Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1861.

FORT PICKENS.

The Fort Sumter question disposed of, another will arise quite as important to the dignity and safety of the Government. We allude to the position of the garrison of Fort Pickens. Buchanan, conscious of complicity with Traitors, and fearful of its exposure, vacillated when Fort Sumter could easily have been reinforced, and postponed the matter until it was too late to effect it, without serious loss of life, with a chance of failure in the attempt. The same vacillation marked his treatment of the Fort Pickens case. It is true that under the pressure of Gen. Scott and others, he sent the *Brooklyn* with troops and stores for its relief and reinforcement; but at the last moment he ordered the Commandant of that vessel *not* to land his stores and troops. Under the threats of his associate traitors, Mr. Buchanan absolutely prohibited the Commandment of Fort Pickens, as he had previously done him of Sumter, to interfere with the Traitors in erecting batteries for their destruction. In consequence of this policy, we now see Sumter and Pickens invested by a cordon of batteries, that never could have been planted, if a determined, patriotic purpose had actuated the late Administration. Strange as it may seem, yet it is true that these works of the Traitors, avowedly for the reduction of the Forts, have been quietly progressing for months under the eyes and within the range of the guns of Sumter and Pickens, until the Rebels openly proclaim—"*Our works are stronger and more numerous than yours, and we can now compel you to surrender at our pleasure.*"

What is the result of this? What is the condition of affairs which the present Administration is compelled to face, and with which it must treat? Sumter is abandoned, and thirteen powerful batteries have been erected to bear on Fort Pickens, until the possibility of holding that Fortress has become extremely problematical. However, if there is an opportunity of checking the insolent strengthening of the rebel position at Fort Pickens, it should be seized by the Government. We yield to the necessity of evacuating Fort Sumter; but not to that of Fort Pickens, without the most strenuous exertions being made to hold it. Stores and supplies should be thrown in at once, and the Government act with an energy compatible with its ability to defend that position. The further progress of the batteries intended for the destruction of the Fortress, should be stopped at all hazards, or in a month from this, those batteries, like the ones at Charleston, will hold their game entirely at their mercy, and then will follow further disgrace to the American Flag. Batteries need nipping in the bud, or they become formidable for control. Every shovel full of earth, and every bag of sand added to the Rebel works, and piece of artillery mounted to bear upon Fort Pickens, is as much an assault upon the Fort as would be the opening of the enemies fire. And unless the Government gives direction to the Commanding officer so to treat any further work upon the batteries of the Rebels, their duty is to surrender the Fort to the enemy.

THE NEW TARIFF LAW.

Desperate efforts are being made to influence the public mind in favor of the repeal of the law which will go into effect on Monday next. Every imaginable reason is adduced, all equally baseless in truth and reason, why this should be done. Notwithstanding this, the truth will creep into the Free Trade papers, as an argument against the repeal. For instance, the Washington correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*, the most radical of the Free Trade organs of New York, writes as follows:

"I understand that Secretary Chase is quite satisfied with the prospects of the revenue, and with the general condition of the Government. The weekly revenue at present quite exceeds his expectations. Senator Simmons expresses the opinion that the new Tariff will give an adequate revenue, notwithstanding the loss of duties on imports into Southern ports for consumption in the Confederate States."

This is strong testimony in favor of the new law. The fact is however, that the mass of the New York papers, which are now so anxious for the repeal, are influenced solely, by interests connected directly, with free trade, fraudulent invoices, and protection to British manufactures. They know that the new Tariff is a fair one; but in this matter, their motto is, "ruin or ruin."

Now, we tell these papers and importers of New York, that the Tariff was a prominent principle in the late contest in this State. Pennsylvania voted squarely for it. She expected it, and her people will have it, and have it continued, or know the reason why. Our interests have been too often set aside. Our people will not submit again. They know that between this time, and the meeting of the next Congress, money will be expended; letters will be published; articles written, etc., all with one object in view, but they are wide awake, and will put the seal of condemnation upon it at the ballot-box. The meddlers must beware.

FLOYD.

"The Southern Confederacy," published at Atlanta, Georgia, and with which we "exchange," contains in its last number, an article congratulating the late Secretary of War upon his narrow escape from a criminal prosecution, and praising him warmly, for his services to the secession cause while he was in the Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan. In fact the *Confederacy* makes those services the groundwork for rejoicing at the exculpation of "the patriot." That paper acknowledges with pride, that Floyd cleared the way for the secession movement, by withdrawing Federal troops from the South, and that he aided it by sending thousands of arms to the secessionists. The *Confederacy* considers the seceding States more indebted to him, than to any other man engaged in the movement. If a doubt of Floyd's treachery to his country existed, this frank acknowledgment and warm laudation of the Atlanta journal, would remove it. The man who proves false to a public trust, cannot be an honorable man in private. We therefore, set him down as not only a traitor, but a thief. For such a fellow, we would

"Place a whip in every honest hand,
To lash the rascal naked, through the world!"

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

Business which in all of its branches, has been depressed to an extraordinary degree, considering the heavy crops of last year, and the great abundance of money, available at low rates of interest, seems to be improving slowly but surely. Here and there, factories which were either stopped entirely, or were running on reduced time, are again in full blast, with the usual number of hands. Notwithstanding the fact that our Southern difficulties are yet unadjusted, confidence seems gradually, to be resuming its wonted current. With those difficulties settled, which we hope to see before long, growing out of a decided re-actionary movement in the South, and the new Tariff in operation, we may safely predict for the business interests of this country, many years of unexampled prosperity. We were never as far as material is concerned, in a better position, for activity in every department of trade. The least loosened that holds business, will cause it to bound upward with unparalleled rapidity. It is to be hoped that the time for its release is near.

THE new Minister to Mexico, Mr. Corwin, will leave New Orleans for his post, on Monday next.

A SEVERE LOSS TO THE STATE.—It has been many years since our State has been called upon to mourn the loss of a son more universally beloved and respected than Hon. George W. Scranton, Member of Congress from the Twelfth District, who died on Sunday last, at his residence in Scranton, Luzerne County. His disease was affection of the liver, which during the latter part of the last session of Congress, kept him frequently from the House. Mr. Scranton was a native of Connecticut. He left that State for Warren county, New Jersey, where he engaged in the iron manufacturing business. Thence he went to Luzerne county, in this State, and commenced business at a place in the heart of the coal and iron region, where a large town has grown up which will perpetuate his honored name. The development of the Lackawanna coal region is in a great measure due to Mr. Scranton's energetic and intelligent action. In 1858 Mr. Scranton consented to run as the People's candidate for Congress, and in a district always heavily Democratic, he was elected by a large majority. He was a faithful and useful member, and a devoted friend of Pennsylvania interests. In October last he was re-elected, notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts to defeat him. By his death Pennsylvania loses a most valuable citizen, one who was respected and honored in every walk of life.

SCARLET FEVER prevails to a fatal extent among children, in Scranton.

During the reign of Catherine II., of Russia, an ingenious Russian peasant, named Kulabin, constructed a musical watch to perform a single chant. The machine was about the size of an egg, within which was a representation of the tomb of our Saviour, with the Roman sentinels on watch. On lightly pressing a spring, the stone would be rolled from the tomb, the sentinels fall down, the angels appear, the holy women enter the sepulchre, and the same chant which is sung on Easter Eve, be accurately performed.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.—The April number contains a steel plate entitled "The Mourtache," "Bless its Little Heart," is a wood engraving. There are a number of pattern plates. The literary matter is as usual, of the most interesting character. In regard to this Magazine, we can but repeat our oft expressed opinion, that it is the best family Magazine published, at Two Dollars per annum.

NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.—Volume XI.—from Macgillivray to Moxa, inclusive—of this great Work, is now ready for delivery to subscribers. This Cyclopædia is the most complete and invaluable one ever issued in this country. No library should be without it. It affords information on every subject within the range of human knowledge. Subscriptions are received at the store of B. Bannan in this Borough.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—From the publishers, Messrs. Leonard, Scott & Co., 54 Gold street, New York, we have received the March number of this sterling Scottish Magazine. The contents, as usual able and interesting, are, The Indian Civil Service: its Rise and Fall.—Part II.; The Physical Geography of the Sea; Lou's History of the Church of Scotland; Iron Clad Ships of War, and our Defences; Norman Sinclair; An Autobiography.—Part XIV.; Recent Natural History Books; Wilson's German Campaign of 1813, and The China War of 1860. Subscriptions to Blackwood and the Reviews, are received at the book store of B. Bannan, in this Borough.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—From the publishers, Messrs. Ticknor and Fields, 135 Washington street, Boston, we have received the April number of this Magazine. The opening paper is entitled "April Days," and is evidently the production of a true lover of the country. "The Professor's Story" is concluded; "Babbles" is a short Poem; "Cities and Parks," is by Dr. Bellows, and is an article which our citizens will appreciate; "Life in the Iron Mills," is a well written story; "The Reign of King Cotton," presents some evitible results not very acceptable to the South; "Glimpses of Garibaldi," is interesting; "Two or Three Troubles," is concluded; "Marion Dale," is a poetic sketch; "Charleston Under Arms," is a graphic narrative of a sojourner in that city under its present "dynasty."

The publishers state that in the May number of the *Atlantic* will be published the first chapters of "Ages of Sorrento," by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," The Minister's Wooing," etc. The romance will be continued each month throughout the year. We also learn that the author of the "Recreations of a Country Parson," is to become a contributor to the *Atlantic*. This is, indeed, good news.

Local Affairs.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1861.—April.		SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES.	D. H. M.
30	SATURDAY,....	5 49	6 22	Third Q.	3 2 20 ev
31	SUNDAY,.....	5 47	6 23	New M.	11 6 41 m
1	MONDAY,.....	5 45	6 24	First Q.	19 6 36 ev
2	TUESDAY,.....	5 42	6 25	Full M.	26 9 19 m
3	WEDNESDAY,...	5 41	6 26		
4	THURSDAY,....	5 39	6 27		
5	FRIDAY,.....	5 37	6 28		

Thermometrical Record for the Week

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

		6 A.M.	2 P.M.	7 P.M.	
Mar.	23—Saturday,	40°	51°	44°	clear.
"	25—Monday,	32	48	37	"
"	26—Tuesday,	35	41	36	"
"	27—Wednesday,	45	53	47	cloudy.
"	28—Thursday,	45	54	49	clear.
"	22—Friday,	45	59	48	

Over.—Lent.

Coming Out.—Buds.

Leaving.—The trees.

All Gone.—The snow.

Busy.—People moving.

Gardening.—The ladies.

Abundant.—Wild pigeons.

To morrow.—Easter Sunday.

Becoming Scarce.—Laborers.

Weather Yesterday.—Superb.

Monday Next.—All Fool's Day.

Musical.—The birds, in and out of cages.

Organizing.—A Fire Company in Ashland.

Legal.—To catch trout on and after Monday next.

*It is stated that Hamilton Adams has been appointed Postmaster at Ashland.

Progressing Rapidly.—Work on the Mahanoy and Broad Mountain Railroad.

Removal.—T. A. Godfrey has removed his Insurance Office to Squire Wilson's building, on Market street, between Centre and Second streets, and his residence to the Exchange Hotel of P. F. Martz, Esq., Centre street.

Black Siberian Oats.—We have received an additional supply of this celebrated oats, which produces about 80 bushels to the acre under ordinary culture, and can now supply those who were disappointed in obtaining some of the first lot, at the Seed Store of B. Bannan, Pottsville.

*The following is the list of officers of W. C., No. 49, J. S. of A., of Pinegrove, this County, elected to serve for the ensuing quarter:

EX P.—J. Sauser; P. P.—F. A. Snyder; P.—H. Moore; V. P.—Wm. Shiecker; R. S.—A. G. Manviller; A. R. S.—E. Moore; F. S.—Wm. B. Snyder; T.—F. E. Steer; M. of F. and C.—E. W. Reed; C.—Wm. Brenner; I. G.—G. Maiebin; O. G.—A. Zimmerman; B. of C.—F. E. Steer, E.—A. Snyder, A. G. Manviller.

Too Anxious, for Personal Comfort.—The mind sometimes becomes occupied by a single thought, to the exclusion of all else. We have a case in point. Some days since a young girl who had engaged to attend to the culinary department of a family of this Borough, might have been seen standing at the Schuylkill Haven station of the Reading Railroad, anxiously looking for the "up-train" which was to convey her to Pottsville. She seemed oblivious to every circumstance but the one on which her thoughts were bent. In each hand she held a carpet-bag, and their presence seemed as much unheeded, as if they had been the property of "the man in the moon." Finally, the train arrived at the station, and the girl dropping the bags, soon gained the platform of the car and a seat within. *She reached Pottsville before she missed her carpet bags. Her "phelinks" may more readily be imagined, than described, until assured that her involuntarily deserted property was safe.*

*The Treasurer of the Eastern Relief Fund of Schuylkill County, acknowledges the receipts of the following sums since last publication:

From Mr. Chas. Keans—collected by Miss Ada Kline and Miss Al. Heimrod, North Ward, Schuylkill Haven,	$12 00
Mrs. P. K. Winterstein, South Ward do.,	3 00
P. Barr Esq., collector at Pine Grove,	10 00
Jacob Turner, Esq.,—collected by Miss Margaret Bowns and Miss Phoebe Hechner, at Port Carbon,	11 25
	$37 25
Before reported,	666 54
	$444 39

A. RUSSEL, *Treasurer.*

The Fire Proof Iron Safe Manufacture.—Every branch of home manufacture that renders us independent of manufacturers beyond the boundaries of the County, is in our opinion, entitled to the encouragement of the community, and should be fostered. By manufacturing at home, we keep money here, and give employment to workmen, thereby enhancing the value of real estate, and giving an impetus to business of every description, from farming to store-keeping. It was with this feeling of interest in the matter, that we examined a day or two since, another fire and burglar proof iron safe, from the manufactory of Charles Kehrer, Second street, this Borough. As we described recently, one of similar manufacture, made for Benjamin Haywood, Esq., it is unnecessary for us to say more than that the one under notice weighs a little over two tons, and was made to the order of Mr. George Bright, hardware merchant, of this Borough. It is every complete in all of its arrangements, and in strength and neatness of finish cannot be excelled. A marked feature of Mr. Kehrer's safes, and one entirely his own, is his lock and bolt arrangement. While working with the ease that an infant's strength can compass, his locks are powder-proof, and his doors so secure, that the huge hinges wrenched off, would no sooner give access to a thief, than if they remained intact. We congratulate Mr. Kehrer upon his success in this branch of manufacture, and trust that it may be the pioneer of other branches of equal importance.

The "Scott Legion."—At this time when vituperation is heaped by traitors upon the honored head of Gen. Scott, and in view of the fact that we are soon to have in our midst, an visit to witness the organization of the "Wynkoop Legion," a remnant of that glorious Legion that marched victoriously from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, additional interest attaches to the following Poem, one of the most spirit-stirring of its kind, in the English language:

THE SCOTT LEGION.

BY CHAS. HOFFMAN.

We were not many—we who stood
Before the iron shot that day,
Yet many a gallant spirit would
Give half his years if he but could
Have been with us at Monterey.

Now here, now there, the shot is hailed
In deadly drifts of fiery spray,
Yet not a single soldier quailed
When wounded comrades round them walled
Their dying shouts at Monterey.

And on, still on our column kept,
Through walls of flame its way maintaining way;
Where fell the dead the living stept,
Still charging on the guns which swept
The slippery streets of Monterey.

The foe, himself, recalled aghast,
When, stubborn, where his strongest lay,
We swooped its flanking batteries past,
And having full their murderous blast,
Stormed home the towers of Monterey.

Our banners on the turret wave,
And there the evening breezes play,
Where orange bough a grave their grave,
Keep green the memory of the brave,
Who fought and fell at Monterey.

We are not many—we who pressed
Beside the brave in that dark day;
But who of us has not confessed
He'd rather share their warrior rest
Than not have been at Monterey!

Not many of those who knew and served with the brave and country-loving Scott, still remain with us. We should cherish them still more, now that traitors would calumniate them and their gallant old chieftain.

Hong Shaw Loo's Lecture.—A large and intelligent audience was much interested on Thursday night, in listening to a lecture delivered by a native of Maulmain, (Burmah,) in the Baptist Church of this Borough. He was introduced by the Rev. Mr. Hutton, who was a fellow-student with Hong Shaw Loo in the Lewisburg, (Pa.) Theological Seminary. Mr. H. stated that he had been converted from idolatry when he was fifteen years of age, and resolved to come to this country, to study for the ministry. With pecuniary assistance Hong Shaw Loo reached this country in 1857, since which time he has been studying in the Lewisburg College. He is now in the twenty-first year of his age, and will not complete his education for some years, as he intends studying medicine, which is an important adjunct to a missionary's labors. Upon its completion, he will return to Burmah, for the purpose of preaching among his native brethren. This case is the more interesting, from the fact that Hong Shaw Loo is the first native of that part of Asia, who ever came to this country, for the purpose of studying for the ministry. His heart is evidently, in the work, and we do not question that he will prove a valuable auxiliary to Christianity in his native country, when fairly in the field of his future labors. He is very intelligent, possesses an excellent memory, and a suavity of manner agreeable to those with whom he comes in contact. He delivered on Thursday evening, a very interesting lecture on the manners, customs and religion of Burmah, illustrating it with specimens of the native dress, etc., which he brought to this country with him. His command of the English language is quite remarkable. He also speaks fluently several Oriental languages. Last evening he lectured in Minersville, and contemplates we understand, visiting Philadelphia, for a similar purpose.—Hong Shaw Loo has entered upon a great and important work, and we trust that he may be spared many years to aid greatly, in dissipating the clouds of religious error, which envelope the ignorant but certainly, interesting nations of the East.

Spring Suggestions.—W. W. Hall, M. D., editor of the *Journal of Health*, makes some suggestions in the April number of his publication, which strike us as being as sensible, as they are worthy of consideration by the residents of all sections of our country. We therefore, transfer them to our columns, and commend them to the careful perusal of our readers:

Do not take off your winter flannel sooner than the first of May, but then change to a thinner articles of the same material. They are wisest and healthiest who wear woolen flannel the whole year. Arrange to have a fire kept up all day in the family room, however warm it may be out of doors, until the first of May; and in the morning and evening daily until the first of June. The editor has lived in the most malarial region in the world perhaps, and when the thermometer was a hundred and twelve at noon, a fire was regularly kindled at sunrise and sunset in his office, and sat by. Disease, malignant, fever, and death reigned in every direction, and yet he had not a second's sickness. It is because a brisk fire not only creates a draft, and thus purifies a room, but so rarefies the deadly air that it is expired to the ceiling where it can not be breathed. The simple precaution of having a fire kindled in the family room at sunrise and sunset in late spring and early fall, is known by eminent names in the army and navy surgery to be the most efficient preventive of all forms of fever and ague, and spring and fall diseases; in fact, wet, warm countries, it is almost a specific against those diseases. No man would be considered sane who should keep up as hot fire in his house as the spring advances as he did in mid-winter. Food is the fuel which keeps the human house—the body—warm; hence, if as much is eaten in spring as in winter, we are kept too warm; we burn up with fever; we are oppressed; we suffer from lassitude. All nature takes a new lease of life with spring but man.—It is because he alone is unwise. The brute beasts, the cow, the horse, the ox, instinctively turn to a new diet and go out to graze, to crop every green thing; they would never come to the stable or barnyard of choice to eat the "heating," "binding" oats and corn on which they luxuriated during the winter; they eat watery food which is light and purifying. Not so with man; he continues his meats and fats, his greasy soups and stews, as at Christmas. Watchful nature takes away his appetite for these, and because he does not "relish" them as he did a few weeks before, he begins to conclude that something is the matter, and measuring the amount of his health by the amount he can send down his throat, he begins to stimulate the appetite, thinks he must use some tonic, readily assents to any suggestion which includes bitters and whisky, especially the latter; in addition, he puts more mustard, and pepper, and catsup on his meats, seasons every thing more heavily, until nature has been goaded so that she will bear no more, and yields to the fatal dysentery or bilious colic, or happily relieves herself by a copious diarrhea. Does not every reader know that fever, and flux, and diarrhea are common ills of spring? But you did not know one of the two chief causes, man's gluttony, as above described! Tens of thousands of lives would be saved every spring, and an incalculable amount of human discomfort would be prevented, if early in March, or at most by the first of April, meat and grease and fried food of every description were banished from the table wholly, at least for breakfast and supper.—If meat will be eaten for dinner, let it be lean; use hominy and "samp" largely, have no fries, eat but little butter; use eggs, celery, spinach, vinegar; keep the body clean, spend every hour possible in the open air, smelling the new spring; but by every consideration of wisdom and of health, have a good fire to come to and sit by with all your garments on, for eight or ten minutes after all forms of exercise; otherwise, you will wake up next morning as stiff as a bean-pole and as "sore" as if you had been pounded in a bag, to the effect of your exercise having done you more harm than good, and concluding that work don't agree with you, however beneficial it may be to others, you take no more for weeks and months. Man is certainly the biggest mule that ever was created. For the sake of giving some general idea as to how much sedentary persons should eat in spring, particularly those who consist of the time in-doors, it may be, will be as near the bill of fare. At breakfast, take a single cup of weak coffee or tea, some cold bread and butter, with one or two soft-boiled eggs, and nothing else. Twice a week a bit of ham or salt-fish may be used in place of the eggs, but there no meat should be eaten for dinner that day. If there is no appetite for eggs or the salt meat, it is because nature needs nothing more than the bread and butter and the drink, and nature is wise.—When there is not much inclination to eat, a baked or roasted potato, with a little salt and butter, is a good substitute for an egg or piece of ham.—Substitutes for these again are found in a roasted apple or in stewed fruit or cranberry-sauce. Dinner, half a glass of cold water, cold bread and butter, and a piece of lean meat; of any sort, with baked or roasted potatoes, or some other vegetable; as a sport, stewed fruits or berries of any sort, and nothing else. Supper, a single cup of weak tea, some cold stale bread and butter, and nothing else whatever; any relish, as it is called, whether in the shape of a bit of dried beef, or cold ham, or sauce, or preserves, or cake, is nothing less than an absolute curse. This is strong language; but such things do give millions of persons restless nights, uncomfortable awakenings, and succeeding days of unwellness in every degree, from simple fidgets to causal, habitual fretfulness, and the whole catalogue of ills, mean, low traits of character, such as snappishness, fault-finding, querulousness, gloom, and the like; this is because nature does not need food for supper, does not call for it; and a plain tea-table, with nothing but bread and butter on it, repels as the moment we enter the room. The next thing is to have something which has more taste in it, which "relishes;" in other words, which tempts nature to take what she would not otherwise have done; and when once inveigled into the stomach, it must be got rid of; but no preparation has been made for it; it is as unwelcome as the appearance of a friend at dinner on a washing day. The result is, that what has been eaten is imperfectly digested, a bad blood is made of it, and, this being mixed with the good blood of the system, renders the whole mass of blood in the body imperfect and impure; and as the blood goes to every part of the system, there is not a square inch of it that is not ready for disease of some sort, those parts being most liable to attack which have suffered previous injury of any kind; those who have weak brains, for example, become "softer" still, under the charitable name of "nervousness."

PROCEEDINGS OF COURT.

REPORTED FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

The Court of Common Pleas has been in session during the last week, engaged in the trial of civic causes. All the cases were disposed of by Wednesday, many of them having been settled by the parties. The cases tried were the following:

The Farmers' Bank of Reading vs. James Smith.—This was an action on a draft drawn by Geo. Fox on John Smith of Pottsville, dated March 21, 1858, at 60 days, and accepted by James Smith, agent. The note was discounted by the Farmers' Bank of Reading, and was protested for non-payment. It was shown that shortly after the note was drawn by Geo. Fox, he became insolvent, and left for parts unknown, and has not since been heard from. The defence relied upon was that the note having been drawn on John Smith and accepted by James Smith, agent, who it was shown had authority to accept drafts as the agent of John Smith, therefore James Smith could not be held individually responsible for the payment of the note. The Court coincided in this view of the case, and the jury found a verdict in favor of the defendant.

John Doebly vs John Marsden.—This was an appeal from a justice of the peace. John Doebly held Jesse White's note for $50 on which the defendant was security, or guarantor. White some time after the note fell due, died insolvent, and the guarantor was sued for the payment of the note. The defence set up was that after the note had fallen due, and was unpaid, the plaintiff agreed in consideration of White's paying the interest due on the note to give him time until the following Spring to pay the note, and that the plaintiff had by this agreement bound himself to grant the time agreed on, so that in the meantime he could not sue White on the note, and that therefore the defendant was discharged from his liability as guarantor. A further defence was set up, that White was able to pay the note at and some time after its maturity, and that defendant had requested plaintiff to proceed on the note against White, which he neglected to do, and thereby discharged the defendant from the payment. The Court charged that if the plaintiff had given White additional time on the note and had bound himself not to sue until after the expiration of that time, or if defendant had notified plaintiff to proceed against White on the note, otherwise he would not hold himself liable for its payment, and the plaintiff neglected to do so, then the defendant would be discharged. With these instructions the questions of fact were submitted to the jury, who found for the plaintiff the amount of his claim, to wit, $59 59.

David Hill vs. Benjamin Trimbach and Rier Starr.—This was an action of Trespass. Heit was indebted to Starr, and whilst removing from Llewellyn with his goods to the western part of the County, where he intended residing, Starr procured Troutman, a constable, to go with him and they followed Heit to Monteray, where they overtook him, and took from him a number of his household goods, a stove among other things, and some days after exposed them to public sale and sold them. All this was done without legal authority, though defendants appeared to suppose that they had a right to do as they did. This suit was brought to recover damages for the trespass. The facts of the case were undisputed, and the jury found for the plaintiff a verdict of $37.

Chas. of Pennsylvania to the use of E. Yardley & Son vs. William Mats, Geo. Lauer, David G. Yuengling, Ed. ward O'Conner and Eli Hammer.—This was an action against Sheriff Mats and his bail for the amount of a judgment which E. Yardley & Son had against Francis Macdonald. An execution had been placed in the Sheriff's hands, together with other executions, under which Macdonald's property was sold for $20.145, and it was claimed by plaintiff that the money arising from the sale had been misappropriated by the Sheriff, having been applied to the payment of subsequent executions. But on the part of the defence it was shown that the money had been appropriated to the payment of the claims of mechanics and laborers, and to the landlords, who had a priority over the execution of the plaintiff, and the balance remaining had been appropriated to the payment of a subsequent execution, but which was issued on a judgment secured by a coal lease mortgage, and which had also priority over the judgment of the plaintiff.—Under this state of facts the court directed a verdict to be entered in favor of the defendants.

Miners' Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Thomas Hoch, Nathan Bolich and John Bressler.—These were three actions brought by plaintiffs against defendants, on three notes for $500 each, dated Dec. 1, '56 and payable 28, 31 and 34 months after date with interest. No defence was offered and the jury found a verdict in each case for $629.

Isaiah Weidson vs. Edmund Ellis.—The plaintiff is a liquor merchant in the city of Philadelphia, and sent his agent out through the country for the purpose of taking sales. Defendant resides at New Philadelphia, and the agent sold different kinds of liquor to him, consisting of brandy, gin, whiskey, &c., amounting to between three and four hundred dollars, for which the defendant gave an order to the agent on his principal, residing in Philadelphia. The liquor was duly delivered at the Reitmond depot and brought to Pottsville. A day after the liquor had been sent the defendant countermanded the order, but the plaintiff refused to take back the liquor, and it remained at the depot of the Reading Railroad company for a long time. The plaintiff brought this suit to recover the value of the liquor. The defence rested upon two grounds, first that the plaintiff being a licensed liquor merchant of Philadelphia, could not make sales in the county of Schuylkill or anywhere outside of Philadelphia, and that this sale was effected in Schuylkill County. Second that the liquors were all adulterated and impure, and that by Act of Assembly the plaintiff could not recover for the sale of such liquor.—The plaintiff contended that the sale took place in Philadelphia, where the delivery of the goods said took place. The court charged that if the sale took place in this City, the delivery of the goods at the depot in Philadelphia, being merely a delivery in pursuance of the contract of sale in this County, and which completed the sale, then the plaintiff could not recover. And charged further that any adulteration of liquor sold to defendant, would discharge the defendant. And that liquor might be adulterated by mixing it with any cheaper or baser liquor, or even with water, or with any other foreign substance, even though the liquor might not be rendered necessarily unhealthy. Under this view of the law, the jury found a verdict in favor of the defendant.

William Bille, Administrator of Daniel F. Berger, deceased. vs. Franklin D. Stracar.—This was an action in which there was no defence. The jury found a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $136 03.

Raigael & Co. vs. Goodman Dolbin, surviving partner of the late firm of Dolbin & Rogers.—This was an action brought on a note drawn by other parties to the order of Dolbin & Rogers, endorsed by Dolbin the surviving partner and given to the plaintiffs in payment of an account owing them by Dolbin & Rogers. A defence was attempted on the ground that the plaintiffs had given the drawers of the note time for the payment of the note, and had put it out of their power to bring suit on the note at the same time. But the defence was not made out, and the Court directed a verdict to be entered in favor of the plaintiff for $396 95.

TREMONT.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MESSRS. EDS.:—Doubtless the merry boys of your many correspondents, of which we claim to be one, will be moving a vote of censure on us for neglect of duty, in not contributing regularly our mite to the columns of the MINERS' JOURNAL.—The delinquency for the past few weeks has not been caused through negligence, but by our ill health. The weather for the past week in our vicinity, has been of a varied nature—at times all radiant sunshine, indicative of approaching summer; again old tyrant Winter is felt as heralding his frigid sway among us—a thing almost never known here before.

On last Sunday morning, about 3 o'clock, the thrilling cry of Fire! Fire!! was echoed through our town, then wrapped in peaceful repose, rousing to vigilance and calling out actively the untiring exertions of the muscular strength of many of our citizens. The property on fire belonged to Mr. Alter, but the flames were extinguished before much material damage was done.

Last Wednesday was the day celebrated by Ireland's Sons, of our place and vicinity, in commemoration of St. Patrick's day, which occurred on the Sunday previous. The day was a delightful one, and at an early hour Erin's sons and daughters might be seen, adorned with sashes and badges of green, wending their way to their sanctuary, which is situated on the most beautiful site in or about our town. The Tremont Old Band, together with several Bands of martial music, were heard discoursing with much spirit and style, the airs of "Hail Columbia," "Star Spangled Banner," "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning," "Erin go Bragh," and other Lyrelies. Flags of our whole glorious Union were inferior to the good breezes, showing that Sunrise and Palmetto Flags found no sympathizers in our midst. The day appeared to be a general Holiday, as those who were not participants in the civic ceremonies, desired to see the sights. The ceremony of Solemn High Mass was administered at their sanctuary, for the first time in this vicinity. The officiating clergy were as follows: Rev. Wm. McLaughlin, of Tremont, as High Priest; Rev. P. R. O'Brien, at Wilmington, Del., as Deacon; Rev. J. F. Prendergast, of West Chester, as Sub Deacon; Rev. Francis O'Connor, of Reading, as Master of Ceremonies; and Rev. John Scanlon, of Hechscherville. The entire ceremonies were performed with great order and solemnity. The Panegyric of St. Patrick was delivered by Rev. P. R. O'Brien, of Wilmington, Del., to a large, attentive and pleased audience, in an easy, pleasant and eloquent manner. The procession formed in front of the Church, and went through a series of manœuvers truly amusing. The procession interspersed with American flags, suitable banners, and accompanied by the several bands, and the clergy in full regalia, proceeded through the principal streets of our famous town. In fine, the whole was a grand and imposing scene—one that is rarely seen in Tremont, and reflects high credit upon Rev. Wm. McLaughlin, under whose charge the whole matter devolved.

The excitement which the Post Office appointment created, has somewhat abated since Saturday last, when the numerous applicants agreed upon having an election, the one receiving the highest vote to be appointed Postmaster. The contest came off on the aforesaid day, in quite a spirited and active manner. The result was as follows:—H. Pinkerton, 61; D. H. Wilson, 45; J. H. Wertley, 37; Wm. Faust, 32; Geo. R. Reed, 1.

I am as ever,

Tremont, Mar. 26, 1861. QUIDNUNC.

ST. CLAIR.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MESSRS. EDS.:—Everything seems to be inactive here, but little securing worth reporting.—We are dragging along, talking and arguing upon the state of affairs generally. When people have nothing else to do, they will generally devote a great deal of time to politics. Everybody is in hopes of a revival in trade pretty soon in consequence of the new Tariff. Who does not wish for such a desirable result? The times have been severe long enough, and our patience during the hard trials of the last three years, I think, well entitles us to reward.

Yesterday (Monday,) Messrs. Kirk & Baum's Shaft started again to work in full blast.

There are at present no operations standing idle as far as I know. Mr. Repplier is pushing ahead, the erection of his new Breaker in place of the one lately destroyed by fire. It is to be hoped he will soon be able to send coal to market again.

The Council of this Borough is about doing a good act in the passage of an ordinance forbidding the running at large of goats within the Borough limits. This should by all means be done, as these "hopping creatures" are a regular nuisance; and no doubt the Council will do it. A similar ordinance should be passed in regard to swine, for it is a shame to allow their grunting majesties to annoy pedestrians, and root up the sidewalks. HECTOR.

St. Clair, March 26, 1861.

[FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

March 28, 1861.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Hon. R. M. Palmer returned from Washington City last evening. It appears that he was offered the mission to Ecuador, and for the purpose of securing it, he went to Washington City in person. While there, however, the appointment was given to a German named Frederick Hassaurek, of Ohio. Of course Mr. Palmer, as well as his friends, became indignant at the treatment received, when he was offered the mission to Buenos Ayres. He came away without saying whether he would or would not accept the proffered honor. The latter says just as well as the former, that Mr. Palmer sought the Ecuador appointment more to restore his health than for any emoluments it might afford, and as he was promised it, there has been a breach of faith somewhere.

The Senate held a special session on Monday evening, to consider the bank bill, but the whole thing seemed fatical. Although some of the Republicans felt lightly about the stringency of the times, and the illiberal policy pursued by Pennsylvania toward the Banks, it did not appear in evidence that a single bank has been begging the committee for clemency. On the contrary, the chairman of the committee states that some of the banks were ready to resume on the 1st of April—from his report forty-two banks had given notice of doing, and thirty-six claimed exemption from suspending at all. The report of the committee has not yet been published. The bill on Monday passed to the fourth section, which requires the suspended banks to pay a certain amount into the State Treasury as a penalty for their transgression. While this section was under consideration, the bill was postponed until Monday evening next.

The House has fixed upon the 18th of April as the day for final adjournment, and it is quite likely the Senate will concur. There is still some heavy business to dispose of—as, for instance, the appropriation bill, which is still under discussion in the Senate. I think, from Congressional Appropriation bill has not yet been reported, and there is no question but what its consideration will consume some considerable time. I believe I intended in my last that the Stay Law had been postponed in the House until the 15th of April. This choice off one is quitous measure.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Irish of Allegheny read a bill in place authorizing the banks of the State to issue small notes for the better regulation of the currency of this Commonwealth. In a few days it will come up, and will be reported favorably by Mr. Lawrence, although the bill had never been in committee at all! The object of this would seem to be an effort to be able to accumulate a reserve in case of the defeat of the bank bill. It is evident, however, that the small note bill can not become a law.

The act to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace so as to bring suits for debts amounting to $300, was killed in the Senate this week.

Mr. Welsh to-day offered a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, viz: tenth section—

"Article 2.—No bill shall hereafter become a law unless it shall receive upon the final passage the votes of a majority of the members of the Senate, and a majority of the members of the House of Representatives; and the yeas and nays shall be recorded upon the final passage of every bill in each branch of the Legislature."

I think this is rather a wholesome provision, to prevent loose legislation, and there has been ay quantity of this during the last three or four years.

To-day, in the Senate, the supplement to the act relative to the selling of the repairing of the public roads in Schuylkill county, was passed.

Also, an act to repeal so much of the fourth section of an act incorporating the borough of Schuylkill Haven, as relates to the election of a Supervisor.

Also, the act relative to paying the drafts in the Surveyor's office in the county of Schuylkill.

Also, an act to incorporate the Ashland Water Company.

All these bills have passed finally, having originated in the House, and by this time are in the hands of the Governor, awaiting his signature.

In the House, on Monday, Mr. Huhn read a bill in place to lay out a State road in Berks and Schuylkill counties.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, the act to change the place of holding the election in Upper Mahantango township, was passed finally.

Yours,

BROAD GAUGE.

THE CENSUS OF 1860.

Full and Official Statement.

Some time ago we published a nearly accurate table, showing the population of the United States, under the census of 1860. But as entire correctness is desirable in such a matter, we give below an official statement, showing also the representation of each State in the Thirty-eighth Congress, and the loss and gain as compared with the last Congress:

CENSUS OF 1860.

| STATES. | Free. | Slave. | Total. | Rep. 38 Cong. | Rep. 37