it strange I should make such an extraordinary ass of myself!" I put spurs to Rosinante, and had hardly got clear of the shot of the honest hunter, before I heard a rifle ball whistle by me, which struck a fine buck just about the instant I heard the report. The deer made a single leap and fell dead. "So much," says I, "for the difference between an honest *hoosier hunter* and a highway-man!" It shows what suspicion will do when once excited: but I must confess suspicion was pretty natural under the circumstances."

POTTSVILLE.

Saturday Morning, Dec. 13, 1845.

VOLNEY B. PALMER,
At his Real Estate and Coal Agencies,
Corner of Third & Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia,
No. 160, Nassau Street, New York,
No. 16, State Street, Boston, and
South east corner of Baltimore, & Calvert Streets, Baltimore, is our Agent for receiving subscriptions and advertisements for the Miners' Journal.

LIFE INSURANCE.

This kind of Insurance is beginning to attract considerable attention in this country. Pamphlets containing the necessary information, can be obtained at this office, where application can be made.
June 20

AGENTS FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

Minersville—Charles B. De Forest.
Port Carbon—Henry Shissler,
Who are authorised to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Miners' Journal.

ADMITTED.—During the present Court, *William Parker Foulke*, of the Philadelphia Bar, and ex-Judge *Calvin Blythe*, now also of the Philadelphia Bar, were, on motion of C. Loeser, Esq., admitted to practice in the several Courts of Schuylkill county.

Jacob S. Lebengood, Esq., was also admitted, on motion of James H. Graeff, Esq.

DANCING SCHOOL.—Mr. *Stouch* has concluded his first quarter, and will commence a second, in the course of next week. Those who have children to send, or wish to take lessons, will find it to their advantage to embrace the present opportunity. Mr. S. is a good teacher, and all his pupils progress rapidly.

WATCH BOXES.—We see that each of our borough Watchmen have recently been accommodated with a watch box, after the style of those which are used in Philadelphia.

THE WEATHER—SLEIGHING—THE MARKETS.—We have had rather more moderate weather during the present week than we had last week. One or two days of thaw have been followed by a cold wind which has made the sleighing, if any difference, better than it was before the storm.

The excellent sleighing has caused an unusually large amount of provision to be brought into Pottsville from the neighboring counties. The borough has presented a very lively appearance this week. Sleighs of all sorts and sizes, loaded with pork, poultry, butter &c. have been coming in upon us, and on Wednesday, Centre Street was fairly blocked up with vehicles of every description. Notwithstanding the amount of provisions that are brought in, the price is constantly increasing.

CONVICTED.—Murphy, charged with murdering *James Naughton*, Messrs. Haywood & Snyder's watchman, a few months since, was tried at Orwigsburg on Saturday last. After hearing some testimony he plead guilty to the charge of manslaughter, and was sentenced to *two years* imprisonment in the Penitentiary, by Judge Kidder.

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY.—We refer our readers to the report of the Grand Jury, which will be found in another column. The Court ordered it to be published. The practice of some of the Justices in returning cases to Court has increased to such an extent that it has called forth a severe rebuke from that body.

☞We regret to announce the death of Mr. JOHN C. MARLL, an estimable citizen of Mount Carbon, Agent for the Delaware Coal Company, who was respected and esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He unfortunately ruptured a blood vessel while on a visit to Philadelphia, about two weeks since, which was the cause of his death. We sincerely sympathise with his bereaved family and friends. His remains were removed to Philadelphia this morning for interment.

☞Some of the Philadelphia papers appear to think it strange that Coal should be scarce in Pottsville. Strange though it may seem, it is nevertheless true. Owing to the demand abroad for Coal, the price has risen in this borough until it now costs three dollars per ton by the time it is put in the cellars, while it only costs $4 50 per ton in Philadelphia, and many of our citizens have thus far been unable to get their winter supplies. We learn that complaints are made throughout the Coal Region, that it is almost impossible to get good Coal for family use.

THE SUB-TREASURY.

Gold for Office-holders and Rags for the People

The Secretary of the Treasury has recommended the passage of a Sub-Treasury law, more odious in its features than the one in operation during Van Buren's administration, which was condemned by the people at the ballot boxes, and which was repealed the first year of the last administration, in 1841. He advises that for 10 months nothing but gold and silver be received and disbursed by government—not even the notes of the best specie paying banks being considered good enough for the office-holders under the present administration to finger.

Should the recommendation of Mr. Walker be acted upon, the results to the country would be most disastrous. There is now lying in the vaults of various banks about $7,000,000, which belongs to the National Treasury, and which would at once be withdrawn, and the whole amount must be paid in *gold and silver*. So much specie being taken from these banks at one time, would compel them to diminish their circulation, would decrease their capabilities for transacting business, and prevent them from affording facilities to business men.

The recommendation of the Secretary has already caused a depression in the stock market, which is the best index of the state of the money market, and should the bill pass, its blighting influence will be *severely* felt by the whole business community. It is also a direct blow at the price of labor. Cripple the operations of the banks, decrease the amount of money in circulation, and *of necessity* all sorts of business will be prostrated, and the wages of labor be diminished. Next to a reduction of the Tariff, no greater calamity could happen to the working men than the passage of a Sub-Treasury law. It seems that the administration care nothing for the poor man. Under the deceptive cry of "Cheap Goods & Hard Money," which they used to so much purpose prior to the reduction of the former Tariff, they will reduce the Tariff, close our factories, throw thousands of operatives out of employment, pass another Sub-Treasury law, and make wages as low as they were previous to the Tariff of 1842.

THE STUPENDOUS FRAUD

Practiced upon the people by the Locofoco leaders.

Every Locofoco leader of common intelligence throughout the country, *knew*, during the campaign of 1844, that James K. Polk was one of the most uncompromising opponents of the Protective system that could be found in the Union. When in Congress, he used all means in his power to promote the repeal of the Protective Tariff of 1828. After the passage of the Tariff act of 1842, in his stump speeches throughout Tennessee, he denounced that act in the bitterest terms. As if fearing that his opinions might not be known extensively enough, through his published speeches, he published the following address to the people of Tennessee, *over his own signature*, in order that his views might not be misunderstood,

"WINCHESTER, May 29th, 1843.

To the People of Tennessee:

The object which I had in proposing to Gov. Jones, at Carrollville on the 12th of April last, that we should each write out and publish our views and opinions, on the subject of the Tariff, was, that our RESPECTIVE positions might be distinctly known, and understood by the people. That my opinions were already fully known, I could not doubt. I HAD STEADILY, DURING THE PERIOD I WAS A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, BEEN OPPOSED TO A PROTECTIVE POLICY, AS MY RECORDED VOTES AND PUBLISHED SPEECHES PROVE. Since I retired from Congress I held the same opinions. In the present canvass for Governor, I HAD AVOWED MY OPPOSITION TO THE TARIFF ACT OF THE LATE WHIG CONGRESS, as being highly protective in its character, and not designed by its authors as a *revenue measure*. I had avowed my opinion in my public speeches, that the interests of the Country, and especially of the producing and exporting States, REQUIRED ITS REPEAL, and the restoration of the principles of the compromise Tariff act of 1833.

JAMES K. POLK."

The genuineness of the above letter has never been disputed. It was published in all the Whig Journals, but it was carefully excluded from all the Locofoco papers, in order that the leaders might more effectually practice their deception upon the people.

The following letter, which is also genuine, was published in all the Whig papers, but it too was excluded from the Locofoco Journals, in order to conceal Mr. Clay's views of the Protective Policy, and the Tariff of 1842:

"ASHLAND, June 20th, 1844.

My opinions, such as they are, have been quite freely expressed at the South, as I ever uttered them at the North. *I have everywhere maintained, that in adjusting a Tariff for revenue, discriminations ought to be made for Protection*; that the Tariff of 1842 has operated most beneficially, and that I AM UTTERLY OPPOSED TO ITS REPEAL. These opinions were announced by me, at public meetings in Alabama, Georgia, Charlestown in South Carolina, and in Virginia.

Your friend and ob't servant, H. CLAY.
MR. FRED. J. CORE, PA.

Henry Clay is well known to have been the father of the Protective System in this country. He framed and introduced the first Protective Tariff Bill that ever was passed by Congress, and both in his speeches and letters, he has always advocated the doctrine of Protection.

Knowing that the above letters, expressing the sentiments of the two candidates upon the subject of the Protective Tariff, were published, the *leaders* of the Locofoco party adopted desperate measures to get the reins of government in their own hands. They wanted office, and regardless of truth, reckless of the consequences upon the country and the laboring portion of the community, they commenced their game of deception. They asserted that all the extracts from Mr. Polk's speeches and letters, which were published for the purpose of proving that Polk was a Free Trade man, were "*Whig lies*," and proclaimed that Polk was a better Protective Tariff man than Henry Clay. They declared that if Polk was elected the Tariff would remain unchanged; but if he was not, it would be so altered as to destroy its Protective features. They raised their Hickory poles, and placed at their tops flags upon which were inscribed "Polk and the Tariff of 1842." On the stump, in their papers, and upon their banners, they attempted to prove that Polk and the Locofoco party were truly the friends of Protection.—By such representations as these were the people of Pennsylvania gulled into the support of James K. Polk. The Locofoco leaders knew well that they could not get the electoral vote of Pennsylvania, for any man whom the *people* knew to be an opponent of Protection.

Now that the President's views upon the subject of a Protective Tariff have been placed before the people in his message, in such a way that there can be no mistake concerning those views, let us look a little while at the effects which would result from the proposed reduction of the Tariff.—The President says that the Tariff of 1842 must be reduced to the Revenue standard, and Secretary Walker fixes the Revenue standard at twenty per cent. At this rate, even if discriminations are made, the duty on coal, on the *ad valorem* principle, cannot exceed forty cents per ton. The present duty, imposed by the Tariff of 1842, is a specific duty of $1 75 per ton. Should that duty be reduced to forty cents, as is proposed, the wages of labor must be reduced as low, if not lower than they were three years ago, to enable our operators to compete with the foreign article. Let us go into a little calculation to show what love the Locofoco leaders have for the laboring men, and illustrate the great measure of the administration intended *for their especial benefit*.

There are about four thousand men directly employed as miners and laborers in the Coal field of Schuylkill county. According to Walker's standard, wages must be reduced from twenty-five to thirty cents per day below the present rates.—Suppose we say only twenty cents per day. This would cause, on four thousand men, a loss

Per day of	$800
" week	4,800
" month	21,600
" year	216,000

Two hundred and sixteen thousand dollars out of which the miners and laborers directly engaged in the coal works of Schuylkill county, will be *swindled*, per annum should the Tariff be reduced to Mr. Walker's standard.

But what do the Locofoco papers of Pennsylvania say to the proposed reduction of the Tariff? Occasionally we meet with one which cries out in piteous tones, "Pray, Mr. Polk *don't* meddle with the Tariff of 1842; *don't* deprive it of its Protective features; *don't* reduce the duties on coal and iron. If you do we shall be placed in a very unpleasant position before the people of Pennsylvania." But we have seen no manly avowal of opposition to the views of the President. We see no open denunciation of his course. On the contrary, the message is lauded to the skies as one of the most masterly, patriotic, and statesman-like documents ever sent from the Capitol, thus strengthening the administration, and giving it the power to carry out one of the most destructive measures ever recommended for the adoption of Congress.

We shall show next week that the views of the Locofoco leaders in this region, and those of James K. Polk are identically the same, and that their pretended attachment to the Tariff of 1842 is a deception practiced upon the people for the purpose of lulling them into quiet, while Congress carries out the recommendation of the President.

Flour.—The price of flour has receded in price from 12½ to 25 cents per barrel, since the last English Arrival.

"While it [the Whig Tariff of 1842,] protects the capital of the wealthy manufacturer, and increases his profits, *it does not benefit the operatives or laborers in his employment, whose wages have not been increased by it.*" —*Polk's late Message.*

Miners and Laborers of Schuylkill, is the above true?—is not the miner and laborer benefitted by the Tariff of 1842, and has not wages increased within the last two years, since it has been in operation? But the Secretary of the Treasury goes farther. Hear him.

"An appeal has been made to the poor by the friends of protection, on the ground that it augments the wages of labor. In reply, it is contended that the wages of labor have not augmented since the tariff of 1842, and that in some cases they have diminished."

Here is a beautiful pair—one says the price of labor has not increased, and the other that in some cases it has diminished. Does not every man, woman, (and we were going to say almost every child,) know that these statements are untrue, yet these are the men placed at the head of our Government, through the base deception practiced upon the people by the Locofoco leaders,—men who were *always known* by their speeches, letters, and public acts to be hostile to Protection and the Tariff of 1842.

AD VALOREM.—The N. Y. Tribune, in speaking of the *ad valorem* principle of levying duties, so strongly recommended by Secretary Walker, very properly remarks:

"The *ad valorem* is the very worst form of levying duties, giving always an advantage to the Foreign Manufacturer or his agent over the American Importer, as the maker an of an article can always swear that it cost him less than the price his sells it to another. The dishonest importer, or one who has an agent or clerk to swear 'to order' it gives a like advantage over the honest, conscientious dealer, native or foreign. It is thus that the importing business of this country has mainly passed into the hands of Foreigners, and the signs in the Importing district of our City would indicate a Dutch or French emporium rather than an American. (Were English names so distinguishable, this fact would be still more apparent.) The *ad valorem* principle is wrong in another respect: It makes the duty highest on any article just when it should be lowest; as, for instance, our Grain or Potato crop is cut off, and we want to import; but then the duty is twice as high as when we ought not to import. The *ad valorem* is the very principle to encourage the wildest Custom House swearing, and is beneficial to no fair dealing. It must be resorted to in some cases, but should be avoided whenever it can be."

THE TREASURY REPORT.—This document is strictly Free Trade in its recommendations, and is the first of that character that ever emanated from that branch of our Government. It is full of the cant and slang which has characterised the locofoco party from 1830 to the present time, such as "oppression to the poor," "the poor man's right," "Gold and Silver," "opposition to the rich," &c., while at the same time it does not advocate a single measure calculated to benefit the laborer,—but on the contrary, if its views are carried into effect, will grind them to the dust. The Report recommends us to adopt precisely the same measures which ruined and prostrated the country in 1839, -'40 and -'41—that is, 20 per cent. *ad valorum* duties, which bankrupted the Government—created a National Debt in time of peace—drained the country of Gold and Silver—compelled the Banks to suspend specie payments—ruined the trade—impoverished the people, and robbed the laborer of employment. This is the *great measure* recommended by the administration to destroy the present prosperity of the country, caused by the Whig Tariff of 1842. That portion of the Report which singles out COAL and IRON as *especial objects of attack*, on which the duty must be reduced, is, no doubt *peculiarly gratifying* to the Locofoco leaders, who aided in making the people believe that Polk was a better Tariff man than *Henry Clay*. If they have not the brass of the *old gentleman himself*, they ought to hang their heads with shame and confusion. How can they look honest men in the face again?

It is well known that Secretary Walker is pushing for the Presidency in 1848,—and finding that the Gold and Silver humbug was successful with others, he also intends to ride the same hobby, and humbug the people again, if he can. Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, in a debate on the reference of the Message, in alluding to this subject, very happily remarked; "Mr. Walker, it is rumored, is to be a candidate for the Presidency;—he is to be the *poor man's candidate*, and in order to succeed, his object is to make every body *poor*. It is a system to manufacture poor men!"

CHEAP POSTAGE—STAND BY IT.—The Post Master General in his recent Report, takes strong ground against the new Post Office Law. He estimates that there will be a deficiency of a little over $1,000,000 in the Department the present year, owing to the low rates of postage, and suggests an increase of the rates in order that the deficiency may be met.

No one expected that the receipts of the department would equal the expenditures *immediately* after the new law went into operation, and many of the friends of cheap postage predicted that there would be a deficiency of *two millions* the first year. The fact that the deficiency is *comparatively* so small, is a strong argument why the present rates should remain unchanged. Besides, there is a considerable surplus in the National Treasury, derived from duties, a portion of which can be appropriated to meet the deficiency arising from the cheap postage.

If any change is made in the Post Office Law we think that the present rates for short distances ought to be reduced. If the postage on a single letter for any distance under fifty miles were reduced to three cents, we believe that it would ultimately increase the receipts of the Department. The number of letters conveyed short distances has increased greatly under the present rate. It might be well to limit the weight of a single letter to a *quarter*, instead of a *half ounce*, and also to require all letters to be pre-paid. We believe that any farther alterations in the Post Office Law would be not only unnecessary but injurious. In another year it is almost certain that the receipts will equal the expenses of the Department, and we think that no great length of time will elapse before the receipts will be more than sufficient to meet all the expenses of the department, and require a further reduction. Let the Press and the people speak out on this subject throughout the whole country.

EDUCATION—*Pass it round.*—We give the following descending scale of education in the United States in 1840. It shows the number of white persons in each State above the age of 21 who can neither read nor write:

No. 1. Connecticut—1 in 311.
No. 2. New Hampshire—1 in 159.
No. 3. Massachusetts—1 in 59.
No. 4. Maine—1 in 72.
No. 5. Vermont—1 in 58.
No. 6. Michigan—1 in 44.
No. 7. New York and New Jersey—1 in 26.
No. 8 Pennsylvania—1 in 22.
No. 9. Ohio—1 in 28.
No. 10. Iowa—1 in 17.
No. 11. Louisiana—1 in 16.
No. 12. District of Columbia—1 in 16.
No. 13. Maryland and Wisconsin—1 in 13.
No. 14 Indiana and Mississippi—1 in 10.
No. 15. Florida—1 in 8.
No. 16. Illinois, Arkansas and Missouri—1 in 7.
No. 17. Delaware, South Carolina, Virginia, Alabama and Kentucky—1 in 6,
No. 18. Georgia—1 in 5.
No. 19. North Carolina and Tennessee—1 in 4.

COMMUNICATED.

An adjourned meeting of those interested in the mining operations on the Valley Road, was held at the Pennsylvania Hall on Monday evening, the 8th inst. A large representation of the parties were in attendance, many of the grievances under which they have been suffering during the past season, were talked over and discussed. No difference of opinion appeared to exist among those present as to the evils complained of, and of the necessity of having them speedily removed. The meeting finally appointed a committee to confer with the President and Managers of the Valley Road, as to the difficulties existing, which committee is to report to a meeting to be held at the same place on Monday evening next, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested, not only on the part of those who were present at the last meeting, but also those who were not then in attendance.

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. Bannan:—I observed a notice in several of the City papers, and copied into the Pottsville papers, of a remarkable surgical operation, performed by some eminent physicians that of removing a diseased portion of the Liver. It is but justice to inform your readers that the same operation was performed successfully by our townsman, Doct. J. S. Carpenter, upon the writer of this article, in the year 1842, who had been an invalid from early youth. A statement of the case was obtained by the writer previous to a visit to New England, to be used in case of a relapse. While there the case was mentioned to several eminent Physicians, one of whom requested a loan of the statement. Upon his returning it, he made the following remark: "We have had several cases of a similar nature, and have attempted a treatment similar to yours, but in no case have we been so successful as your friend Dr. C. We consider the loan of your statement of much value to us."

A FRIEND TO WORTH.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

TWELVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Cambria arrived at Boston, on Friday of last week, after a passage of seventeen days. She encountered very rough weather.

The news is of some importance.

Crops seem to have failed throughout Europe. The railway mania is on the decline. People are beginning to be astonished at their own folly.

The Duke of Wellington has sent out orders to abolish temperance and other societies in her Majesty's regiments.

The French Government are sending 20,000 men to Algiers, not 12,000, as currently reported.

The corn market continues to rise, and the averages to fall.

The produce market remains in a tolerably healthy condition.

The cotton market partakes of the depression into which every description of business is for a time plunged.

The American Provision trade does not present much activity.

American wool appears to command much attention.

Trade in the manufacturing districts is down.

The Steam Ship Great Britian had a slow passage out, owing to an accident which rendered her propellor comparatively useless.

The Bank of England has raised the rate of discount to 3½ per cent, a movement that has had a tendency to arrest all further speculation in railway stock.

The French Engineer, Mongel, has received orders from the Viceroy of Egypt to commence the stupendous work of the barrage of the Nile. The estimate cost is $3,000,000.

Wilmer & Smith's European Times says that the fine weather which has ruled in the country during the last fortnight, has enabled the farmer to take the best precautions for arresting the disease to which the potatoes are subject, and much good has been done in the way of saving what was thought to have been irrecoverably lost. The same paper says:

From the fact that the Ministry of England do not seem disposed to open the ports for provisions and bread stuffs, it is inferred that the danger of famine, or great want, is not so imminent; yet the impression is, that the price of grain will so advance, that by the sliding scale, the lowest rate of duties on wheat, flour, &c., will be attained.

The Mark Lane Express says:—The all engrossing topic continues to be the disease in the potato crop. The fine weather experienced during the past three or four weeks, has been favorable for digging up this root, and the greater proportion has now been raised; the time has therefore arrived at which something like an estimate of the extent of the failure may be formed. The most serious cause for apprehension is, however, the fact that a large proportion of the crop which at the time of raising, appeared sound, has been found not to keep.

We have it from good authority that a large number of cargoes of potatoes have, within the short space of a fortnight, arrived in the Thames, in such a state as to be not only wholly unfit for food, but so completely rotten as not to be worth the freight.

The facts above stated are indisputable, and our only reason for not previously alluding to the same was an unwillingness to increase the excitement so prevalent about fortnight ago. Matters having since assumed a quieter tone, we think the proper time has arrived for taking into consideration the probable effect of the state of things above described.

IRELAND.

Reports multiply and strengthen, that there is a disease among the cattle and sheep in Ireland, in some parts of Wicklow and Kildare, the flocks are said to be dying fast.

The deficiency in the potato crop continues to cause much distress, and alarm for the future.—Petitions have been sent to the British Government for relief, by opening the ports of Ireland for the admission of all kinds of food free of duty; prohibiting the export of Oats, &c., and suspending the operation of distillation of grain.

THE SCARCITY IN HOLLAND.—Orders have been sent from Holland to the effect, that during the year 1846, Dutch ships, the half of whose cargoes, at the least, consists of rice to be imported into the Netherlands, shall be admitted free into all the little ports of Java, to exempt them—1st, from the payment of export duties on rice, or to cause it to be returned to them if they have already paid it; 2d, from the import duty on the sacks for the rice; and 3d, from the anchorage, convoy and harbor dues.

FOOD IN THE EAST.—In the Overland Circular of Messrs. Trueman & Cook, prepared for the Indian Mail, it is stated that 2,250,000 quarters of corn have been exported during the last twelve months through the Straits of Constantinople, but that only 250,000 quarters of it have passed through the Straits of Gibralter, all the rest having been consumed in the different countries of the Mediterranean. This, it is added, is directly the reverse of the customary course of that trade, and is evidence of an extraordinary deficiency of food in the East.

POLAND.

In consequence of the fear of a scarcity of corn, the Council of Administration, of the kingdom of Poland has resolved to maintain in force till further orders, the prohibition to export rye, barley and oats, and likewise to forbid the exportation of peas, oatmeal, straw and hay.

SPAIN.

The harvest in this country has been abundant, and general surprise is felt, that the English Government does not send here for the supplies of which it has need, in preference to France, Germany or Russia.

ITALY.

MILAN, Nov. 5.—It appears that the spirit of insurrection is not dead among us. There have been other attempts at outbreaks in the Papal States, but they have been suppressed. It is asserted that the Governments of the Continent have represented to the Pope the necessity of adopted a milder ruling over his subjects.

FRANCE.

The resignation of the ministry of War by Marshall Soult has been accepted. His successor is Gen. St. Yon, who was a Colonel at Waterloo.

OHIO.—The Message of Gov. Bartley to the Legislature of Ohio, states that the taxable property of the State amounts to $144,160,469.—The amount received on the canals has been $504,031. The revenues of the State are fully sufficient to meet all demands upon it.

All sorts of Items.

☞The Borough council of Reading have authorised the taking of the census. Another division of the sons of Temperance will soon be organised in that borough.

The city of Boston is about to be supplied with water, from Long Pond, at an expense of $2,511,643.

The Board of Alderman of Boston still presist, in refusing to concur with the resolutions of the Common council in favor, of electing a new Mayor. The citizens had better take the question into their own hands—considering that it is they who are most interested. They have done it.

Another fire recently occured in Pittsburg, by which about twenty houses were burnt. Loss estimated at $39,000.

There are three thousand and fifty-eight Teetotallers among the Cherokees, a tribe which is acquiring many of the virtues with but few of the vices of civilization.

A man in Brooklyn N. Y. was recently robbed of all his money, and after being severely beaten was forced under a beam in a stone-yard, where the robbers *walled him up*. He was released from his perilous situation the next day.

'What are the ways of Providence?' asked a Sunday School teacher of an urchin in his class. 'The Railroad to Boston, and steamboat New York,' was the reply.

The trial of C. J. McNulty, late Clerk of the House of Representatives, for embezzlement of the public funds, is to be resumed during the term of the Criminal Court at Washington commenced on Monday last.

There have been heavy snow storms throughout the Northern and Eastern States recently.

BAGGING GAME.—A Detroit paper gives a statement of the public patronage enjoyed by a single family in the State of Michigan, named Bagg, by which it appears that they have received an aggregate amount of $16,794 during the present year alone from the public purse. This is *bagging* game with a vengeance.

Men catch manners from one another as easily as they do disease. It is no more trouble for one to become a blackguard, or a gentleman, than it is to catch the small-pox or the measles.

A. G. Brown is re-elected Governor of Mississippi, and R. W. Roberts, Stephen Adams, Jefferson Davis, and Jacob Thompson elected to Congress.

A young lad lost his arm, the week before last, at Lowell, by its becoming entangled, in the machinery. A present of THIRTY-THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS was made up for him—*three hundred* of which was given by the company, and THREE THOUSAND by the hands employed, the female and male 'operatives.'

JOHN B. GOUGH addressed a large audience at Faneuil Hall on Thursday evening; he was received with great applause.

☞Two persons were recently murdered near Tablequah, the capital of the Cherokee county. They were out hunting hogs, and were horribly mutilated when found. The perpetrators of the outrage are known, but fear prevents those who know them, from denouncing them. The county is very unsettled.

A Steamboat for the Hudson is being built at New-York, of 14,000 tons, 340 feet long, 40 feet beam, 72 feet wide on deck, 10½ feet hold, and propelled by an engine of 1500 horse power.

HIGH PRICE FOR CORN.—The Gazette published at Holly Springs, Mississippi says, that corn is selling at that place at two dollars per barrel, and with a prospect of increase in price—all owing to drought probably.

It is one of the most common errors of mankind to think that the possession of something which they cannot attain would greatly increase their happiness.

CITY ENCROACHMENT.—An old citizen of New Orleans stated in evidence the other day, that the city had encroached upon the river one third of a mile within the last forty years.

'You didn't go to Cork, to-day, Paddy?'

'Och, no,' said Paddy, 'I heard a gentleman say there would be an eclipse of the moon *here* to-night, and I stayed to see it.'

TO TAKE STAINS OUT OF SILK.—Mix together in a phial, two ounces of essence of lemon, one ounce of oil of turpentine. Grease and other spots in silk, are to be rubbed gently with a linen rag dipped in the above composition.

Lawyers find their fees in the faults of our nature, as woodpeckers get the worms out of the rotted parts of trees.

☞A young man was killed a short time since, by falling through the hatchway, from the fourth story to the cellar of the book-store of Messrs. Lindsay and Blackiston, in Philadelphia.

HON. JOHN M. NILES, U. S. Senator from Connecticut has just taken to himself a second wife—late Miss Jane Pratt, of Spencertown, Columbia county, N. Y.

IN A QUANDRY.—There is an excentric fellow in Germantown, who last week sat up all night because he couldn't describe which to take off first his coat or his boots!

☞The founder of the National Intelligencer, S. H. Smith Esq. has bequeathed $100,00 to the Columbian Typographical society. An example worthy of imitation.

BREACH OF PROMISE.—In Wisconsin, where wives are scarce, a gentleman was indebted in the sum of $5000, for breaking his engagement with a lady. The lady is engaged to be married again.

GOOD.—Miles Grey has been sent to the penitentiary in Alabama for challenging a man to mortal combat.

Among the thieves who are at present imprisoned at Berlin, is a workman, said to be a Polish nobleman by birth, who is now under arrest for the one hundred and fifteenth time. Another has been arrested eighty times.

One Marsh has been made to leave a western village, in haste, by order. Right—*Marshes* ought to be cleared out.—*Boston Star.*

Six rowdies went to the circus, for a row, in Philadelphia, and there fell into the hands of the police, who were waiting for the gentlemen.

EPHRAIM says that in meetings of the people, the men of *standing* alone *sit* down, while the *sit*-izens always *stand* up.

A Recent Census of Georgia give a population of 458,168 whites, and 318,156 negroes.

ELECTION IN SAVANNAH.—Dr. Burrough, Whig, has been elected Mayor of Savannah, Geo., by sixteen majority. All the Aldermen, except one, are Whigs.

MAINE.—According to the Portland Argus, the new Legislature, as far as heard from stands—Whig 55, Loco 80. No choice 16.

The produce of Iron in its various forms, from the pig, for the coming year, in Pittsburg city will be an average of 1000 tons per week. About one 10th of this will be in the form of nails.

DEFAULTERS.—A correspondent of the Pennsylvanian, writing from Harrisburg, remarks as follows:—"The Auditor General and State Treasurer have brought nearly 200 suits against defaulters and their sureties, in the Dauphin Common Pleas, as they were authorized to do by an act passed at the last session of the Legislature. The number is large, but there are more yet to be brought which will be done in due time.

THE IRON BUSINESS.—The Columbia Spy says; four hundred and eighty six thousand Tons of Iron were manufactured in the United States last year. The present year will show a large increase over that amount; and we should not be surprised if the yield in 1846 should reach quite one million of Tons, and possibly exceed that quantity. This country will not be a very great ways behind England then. Only let the Tariff remain as it is—reject any and every proposition which may tend to impair its usefulness, and it will not be long before the wisdom of the course is acknowledged on every hand. We have the elements of prosperity in this branch of Manufactures in our midst, and it is receiving a rapid and wholesome development under the fostering care of the Tariff Act of 1842. It would be rank folly to tamper with that which has proven itself to be a blessing to the whole Nation, for we make no exceptions, South, North, East or West. Let it be, then, ye makers of the Laws.

The Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, inquiring for the body of the County of Schuylkill:

Respectfully Report,

THAT they have acted on thirty-eight bills, of which they have found twenty-four true bills and fourteen have been ignored.

That in compliance with the directions of the Court, they have visited the different Public Buildings, and report the following repairs and alterations to be necessary, viz:—A fire-proof vault, for the use of the Treasurer's office, and a new stove for one of the rooms in the Prison, the present stove being in a dangerous condition. That in consequence of certain representations made to this body, they believe the intersection of the Mt. Carbon & Port Carbon Rail road with the Centre Turnpike, below Mount Carbon, on the east side of the river Schuylkill, to be dangerous to the lives and limbs of the citizens passing on the Turnpike at said intersection, by reason of Locomotive Engines passing and re-passing on the Turnpike without any notice or warning to travellers, over the said Turnpike. That in consequence of the dangerous condition of this crossing place, the President and Directors of the Mount Carbon and Port Carbon Rail Road be notified to place gates upon said Rail Road, at the above named intersection, and also provide a watchman, and if necessary, otherwise provide for the safety of travellers crossing over said Rail Road.

The Grand Inquest would also present to the notice of the Court the common practice of certain Justices of the Peace, in bringing trifling and unimportant business before this body, thereby materially increasing the expenses of the county, encouraging litigation and otherwise offending against the peace and good morals of this Commonwealth.

JOHN CURRY, Foreman.

FEBRUARY INTEREST.—Tax State Treasurer, calls upon Tax Collectors to pay up the State Tax for 1815 before the 2d, Tuesday in January next, in order to enable the State to meet the interest due in February.

There is now in the Treasury available,	$356,617
Available amount of outstanding tax for 1845.	646,000
Available amount of outstanding tax for previous years,	257,000
Making together,	$1,259,617
February interest,	900,000
Leaving a balance after paying the interest, of	$359,617

TRADE AT LOWELL.—From a work recently published under the above title, by the Rev. Henry A. Miles, we make the following extracts, taken in 1845, which may prove interesting.

Population		20,000
Employed in and about mills, or connected with mechanical employment—		
Females,	6,320	
Males,	2,916—	9,235
Churches,		33
Mills,		19
Houses belonging to the Corporation,		250
Capital stock invested,		$12,000,000
Weekly make of cloth,		1,459,100 yds.
Which is per annum,		75,868,000 yds.

This is nearly enough to belt the globe twice around.

Yearly consumption of cotton	61,100 bales.
Printed calico annually made,	14,000,000 yds.

CONSUMPTION ANNUALLY.

Coal,	12,5000 tons.
Wool,	3,270 cords.
Oil,	47,000 galls.
Charcoal,	600,000 bush.
Starch,	800,000 lbs.
Paid out for labor per annum,	$1,500,000.

By arrangements now making and made which will probably be soon completed the business of Lowell will be extended to the amount of 20 per cent.

THE END OF THE SABBATH BREAKER.—Lucian Hall, who was lately executed in Connecticut, at the early age of twenty-eight, for a most atrocious and unprovoked murder, the very recital of which makes the blood run cold; attributes his whole career of vice, to want of proper religious instruction in early life, and particularly to the crime of Sabbath breaking, to which he was greatly addicted. His last words were:

'I have given a full and true account of all the crimes I have committed in my short life. I desire before I close to say to all the readers of this book, that I impute all my wickedness and crime to a bad bringing up.

'Nobody ever gave me good advice; my father either made me work, or allowed me to play on the Sabbath; and I never heard a prayer in my father's house. If I had been taken to church, and religiously taught, I should not now be in my present situation.

'I wish to say to all parents, 'Do not bring up your children as I was brought up. Give them the advantages of schooling, of religion and good advice. For want of these I was led on to be what I am.

'I wish to warn all young people against the course I have taken. Beware how you reject good advice, or break the Sabbath. If you have religious friends and religious privileges, value them more than any thing else; receive the advice of such friends; improve those privileges while you have them. I wish with my last breath to warn all the young against the neglect of religion, and the Sabbath, which have brought me to ruin. I have suffered a great deal, and enjoyed myself very little, and have found that the way of transgression is hard.'

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

COMMUNICATED.

We understand that a Home Missionary meeting was held on Monday evening last, in the Academy at Orwigsburg, for the purpose of sustaining a Mission in Schuylkill Valley. After a brief statement of facts given by Mr. Bokum, who has labored for some time in that Valley, the Rev. Mr. Nea, the Rev. Mr. Hofmyier, and the Rev. Mr. Schnerr spoke in favor of the measure. Mr. Bomberger of Lancaster, who had visited the region shortly before, also stated some interesting particulars. It seems that before Mr. Bokum came into the Valley, New Philadelphia, Middleport, Patterson and Tuscarora had been altogether without the usual religious privileges, with the only exception perhaps of Middleport, where for a time at least the Rev. Mr. Riley, lately of Port Carbon, labored with a good deal of success. At present there is a flourishing Sunday School in Middleport and in Patterson, and are just forming one in New Philadelphia. Meetings are regularly held in each of these places, and a good lever is obviously at work in that region. It is generally understood that this field has been so far little noticed in a religious point of view, from the fact of the population having far more rapidly increased than they could well be attended to in this respect. The meeting, we are told, was exceedingly spirited. It is soon to be followed by another. The mission is not to be confined to any special denomination. X.

☞PERSONAL NOTICE.—We sincerely hope that all those who remain indebted to us, will endeavor to square up their accounts to the beginning of the New Year. We are badly in want of funds at present to meet our engagements. Those who have complied with our terms, are entitled to our thanks. Dec. 13.

MARRIED.

At Pine grove, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Benj. Sadtler, SAMUEL HIPPLE, of Tremont, to EMELINE, eldest daughter of John Strimpfler, Esq.

DEATHS.

In Mount Carbon, on Thursday Evening, the 11th inst. JOHN C. MARLL, in the 38th year of his age.

In this borough, on the 1st inst., MARY, daughter of Peter and Magdalena Woll, aged 6 years, 2 months and 12 days.

In this borough, on the 29th of November, Mrs. MARY WEINLAND, widow, in the 57th year of her age.

On the 3d inst. in Manheim township, SAMUEL, son of Samuel and Catharine Fuller, aged 19 years, 3 months and 9 days.

OUR MARKET.

CORRECTED CAREFULLY FOR THE JOURNAL.

Wheat Flour,	per Bbl.	$5 75	Plenty
Rye do	"	3 25 to 3 50	Plenty
Wheat	bushel	1 20	Scarce
Rye,	"	60 to 70	do
Corn	"	65	do
Oats	"	47	do
Potatoes new	"	50 to 62½	do
Timothy Seed,	"	2 50	do
Clover "	"	4 50	Scarce
Eggs	Dozen	12	Scarce
Butter	lb.	14 to 16	Plenty
Bacon	"	7 to 8	do
Hams	"	10 to 12	do
Cheese	Ton	6 00	Plenty
Hay	"	$22 00	do
Dried Peaches pared	Bush.	2 50	do
Dried do unpared	"	1 50	do
Dried Apples pared	"	75	do

**Mill Creek & Mine