



POTTSVILLE.
Saturday Morning, June 14, 1845.

VOLENE B. PALMER.
At his Real Estate and Coal Agency,
Corner of Third & Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia,
No. 105, Nassau Street, New York,
No. 10, State Street, Boston, and
South-east corner of Baltimore & Calvert Streets,
Baltimore, is our Agent for receiving subscriptions and
advertisements for the Miners' Journal.

By divine permission, the Rev. A. A. Anderson, will preach in the large room of the Town Hall, to-morrow, (Sabbath) afternoon, at half past three o'clock. Subject—The slavery of ignorance and error.

The public generally, and young men especially, are invited to attend.

KILLEN.—Joseph Walker, John Grey and John O'Neal, were killed by Mr. David Lloyd's Coal Mines, near Wilkesbarre, on Thursday last, by the falling in of the roof of the mines. The Advocate states that the accident was owing entirely to the carelessness of the men, in not propping the mine according to the directions of Mr. Lloyd.

Cool.—Not the weather, but Gaslen & Hehr's Ice Cream, which is just the thing for the weather. Their neat saloons, which have been fitted up anew this spring, are now comfortable and convenient places for lounging, on a warm day or sultry evenings always a pleasant draft. We have tried it, and can recommend it.

Our friend Mr. William Fox has opened a Grocery and Provision store, at the stand formerly occupied by R. B. Nigh & Co., at the corner of High and Railroad streets. Mr. Fox will, we doubt not, sell the very best articles at the lowest market prices.

By an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that Bright & Post have opened a Hardware store in the large room under the Town Hall. They are attentive and obliging gentlemen and merit success.

The FAIR OF ABOLITION has been extending our citizens during the week by its slight of hand tricks and acrobatics. He is quite a young man but certainly displays considerable skill in the deceptive art.

LIFE ASSURANCE.
Life is held by a tenure as uncertain and precarious as the tenure of our property. It is certainly as important, therefore, to secure our families from pecuniary embarrassment by the loss of their natural head, as it is to assure our property against the various hazards by sea and land. This result may be effected by a life assurance; and at a small annual outlay a certain sum of money may be secured to our families at our decease.

The subject of Life Assurance is of universal interest, and we have no doubt that the practice which is rapidly growing in favor in this country, will ultimately obtain generally, and produce a powerful influence in augmenting the comforts and consequently the happiness of the mass of the people. In Europe, where the population is dense, the practice of assuring life for the benefit of survivors, is almost universal. By the report of the National Loan Fund and Life Assurance Society, it appears that there are 113 offices in England, Scotland and Ireland, and that there are now in these offices 210,000 policies. There is certainly no human duty more imperative in its obligation than that devolved upon every husband and parent to provide a comfortable and certain support for his family, and here is the great benefit of an institution which enables him to accomplish it. A young man may realize by his industry a comfortable living, and perhaps be able to lay up a little—say a man of 30 years of age, lays by \$23 60 a year. This sum would be long accumulating to an amount large enough to support his family, and should he die or be disabled, it would still be sufficient to leave them in want. Now by insuring his life and paying that sum yearly to the office, he secures to his family \$1000 whenever he dies from the moment of the first payment. And in the same proportion larger or smaller sums may be secured; a man aged 30, may for \$4 23 a year, assure \$200, or for \$118 a year, he may assure \$5000 to his family.

We have been led to these remarks by noticing the statements of the Girard Life Assurance Company, which combines the mutual principle with an ample stock capital, and offers the assured for the life advantages of a prospective addition or bonus to their policies. "This company declared their first bonus in December, 1844, on all policies for the whole of life, remaining in force, which were issued prior to first of January, 1842. This amounts to 10 per cent, on the sum insured under policies that were issued in 1836; 8 per cent, on those issued in 1837; 7 per cent, on those of 1838, &c. &c., in ratable proportions for the time they have stood and the amount insured."

A life policy for \$1000, therefore, issued in 1836, will be paid when it becomes a claim, instead of the \$1000 originally insured. A similar policy issued in 1837 is increased to \$1080 50; and a similar one issued in 1838 is increased to \$1075, &c. &c., and all still adding the prospective advantage of future annual divisions.

The application of a single incident is often more conclusive in its counsel than a long article. We give, therefore, the following from the Pennsylvania:

"During the late riots an officer of one of our first volunteer companies having been on severe night service, was seized with a violent cold, which soon terminated fatally. He had, fortunately, some time previously, taken the precaution to insure his life at the Girard Life Insurance Company, which a short time since paid to his family the sum of two thousand dollars."

We conceive that the subject of life assurance is not sufficiently understood, and its importance fairly appreciated in this country. It commands itself seriously to every numerous class of citizens—to all, in fact, whose families are dependent upon their industry, skill and enterprise, for support. And every thinking person so circumstanced, should without hesitation, in justice to his family, his wife, children and friends, immediately secure his life for an amount sufficient for their necessities should he be called hence.

New CONSTITUTION OF LOUISIANA. In the Constitution of Louisiana, recently adopted, there is a provision requiring emigrants to be naturalized two years before they can exercise the privilege of voting. This is a good provision, and will prevent many of the abuses now existing under the present law, such as the practicing the naturalization of thousands on the eve of an election, merely for the purpose of voting. A similar provision would prove beneficial if inserted in the Constitution of all the States.

Tax Court of COMMON PLAS is now in session at Orwigburg—Judge Kidder, and associates Palmer and Hutzinger on the Bench. The week has been principally occupied with the case of Grant et al. vs. Levan et al. This is an ejectment brought for lands lying within the Township of Pinegrove, Norway, Barry, and Lower Mahanago, in this county, and covering about 4,000 acres, worth about \$100,000. The counsel for plaintiff are Farquhar of Pottsville, Porter of Easton, Higgins of Northumberland and Hale of Bellefonte. For defendants, Looser of Orwigburg, Greenough of Sunbury, and Bannan of Orwigburg.

On Monday, William Mullin, convicted last week, on two indictments for larceny, was sentenced to 8 years at hard labor in the penitentiary. Mullin, though a very young man, is an old convict, and during his imprisonment, he had once or twice attempted to escape. He was brought into Court in irons, and manifested the utmost indifference touching his situation—after receiving sentence he jumped up, shook his chains, knocked his heels together, and declared his determination not to be taken to the penitentiary alive, and on reaching the jail, deliberately threw himself down and refused to enter. He was carried in, and on the following night succeeded in working out of his chains and had almost effected his escape through the wall before detected.

A colored man was sentenced for larceny on the same day. On the same day the rioters engaged in the Middleport disturbances were sentenced to confinement and hard labor: Patrick Scanlin, 1 month, J. Lorman, 1 month, Edward Kerns, 1 do T. Smith, 2 do Wm. McKiernan, 10 days.

Judge Kidder administered upon their conduct with proper severity, and assured them that if on any other time any of them were before him for a similar offense against the laws and good order of the Commonwealth, they would find him much less lenient.

POLK "RUIN"
Under the head of "Political," we this week give some extracts from our exchange papers, noticing the ruin brought down upon the business and people of the United States, by the election of "such a nominee!" The attention of the "Whig Prophets" is called to these evidences of the non-fulfillment of all their Monarchical Political Scare Crows—Danville's Intelligence.

"The Whig Prophets" did not predict that the mere election of James K. Polk to the Presidency would bring down "ruin" upon the business and people of the United States. They said that the manufacturing and industrial interests of this country were dependent upon the protective system, and while the Locofocoes were engaged in representing Mr. Polk as more of a tariff man than Mr. Clay, and endeavoring to procure him the vote of this State by means of his letter to Mr. Kane, the Whigs, who knew all the while that his letter was intended to deceive the people, and who were convinced that Mr. Polk had all his life been an anti-tariff man, and that he would, if elected, surround himself with an anti-tariff cabinet, and counselor, who would advise the earliest destruction of the Whig Tariff of 1842, foresaw its repeal and predicted it, and lamented the ruin which would inevitably follow: They told the people that if James K. Polk was elected, the Whig tariff would be destroyed, and that if it was repealed they might certainly expect to see manufactures prostrated, enterprise and industry paralyzed, and the whole domestic business of the country ruined. The renewed activity which pervades every department of business, and the prosperous condition of the whole country, are the wide and salutary effect of that most excellent measure of whig policy, the tariff of 1812. All the blessings which are now derived to the country from the operation of this system were claimed for it by the whigs, as a result of an inevitable effect, and it is a most dishonest effrontery which credits them to this administration.

The whigs did maintain that if Mr. Polk was elected the tariff of 1812 would be repealed, and predicted distress and embarrassment as a consequence of its destruction: whether they are true or false prophets the result must prove. The administration is already carefully paving the way for its repeal. The President has issued his proclamation for extensive sales of the Public Lands next summer and autumn, in the north-west, west and south-west, embracing an aggregate of more than five millions of acres. The sale of these immense tracts of land will yield to the treasury between \$5,000,000 and \$7,000,000. In 1832 extensive sales of public lands left a heavy surplus fund in the treasury at Washington, which surplus was used the excuse for the destruction of the then existing tariff. By pursuing the same policy now, the administration hopes to avail itself of the same argument, to accomplish a similar end. The object is too palpable to be mistaken—the administration is determined to destroy the tariff of 1812, and will soon exhibit an open hostility to it. The Secretary of the Treasury is, in fact, actually engaged in framing a new bill, and the Washington Union, the government organ, announces by authority, his intention to lay before Congress reports and statistics, showing, after his fashion, that the tariff of 1812, "which is too unequal in itself—too oppressive upon some interests, too partial to others—too burdensome to the poorer classes of the community," should be broken down, and foreign fabrics allowed to inundate the land, under low revenue duties.

The Union may be regarded as uttering the views of the administration. The following extract will therefore show what course it intends to pursue: "We have no doubt that he (the Secretary of the Treasury) will be prepared to lay before Congress a large body of the most useful statistics, so as to enable them without loss of time and with the aid of the best materials, to proceed in forming the best and wisest, and most nearly equal system of revenue that can be adopted. We have little doubt that the Secretary will at least do his part in bringing the Treasury back to a fair, equal, and just revenue standard, and in equalizing the public burdens. The present tariff can scarcely stand. It is unequal in the self-tormenting oppressive upon some interests, too partial to others—too burdensome to the poorer classes of the community. The sooner it is reduced the better for all. It is better even for the manufacturers themselves to understand on what they are to calculate. This letter for rich capitalists to have moderate and stable duties, than those which are too high, and, on that account, never fixed but always fluctuating. It is better for the tranquillity of the administration—better for the prosperity of the whole people."

If this free trade doctrine of the administration is carried out, we fear the country will find that the warnings of the whigs were not all "Munchausen Political Scare Crows," but that "ruin" is not only certainly brought down upon the business and people of the United States.

All sorts of Items.
Our—Mr. Hector Perkins, of Baltimore, had his leg amputated on the 29th ult., on account of a wound which he received in the battle of Chippewa, thirty years ago.

The Stamp Act passed by the late Legislature of Maryland appears to be operating very favorably for the Treasury. The returns for a period of 20 days, during which it has been in operation, exhibit an amount of between \$5,000 and \$6,000.

The amount of Canal tolls received at West Troy, in the fourth week of May, was \$11,478; and the total amount up to the close of that month, \$93,847—\$12,845 more than last year.

Glorious Sport.—Two Lowell gentlemen recently caught in one week, seventeen hundred and five beautiful trout in the brooks and ponds of Andover and Salisbury, under the Ragged Mountains.

An effort is about to be made at Boston, to raise funds sufficient to erect a Hall for the Natural History Society, worthy of its rich collection.

MURDER.—Christopher Kein has been convicted at New Orleans, of mutiny on board the ship Essex of Boston, Captain Welch, on her passage from Liverpool to New Orleans.

A World's Convention, to assemble in New York next October, is proposed by Mr. Robert Owen, the socialist, to emancipate the human race from ignorance, poverty, division, sin and misery; Mrs. Mowat, the authoress of the successful comedy of 'Fashion,' was born in Bordeaux, France.

They have fine water melons in Baltimore, brought from Charleston. The ignorant man is dead even while he walks upon the earth—though he is numbered with the living. Queen Victoria was twenty-six years old on the 24th ult.

Upwards of two thousand copies of Willis's 'Dashes at Life with a Pencil' were sold in New York in a week. A large number of cannon, and among them many 18 pounders, have been mounted on Fort Niagara.

Audubon, the distinguished Ornithologist, and his son, are now in Baltimore. The steamer Maid of Kentucky was destroyed at New Orleans by fire, on the 31st of May. Governor Mouton of Louisiana, has remitted one-half of the fine of \$2000, recently imposed on a gambler there.

During the month of May 3,361 bales of domestic goods were exported from New York. Lord Thurlow gives the following advice to persons desirous of distinction at the bar:—Spend your own fortune, marry and spend your wife's, and then you will have some chance of succeeding in the law.

Kentucky has a gross population of \$00,000, of which only 31,495 are slaveholders; or in twenty-five a slaveholder.

There are strong indications that the Roman Catholic clergy of Germany will form an independent church. It is said that the ringworm may be speedily and effectually cured by washing the parts affected with vinegar, in which onions have been pickled.

The New York and Erie Railroad, on which new efforts are now making for its completion, will be four hundred and ninety-four miles in length, and will cost, in all not less than \$7,500,000.

Titles of honor are like impressions on coin—which add no value to gold and silver, but render brass current. A story is started in the St. Louis Reporter that Mr. Benton is to be sent special Minister to England about the Oregon affair.

It is said that 2000 buildings will be erected at Montreal, Canada, the present season. Among them a market-house of brown stone, 300 feet in length to cost \$150,000.

A Whig Convention will assemble at Millidgeville, Geo., on the first Monday in July next for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor at the ensuing election, and for the transaction of other important business.

One of the most extraordinary absurdities that has been advanced is, "that a man has a right to do wrong." The McNully case is still before the U. S. Circuit Court in Washington City.

The Presbyterian Church in South Trenton, N. J., was entered some time last week, and the carpet on the pulpit and on the pulpit stairs was stolen. Gaiter boots and short dresses are said to be all the rage with the Boston belles.

It is better with willingness to purchase thanks, than with a discontented doing to have the pain and not the reward. The Duke of Wellington has completed his seventy-sixth year.

There were 171 deaths in New York last week, 19 died of consumption and 12 of small pox. A fine little girl died in Louisville, Ky., a few days since, from the effects of inhaling ether, which acts upon the system very much like the laughing gas.

The French Government have decided on establishing a bank in Algiers, with a capital of 10,000,000 francs, of which 2,000,000 are to be furnished by the bank of France and 8,000,000 by shareholders in shares of 1,000 francs each.

THE BAPTIST MISSION AT BURNHAM has suffered a severe loss in the death of Mrs. Abbott. Her disease was an affection of the heart.

THE STATE CREDIT.—The Harrisburg Union states that the counties of Philadelphia, Lancaster, York, Chester, Lehigh, Delaware, and Fayette, have notified the State Treasurer that they will advance the state tax, in 5 per cent. allowed interest, and thus secure the 5 per cent. allowed for so doing.

In conversation with our Commissioners a few days since, on the same subject, they stated that they would willingly comply with the request of the State Treasurer, and advance the taxes, but the quantity of mutilated Relief Notes generally paid in, was so large, that it would be impossible for them to get rid of them, unless they could turn them over to the State Treasury to be cancelled.

THE DEATH OF SHARON.—It is intimated in the foreign journals that the Commission now sitting in London on the part of the British and French governments, to devise some substitute for the right of search, will recommend the plan of forming treaties with the native chiefs on the coast of Africa, by the stipulations of which the slave trade is to be prohibited. This seems to be the proper course to be pursued for the suppression of the slave trade; and it strikes us that it will prove effectual. The petty Kings of Chiefs on the coast and their tribes have a superstitious dread of breaking an agreement entered into in writing, and promises of trade and presents would doubtless bring them into such an arrangement.

LIVE TOAD IN A CHILD'S SPONGE.—The Westfield (Mass.) News Letter gives an account of a little girl, about 5 years old, an only child of John Bonson, of Russell, coming a living toad. It measured from the mouth to the end of the body 2 1/2 inches—the body and lower extremities 5 inches—and the circumference of the body 3 1/2 inches. It lived about twelve hours after its rejection from the stomach of the little child. The girl had some time past had been unwell, and complaining of distress in the stomach, and has also had violent fits of coughing. The occurrence thus mentioned was on the 20th ult., since which the child is better.

A SCIFICIAN FROGGING.—The flag-master of the Scifician frigate Urania committed a blunder at Boston on Tuesday. On saluting the U. S. ship Ohio, he hoisted the American ensign, upon which he was instantly seized up and flogged very severely, his cries of agony being heard on board the Ohio and cutter Hamilton, and the commander of the frigate sent of apology to the Navy Yard, the city government and the commander of the Ohio.

TO PREVENT STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—A correspondent of the Mining Journal (Eng.) says that steam boiler explosions may be prevented by the very simple plan of having a small hole drilled in the plate immediately over the fire box, and filled with a leaden rivet, which will melt only when the water gets below the proper level.

ISRAELI OPERATIONS.—The Wisconsin papers complain that the Wisconsin army, committing great outrages. Some of the worst of the truth have been maltreating the white women in the neighborhood, in the most brutal manner.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE.—The General Court of New Hampshire assembled on Wednesday, at Concord. Henry Hibbard was chosen Speaker of the House, and Asa P. Cate President of the Senate. The democratic officers of both branches were chosen by large majorities.

AMERICAN CHEESE.—The rapid increase of this important item of the dairy, at the west is astonishing. Last year the aggregate value of the amount that passed through the New York Canals and the Hudson river, seeking a market, was over one million and half dollars. The Albany Atlas states that the product of 1843, which passed Albany, was 6,210,000 lbs.—that of 1841, was 25,671,500.

HONORS OF EARTHQUAKES.—During the prevalence of the Earthquakes in Mexico, recently, one town, called Valle de Rio Blanco, in Guanajuato, was entirely swallowed up, leaving only a large cavern where it stood. Upwards of sixty persons perished in this awful catastrophe. In Zante, the oscillation of the earth produced the explosion of a powder mill, which did considerable damage besides loss of life.

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The St. Augustine News, received last night, gives returns from a large portion of the State, and as far as heard from, mostly leads Call 450, and Moseley 400, and says that he had been a confident belief that Moseley and Levy are elected, as well as a Democratic majority of the Legislature.

The second annual session of the American Institute of Homoeopathy, was held in New York, on the 14th ult. Jacob Jeans, M. D. of Philadelphia, was chosen President, and Edward Bayard, M. D., of New York Secretary.

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The Dorrites have held a meeting, and reported against a Convention on the 4th of July. The meeting numbered about five hundred persons, and the time was passed in abusing the Whigs, and the Law and Order men.

The Rev. Dr. Potter, rector of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Albany, is about to sail for Europe, where he will remain for six months, for the recovery of his health. During his absence, his pulpit will be filled by the Rev. Alonzo Potter, the Bishop elect of Pennsylvania.

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ANOTHER PROPELLER.—The Delaware Republic, (Wilmington), of the 9th inst. says—Mr. Pileger of this city, has invented a new propeller for steamboats, called the "Coke Propeller," which has attached to a boat 25 feet long, 6 feet beam; the engine is about two horse power, and by a trial on Friday evening, was found to drive the boat about ten miles per hour with the tide, and six against it. Many persons were collected along the wharves and on the bridge to witness the experiment, and all were surprised at her speed. The general impression is, this propeller will drive a boat three miles further per hour, than any other now in use.

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The Miners' Journal.
LINES ON TRINITY CHURCH, Pottsville.
BY J. M. CROSBY.

I passed before a consecrated pile,
Whose rough exterior emblem'd human life,
In the green yard, where urn and tablet mark
The dust of parents, children, husband, wife.
The climbing ivy on its grey old walls,
Clinging to nook and recess as its own,
Imag'd love's tendrils, netted and entwined
Round those who sleep within the churchyard lone.

The tower and turret, and the beiry white,
Bore seeming marks of venerable age,
Their lonely strength may yet for years decay,
The fierce assault of elemental rage,
And then the Sabbath bell came tolling out,
The deacon's command, "keep thy day holy,"
His brazen voice seemed on the yielding air,
A proffer'd pardon to the "meek and lowly."

The pious throng whose eager steps were bent
Towards God's own temple, did not heed in vain,
But sought his presence there with upright heart,
To ask his blessing and adore his name.
The stirring notes of music, whisp'ring first,
Then swelling full with deep and Organ tone,
Warm from true hearts engaged in heavenly things,
Were up and broke at the Eternal's throne.

There had religion "undefiled and true,"
Hushed the pale mourner's sigh, and banished sadness,
Widows and Orphans in their low estate,
Were offering up the best of their gladness.
The Saviour's love can soothe the troubled mind,
His pleasant precepts,