Terms of the Miners' Journal.

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Two Dollars per annum, payable semi-annually in advance, to those who reside in the County—an annually in advance to those who reside out of the County. The publisher reserves to himself the right to charge $2 50 per annum, when payment is delayed longer than one year.

TO CLUBS.

Three copies to one address,	$5 00
Seven Do Do	10 00
Fifteen Do Do	20 00

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One Square of 16 lines, 3 times,	$1 00
Every subsequent insertion,	25
Four lines, 3 times,	25
Subsequent insertions, each,	8¾
One Square, 3 months,	$3 00
Six months,	5 00
One Year,	8 00
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SINGLE COPIES of THE MINERS' JOURNAL can be obtained every Saturday of William Oldknow, Minersville; Henry Shissler, Port Carbon; at the corner of Centre and Market streets, Pottsville; and at the counter of the publication office.

VOLNEY B. PALMER,

At his Real Estate and Coal Agencies,

Corner of Third & Chestnut 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.

TAMAQUA.

☞ Mr. E. J. Fay is authorised to receive subscriptions for the Miners' Journal, and receipt for the same at his Drug store, in Tamaqua.

POTTSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1848.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE, &c.

The Post Office Committee of Congress have at last acted on this important subject. They have reported a bill, which is calculated much to cheapen the dissemination of knowledge among the people. The main provisions of the bill are these: All newspapers not above the dimensions of 1900 square inches, to circulate free of postage within a circuit of thirty miles of the place of publication. Under one hundred miles, and over thirty miles, one half cent is to be charged; and for all distances over one hundred miles, one cent. Newspapers above 1900 inches to pay pamphlet and magazine postage, which is two cents for the first ounce, and half of one cent for all distances over thirty miles. Newspapers not sent from the office of publication, are subject to two cents postage, pre-payable. Free exchanges among publishers remain in force, as now.

ANTHRACITE FURNACES.

The firmstone furnaces at Easton, in this State, have yielded in one week, as follows:

The 10 feet boat stack,	102½	tons.
It averages,	93½	"
The 12 feet boat stack,	142	"
It averages,	126½	"
The Lehigh Crane Co.'s 18 feet stack,	168	"
It averages,	150	"

It is believed that no furnaces in Europe have ever equalled this production. Peter Cooper has two stacks finished, or nearly so, in New Jersey, opposite Easton. The rich magnetic ores of Jersey are brought to all these works by the Morris Canal. When their metal is for foundry purposes, one-sixth part of this ore is used in mixture with the leaner of the neighborhood. When forge metal is desired, they use one-third of the magnetic ore, which cheapens the cost of the metal.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

It seems probable now that the officers of the Army who resigned their commissions in the old Army in order to fill higher posts in the new regiments, as well as others who received general appointments therein, are likely to be relieved of the dilemma of having to return to private life. The House of Representatives, last week, passed a bill to *repeal* the law of last year, which provided that the number of officers should be reduced at the close of the war to the same as it was before the passage of the act. It will also probably go through the Senate.

DANGERS OF POLITICS.

There are few men, we venture to say, who in the midst of the ordinary avocations of life, allow themselves much of an indulgence in the luxury of politics, that have not at some time or other experienced the inconvenience or unprofitableness thereof. We have a case in point, in the loss last Monday of $49,000, by the President of the Newark Banking and Insurance Company, as he was crossing from Jersey city to New York. The *True Sun* says:

"The package was not exactly robbed from the worthy President. He had it in his hand, wrapped in a handkerchief. On board the boat he got in earnest political conversation [and he is a politician, and an able one, of the right old Jeffersonian stamp] with a couple of friends, which became so earnest that he laid his package on a seat by his side to free his hands for elocutionary purposes in his argument. The conversation continued with great animation till the boat touched the dock on the opposite side, and the three still deeply engaged in argument, left the boat for the cars together, the President taking no more heed of his package than if it had been an old obsolete *marriage license.*

ELECTIONS IN 1849.

We give below a table of the dates of the State elections yet to take place during the current year. [Our readers will recollect that elections have already been held in four of the twenty-nine States—in New Hampshire on Tuesday, 14th of March; in Connecticut on Monday, the 3d of April; in Rhode Island on Wednesday, the 5th, and in Virginia on Thursday, the 27th.]

North Carolina,	Thursday,	August 3d.
Tennessee,	"	" "
Alabama,	Monday,	" 7th.
Kentucky,	"	" "
Indiana,	"	" "
*Illinois,	"	" "
*Missouri,	"	" "
Iowa,	"	" "
*Vermont,	Tuesday,	Sept. 5th.
*Maine,	Monday,	" 11th.
*Arkansas,	"	October 2d.
*Georgia,	"	" "
*Florida,	Wednesday,	" 4th.
Maryland,	Monday,	" 9th.
*South Carolina,	Tuesday,	" 10th.
*Pennsylvania,	"	" "
*Ohio,	Monday,	Nov. 6th.
*Michigan,	"	" "
Mississippi,	"	" "
Louisiana,	"	" "
Texas,	Tuesday,	" 7th.
*New York,	"	" "
*New Jersey,	Monday,	" 13th.
*Massachusetts,	Tuesday,	" 14th.
*Delaware,		

The Presidential election will be held in *all* the States, on the first Tuesday in November next.

States that voted for Clay in 1844.

Ohio,	23	New Jersey,	7
Tennessee,	13	Connecticut,	6
Kentucky,	12	Vermont,	6
Massachusetts,	12	Rhode Island,	4
North Carolina,	11	Delaware,	3
Maryland,	8		
		Total,	105

States that voted for Polk.

New York,	36	Maine,	9
Pennsylvania,	26	Missouri,	7
Virginia,	17	Mississippi,	6
Indiana,	12	Louisiana,	6
Georgia,	10	New Hampshire,	6
South Carolina,	9	Michigan,	5
Alabama,	9	Arkansas,	3
Illinois,	4		
		Total,	170
Total number of Electoral votes in 1844,			275

New States

Iowa,	4	Texas,	4
Florida,	3	Wisconsin, (prob.)	8
		Total,	16

The probability is that Wisconsin will be admitted into the Union before the day of election, as she has already adopted a State Constitution by a very large majority of the popular vote. In that event the whole number of Electoral votes will be 291—and 146, a majority of the whole, will be necessary to a choice.

It will be seen by the above table, that had Mr. Clay received the vote of New York in 1844, he would now be President of the United States.

☞ *A Bill is now before* the House of Congress to admit Wisconsin into union with its twenty-nine sisters.

NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

The Whig National Convention will assemble in Philadelphia on Wednesday the 7th of June, next. We understand that the Committee to whom is confided the necessary preparations for the holding of the Convention, have procured the Chinese Museum building, the largest structure in Philadelphia. The lower floor will be devoted exclusively to the Delegates, and the extensive galleries to the spectators.

The locofoco National Convention will meet at Baltimore on Monday the 22d instant. It is next to impossible to predict, with any degree of certainty, whom the nominee of that party will be. Buchanan, Cass, Dallas, Polk, &c. will stand but a poor chance, we think.

NEW SPARK ARRESTER.

Messrs. Birch and Cruff, of Washington, D. C., the National *Intelligencer* says, have invented a neat and simple hood for locomotives and steamboats, which increases the draught and conveys the sparks, &c. into a receptacle, where they are effectually arrested and extinguished, one being permitted to escape. The apparatus is substantial, permanent, and highly ornamental, and besides its above mentioned important functions, it projects the smoke higher above the train than the mere chimney would, without increasing its length. Numerous spark-catchers have been invented and several are in use, but none, it is believed, have proved perfect. The above invention cannot become easily deranged, and is as permanent a fixture as the chimney itself.

☞ *Daguerreotyping.*—A discovery in the art of Daguerreotyping has lately been made by Mr. Jones, in Baltimore. The discovery consists in a new method of taking daguerreotypes which renders the impression indelibly fixed upon the plate, and not liable to be defaced by handling—indeed they may be rubbed with a cloth without receiving the slightest injury. One great advantage resulting from this invention is, that likenesses can be taken on copper plate washed with silver, for the purpose of being engraved upon. In this way the artist is enabled to follow the most minute line of the picture, and thus secure an engraving as faithful as the daguerreotype itself.

☞ *Gen Cadwallader.*—The President has nominated Brig. General Cadwallader to the office of Brevet Major General. He is now on his way to Philadelphia, where ample arrangements have been made to receive him in a suitable manner.

☞ *A change of Sentiment.*—The Reading *Journal*, one of the earliest and warmest advocates of General Taylor, now comes out and says:—"Every true Whig desires *success*; and that, it is plain to be seen, can in no way be better insured than by the nomination of the popular favorite, Gen. Winfield Scott."

☞ *Honoring a Private.*—A very considerable demonstration is to be made at Smithsburg, Washington County, Md., in honor of Mr. James A. Furley, a wounded volunteer, recently returned from Mexico, when a public dinner will be given him. It is surprising that heretofore the honors have been bestowed only on the epaulleted gentry.

☞ *Congress.*—The session drags on lifeless and slow. Nothing is doing, and all the members seem to be tired of remaining so long in school. We assure them they are not half so tired as the people are.

☞ *Served him Right.*—Charles Evans was the other day bound over by the Mayor of Philadelphia, in the sum of $300, to answer the misdemeanor of cruelly beating a horse attached to a cart loaded with wood. He was employed as driver.

☞ *House's Telegraph* is now in operation between Philadelphia and New York, and it appears to give the most perfect satisfaction. Four hundred letters per minute are printed, all distinct and legible, and the messages and answers given simultaneously at each end. The machinery and arrangements throughout are said to be of the most complete character. The wires of this Telegraph have been extended across North River, at New York—the only line which has thus far succeeded in the attempt.

☞ *Erie Bank.*—A report was put in circulation a few days ago, that this Bank had *again* failed. There is evidently a screw loose somewhere. It would be well, however, for bill-holders to act with caution, as the report may turn out to be sham, as similar reports frequently are.

(For the Miners' Journal.)

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Mr. Bannan:—You would much oblige me by giving this communication a place in your columns. It is a subject which should receive the immediate attention of every respectable Physician in our community. The American Medical Association, at one of its late annual sessions, adopted an address to the several State Governments, praying them to provide by law for Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths; and in urging you to use your utmost endeavours to further us in the undertaking, I will pass over the great advantages which a system of Registration offers to the political economist, and confine my attention to the motives which should induce Physicians to promote the influence of such a law. It has been correctly regarded as one of the greatest benefits conferred by a system of Registration, that it settles the *nativity* of every citizen with such certainty, that his claims for property, coming to him by descent, can never be defeated when founded on justice. The same system furnishes with equal accuracy a statement of the degree of every one's predisposition to disease, whenever the malady of which his ancestors died is susceptible of being inherited; and in this manner contributes largely to illustrate the subject of mortal hereditary diseases. This feature of the subject alone should be sufficient, if there was no other argument to advance, of the great benefits of the system. Let us regard our large and diversified population, with their many conflicting claims for citizenship, and you will see the eminent advantages at once of this part of the system in our community. A record of Births and Marriages also, by permitting the investigation to trace up the genealogy of a family and its collaterals through several generations, would aid materially in determining the influence, constitutional peculiarities, social conditions, and upon procreative faculty and hereditary transmission of diseases, it will furnish data for determining whether large families, and the issue of early marriages, really increase the productive power of the state in proportion to their numbers; or in other words, whether, as a general rule, a numerous progeny is consistent with a high degree of physical and mental vigor. Thirdly, it would show the good or evil consequences of disparity of years in parties contracting marriage. Sir, in asking for this a place in your valuable columns, I do it as a sense of justice and duty that every Physician owes to himself and the community he lives in. The subject is in many respects new and novel. In many countries it has been adopted with lasting benefits, and I hope, sir, in my capacity as a humble member of a high and noble profession, through your invaluable assistance as an editor, to bring it before the Profession of this County. The subject is extensive, and if it meets your approval, I will furnish you with a series of communications upon the subject.

Yours, Truly, S. M. Z.

Orwigsburg, May 10, 1848.

Make them short.—[Ed.

GERMAN MASS MEETING.

On Saturday evening last, pursuant to previous arrangements, an immense Mass Meeting of our German and other citizens, was held at the public House of George Betz, in this Borough, for the purpose of expressing their sympathy with the French Republic, and the liberal political movements in Germany and other parts of Europe.—The meeting was organized by the appointment of the following officers:

President—C. W. Guenther.

Vice Presidents—Geo. Lauer, F. W. Hughes, Henry Cressang, John G. Brown, Lorenz Fisher, D. G. Yuengling, R. M. Palmer, Benjamin Bannan, Michael Weber, Henry Guiterman, Marcus Heilner, Chas. Frailey, Christian Kuantzler, John P. Bertram, Col. Daniel Krebs, J. H. Campbell, Dr. Carpenter, E. O. Jackson, Bernhard Keiser, Myer Strouse, Charles Koppich, Daniel Frock, Col. C. M. Straub, and S. Shindel.

Treasurer—George Betz.

Recording Secretaries—G. H. Brandtner and G. W. Knoble.

Corresponding Secretary—H. U. Reubelt.

The object of the meeting having been stated in a forcible manner by the *President*, J. G. Brown, Dr. Knoble, H. U. Reubelt, Dr. Brandtner and Henry Cressang were appointed a committee to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

During the absence of the Committee, appropriate and eloquent addresses were made by Dr. Knoble, in German; F. W. Hughes, in English; L. Wollenweber, of Philadelphia, in German; J. H. Campbell, in English; Myer Strouse, in German; J. C. Neville and R. M. Palmer, in English, and Capt. N. J. Mills, in German and English.

The Committee having returned, reported a series of spirited and patriotic resolutions, which were adopted by acclamation.

The meeting was conducted throughout with great propriety, and adjourned at a late hour, with loud, and repeated cheers for the glorious march of Republicanism among the oppressed and down trodden people of Europe.

AFFAIRS OF THE OLD WORLD.

IRELAND.

Civil War at Hand—The People Arming—The O'Connells opposed to an explosion.

The deplorable state of Ireland, apparently on the verge of a civil war, continues to occupy the deepest attention of all classes. In the wild and tumultuous passions now evoked, it is scarcely to be hoped that the calm exhortations of wisdom and experience can be listened to. The majority of the people of Ireland, now to a great extent armed, seem resolved upon some desparate act, which will secure for them the accomplishment of their darling hopes, or plunge them still deeper into the abyss of misery. Whatever may be the issue of the impending struggle, no one can doubt, that a vast amount of misery will be suffered by the middle and humbler classes, and however slow the process of quiet and peaceful legislation might have been, in meliorating their condition, a direct appeal to arms appears to us far more certain of bringing down accumulated troubles upon our high-minded, but misguided fellow subjects. The divergence between the Repealers, headed by Mr. O'Connell, and the party led on by Mr. Mitchell, becomes greater every day. The O'Connellites manfully declare that they will take their stand upon, at the very *ne plus ultra*, the uttermost bounds of the law and constitution, and will adhere to the counsels bequeathed to them by their father, to obtain Repeal by peaceable and constitutional means only.

If the association transgresses this line, the O'Connells will take no part in their proceedings. At the last meeting of the Repeal Association, Mr. Maurice O'Connell, after betraying by his language that a division of opinion existed in the Committee, the advocates for physical force, being not insignificant in numbers to those who still would, persevere by moral force only, said significantly, that if the people were to be hurried, coerced, compelled beyond the law, the guilt must fall on the heads who counselled them to that mad career; but the sons of O'Connell and those around them would not be seduced beyond the bounds of the law. Upon circumstances which might shortly happen would depend whether he ever again should appear in Conciliation-hall. Mr. John O'Connell repeated this declaration, so that but a short time can elapse before a crisis takes place. The rent has fallen to £25, and it is evident that a numerical majority of the Irish people are in favor of outrageous measures. In the meantime, the people in every part of the country continue to supply themselves with arms; some arrests have indeed taken place in Dublin, Cork, and Limerick, to check the progress of the armament, but these steps are of course wholly inadequate to ward off the danger. We expect, almost by every post, intelligence of some disastrous event arising out of the excited state of the country.

Great and influential bodies continue to pour in addresses to the Lord Lieutenant, expressive of their determination to support the Government; but the train of discontent seems now to be laid so extensively, and with such mischievous effect, that we doubt whether the whole weight of the Government, with even the support of the O'Connells, will be able to prevent some great explosion. Another significant feature attends this unhappy state of things. The run on the Savings' Banks in Cork and in the South of Ireland, goes on with accelerated speed. The depositors desiring their funds are paid in Bank of Ireland notes, which are speedily converted into gold. Mr. Mitchell's language in the "United Irishman" increases in violence daily. The "Nation" also vies with the younger journal in disseminating treasonable doctrines. A late number contains a letter from a Parish Priest, setting forth the doctrine of Catholic resistance. It inculcates the duty of arming quietly, and goes on to say to the people: "Make your peace with God; put your houses in order, and prepare to die." It then teaches them to bide their time; and then, when it comes, every man must vow, 'before God and his country, to lessen, if he can, by one man at least, the enemies of his native land, and then to die." Such language as this, coupled as it is with minute instructions from the "United Irishman" how to drill, carry, and use the pike and the rifle, can only be productive of some mighty catastrophe.

The feeling as to the efficacy of Repeal in staying the mischief, appears in some quarters to gain ground; but there is not the smallest appearance of such an idea being entertained by the Government. Amongst the converts to Repeal, however, is said to be no less a personage than the Earl of Shrewsbury, who no doubt trembles for his estates. The state prosecutions against Mr. Mitchell, O'Brien and Meagher, commenced on the first day of term, and true bills have been found against them. Connected with Ireland, we may here record, that the celebrated Tom Steele, "Head Pacificator" in the days of Mr. O'Connell, made an ineffectual attempt to put an end to his existence on the 19th inst. by throwing himself off of Waterloo bridge, in London. He was seen to perform the rash act, and a boat put off to his assistance. The only injury he has suffered is the shock to his system, from having fallen flat upon the water. He wore his celebrated cap at the time, and took it off his head before he threw himself into the Thames. Public excitement seems to extend even to private men, who have taken a conspicuous part in the great scenes of our times.

ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

Reform Movements—The Chartists—Extension of Suffrage.

We perceive that an attempt is about to be made to get up a fresh agitation for the purpose of obtaining an extension of the suffrage, an equitable arrangement of taxation, a reduction of expenditure, and a general advance of reform principles throughout Great Britain and Ireland. A meeting has been held in the metropolis, in which we understand about forty members of Parliament assisted. Resolutions to carry out the above objects, and to promote a more cordial understanding and co-operation amongst the members of the Legislature, with a view to secure success, were agreed to; Mr. Hume has been appointed chairman of the new association, which has not yet been baptised. The names of the Radical party who assembled at the meeting have been published; and we see amongst them those of Sir W. Molesworth, R. Osborne, W. J. Fox, Dr. Bowring, J. Bright, W. Scholefield, J. Macgregor, Colonel Thompson, T. Wakely, and all those names which are usually to be found in the division lists of the Liberals, and which may be classed as the extreme Radical party. The veteran Mr. Hume has indeed opened the campaign, by giving notice to the House of Commons that shortly after the recess, he shall call attention to the present state of the representation of the people, and take the sense of the House on the question.

We regret to state that intelligence has reached us of the regular organization of the Chartist forces in Scotland. A public meeting has been held at Aberdeen, for the purpose of electing a delegate to the "National Convention," and measures were adopted for the enrolment of volunteers. After the public meeting, about 1000 persons adjourned to the Union-hall. Five hundred members were enrolled as a "National Guard;" and after some correspondence with Birmingham, respecting the supply of arms, had been read, it was resolved that a gun and a bayonet should be ordered for each member forthwith. The special constables were in readiness on Tuesday to act, but no apprehensions were entertained that the peace of the town would be disturbed. A good deal of uneasiness prevails in Warwickshire, where, in some of the coal districts near Coventry, the colliers were expected to turn out, but the troops in that quarter were all ready to act in the event of any emergency. We believe the military precautions taken throughout the country, especially in Ireland, afford no hope to the disaffected that their wild objects can be obtained by physical force.

Meetings in favor of the Charter, have been held during the past week, in almost every town of note in England and Scotland. The convention has adjourned, after appointing deputations to visit the provinces of England and Ireland, and anopting a petition to the Queen, praying the dismissal of ministers. In some districts, the middle classes have fraternized with them, and at Birmingham and Nottingham, meetings of merchants, favorable to some of the points of the Charter, have been held.

The House of Commons having passed the Crown and Government Security Bill, by an overwhelming majority, virtually adjourned on Wednesday evening for the Easter recess. The House assembles *proforma* this day, to be present at the royal assent to the above bill, but all other business is suspended till the 1st of May, when the House will again reassemble. The Lords have of course sanctioned the passing of the new bill, which, by the time we go to press, will no doubt be the law of the land. It is satisfactory to reflect that, notwithstanding the admitted necessity of some such measure by all reflecting men, at the present moment, the constitutional jealousy of the House of Commons incited many champions to defend successfully the cause of public freedom. The bill is for a limited period; and the guarantees introduced into the measure that it shall not be abused by men in power, have been generally approved.

FRANCE.

Exciting Scenes in Paris.—The Moderates Gaining Strength.—A National Festival.

We have endeavored in vain to seek in the extraordinary events still passing in France, and especially in Paris, for some gleam of hope to remove the deep apprehensions under which we still labor for the future destinies of that great country. When we reflect upon the vast interests directly affecting so many thousands of our countrymen, who are linked by fortune, intermarriage, consanguinity, and