Mowers' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1861.

PECULIAR VIEWS OF GOVERNMENT.

One of the delusions by which the Southern leaders in the secession movement, have endeavored to mislead the mass of the people of their States, both Border and Gulf, is that embodied in the idea of State Sovereignty—i.e. that the different States are in themselves sovereign, no matter if its realization conflicts directly with the interests and prerogatives of the General Government. Now, each State is, in regard to the management of its internal concerns, and in all those rights not surrendered to the General Government at its inception, or at the creation of the State, authoritative and final. Each State is left at perfect liberty to manage and control its internal policy, while all matters of interest and dispute between the States, all matters of foreign import, are left to the General Government. The line is accurately defined in the Constitution, and has been often clearly and explicitly treated by the statesmen of the country. It is therefore, denied by those who view the subject aright, that there can be any diversity of interest, and collision, between State authority and the Federal Government, unless one or the other oversteps the boundary of its jurisdiction. And yet this idea of State Sovereignty, elaborated by the heated blood of the South, places a very different construction upon the subject, and practically asserts the impossibility of the form of Government we live under.

That this construction of the import of State Sovereignty, is entertained by Southern politicians, is evinced in a speech of Mr. Mason of Virginia, delivered in the Senate this week, upon the resolutions expelling Mr. Wagfall from that body, for asserting his independence of Federal authority. We quote:

Mr. Mason was very certain if a Senator was not entitled to his seat, it could be vacated whenever facts to warrant such a course should be discovered. If it be a punishable offence to allege a Constitutional truth, then the resolution may be well founded. For one, he (Mason) recognized no allegiance to this Government. He recognized and acknowledged no allegiance to this Government, none whatever; and here he took his position along side of the Senator from Texas, although Virginia is a constituent of this Government, and he one of her representatives. He owed allegiance to Virginia and no one else.

If Mr. Mason utters his candid belief, and that belief extends to any considerable number of the people of the South—which we believe, is not the case—secession becomes easy, and an oath to support the Constitution and stand by the Government, a mockery. Are the people of the South ready at the command of their reckless leaders to give up as a bauble, an allegiance to a Government, under whose powerful protection, they have grown and prospered? If they are, they stand prepared to confess that we have no country, no common interests, no bond of fellowship, no head, nothing but chaos; a set of wandering vagabonds, now here, now there, the citizens only of any State within whose geographical area we may for the moment happen to reside.—This cannot be. Reason if not interest, forbids such a determination. We are strongly, of the opinion, that when the period for decided reaction, arrives, that these false and treacherous leaders will have a bitter account to settle with the people they have so cruelly and wickedly deceived.

Mr. Mason does not expatiate upon where he expects to find himself in the elaboration of his idea. He does not explain what he will advocate if he should succeed in carrying off his State—whether it shall be a separate nation, or one of the "Confederate States." It must be however, the former, for he cannot certainly, be of the opinion that he will be admitted and allowed to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederated Government, while he at the same time expressly declares his immunity from all the requirements of that oath. It would be interesting to know what Mr. Mason's ideas are in regard to Government. To us they seem "confusion worse confounded."

THE LOANS OF THE TWO CONFEDERACIES: THE SOUTHERN LOAN NOT NEGOTIABLE.—New York correspondents state that the success that attended the late Government loan is expected to produce great competition for the next one that is expected to be advertised about the 1st of May. The eagerness with which capitalists still seek this loan for the purpose of investment, evinces the confidence that moneyed men have in the stability of the Government, and is in striking contrast with the distrust felt for the loans asked by the South. Not one dollar of the $1,500,000 loan advertised for by the Southern Confederacy has been taken in the New York market, nor is it thought to be negotiable at any price. In equal disfavor are the loans asked for by different Southern States. Indeed it is authoritatively stated that if five millions were called for on what, under ordinary circumstances, would be deemed satisfactory for security, it could not now be negotiated at ten cents on the dollar. And all this in face of the fact that the banks of New York, at the present moment, hold a larger amount of specie than they have at any one time ever held before, and are likely to have in their vaults, during the coming summer, a weekly average of not less than forty millions of dollars.

It is evident that a secret hope or expectation that, in some way, the Democratic party would be benefitted by the Secession movement, has induced many of its adherents to justify and applaud, or even to aid Disunion against their better judgments and more patriotic instincts, because partisan zeal has exercised too powerful an influence upon their minds.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Will those who applaud "King Cotton" and his subjects, plead guilty to this charge? Yet it is true. We had an evidence of it not long since in a Democratic meeting held in this County, to appoint delegates to the State Convention, when the sentiments expressed were more appropriate to a secession Convention, than to a meeting held in a free State under the shadow of the American flag. In truth, the sympathisers in the Northern States, with secession, have much to answer for, as regards the extent to which the movement has gone. Believing the North divided on the subject, encouragement has been gleaned from the circumstance, by the secessionists.

THE TONNAGE TAX.—In a few of the interior districts, we understand, there is considerable dissatisfaction with the course of their representatives in voting for a commutation of the tonnage tax that has heretofore been imposed upon the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; but we are satisfied that, in nearly every case, this feeling is based upon a narrow and contracted view of the question, which only looks at one proposition—that by the removal of this odious restriction, the State will lose a portion of her former revenues, and a slight additional tax be thus imposed upon all its tax-payers.—*Philadelphia Press.*

This is the pretext for opposition to what is considered by nine-tenths of the people of the State, a just and proper measure; but the truth is, that the Democratic papers of the interior, are at a loss for something around which to rally to recover the lost strength of the party, and they have pitched on this. All they can make in the way of political capital, from it, they are welcome to.

A MONKEY WITHOUT AN ORGAN.—Browne of the defunct Washington *Constitution*, is trying to get Jeff. Davis to establish an organ at Montgomery, and engage him to perform antics in connection with it. Some of the Southern papers object, not appreciating Mr. Browne's qualifications for anything but treachery.

THE EXAMINATION.

There probably, never was a period when the currents of events changed more rapidly at than present. Within the week, it has been promulgated that for military and not for political reasons, which have found favor in the eyes of Gen. Scott, that Fort Sumter is to be given up; but that the Southern Commissioners are not to be acknowledged; that Fort Pickens is to be reinforced, and the Revenue to be collected. And when we look at the position of the President, we cannot refrain from considering it extremely delicate. What might have been done thirty days since, in the way of reinforcing Fort Sumter with the force at the command of the then Administration, is now rendered impossible. The batteries of the secessionists in Charleston harbor, have within that period, been doubly strengthened, and it is confidently asserted that a force of ten thousand men would be required now to relieve the Fort. With our troops scattered, our vessels of war on distant stations, and the army demoralized by acts like that of Twiggs's, it is not surprising if the Administration deems it proper to order an evacuation of the Fort. It is humiliating and mortifying, but we think, unavoidable. Mr. Lincoln's Administration must catch up the threads as dropped by the Buchanan regime, and it is a matter of time to bring all right again. Not a single department of the General Government passed into the hands of Mr. Lincoln, free from almost inextricable confusion, and much time and industry will be required to bring order out of disorder. For the business of the Government private vessels have been chartered, from necessity, since the inauguration.

The holding of Fort Sumter cannot be considered however desirable, a matter of vital importance; and its evacuation would have the effect of strengthening the hands of the Government in the South. This fact is acknowledged even by the Charleston papers, and means are urged to *crush* the Union sentiment. Anti-Republican in its feelings, the Southern Confederacy is rapidly tending to a despotism which must if the United States Government avoids as far as possible, a collision, cause a revolution in the disaffected States. Failing to receive recognition from European Governments; dissatisfied with a Tariff, when Free Trade was expected; oppressed by taxation; threatened by servile insurrections, the people of the seceding States will unquestionably, be glad to return to their allegiance, when the heat of passion is supplanted by cool reflection.

In the meantime, it may be considered politic, judicious and humane, to evacuate Fort Sumter. And this view gains additional force from the fact that all "high military and naval officers agree entirely in opinion that the Government could not reinforce Major Anderson with its present available means, and that the attempt would be attended with serious loss of life and probable failure. It is strictly a military question, and must be decided upon military principles, and by military authority. Neither the President nor his Cabinet can assume to determine operations about which they must be necessarily ignorant. Hence, in acting upon the official advice of Gen. Scott, the Cabinet have adopted his programme as they would the plan of a campaign." In this view of the matter, if the evacuation must take place, the President should of necessity, be exonerated from just censure, for it is impossible in two weeks to control circumstances, which have been culminating for months.

MAJOR ANDERSON.—We are loth to believe that this officer has done aught but his duty, while in command at Fort Sumter; but we cannot close our eyes to intimations made that it is otherwise. We hope that Major Anderson will be able to exonerate himself from any charge of unfaithfulness to the Government, in whose service he wears his sword. The latest we have seen in relation to this matter, is the following from the Washington correspondence of the *Tribune:*

Evidence is rapidly accumulating at the War Department going to show that Major Anderson has been playing a deep game for three months, and one which has deceived his military superiors. For many weeks the steady tenor of his daily dispatches has been, "Send no re-inforcements or supplies—I need neither troops or provisions, therefore let me alone." Suddenly—the moment that Mr. Lincoln takes the reins of Government—the tune changes, and now Anderson cries, "Send me supplies, or I starve—send me more troops, or it will be impossible to defend the fort." Why this sudden change? Was not Major Anderson perfectly aware six weeks ago that the batteries which were being erected at every commanding point in Charleston harbor would soon render a re-inforcement impossible? If so, why did he not complain of the military works which were intended to compass his destruction and warn his Government in time? It is stated on very good authority that he did no such thing, and that Mr. Holt admits at least an apparent discrepancy between Anderson's former and his later dispatches. The American people certainly will not condemn a man unheard, and last of all men Major Anderson; but he will, if he leaves Fort Sumter, need to clear up some of these misty points. It is suspected in some quarters that Mr. Buchanan, upon his own responsibility, sent a secret agent to Fort Sumter more than eight weeks ago, advising Anderson to take precisely the course he has done, fully aware that the result would be the loss of the fortress. His justification of the act would be that a bloody conflict would thereby be avoided, and civil war averted.—This pretext has served him for all his traitorous and imbecile acts, and it can be made to do duty once more to cover up the disgrace consequent upon the fall of Sumter.

It is suggested in defence of Major Anderson's course, that knowing that the old Administration would not reinforce and provision him, that he kept his real weakness in respect to provisions, etc., a secret, until the new Administration came in, so as not to expose his condition to those desirous of assaulting the Fort. This may afford the real clue to his action in the premises, and of course it so, but adds to the heroism of the man.

THE GREAT "RE-ACTION."

THE FIRMNESS OF THE PEOPLE.—The opponents of Republicanism have been boasting that a great re-action had taken place among the people since the Presidential Election.—But so far, the elections that have taken place prove directly the reverse. In the State of New York the returns for the election of Supervisors in thirty eight counties have been received, and they foot up as follows:

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Republicans,	464	437	514	529
All others,	216	217	229	215

Showing a positive gain over the result for the last four years. This does not look much like "backing down" since the election of Lincoln by the people. The truth is, that another four years reign of the Free Trade Disunion Democracy, would have utterly impoverished the country, and broken up the Union forever. Thinking men of all parties admit it.

THE SOUTHERN TARIFF.—When the secession movement started, many were wormed into it there, by the idea that they were going to have literally, Free Trade. It is a mistake. The Southern Tariff act is published, and goes into operation on the 1st of May.—It proposes to levy duties as follows: Distilled spirits, wines, manufactured tobacco, and glass, 25 per cent.; fancy articles generally, 20 per cent.; malt liquors, earthenware, iron, copper, wood, cottons, hemp, flax, and substantial manufactures, 15 per cent.; coal, drugs, jewelry, woolens, and iron rails, 10 per cent.; ice, $2 per ton; sailing vessels, steamers, munitions of war, arms, works of art, traders' tools, beef, pork, flour, corn and coffee, free. This will cause great dissatisfaction in the South, as it defeats a favorite idea of a large mass of the secessionists. We take it, they would rather be taxed in the Union, with the certainty of Federal protection, than out of it, with an uncertainty in that respect.

REMOVAL.

THE Messrs. Harper Brothers *for* Harpers, have been republished by Leonard Scott & Co., Gould street, New York. The contents of great interest, are, India Commissioners; Sydney and his Recent Biographers; Large Families and the Peerage; The Scottish Lowlanders; Lord Dundonald; Modern Spiritualism; Hastings and Hastingsiana; The Political Press; Parties, British and German; Rhyme Ballads and Poems; Hessey's Bampton Lectures; Mr. Carlyle's Antobiography, and Lord Palmerston and our Foreign Policy. This is an able number of the *North American*. Reprints of the republication of Messrs. Scott & Co., include four Reviews and Blackwood—and we know of no amount of matter for one dollar a year, at all comparable to them.

GODEY FOR APRIL.—The number is decidedly, one of if not the best, in variety to fashion and general interest, which the proprietor, publisher of the *Lady's Book* ever issued. The colored double mammoth fashion plates now published in this Magazine, attract great attention, and are universally commended by the ladies. The quadruple plate contains a large assortment of Spring dresses. There are other features in this department, which we have not space to enumerate. "The Pet Donkey" is an engraving on steel of great merit. Miss Jaxvin gives another of her delightful stories. "Mrs. Mashey" gushes forth in her usual facetious style. "Sunshine and Shade" is continued, and "The Cities of Refuge" concluded. "Aunt Sophie" pays another of her cheery visits. There is a feature in Godey's system of conducting the *Lady's Book*, which commends it highly to its patrons. We allude to his constant endeavor to render each number of his Magazine, equal if not superior to its predecessors. The popularity and large circulation of the *Book*, are undoubtedly, due to this fact.

THE following lines on "The Union," written by the late Rev. Saml. Gilman, D. D., of Charleston, South Carolina, are sent to us with a request to publish. We admire the sentiments contained in them, and regret that the patriotism they embody, is not the rule in place of being the exception, in the Palmetto State:

Who would sever Freedom's shrine?
Who would draw this invidious line?
Though by birth one spot be mine;
Dear is all the rest.

Dear to me the South's fair land;
Dear the Central mountain band:
Dear New England's rocky strand;
Dear the prairied West.

By our altars, pure and free;
By our laws deep rooted tree;
By the past's dread memory;
By our Washington—

By our common kindred tongue;
By our hop:—bright, buoyant;
By the tie of country strong;
By the Union—Liberty!

THE PHYSICAL HISTORY OF THE CREATION OF THE EARTH AND ITS INHABITANTS, OR A VINDICATION OF THE COSMOGONY OF THE BIBLE FROM THE ASSAULTS OF MODERN SCIENCE. By ELI BOWEN, Prof. of Geology and Mining Economy. *Philadelphia:* Published by W. S. Laird & Co., 1861.

This work which the author inscribes to an old friend in this Borough, Joseph S. McCalla, Esq., the courteous and popular Superintendent of the lines of tele-graph having their terminus here, is one which will attract attention and excite interest, not alone for the ability with which it is written, nor for the valuable geological information which it contains; but for its promulgation of theories at variance with those emanating from the mental treasuries of the most eminent geologists, living and dead. However startling his theories, or bold the manner in Mr. Bowen casts his geological gauntlet at the feet of Hugh Miller, Prof. Rogers, and others, it must be admitted after reading the Work, that he assumes his antagonistic position, with consummate skill, and forcible, if controvertible, argument.

Of course, in noticing Mr. Bowen's book within restricted space, it is utterly impossible to give even a "breviary of the argument." To learn the merits of that, the Work must be read. We will merely glance at the arrangement or order of the argument. It embraces seven geological days, from the period when the earth is thought to have been in a nebulous condition, "without form and void," up to that when God rested from his work. The argument is carried forward from day to day with much and we may say, with unflagging interest. In the third day which the author makes the carboniferous, or great vegetable period, the immense coal fields which underlie the surface of the earth in all climates, were formed. In this portion of his book, the author argues earnestly, and to our view, successfully, in favor of a theory of his in regard to the formation of coal. Up to this period it has been held by geologists and chemists, that coal was formed by the conversion of the solid wood of trees into it. Mr. Bowen contends to the contrary, that the wood-coal or lignite "is wood in a state of decomposition, expelling or precipitating its resinous and oily juices into the form of bitumen. It is wood undergoing combustion, or parting with its pyroligneous oils."

The other features of the work, the astronomical, animal, etc., are very interesting, and prove that the author has spared no labor to become accurately posted in the diversified fields of science which the plan of the work embraces.

Copies of Mr. Bowen's book are for sale at the bookstore of Mr. Bannan in this Borough, where the work can be inspected by those interested in Geological matters.

Local Affairs.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1861—March.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON'S CHANGES.
16 SATURDAY,...	6 10	6 7	Third Q. 3 2 20 ev
17 SUNDAY,.....	6 9	6 8	New M. 11 8 41 m
18 MONDAY,.....	6 7	6 9	First Q. 19 0 56 ev
19 TUESDAY,.....	6 6	6 10	Full M. 26 9 19 m
20 WEDNESDAY,...	6 5	6 12	
21 THURSDAY,...	6 3	6 13	
22 FRIDAY,.....	6 0	6 14	

D. H. M.

Thermometrical Record for the Week

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

	8	2	7	
Mar. 9—Saturday,	25°	44°	38°	cloudy.
" 11—Monday,	40	49	42	clear.
" 12—Tuesday,	36	49	45	cloudy.
" 13—Wednesday,	44	54	45	"
" 14—Thursday,	30	34	28	snow.
" 15—Friday,	34	40	32	cloudy.

About six inches of snow fell on Thursday, imparting to our hills a wintry aspect.

Andrew B. White, an old citizen of this County, and for several years in business in this Borough, died in Orwigsburg on Thursday, aged 54 years.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be observed that two pleasant rooms in one of the most convenient houses in Mahantango street, will be let, with board.

Graduated:—At the annual commencement of the Medical department of the Pennsylvania University, which took place on Thursday, H. C. Parry, of this Borough, son of E. O. Parry, Esq., graduated with honor, in his department, operative surgery.

A Fight Stopped.—On Thursday quite a number of persons went to New Philadelphia, with two pugilists, to witness a "set-to" between them, on the rough and tumble order. Officer Crist interfered and put a stop to what threatened to be a disgraceful affair.

Mining Accidents.—A few days since, Wm. Weldin, was dangerously if not fatally injured by the premature explosion of a blast in the mines of John Donaldson & Co., Tamaqua. On Monday last, William Thomas, aged 20 years, was severely injured by a fall of coal in the mines of Wm. Milnes, Jr. & Co., St. Clair. The same day, Joseph Sullivan, had one of his legs broken, and was otherwise injured, by a similar accident in the mines of Wm. H. Johns, St. Clair.

Appointments.—We learn that the following appointments, in which Schuylkill County is interested, have been made. They are excellent, and give general satisfaction:

Postmistress, at Pottsville.—Mrs. Samuel Sillyman.

Postmaster at Tamaqua.—Mr. M. P. Fowler.

Mail Agents between Philadelphia and Pottsville—Messrs. Edward McDonald and William Lessig.

The Treasurer of the Kansas Relief Fund, Andrew Russel, Esq., acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, since last publication:

From R. A. Glover & Co., Committee of North Cass Township, collected,	$16 00
W. A. Hammer, Esq., collected by the following Committee in Cressona:	
Miss Rebecca Hammer and Miss Mary Archey,	26 00
Miss J. Haas and Miss D. Sitzer,	3 00
Miss Palm and Miss Pennell,	2 25
Mrs. Stevenson, Pottsville,	25
	$48 10
Before reported,	357 72
	$405 72

A. RUSSEL, Treasurer.

The Mexican Volunteers.—We learn that the Mexican Volunteers, still living here, intend having a parade on the 18th of April next, for the purpose of celebrating the fourteenth anniversary of the Battle of Cerro Gordo, and of forming themselves into an Association, to be called "Wynkoop Legion," in honor of the late Colonel F. M. Wynkoop. It is expected that from thirty-five to forty men will be in ranks, composed mainly, of Company B., 1st Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, which left this Borough for the seat of war, under command of Capt. James McAnulty, on the same transaction as the preceding. The boys made the best of gallantry and we are sentenced to pay a fine of $3 and the costs.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Fornication and bastardy on oath of Rose Clark. The result of this prosecution was different from prosecutions of this nature generally. The circumstances in this case clearly enough, but it was proved that the first act of the kind took place in Clark's house, in the absence of her parents before Squire Burkholder, of Hazleton, but who suddenly disappeared before he could be arrested. He was proved to have been in her company. It was further proved that at the time when the child was begotten, def. was living at Pinegrove, engaged in the construction of the Lackawry Creek Railroad, and very seldom came home to his father's house, where prosecutrix was employed as servant. The def. was acquitted.

Com. vs. James Gough.—Selling liquor on Sunday, on oath of Gabriel Yoder. The case was made out very clearly, and the def. plead guilty. Not yet sentenced.

GRAND JURY REPORT.

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County of Schuylkill.

The Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania inquiring for the body of the County of Schuylkill, March Term, 1861, respectfully represent, That they have had before them and acted on 39 bills of indictment, of which 33 were returned true bills, and 6 ignored. They have great pleasure in congratulating your Honorable Body, and the citizens of the County generally, upon this cheering exhibition. Showing as it does, that while in the last few years, notwithstanding the superabelled depression in trade and consequent distress among our laboring classes, crime has decreased over 60 per cent.

In accordance with the suggestion of the Court, the Grand Inquest visited the various public offices in the Court House, and found them all in excellent condition and repair. The recommendation made at the December Term relative to an enlargement of the Prothonotary's office so as to afford more space and better accommodations for the transaction of business, they are pleased to note has met with the approval of the Commissioners, and the improvement will be carried into effect at an early day.

They also visited the County Prison and inspected the various departments. They are gratified to be enabled to say that the present management of that institution places it beyond the pale of fair criticism to suggest improvement. Order, cleanliness, and rigid discipline prevail in every department, and the convicts, if not contented and happy, have at least the consoling reflection that their personal wants and comforts are scrutinously attended to, so far at least as the ends of justice and public duty will admit of. The fabrics manufactured in the Prison, of which $4,000 worth are now on hand, are of excellent quality, and will compare very favorably with any purchased in our Eastern markets. Your attention was specially directed to Mr. Brutz, now undergoing a long term, under a conviction for arson, and whose health seems past all hope of recovery. We respectfully suggest if practicable, and consistent with duty, and the interests of the public, that some commutation of his sentence be made.

In conclusion the Grand Inquest return their sincere thanks to the Hon. Court, and the gentlemanly officers for the courtesy shown them during the session.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JEROME B. BOYER, *Foreman.*

PORT CARBON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MESSRS. EDS.:—An encouraging meeting for the relief of the suffering people of Kansas was held at the Presbyterian Church, Port Carbon, on Friday evening, the 8th inst.

On motion, a committee of eight ladies was appointed to canvass and receive contributions in Port Carbon and vicinity, for the sufferers in Kansas. The names of the ladies which constitute said committee, are as follows:—Miss Maggie Boon, Miss Emma Harris, Miss Phebe Hrebner, Mrs. Beir, Mrs. Hape, Mrs. Lerwick, Mrs. Medler, and Mrs. Stillwagon. Also a committee of four gentlemen was appointed to advise and consult with the committee of ladies as to the best mode of collecting funds. Rev. Mr. Lowry, Rev. J. H. Turner, Mr. Jesse Turner, and Mr. T. H. Winterstein, constitute said committee.

Judging from the lively interest evinced at the meeting, it is thought and believed that a good report will be heard from Port Carbon.

A national salute was fired in this borough on Monday evening, the 4th inst., in honor of the passage of the Morrill Tariff Bill, and the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln, an honest man, as President of the United States. The Port Carbon Cornet Band were out in their might, and enlivened the occasion by playing a few of their choicest pieces, and some of the National airs, in a most creditable and admirable style.

The Inaugural Address of Mr. Lincoln, I believe, gives *general satisfaction* to the citizens of our borough, and is admitted by all, to be a very able and wisely written document, and is construed as meaning peace rather than war.—It is really gratifying to know that we have an Executive at last, who will administer the government in accordance with the intention and policy of its founders. Mr. Lincoln is the sixteenth of his line, and the first of a new and powerful party, called into existence by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line, and the inhuman and unparalleled wrongs done to the innocent and unoffending citizens of Kansas. The country will, no doubt, soon witness a speedy termination of sectional troubles with an energetic and trustworthy President. Those who have heretofore been playing the part of traitors and rebels, will hardly dare to carry on their atrocious and nefarious work with the same boldness as before, now that there are those who have the direction of affairs and are doubtless determined to enforce and vindicate the outraged laws of the country at any and every hazard.

As I stepped into one of our public houses today, my attention was called to a notice of an election for a Constable to be held in this borough, at the house of Mr. Brutz, now undergoing a long term, under a conviction for arson, and whose health seems past all hope of recovery. We would respectfully suggest if practicable, and consistent with duty, and the interests of the public, that some commutation of his sentence be made.

In conclusion the Grand Inquest return their sincere thanks to the Hon. Court, and the gentlemanly officers for the courtesy shown them during the session.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JEROME B. BOYER, *Foreman.*

PROCEEDINGS OF COURT.

REPORTED FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

Com. vs. Elizabeth Ardner.—The defl. was charged with passing counterfeit money, knowing it to be counterfeit. It was proved that she had passed counterfeit bills of the Western Bank, of Philadelphia, on Samuel Morris, also, one on the same day on Stichler & Thompson, and two bills on other parties on the following day. The defence while not denying that the defl. did not know that it was counterfeit—alleging as proof, that the money was passed upon those of whom she was continually making purchases, for the tavern which her husband at that time kept in this borough, and to whom she was known, and not upon strangers—that the money most likely was taken by her husband in the course of his business, and that she was not familiar with the different kinds of money, and had always borne a good character. The jury found her not guilty.

Com. vs. William Mason and Henry St. Clair.—The defts. were indicted for selling lottery tickets and for setting up a lottery. It appeared from the evidence that these defts. had established themselves in Minersville, and were engaged in the gift jewelry business. They conducted their business in this way, they sold to a purchaser a box of tea powder for 25 cents, which gave him a right to draw a ticket from a box specifying some article of jewelry which they had the privilege of purchasing on the payment of $1, but were not compelled to purchase if they did not think the article worth the money. Witnesses testified that the ink powder was worth the money paid for it, and would make a quart of good ink. The defence contended that it was no lottery within the legal meaning of the word lottery, and was not forbidden by the Act of Assembly. The jury found the defts not guilty, but directed them to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Jane Wakelan.—Surety of the peace, on oath of Julia Burk. These parties have been often before the Court, being quarrelsome and living side by side. The Court directed each to pay their own costs, and to give $200 bail for their good behavior for 3 years.

Com. vs. John Mead.—Fornication and bastardy, on oath of Elizabeth W. Pyle. The defl. plead guilty and the usual sentence was imposed.

Com. vs. Samuel Nugent.—The defl. was charged with malicious mischief. It appeared that defl. was insane, and had become quite violent, and his friends were anxious that he should be properly disposed of. He was acquitted on the ground of insanity, and the Directors of the Poor were ordered to take charge of him.

Com. vs. Danl. H. McKown.—The defl. was indicted for obtaining money under false pretences from John McBarron, who had loaned him a small amount of money on the faith of his owning some property which in reality did not belong to him. He was in liquor at the time.—He plead guilty and was sentenced to pay 6 cents fine and the costs.

Com. vs. Jacob Kohlerman.—The defl. a youth of not more than 16 or 17 years of age, was charged with rape and with an assault and battery with intent to commit rape on a young girl of about 13 years, named Catharine Seigel. It occurred about two miles from Pottsville on the road leading over the hill from Mt. Carbon to the Mine Hill Railroad, as the parties were going home together from town. The girl on her arrival home told what had occurred, and exhibited marks of violence on her person, though she could not testify as to the principal charge, having been rendered almost insensible by her struggles. The jury acquitted the defl. of the charge of rape, but found him guilty of an assault and battery with intent to commit rape. Not yet sentenced.

Com. vs. John B. Armstrong.—The defl. was charged with the larceny of a cow, the property of William Peterson. It appeared that the cow had strayed away from its owner, and was lost for a long time, and the defl. living within a few miles of Paterson was suspected of having concealed it for a long time and of killing it; when his house was searched a large quantity of meat was found, apparently cow's meat, but, even though it appeared that defl. had owned no cow, it was not proved that it was from the cow which the prosecutor had owned. The jury found a verdict of not guilty.

Com. vs. Dr. Dilmon S. Sparr.—The defl. who has been a notorious character for some years, was arrested on oath of William Stine, as a dangerous man, threatening mischief to him and others. He was directed to give $500 bail for his good behavior for 5 years, and to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Jacob Kohler.—Surety of the Peace on oath of Moses Hain. The parties reside in the western end of the County. After hearing the defl. was directed to give $500 bail for his good behavior for 5 years, and to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Solomon Blecinett.—Surety of the Peace on oath of his wife Margaret. After hearing the defl. was directed to give $500 bail for his good behavior for five years.

Com. vs. John Grey.—Larceny on oath of John Helpin. The defl. was charged with stealing some articles from the prosecutor, who was on defts. bail coming to Pottsville. But the prosecutor's stories were contradictory. The charge could not be sustained. The jury found the defl. not guilty.

Com. vs. Bridget Shaughnessy.—Assault and battery on oath of Patrick Skelly. This appeared to be a quarrel between the parties, in which it was difficult to tell who was most to blame. The jury found the defl. not guilty, but directed her to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Patrick Skelly.—This was a prosecution of opposite and bailey on oath of Bridget Shaughnessy arising out of the same transaction as the preceding. The jury found the defl. guilty and he was sentenced to pay a fine of $3 and the costs.

Court of Quarter Sessions.—Fornication and bastardy on oath of Rose Clark. The result of this prosecution was different from prosecutions of this nature generally. The circumstances in this case clearly enough, but it was proved that the first act of the kind took place in Clark's house, in the absence of her parents before Squire Burkholder, of Hazleton, but who suddenly disappeared before he could be arrested. He was proved to have been in her company. It was further proved that at the time when the child was begotten, def. was living at Pinegrove, engaged in the construction of the Lackawry Creek Railroad, and very seldom came home to his father's house, where prosecutrix was employed as servant. The defl. was acquitted.

Com. vs. James Gough.—Selling liquor on Sunday, on oath of Gabriel Yoder. The case was made out very clearly, and the defl. plead guilty. Not yet sentenced.

GRAND JURY REPORT.

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County of Schuylkill.

The Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania inquiring for the body of the County of Schuylkill, March Term, 1861, respectfully represent, That they have had before them and acted on 39 bills of indictment, of which 33 were returned true bills, and 6 ignored. They have great pleasure in congratulating your Honorable Body, and the citizens of the County generally, upon this cheering exhibition. Showing as it does, that while in the last few years, notwithstanding the superabelled depression in trade and consequent distress among our laboring classes, crime has decreased over 60 per cent.

In accordance with the suggestion of the Court, the Grand Inquest visited the various public offices in the Court House, and found them all in excellent condition and repair. The recommendation made at the December Term relative to an enlargement of the Prothonotary's office so as to afford more space and better accommodations for the transaction of business, they are pleased to note has met with the approval of the Commissioners, and the improvement will be carried into effect at an early day.

They also visited the County Prison and inspected the various departments. They are gratified to be enabled to say that the present management of that institution places it beyond the pale of fair criticism to suggest improvement. Order, cleanliness, and rigid discipline prevail in every department, and the convicts, if not contented and happy, have at least the consoling reflection that their personal wants and comforts are scrutinously attended to, so far at least as the ends of justice and public duty will admit of. The fabrics manufactured in the Prison, of which $4,000 worth are now on hand, are of excellent quality, and will compare very favorably with any purchased in our Eastern markets. Your attention was specially directed to Mr. Brutz, now undergoing a long term, under a conviction for arson, and whose health seems past all hope of recovery. We would respectfully suggest if practicable, and consistent with duty, and the interests of the public, that some commutation of his sentence be made.

In conclusion the Grand Inquest return their sincere thanks to the Hon. Court, and the gentlemanly officers for the courtesy shown them during the session.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JEROME B. BOYER, *Foreman.*

[COMMUNICATED.]

MESSRS. EDS.:—In the last issue of your valuable *Journal* a communication appeared over the name of Clement C. Foster, Secretary of the Minersville Water Company, in which the writer, in order to create a public opinion in favor of subscriptions for additional stock, and of extending the line of pipes to certain Collieries, makes remarks disparagingly of a purifier of mine water, said to be in use at some mine not specified. Inasmuch as the Secretary's remarks, where he and his remarks are unknown, might lead to misapprehension as to the *purifier of which I am the potentee and owner*, I would state that the remarks can have no possible application to truth to any apparatus, which has been in successful operation wherever erected. A gentleman some time since erected an apparatus, totally unlike mine in *principle and all important characteristics*, which caused the ruin of his boilers in eight months, and to this affair my friend, the Secretary, doubtless alludes.

The following certificates, from Colliery owners at Minersville and other places, are certainly conclusive as to the success of my apparatus in that locality and wherever erected. For the purpose of setting the Secretary right, as well as preventing his communication from doing me an undoubtedly unintentional injury, I must ask the insertion of this communication in the *Journal*.

Respectfully,

ROBT. A. MAINGAY,
Patentee and Proprietor of Maingay's Mine Water Purifier and Filterer.
Minersville, March 16, 1861.

R. A. MAINGAY, Esq.,

Mining Engineer, Minersville, Pa.

DEAR SIR:—After two years use of your "*Mine Water Purifier*," we are happy to be able to certify, that it has more than fulfilled our highest expectation. During the past summer it has supplied 24 boilers, which, on a minute examination this fall, we found to be in a state of excellent preservation. It has proved very valuable to us, saving of much expense on repairs of boilers, and consequently loss of time. Your "*Self Feeder*," recently attached to the "*apparatus*," we consider a great improvement, calculated to save the expense of one person to attend the machine, and bring down the cost of working the apparatus per day to a mere trifle.

(Sig.) G. H. POTTS & CO.,
Per. Geo. C. Potts.

Minersville, Nov. 15, 1859.

R. A. MAINGAY, *Dear Sir*:—Allow us to congratulate you on the success you have met in purifying the mine water in this county. It has been for the past five years a constant source of annoyance and expense to us, to obtain a sufficient supply for our boilers; in fact, we could not get a supply without resorting to our mine water, and as a natural result, we were compelled to renew our boilers at least once or twice a year, and some years oftener. It is now twelve months since we were induced to put up your "*Apparatus for Purifying Water*," which it has done most effectually. Instead of being compelled to renew our boilers as usual, we have not expend done cent on the repairs of boilers since we have had your "*Apparatus*" in use.

We would most heartily recommend your "*Apparatus*" to any one suffering for the want of good water. We are sure any one using it for three months will be satisfied as to its utility and economy.

(Sig.) FRECK & SPENCER.

Minersville, April 6, 1860.

[COMMUNICATED.]

BOROUGH AFFAIRS—Market House, &c.

MESSRS. EDS.:—As you have heretofore said through the *Journal*, our present worthy Councilmen are really and truly entitled to the thanks of every tax-paying citizen, for the very efficient manner in which they have redeemed the credit of the Borough, and succeeded in funding out and expunging the many old chronic corruptions that have been growing and festering for years.—Various are the measures of reform which they have initiated. The Borough Orders are now at par, and the natural consequence is, that some twenty-five per cent. will be saved by that alone, in sundry Borough expenditures. For years back a Borough Order has been looked upon as a very dubious, vague and indefinite kind of article.—The holder did not know whether it was worth anything or nothing, or what was best to be done with it. Now, it is a cash article; it is a substantial fact, and is worth all that it represents itself to be, and as a matter of course, will command its full value in anything which the wants of the Borough require, thanks to the good management of our present Council. Go on, gentlemen, in the good work. Our taxes have been and still are heavy; but you will bring them down to a reasonable rate, and still accomplish more by the course you are pursuing, than your predecessors have done.

There is one thing however, which the Borough authorities thus far seem to have overlooked, and to which I would beg to call their attention. I refer to the disgraceful and unsightly nuisance called by courtesy a *Market House*, standing in Market Square. I use courtesy, for the old saw that is, "Rome was not built in a day," and our Councilmen cannot do all at once. Still it is the opinion of many that their attention only needs to be called to it to have the nuisance removed.—It is absolutely a disgrace to our town. Besides, while many reasons may be justly urged for its removal, not one can be brought forward for its remaining. The most sceptical on the subject, must by this time, be convinced that nobody wants it. It brings no revenue to the Borough coffers—not a dollar. The materials with which it is constructed are depreciating in value every day, as well as being destroyed by mischievous boys. It is a positive nuisance to the neighborhood where it stands, by its forming a rendezvous for bad boys and bad people of various kinds. These are facts which are notorious to every one, and yet it is suffered to remain. Gentlemen of the Council, let it be removed at once while the materials are worth *something!* The presumption is that the materials