

THE MINERS' JOURNAL.



POTTSVILLE.
SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1842.

Job Printing Office.
The subscriber has procured the necessary type, cases &c. and has attached a complete Job Printing Office to his Establishment, where all kinds of Cards, Pamphlets, Handbills, Checks, Bills of Lading &c. will be printed at the very lowest rates, and the shortest notice being determined to recommend the public at the very lowest rates, at home, he respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.
BANKMAN.

A Tariff versus Free Trade.
It is well known to our readers that the first Tariff for the protection of domestic industry, was laid in 1812; the effects of which began to be sensibly felt towards the close of the year 1815. The subsequent cancellation of the tariff in 1816 to 1820, the period when the compromise bill passed, and the Free Trade system began its operation, is the subject of the following table:

Year	Exports	Imports
1820	\$7,595,222	\$1,971,479
1821	8,104,817	79,484,668
1822	7,203,496	88,969,801
1823	7,425,651	74,429,357
1824	7,819,268	80,876,890
1825	8,130,583	103,191,121
1826	8,276,521	101,029,232
1827	8,547,000	\$92,588,188
1828	8,474,000	97,400,718
1829	8,557,718	98,693,742
1830	8,517,000	98,700,000

Balance in favor of Imports, \$3,557,718.
Profits Export, 10 per cent., \$1,703,017.
Loss to the country in 7 years with a Tariff of Protection—only \$87,671.
The following table from 1832 to 1839 shows the effect upon the country during seven years of Free Trade:

Year	Exports	Imports
1833	\$8,610,433	168,116,311
1834	8,021,102	128,271,332
1835	121,633,577	149,898,742
1836	88,693,819	189,029,022
1837	117,419,376	140,889,720
1838	108,486,616	113,717,404
1839	121,023,416	162,092,132
1840	\$768,430,623	\$991,314,173

Balance in favor of Imports, \$222,883,523.
Profits upon exports 10 per cent., 76,916,022.
Loss to the country in 7 years of Free Trade—\$146,018,491.
The above tables we have copied from the official reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, and in point of authority cannot be disputed.

We ask then of every candid man whether the above statement is sufficient to exhibit the true course of all our embarrassments. With a balance of trade against us of upwards of twenty millions annually for seven years, how was it possible for the country to prosper? So long as State Stocks were sought for, they were received in payment of foreign goods—hence the great indebtedness of the States—but so soon as the large issues ceased then to depreciate in the foreign market, specie was demanded in payment for their goods—a drain commenced—our Banks were compelled to suspend—our currency was destroyed—and the whole country reduced to a state of bankruptcy. But on the other hand, the existence of a Protective Tariff, importations were paid for by the labor and industry of our own citizens—specie was abundant—our Banks redeemed all their issues in gold and silver—and we had the best currency in the world; and the whole country was prosperous. These are facts which no person conversant with the affairs of the country for the last twenty years, can deny.

Resting then the good old times—and our word for it, there will be no necessity for our legislative passing laws compelling the Banks to resume when the state of the country is such that it is utterly out of their power to do so, without destroying business entirely, depressing the people, and destroying their usefulness. Give us a PROTECTIVE TARIFF, and men can work forth and feel that their country is again prosperous and happy, and in every season of the trade, free and independent.

DECEITFUL.—Several of the Live Food papers are railing loudly at the Democrats, and accusing them as the cause of the present depressed state of the country. They are ever, with that party, they forget that the difficulties under which we are now laboring, result from the continuation of the measures of the Van Buren Administration, and goes conclusively to prove that the effects of those measures, as predicted by the Democrats, are true. The promises of reform made by our party before the election, were unwholly frustrated by a power higher than man; had General Harrison survived, the great measures which would have insured the prosperity of the country would now have been in force, and the whole nation, instead of being in its present state, and hopes prostrated, would have been enjoying the blessings of a sound and careful administration. The present condition, having been solely derived from the principles of democracy by the Live Food party, the only promise for their support for a reelection, has lapsed in his duty, and thwarted by his own will, the party which elevated him to power, in their efforts to regulate the depreciated currency of the country. One of the great measures of the country, the Distribution Bill, notwithstanding his recommendation, will still remain in force, the motion to repeal having been lost by a majority in both houses. One of the most important measures, the Tariff Bill, will undoubtedly become a law; these will have the effect, partially, to restore the country to a more prosperous condition. The Democrats in Congress, cannot, however, be made answerable for the present state of the currency; every measure passed for its relief has been annulled by the voice of one man, for whose acts they do not hold themselves responsible.

MIXED BANK.—The note of this institution is received in payment of tolls by the Canal and Railroad Companies, and on all the Railroads in the country—and in payment for all purchases required in this region. We would therefore caution our friends in Philadelphia not to be misled by those papers of society, the Bankers, and their organs, the Ledger, which plays into their hands, to part with them at a sacrifice. The note of this institution is as good as any in the State, and we can assure our Philadelphia friends that if they wish to trade with this place, they will find it to their advantage to take our currency at par.

TEMPERANCE MEETING AT ST. CLAIR.—The Washingtonians paid a visit last Sunday to St. Clair, and whilst there held an outdoor meeting, which was very respectfully attended. We learn that a few came forward and signed the pledge, but a majority of those present were already pledged, there being two Societies already in existence at that place, which, united, numbers upwards of ninety members.

PENNSYLVANIA HALL.—The excellent Hotel in a flourishing condition; under the continued management of G. Johnson, it is all the epicurean of man of ease could wish. The great increase of travelling is crowding the Colonnade table daily, and such tables—
We refer our readers to our first page for Mr. Lyell's lecture on the Origin of Coal. It is a valuable article, and should be read by all.

Temperance Record.

As we intend keeping a periodical record of the progress of this cause, we would invite the different Societies in our neighborhood to furnish us with a correct list of their increase and report of their progress regularly every fortnight. We want to show the friends of this moral reform; and Schuykill county can do more than any other county in this State, for we have the most extensive list of Society members attached to each Society, as near as we can ascertain, the number of signers belonging to each Society:

Connected with St. Patrick's Church, 5300	400
Washingtonians, 400	400
Wobch Society, 100	100
Missionaries, 100	100
Five Points, 100	100
Port Carbon, 100	100
St. Clair, 92	92
Orwinstown, 300	300
Martha Washington, 50	50

This glorious work seems to be finding friends in every quarter. Our adopted citizens (with the exception of the Germans) are all exerting themselves zealously in its behalf. We have not heard of any Societies among the class yet—we point here they will not allow themselves to be left out as the only enemies to this reform—They should exert themselves upon their *Fullerland* holding back from such a worthy enterprise; but should emulate the others by striving to out-number them in their list of the reformed.

The anniversary celebration of the J. F. non-Society of the Good Templars, took place in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 12th inst. Their procession, which numbered upwards of eight thousand persons, was a very interesting one; it contained more than 56 different societies, and although walking six streets, extended upwards of a mile in length. Delegations from New York and Baltimore were in the procession, and specters from New Jersey, Delaware, and all the different towns in the neighborhood of Philadelphia were present. The whole was conducted by several mounted marshals, preceded by pioneers, and accompanied by 6 branches, containing the co-mittees of arrangement and the speakers. Each party wore a banner, many of which were the gifts of ladies, the inscriptions upon which were apt and in good taste.

THE HOWARD TEMPERANCE SOCIETY with their new banner and a collection of 200,000 signatures, issued a circular letter, among which we noticed a banner carried, having displayed therein, "A To a soldier or no husband—presented by two young ladies of New York—on the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill." The banner appropriately, trimmed with white roses.

After proceeding through the principal streets of the City, the procession halted at Independence Square, where several eloquent addresses were delivered by gentlemen eminently qualified for the task. The number present, was so great that the vast area of the square was crowded full.

HOME LEAGUE CONVENTION.—This great national convention, which met at the Tabernacle, New York, on the 5th inst., after sitting three days, during which time, Committees upon every important branch of domestic industry were formed and reported, adjourned to meet at the Franklin Institute next October. We see by their reports, that the Committee on Coal has recommended a duty of 6 cents per bushel on foreign Coal. This recommendation does not meet the approbation, generally, of those concerned in the trade in this region. Six cents per bushel, according to the present mode of measurement at the Custom House is insufficient for their protection; but if leveled and collected fairly upon every bushel of coal sold in the United States to the consumer, it might answer. We can only repeat what we have formerly said, that nothing short of two dollars on a ton of 2240 lbs will answer for protection.

STOCK OF COAL REMAINING OVER.—From the best information we can glean, the stock of Coal remaining over on the first of April last, was from eighty to one hundred thousand tons. Of this quantity about 20,000 tons are in Boston—20,000 in New York, and from 12 to 15,000 in Philadelphia. This quantity of Coal in the market, when properly distributed, is not too much to keep the business regular—but under existing circumstances it falls very heavily upon the holders—in consequence of the loss caused by the present low rates of transportation. No human foresight could have guarded against this state of affairs on their part, as it is admitted by all that if the winter had been only of an ordinary character, it would have been all consumed and probably the supply would have fallen short.

THE DEBATE TO MR. CLAY.—At the dinner given to Henry Clay by the Whigs of Congress, Judge Berrien, of Ga., presided. He preceded with a few appropriate remarks a complimentary toast, which drew from Mr. Clay an eloquent and most patriotic speech. Miss S. Saltonstall and S. S. Prentiss and Gen. Leslie (Louis) made excellent speeches, and a letter was read from J. Q. Adams, in the highest eulogy of the distinguished retiring Senator.

All sorts of Items.

The Washingtonians will make a descent on Schuykill Haven to-morrow.
Whiskey at Cincinnati a few days since, was selling at 11 cents a gallon.
The Mormons have several Churches in New England.
About 60 volunteers recently left East Pickering, Tennessee, for Texas.
A benefit for the Texas was given at the Arch Street Theatre on Wednesday night last.
The Loan Bill of \$2,000,000 to pay a portion of the debt left by the last Administration, has finally passed Congress, without the pledge of the public lands for its redemption, as recommended by the President.
A Tanf meeting is agitated in Richmond, Virginia, right under the nose of Father Ritchie. This is not a treason.
Mr. Birney, the Abolition candidate for President, is a resident of Saginaw, Mass.
A letter from Washington says that the new Tanf will be upon an average about 30 per cent, some articles much above, and some much below.

A grand Temperance Celebration took place in Mobile on the 5th.
A number of females residing at Brantree, Mass, have been attacked with a fatal malady. They suffered severely, and die in a few days.
It is said that the President has written to the Governor of Rhode Island, approving of the course pursued by the authorities of that State, and disapproving of that of the Reformers.
The Grand Jury for Allegheny county, (Pa.) have presented to the Court the subject of drunkenness, and express a hope that intoxication will be made a criminal act, by a law of the State.
The Paeseng Bank, about 17 miles from Providence, has been destroyed by fire—building, contents and all.
A woman named Ann Hagan, committed suicide in New York on Thursday, by taking laudanum, which was intemperate.

It is said that the Washingtonians are preparing a cage for the last drunkard in Pottsville. Who'll be the last? They are getting scarce.
It is said that an attempt will be made before Congress adjourns to authorize the construction of four or six new steamers.
The President has signed the bill for a new iron steamer. The total appropriation is limited to \$550,000.
A Strangler in Essex, upwards of 1,000 persons are employed in stymacking. After laboring twelve hours per day their earnings do not amount to 21d. each.
All transported convicts will henceforth be sent to Van Deman's Island, instead of Sydney, New South Wales.

A letter from Rome represents that a greater quantity of snow has fallen this year in Italy, than has ever been remembered.
A day of four months has been asked and obtained by the French Government to ratify the right of search.
The Extra-Session ordered by the Legislature is very unpopular throughout the State. The local papers in Bucks county recommend the members from that county not to attend.
STAYED THEIR RIGHT.—The members of the Pennsylvania Legislature have failed to take their annual session in the shape of relief notes for their water's pay—there being no other money in the treasury.

The New Yorkers are compelled to knock over P. H. Phillips mechanics.—The Government Steamer *Muskrat* which was built in that city, it is generally believed will prove a failure.
The Robert Fulton, which is a disgrace to the Government, was also built in that city, and we believe by the same family influence.
"Deques" has determined to visit St. Louis.
William Michie, Esq., a lawyer of respectability in Haver county, Va., is supposed to have been murdered by his negroes. His body has been found in the woods, brutally mangled, and his face mangled and mutilated.

Industry is not only the instrument of improvement, but the foundation of pleasure. He who is a stranger to it, may possess, but can't enjoy; for it is labor only which gives relief to pleasure.
Persistence and industry are the handmaids of wealth. Remember that, loafers!
The Whigs of Jersey City have elected their Mayor. 364 votes were polled—the Whig majority was 18.
The George Handy case will be heard before Judge Barton, at the General Sessions Court Room, on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock.
The President of the United States has officially recognized Herman Baldwin as Vice Consul of Brazil for the Port of Richmond Virginia.

Never say "I can't," for when you do you give the lie to your nature.
Beauty is the setting, and worth the jewel. Which is preferable?
A man was shot dead by a spring gun, last week near Georgetown, D. C. while endeavoring to rob a poultry house.
PENSIVENESS.—Why, upon the principle of retaliation, should you pick the pockets of a man who has painings for sale. Because he has pictures (picked yours)?
It's surprising how a far well spaced of the hand will often press juice from the eyes.
Sarcasm is a gift that few know how to possess in the hands of many it is a weapon of unhappiness, both to themselves and their friends.

FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.
"That List."
1. Science and Fashion.
2. A Pilgrim.
3. The three first letters of a short word, and what a marshal carries.
4. A passage over the water prefixing and adding a letter, and a road.
5. A sailors delight, and an instrument of writing.
6. A word signifying merciful.
7. A post omitting a letter.
8. A celebrated address.
9. The plural of a denomination of money, ten of which make a hundredth of a dollar.
10. The first created animal.
11. A favorite Dutch Saint, omitting and inserting a letter.
12. A bound of grain, and a vowel.
13. A town in France.
14. What lovers are apt to be, and the only bird without feathers.
15. A proposal, and a being.
16. A manufacturer.
17. Half of the name of a celebrated town in the Coal region.
18. A Chessman.
19. The name of an English Poet, changing and adding a letter.
20. An article and a drink.
21. An adjective stiffening substance reversing the third and fourth and omitting the fifth letter.
22. What ladies love to be, and a domestic animal.
23. An unfortunate being charged with many misdeeds.
L. S. L. C.

New York Charter Election.

This election, which caused unexampled excitement in that city, and which was characterized by more schisms in the different parties than any election for many years, has resulted in the choice of democratic Abolition as ten out of the seventeen wards, which gives the democratic the control of that city, for the ensuing year. In consequence of the passage of the Catholic or McClay's School Bill, as it is termed, Mr. O'Connor was withdrawn as a candidate for Mayor, and Morris the present local incumbent, was re-elected by about 12 or 1500 majority over Phoenix, the democratic candidate.

The election was characterized with several disgraceful riots the particulars of which are not given in the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer:—
"TAX EXEMPTION."—The city was unusually quiet during the election yesterday, except in the Sixth Ward, where early in the day there were indications of a strong disposition to proceed to acts of violence. In the afternoon a fight was commenced between the two factions of Irish, viz. the Orangemen (Fems) and Catholics, (Shalor) the result was a general outbreak, and the result was known in the city for years. The Mayor arrived on the ground and endeavored to stop the Irishmen from fighting, but that was utterly out of the question, and at last American citizens joined in the affray, and in an incredibly short space of time Centre street from Duane street to the Police Office was filled with men fighting. A cartman brought a load of small wood to a house in Centre street, but the instant it was dumped, the Irishmen seized upon the sticks, converting them into weapons and with these the affray was for a long time carried on. The riot was not read, but without producing any effect. All the police officers, not on duty at the several polls, together with some of the city marshals, were at once brought to the scene of action, and they behaved in the most gallant manner. They secured about thirty to themselves, and many of them received severe bruises in their attempts to get off with the prisoners they had taken. This fight, which commenced about 5 o'clock, lasted about an hour and a half, and was terminated by the total discomfiture of the Irish, who fled, leaving the field in the possession of the Americans.—Of the thirty prisoners who were taken to the Tombs, most of them are dreadfully beaten, and the back room of the Police office presented very much the appearance of a hospital.

DISGRACEFUL OUTRAGE.—After the serious affray which occurred in the Sixth Ward, and to which we allude, a large collection of individuals did to assist of the notorious *Shalor* Baxen, proceeded to the residence of *Shalor* Hozza, immediately in the front of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, and commenced an attack upon it with clubs and also attempted to force an entrance. We are sorry to add, that the windows were broken in, and the interior of the house and most of the furniture in the front room, very seriously injured. Not less than some sixty or seventy missiles were lying about when we visited the premises.
Bishop Hozza was not at home, having been in Philadelphia for some days past, and the aged Bishop Dupuis was lying in his bed in the back room of the first story, against the door of which the missiles thrown from the street, struck in rapid succession—of course causing very serious alarm in the mind of this very aged and feeble Prelate.

It is painful to record this most disgraceful of all the popular outbreaks, which have occurred in our city; and we sincerely hope that every possible effort will be made to bring to punishment the infamous perpetrators of it. Never before has our city been thus disgraced. Not the slightest apology or plea can be offered in extenuation of this proceeding, and we are quite certain that every good citizen will unite in condemning it, and in using all proper means to bring the miscreants to punishment.
It is needless to add, that this brutal assault upon the residence of the R. C. Bishop, produced the greatest excitement among the Catholic Irish. They assembled in great numbers to protect their Bishop; but at the request of one of their Clergy, retired as soon as a strong force of watchmen arrived on the ground under the direction of Justice Tatxon and officers Gillman, and Hays.
The military were called out by the Mayor at about 8 o'clock, and continued on duty during the night. All was quiet at time of going to Press—A. M.

The Express says:
The Irish porter houses in Orange street had their windows smashed in; and there were many symptoms of subordination throughout the night.
The Troop of Horse patrolled the city during a good part of the night, keeping the peace.
The Irish in the 6th and 14th Wards were highly alarmed for their safety, and many of them closed their dwellings.
There is but little doubt that the mob intended to demolish the Cathedral, but they were prevented by the watchmen and the military.

THE OLD FELLOWS are making extensive arrangements for a procession, to come off on the 20th instant, upon the occasion of the Rev. J. Newland Maffitt's Lecture before their Society. We were shown a letter yesterday from a member, attached to the order in Philadelphia, in which it is stated that from 500 to 800 "Oldys" will pay us a visit from that place on the occasion above referred to. They will bring with them several barrels of a number of banners, &c., and will no doubt astonish the natives of our goodly borough. The Lutheran Church has been obtained for the Lecture.
The above is extracted from the Reading Gazette. We have no doubt but that our Lodges will be represented. Mr. Maffitt is worth a ride to Reading.

ANOTHER RICHMOND IN THE FIELD.—A recent Locofoco meeting has been held in Cincinnati, at which Ex-Presiding Van Buren was nominated as a Candidate for the Presidency. That party have now three Candidates in nomination, viz. Messrs Buchanan, Johnson, and Van Buren.
DOMESTIC CREDITORS.—The bill for the payment of the Domestic Creditors of the State, finally passed the House of Representatives on Tuesday last, 52 to 32. The certificates of stock to be issued for the purpose, are not to be less than \$100, payable on the 1st of August, 1852.

JOHN DUNN.—One of the Warrigite middle aged men, who with the English war steamer *Trafalgar*—the crack ship of the British navy—their kingdome come.—N. Y. Tribune.
That never will be done.
The credit of the Nation, thank grace, seems more in a fair way to get upon its legs again.—Richmond Star.
Just so, Corporal! we feel it in our knees already.
Miss Aron had not tried yet. She ought to be ashamed of herself.—Richmond Star.
Don't vex her again by such a falsehood, or you will have us all downed.—you scamp!
TEMPERANCE TRACTS.—T. S. Arthur, well known in the literary world as a writer of some merit, is at present engaged editing Temperance Tracts, which works are highly spoken of.
Professor Ewks is now lecturing at Richmond; the papers speak highly of his efforts.

Texans and Mexico.

Galveston dates have been received at New Orleans on the 28th ultimo. The New Orleans papers, containing advice were received in Baltimore yesterday, and we find the following notice of their purport in the National Intelligencer and Globe:
"The most important item of intelligence is a proclamation of President Houston, forbidding all the ports of Mexico on the Gulf, to be in a state of blockade, and forbidding neutral vessels to trade therewith after having received notice of the blockade, under the penalty prescribed by the law of nations. The decree is to take effect within twenty days, as to any port in the United States north of the Gulf of Mexico, and in forty-five days as to vessels coming from any port of Europe."
The advices from Galveston, contradict the rumor of a Mexican invasion, and there seems now to be little doubt that the party which attacked San Antonio was a mere marauding expedition. The Texans, however, were still in motion, pushing their preparations with a view to the invasion of Mexico. General Somervell was invested with command of the main body of the Texas army, and was under marching orders for some point beyond the reach of the blockade. The only news that had been received from the armed fleet sent out by the citizens of Galveston was, that they had not yet found the enemy, but were determined to continue their search to Matamoros, if they could not meet the enemy in the Gulf. A general opinion that Matamoros would be the first point of attack.

A PROCLAMATION OF BLOCKADE.
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS.
To all whom these presents shall come.
Know ye, that Sam Houston, President of the Republic of Texas, and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy—by virtue of my authority and the power vested in me by law, and for the purpose of more effectual protection of the law which Texas has now engaged with Mexico, do hereby order, decree, and proclaim, that all the ports of the Republic of Mexico, on its Eastern coast, from Tampoco, in the State of Tamaulipas, to Matamoros, in the State of Tamaulipas, including those ports, and embracing the mouth of the Rio Grande del Norte, and the Brazos San Joaquin, and also all the inlets, straits, and passes on the Eastern coast of Texas, be, and they shall be, in a state of actual and absolute blockade, by the armed vessels of this nation.

For the purpose of carrying this order into effect, and proclamation of blockade, all the American naval force now in, and will be kept at or near the said ports, inlets, and passes of the eastern coast of Mexico, entirely sufficient to enforce this blockade.
The vessel, or vessels, of any nation, which shall be found within the limits of this blockade, offending vessel and cargo, will be liable to confiscation, and the officers and crew of such vessel will be subject to the penalties attached to a breach of blockade.
This decree shall take effect on the 15th inst., and shall be published in this city, and within five days to any neutral port within the Gulf of Mexico, within twenty days as to any port in the United States north of the Gulf of Mexico, and in forty-five days as to vessels coming from any port of Europe. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the great seal of the Republic of Texas, this 28th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and of the Independence of the Republic of Texas the sixth.

SAM HOUSTON, President.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.
In a letter addressed by President Houston to President Santa Anna, at Matamoros, March 21st, we find the following, being the closing paragraph:
"In the war which will be conducted by Texas against Mexico, our incentives will not be a love of conquest—nor will it be to the honor of its power. We will make no war upon Mexicans of their religion—nor will we make in behalf of the horrid slave, and direct against the principle of the constitution of Mexico. We will only make war in behalf of the people to representative freedom—they shall choose their own rulers—they shall possess their property in peace, and it shall not be taken from them in support of a despotic government. We will only make war in behalf of the people to representative freedom—they shall choose their own rulers—they shall possess their property in peace, and it shall not be taken from them in support of a despotic government. We will only make war in behalf of the people to representative freedom—they shall choose their own rulers—they shall possess their property in peace, and it shall not be taken from them in support of a despotic government."

A friend has handed us the enclosed, which we cheerfully accept as our own:
STEAM FRIGATE.—The Steam Frigate now being built in Philadelphia, under the direction of Capt. R. F. Stockton, we learn will be in her destined element in October next. We make a prediction: it is, that this steamer will outstrip any steamer now afloat, which American or European. There are many reasons why this should be so. Among these is the onward progress of all things, whether they relate to the sciences or the arts—but these elements are of little avail, unless they are in hands that are skillful, governed by heads that know how to combine and control them. We know Capt. Stockton. He is such a way man in any thing. We look, and the public look with great interest, at the construction, &c. of this ship. We learn moreover that she will carry a new messenger in the shape of a gun, that will discharge a three hundred pound shot with mathematical certainty. The grand Capt. Stockton has our best wishes, as we are sure to be of the whole country.—N. Y. Courier.

SUSPENSION OF IRON WORKS.—The "Wing" says, the extensive Iron Works in that city have been suspended operations for the present, nor will they be again started until an adequate protective tariff shall be imposed upon foreign iron. Eight hundred human beings are striking, and in such times as these is indeed "the saddest and most unfeeling" of the world.

IMPORTANT.—THE WEATHER AND ITS EFFECTS.
The sudden change of the weather will be productive of much sickness, unless people are careful to observe the state of the sky, and avoid the effects of a dangerous wind. In the first of the wind, in the early part of the day, there is a heavy shower of rain, which will be productive of much sickness. People should be careful to observe the state of the sky, and avoid the effects of a dangerous wind. In the first of the wind, in the early part of the day, there is a heavy shower of rain, which will be productive of much sickness. People should be careful to observe the state of the sky, and avoid the effects of a dangerous wind.

DEATHS.
On Monday, the 4th of April, Josiah J. Travis, infant son of Daniel R. and Maria A. Bennett, aged four months and two weeks.
OUR MARKET.
CORRECTED WEEKLY. POTTSVILLE, April 16, 1842
Wheat flour, per Bl. 85 75 Hoon, per lb. 64
Rye do. per bl. 1 75 Hoon, per lb. 64
Wheat, do. per bl. 1 25 Hoon, per lb. 64
Rye, do. per bl. 1 25 Hoon, per lb. 64
Corn, do. per bl. 1 25 Hoon, per lb. 64
Oat, do. per bl. 1 25 Hoon, per lb. 64
Butter, do. per lb. 1 25 Hoon, per lb. 64

Washingtonian's.

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It is said that the Washingtonians are preparing a cage for the last drunkard in Pottsville. Who'll be the last? They are getting scarce.
It is said that an attempt will be made before Congress adjourns to authorize the construction of four or six new steamers.
The President has signed the bill for a new iron steamer. The total appropriation is limited to \$550,000.
A Strangler in Essex, upwards of 1,000 persons are employed in stymacking. After laboring twelve hours per day their earnings do not amount to 21d. each.
All transported convicts will henceforth be sent to Van Deman's Island, instead of Sydney, New South Wales.

A letter from Rome represents that a greater quantity of snow has fallen this year in Italy, than has ever been remembered.
A day of four months has been asked and obtained by the French Government to ratify the right of search.
The Extra-Session ordered by the Legislature is very unpopular throughout the State. The local papers in Bucks county recommend the members from that county not to attend.
STAYED THEIR RIGHT.—The members of the Pennsylvania Legislature have failed to take their annual session in the shape of relief notes for their water's pay—there being no other money in the treasury.

The New Yorkers are compelled to knock over P. H. Phillips mechanics.—The Government Steamer *Muskrat* which was built in that city, it is generally believed will prove a failure.
The Robert Fulton, which is a disgrace to the Government, was also built in that city, and we believe by the same family influence.
"Deques" has determined to visit St. Louis.
William Michie, Esq., a lawyer of respectability in Haver county, Va., is supposed to have been murdered by his negroes. His body has been found in the woods, brutally mangled, and his face mangled and mutilated.

Industry is not only the instrument of improvement, but the foundation of pleasure. He who is a stranger to it, may possess, but can't enjoy; for it is labor only which gives relief to pleasure.
Persistence and industry are the handmaids of wealth. Remember that, loafers!
The Whigs of Jersey City have elected their Mayor. 364 votes were polled—the Whig majority was 18.
The George Handy case will be heard before Judge Barton, at the General Sessions Court Room, on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock.
The President of the United States has officially recognized Herman Baldwin as Vice Consul of Brazil for the Port of Richmond Virginia.

Never say "I can't," for when you do you give the lie to your nature.
Beauty is the setting, and worth the jewel. Which is preferable?
A man was shot dead by a spring gun, last week near Georgetown, D. C. while endeavoring to rob a poultry house.
PENSIVENESS.—Why, upon the principle of retaliation, should you pick the pockets of a man who has painings for sale. Because he has pictures (picked yours)?
It's surprising how a far well spaced of the hand will often press juice from the eyes.
Sarcasm is a gift that few know how to possess in the hands of many it is a weapon of unhappiness, both to themselves and their friends.

FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.
"That List."
1. Science and Fashion.
2. A Pilgrim.
3. The three first letters of a short word, and what a marshal carries.
4. A passage over the water prefixing and adding a letter, and a road.
5. A sailors delight, and an instrument of writing.
6. A word signifying merciful.
7. A post omitting a letter.
8. A celebrated address.
9. The plural of a denomination of money, ten of which make a hundredth of a dollar.
10. The first created animal.
11. A favorite Dutch Saint, omitting and inserting a letter.
12. A bound of grain, and a vowel.
13. A town in France.
14. What lovers are apt to be, and the only bird without feathers.
15. A proposal, and a being.
16. A manufacturer.
17. Half of the name of a celebrated town in the Coal region.
18. A Chessman.
19. The name of an English Poet, changing and adding a letter.
20. An article and a drink.
21. An adjective stiffening substance reversing the third and fourth and omitting the fifth letter.
22. What ladies love to be, and a domestic animal.
23. An unfortunate being charged with many misdeeds.
L. S. L. C.

Texans and Mexico.

Galveston dates have been received at New Orleans on the 28th ultimo. The New Orleans papers, containing advice were received in Baltimore yesterday, and we find the following notice of their purport in the National Intelligencer and Globe:
"The most important item of intelligence is a proclamation of President Houston, forbidding all the ports of Mexico on the Gulf, to be in a state of blockade, and forbidding neutral vessels to trade therewith after having received notice of the blockade, under the penalty prescribed by the law of nations. The decree is to take effect within twenty days, as to any port in the United States north of the Gulf of Mexico, and in forty-five days as to vessels coming from any port of Europe."
The advices from Galveston, contradict the rumor of a Mexican invasion, and there seems now to be little doubt that the party which attacked San Antonio was a mere marauding expedition. The Texans, however, were still in motion, pushing their preparations with a view to the invasion of Mexico. General Somervell was invested with command of the main body of the Texas army, and was under marching orders for some point beyond the reach of the blockade. The only news that had been received from the armed fleet sent out by the citizens of Galveston was, that they had not yet found the enemy, but were determined to continue their search to Matamoros, if they could not meet the enemy in the Gulf. A general opinion that Matamoros would be the first point of attack.

A PROCLAMATION OF BLOCKADE.
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS.
To all whom these presents shall come.
Know ye, that Sam Houston, President of the Republic of Texas, and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy—by virtue of my authority and the power vested in me by law, and for the purpose of more effectual protection of the law which Texas has now engaged with Mexico, do hereby order, decree, and proclaim, that all the ports of the Republic of Mexico, on its Eastern coast, from Tampoco, in the State of Tamaulipas, to Matamor