, the more immediate subject of our notice, is desirous of procuring a proper outfit, to make his debut in that, his, new, world, and proposes to appeal to a generous public for that purpose. Knowing his integrity of character, and appreciating his efforts to better the condition of himself and his race, in what we cannot help but think a most laudable way, the community will doubtless response liberally to his call, and bid him God speed.

☞ *Proceedings of the Borough Council.*—A stated meeting of the Borough Council was held on Tuesday evening last. Present, Messrs. Mennig, Christian, Nagle, Evert, Focht, Kienle, Gressang and Boone, with Haywood, President, in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and adopted.

An invitation to participate in the Celebration of the Twenty-Second, was read, when on motion it was accepted, and the Council decided to participate.

A statement from the Borough Treasurer was read and ordered to be filed.

A communication from Jno. G. Betz and others, notifying Council of a meeting of viewers to view and lay out a road to lead from Nichols Road and intersect with Centre street; was read, when on motion of Mr. Inness, it was

Resolved, That the Street Committee be authorized to attend the meeting of the viewers on the 21st instant.

On motion of Mr. Gressang it was resolved that a Committee be appointed to consider proposition of Mr. Pott in reference to erecting Council building on ground now occupied by old watch house, Centre street.

The Chair appointed on said Committee, Messrs. Gressang, Boone and Evert.

Mr. Focht offered the following;

Resolved, That the Solicitor be and he is hereby authorized to make application to the Court, for the bond given by Adam Shertel, for the faithful performance of the duties as Treasurer, for the year commencing May, 1859, and ending May, 1860, so that said bond may be given up to Mr. Shertel.

Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Mennig it was resolved that the Finance Committee be instructed to make a settlement with Mr. Boyer, Collector, of the balance of duplicate still due the Borough.

On motion of Mr. Focht it was resolved that W. L. Yoder, Collector, be charged with $31 60, amount of tax omitted in making out duplicate.

The following bills were read, and ordered to be paid:

A. Shertel,	$10	00
C. Worman,	32	54
W. L. Yoder,	7	20
	$ 149	54
Previous issue,	7793	83
Total,	$7,943	37

Adjourned.

☞ *Spirited Observance of the Twenty-Second of February—The Stars and Stripes unfurled at the Court House—Splendid Military and Civic Procession.*—Yesterday will be memorable in the history of Schuylkill County, as the occasion on which the anniversary of the birthday of the Father of his Country, was celebrated with an enthusiasm which could not have been excelled, and with a display of military, firemen and civic associations creditable in the highest degree to our citizens.

At an early hour in the morning, bunting was displayed everywhere in the Borough where a flag was owned, and the streets began to fill with persons from various sections of the County.—When the line was formed on Centre street, that thoroughfare was densely thronged with thousands of men, women and children.

At 11 o'clock the line of procession commenced moving over the route as published, and in the following order:

Gen. Reifsnyder and staff.
Schuylkill County Troop, Capt. Wynkoop.
Pottsville Cornet Band.
Washington Artillery, Capt. James Wren, with a battery of four field pieces.
Scott Artillery, Lieut. Koons commanding.
Washington Yeagers, Capt. Heidler.
National Light Infantry, Capt. E. McDonald.
Wynkoop Artillerists, Capt. Winlack.
Keystone Rifles of Port Carbon.
Marion Rifles of Port Carbon.
Soldiers of Wars of 1812, and with Mexico, carrying American Flag to be raised on the staff at Court House.
Citizens' Cornet Band.
Weiherer's Rifles, of St. Clair.
Chief Marshal, Capt. Frank Pott.
Carriages containing Orator of the Day, Mr. Kane, John Bannan, Esq., Judge Palmer, Judge Reilly, &c.
County Officers, Pottsville Borough Council, and Members of the Bar.
Pulaski Lodge, No. 216, A. Y. M.
Minersville Lodge, 222, I. O. O. F.
Miners' Lodge, I. O. O. F.
Lily of the Valley, I. O. O. F.
Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F.
Schuylkill Lodge, I. O. O. F.
Sons of Temperance, of Pottsville.
Sons of Temperance, of Port Carbon.
Der Walhalla Lodge, of Pottsville.
Order of Red Men, Pottsville.
Tremont Brass Band.
Delegation of Employees of Mine Hill Railroad Company, numbering 350 men, with badges, red, white and blue scarfs, and carrying hammers, shovels, etc.
Chief Marshal, H. P. Smith.
Citizens' Cornet Band.
Good Intent Fire Company, with engine drawn by six horses, and hose carriage appropriately decorated.
Humane Hose Company, with carriage drawn by two ponies, in centre of members.
Rough and Ready Hose Company.

The delegation from the Mine Hill Railroad had with it a banner inscribed, "The Union must be Preserved."

We have not space to notice in detail, the appearance of the procession; and can only say, it was the finest of the kind ever seen here.

On the arrival at the Court House, the meeting was organized by electing JNO. BANNAN, Esq., President and a large number of Vice Presidents, and Secretaries. A prayer was delivered by Rev. Mr. McCool. After which the flag was hoisted, and the Washington Artillerists fired a national salute, on an adjoining height. The multitude cheered enthusiastically, as the national standard floated to the breeze, in full view of the entire town.

R. P. Kane, Esq., of Philadelphia, then delivered an oration, which unfortunately, we did not hear, and are therefore, unable to speak of as regards its merits.

C. Pitman, Esq., read Washington's Farewell Address.

Several of our citizens had their residences decorated with the red, white and blue during the day, which presented a pleasing appearance.

All in all Schuylkill County did herself infinite honor in the manner in which she celebrated the one hundred and twenty-ninth anniversary of the Birth-day of George Washington. Other places may have had larger crowds yesterday; none were more patriotic or enthusiastic, then our City among the hills.

☞ *Proceedings* of a meeting held in the Court House, on Wednesday evening, February 20th, 1861, in pursuance of a call issued by the Kansas Relief Committee. The meeting was organized as follows:

President—BENJAMIN HAYWOOD, Esq.

Vice Presidents—Charles F. Kalbach, Peter W. Sheafer, Daniel Klapp, T. A. Godfrey, Joseph Heisler, D. J. Ridgway, Henry Lewis, James M. Beatty.

Secretaries—WM. R. SMITH, JOSEPH E. JACKSON.

Mr. Haywood in taking the chair stated the object of the meeting, and at the same time made a strong appeal to the benevolent for aid to the suffering in Kansas. He referred to the time of the famine in Ireland, when he had the honor to preside at a similar meeting, saying that at that time the people responded liberally. He said that the meeting was not of a political character, but that the pressing demands of a starving people appealed to the noblest feelings of humanity.

Rev. Mr. Colt being called upon, reviewed some of the particulars of the distress in Kansas stating that he had received some corroborating statements from a reliable source. He urged the necessity, in thrilling terms, of immediate efforts to save the suffering from impending starvation.

Judge Helfenstein said that the sympathy for Kansas would pervade Schuylkill County from centre to circumference, or else the people had no hearts. He spoke of Kansas as peculiarly unfortunate from the beginning of its settlement.—The genial climate and fertile soil had attracted an unprecedentedly large emigration thither, glowing with bright hopes, but the withering drought of fourteen months' duration has done its sad work. He placed the sad picture and evident result, in a powerful relief were not brought, in a just light before the audience. He said the whole question was starvation or relief, and severely condemned the miserable cry of *partisan efforts* raised in connection with this business.

Rev. Mr. Washburn spoke of the usual hardships of pioneers in new settlements, but that in comparison with the events of Kansas, they appear insignificant. He spoke in high terms of the character of Gen. Pomeroy, and of the truth of his statements. He read extracts to show the unusual amount of snow fallen this winter there, (as much has fallen this year as in six previous years) the severity of the climate, and the amount of suffering from cold and famine. He closed with an earnest appeal for aid.

Rev. Mr. Lamp next addressed the meeting in German.

On motion of Mr. Colt, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Masonic Lodges, Odd Fellows' Lodges, and other benevolent institutions in this County, be urged to contribute to the fund for the relief of the sufferers in Kansas.

Resolved, That the following persons are hereby appointed collectors to receive contributions in the various districts in the County, with power to appoint sub-collectors:

Pottsville—Miss S. Donaldson, Miss K. Whitney, Mrs. Levi Huber, Mrs. J. Shearer, Miss Rosa Siefferoue, Miss Anna M. Stine, Mrs. Bushnar, Mrs. J. W. Roseberry, Miss Emma Loeser, Mrs. Elvina Kopisch, Mrs. Miriam Mindich, Mrs. Ebrhart, John Shippen, John T. Werner, James Sillyman, Dennis Dunlevy, Mrs. David Smith, Mrs. C. Martin, Miss Mary Gill, Miss P. L. Young, Mrs. Wm. Milnes, Jr., Miss Mary Dougherty, Miss Clara Repplier, Mrs. Richard Edwards, Mrs. Adam Shartel, Mrs. Mary Ann Morgan, Mrs. John Jones, Mrs. Wm. H. Davis, Mrs. Wm. Harris, Mrs. Wm. Reese, Mrs. John Lucas, Mrs. Jno. Kemple, Mrs. Joseph Rinehart, Mrs. Isaac Lipman, Mrs. Jacob Greenawalt.

Minersville—Wm. Sterner, Seth W. Geer, Louis C. Dougherty.

St. Clair—Dr. B. H. Coryell, Col. F. A. Herwig, Geo. W. Johns.

Ashland—Col. James J. Conner, Dr. W. J. McKibbon, J. W. Bancroft.

Port Carbon—Uriah Gaul, J. B. Sessinger, Jesse Turnor.

Tamaqua—Roland Jones, —Abbott, G. H. McCabe.

Schuylkill Haven—Geo. Kaufman, John C. Stanton, John W. Koons.

Cressona—Wm. A. Hammer, J. J. Urchurch, Andrew Keefer.

Middleport—Charles Bensinger, John Philips, F. W. Bechtel.

Pinegrove—John E. Graeff, Levi Miller, Paul Barr.

Tremont—Cyrus L. Pinkerton, David Oliver, Isaac H. Alter.

Donaldson—Theodore Garretson, Samuel Gaskins, Daniel Reed.

Llewellyn—Wm. H. Hopkins, Hiram Chance, Duncan Thomas.

Orwigsburg—Joseph Hammer, Wm. H. Schall, Saml. H. Madden.

Auburn—Aug. Schulze, Esq., Moser Hoover, Saml. K. Moyer.

Port Clinton—John K. Sigfried, Saml. C. Boyer, Wm. C. Gulvin.

McKeansburg—Joshua Boyer, Paul Bock, Chas. Focht.

West Penn—Danl. S. Kistler, Gideon Whetstone, Thos. Mantz.

Union—M. M. Kistler, Jno. Fenstermacher, Saml. M. Miller.

Rush—Jacob Faust, Israel Lindner.

Mahanoy—R. Kear, Henry Boyer, Patrick J. Barry.

New Castle—Ephram Philips, Geo. Yost, Percival Bombey.

S. Cross—D. R. Bennett, David Glover.

N. Cross—Custer Hughes, Robert Glover.

Foster—Jno. W. Heck, Jno. Brennan.

Norwegian—George Fisher, Edw. O'Conner.

E. Norwegian—James S. Kirk, Eli Thompson.

Blythe—Charles Marsh, Jno. J. Dovey.

Schuylkill—Charles Blew, Wm. Sheener.

Barry—Frances Dougher, Israel Reed.

Eldred—John D. Hepler, Charles Kutz.

W. Mahanoy—Daniel S. Herb, Isaac Knorr.

Hubley—Jacob Umbligh, Simon Artz.

Hegins—Moses Dunkelberger, Dr. Shupe.

Porter—Jacob Swaab, Daniel Herb.

Reilley—Lewis Huntzinger, David Muir.

Palo Alto—Wm. Bensinger, Walter S. Chilson.

Mount Carbon—Ernst Kleinert, Andrew Gray.

Wayne—Joseph Wickersham, Jno. Bright.

Washington—Evan J. Thomas, John Conrad.

On motion of Mr. Washburn, Messrs. J. T. Werner, J. W. Roseberry, Judge Helfenstein, Jac. Frick and T. A. Godfrey be a committee to arrange meetings throughout the County.

The Committee accordingly appointed public meetings at the following places, to wit:

Schuylkill Haven, Monday February 25. St. Clair, Tuesday February 26. Cressona, Wednesday February 27. Minersville, Thursday, February 28. Ashland, Friday March 1. Port Carbon, Saturday March 2. Tamaqua, Monday 4.

That they be requested to meet at Mr. Andrew Russel's office, to-morrow afternoon (21st inst.) at 3½ o'clock, to make the necessary arrangements.

And, That Col. J. G. Frick and Dr. C. Woodnutt be a committee to inform the ladies of their appointment and request their immediate action.

On motion of Mr. Sheafer, it was resolved that the clergymen of the County be requested to present the subject of taking special collections for the benefit of the sufferers in Kansas, in their several congregations.

On motion of Mr. Washburn, a vote of thanks was tendered to the Citizens' Cornet Band, for their kindness in supplying music for the meeting.

On motion of Mr. Roseberry, the papers of the County were requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

WM. R. SMITH, JOSEPH E. JACKSON, } *Secretaries.*

PORT CARBON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MESSRS. EDS.:—As little Port Carbon has no representative enrolled in the list of your various correspondents, I will endeavor (with your permission, of course,) to give the many readers of the *Miners' Journal* a few items of the goings and doings of this place from time to time as occasion will admit. Our Borough and Township election, which came off on the 15th inst., resulted in a complete triumph of the Republican ticket, as the Republicans elected their entire ticket from Justice of the Peace to Constable, by handsome majorities, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the wily enemy. The vote polled was a very large one, when we take into consideration that it was only a Borough and Township election—The names of the officers elected are as follows:—*Chief Burgess and Justice of the Peace*—Ross Bull.* *Town Council*—Jacob Buchman, Samuel Gray, Abraham Heebner, John Dougherty, Tobias H. Weiser, Obadiah Reed. *High Constable*—James E. Gibson. *Town Clerk*—Washington H. Lawrence.* *Auditors*—J. N. Heilner, B. O'Regan.* Philip Huber. *Assessor*—Michael Weand. *Assistant Assessors*—Daniel Reebuck, John Illingsworth. *Judge of Election*—Leonard Meris. *Constable*—James E. Gibson. The above named gentlemen, I believe, are all in favor of the Union and the *Constitution as it is.*

The speeches of the President elect, which he has thus far made along his circuitous route from Springfield to Washington, appear to give general satisfaction to the people of this place.

The Port Carbon Cornet Band, which had only been organized some three or four months, I am happy to say, is making rapid progress and improvement under the instruction of their able and much respected teacher, Mr. N. J. Rehr, of Pottsville. If it keeps on thus to improve, I trust the time is not far distant when it will compate favorably with any other band in this part of the State.

*Elected without opposition.

Port Carbon, February 20, 1861.

MAHANOY.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MESSRS. EDS.:—This town was laid out by P. W. Sheafer, Esq., of Pottsville, in July, 1858, upon the lands held by Messrs. Troutman, Dundass, and Biddle, Trustees of Philadelphia, and Messrs. Kent and Patterson—the former of Minersville, the latter of Pottsville. But few buildings were erected previous to the Fall of 1860, and consequently, but little advancement was made in settling the town, yet upon the eleventh day of April, 1859, the workmen, under the supervision of that enterprising and gentlemanly firm of contractors, Messrs. Michael Barry & Co., commenced driving the tunnel of the East Mahanoy Railroad Company, through the Broad Mountain; the terminus of which tunnel will be 1½ miles east of Mahanoy City. This, the first attempt to bore a hole through the Broad Mountain, has thus far proved a complete success, and is rapidly approaching completion, having overcome the distance of twenty-three hundred feet, to date of February 1st, 1861, being a fraction more than 102 feet per month. There yet remain one thousand feet in length of solid rock to remove. They expect daylight upon their labor the first of January, 1862. The dimensions of this work are 22 feet in width, by 18½ feet in hight.—It is a gigantic operation, indeed, being both laborious and expensive, but it must go through.—It is controled by men that know no such word as fail. A large, commodious, and comfortable hotel is being erected by Messrs. Troutman, Dundass & Biddle. It will be occupied, and thrown open to the public, on the first day of July, of the present year, when mine host, Smith, the proprietor of that well conducted house, the Columbia Hotel of Tamaqua, will be on hand to receive his guests and friends. Many of the Coal veins have been proved, and Coal of a superior quality found. The veins run from seven to thirty-two feet in th