TERMS OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.—SINGLE SUBSCRIPTIONS.—Two Dollars per annum, payable semi-annually in advance; to those who reside in the County—and 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.

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

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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.

THE CIRCULATION of the Miners' Journal is greater than any other paper published in Northern Pennsylvania, and has nearly double the circulation of any other published in Schuylkill county. It also circulates largely among capitalists, manufacturers, iron and coal dealers throughout the Atlantic and Eastern States.

SINGLE COPIES OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL can be obtained every Saturday of William Oldknow, Minersville; Mr. Moore, Port Carbon; at the corner of Centre and Market streets, Pottsville and at the counter of the publication office.

FIRE, HEALTH, AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENCY.—The subscriber is Agent for Fire, Health and Life Insurance. Any information on either of the different branches can be obtained at the office of the Miners' Journal, where insurances are effected.

B. BANNAN.

Miners' Journal.

Saturday Morning, Jan. 20.

THE PROTECTIVE POLICY OF THE COUNTRY!
The People Demand its Restoration!

☞ *On our first page* we publish a variety of interesting reading matter—such as will interest readers of every class. The poetry is of the "best quality," and the tale about Old Zeke's Daughter will be found entertaining, while the choice extracts upon various subjects are excellent. We desire to lay before our readers weekly, such matter as will make the *Journal* a welcome visitor to the firesides of all who take it.

☞ *We understand* that Rev. Joseph Burg, Pastor of the German Catholic Church of this Borough, who recently died in this place, bequeathed the sum of $4000 to his Church for the benefit of the poor of the congregation. It is said he also made several other liberal bequests.

☞ *American Rail Road Journal.*—This valuable periodical, edited by D. K. Minor, will hereafter be published in New York, instead of Philadelphia.

STATE TREASURER.

Gideon J. Ball, a Whig Member of the Legislature, has been elected State Treasurer. He was elected upon the fifth ballot: the vote was for Ball 66; Plumer, (Loco) 60; Grover, (Native) 5. Mr. B. is said to be a gentleman well qualified for the post, and possessing much financial knowledge, he will doubtless make a good officer. He will enter upon the duties of his office upon the 1st of May, by which time the Legislature will probably have adjourned.

HON. HORACE GREELEY.

The reform which Mr. Greeley is trying to bring about in regard to the "mileage" of Members of Congress, is known to our readers. His success so far has not been very flattering. He appears to meet with much opposition, and those who feel as if they would lose some of the "extra allowances," which the success of his reform would bring about, are bitter in their denunciation of him and his conduct upon the matter. In this, the members who thus act, are doing wrong to Mr. Greeley, and at the same time protracting legislation and plunging the country into still greater "expenses." If errors exist in the mileage system, and of that there is little doubt,—we say to Mr. Greeley, go on. If he does meet with opposition, it is nothing more than need be expected. Such a reform will result in the benefit of the people, and *they* will stand by and uphold him.

RUIN.

It is not much a matter of news now-a-days, to observe in our exchanges, the stoppage of Iron manufacturing establishments. It is of so frequent occurrence that we would rather not note them; but being a chronicler of transpiring events, we must keep our readers informed of the beautiful workings of the *British* Tariff, which is now in existence. An extensive Iron establishment in Pottstown has been closed since January 1st, in consequence of the inability of the proprietors to dispose of their iron. It is needless to state the cause of their inability: the low duties, and the extensive importation which is now going on will save us that trouble. This establishment has closed; hands have been thrown out of employment; the raw material must remain in our mountains, and all concerned will be affected more or less. Who will say we do not need a Protective Tariff, and that *immediately*. The editor of the Pottstown *Ledger*, who, though he is a Locofoco, says:

"All engaged in the Pennsylvania Coal and Iron business, as principals, as well as those directly and indirectly connected with them as laborers and suppliers of wants created by them, our observation convinces us, could live and labor more pleasantly and safely, if the duty were a little higher on the imported article. As far as all other Pennsylvania interests are concerned—including the Agricultural—they would thrive as well as they do now—and prosperity is as general as fortune usually wills it. As far as Pennsylvania is concerned, we say, she should be benefitted by higher duties on these two great staples."

OUR PUBLIC WORKS.

According to the Annual Report of the Board of Canal Commissioners, the total gross receipts for motive power, tolls, &c., on all the State improvements for the year ending November 30, 1848, were $1,553,344; and the total expenses, inclusive of the salaries, &c., of the Commissioners, $1,072,537 64; leaving a nett balance of profit to the State of $480,806 36. The gross receipts fall short of those of 1847; and the expenses exceed those of the same year, being swelled by the sum of $381,746 56 paid for extraordinary repairs for damages done by flood and fire in 1847. The tolls received on coal amounted to $232,923 93; on iron, $121,177 44; on flour and grain, $78,936 62. The following is the estimate of the Board of the expenses and receipts for 1849: Expenses, $830,117; receipts, $1,700,000; leaving a nett profit of $891,882.

CALIFORNIA.

California and its gold are all the go. Thousands are rushing to the newly discovered El Dorado, where they hope to accumulate enough gold to assume them a handsome fortune. Among others who have gone to California, we observe the following names from Schuylkill county.—They sailed on Tuesday morning last in the Oscola:—Brevet Capt. C. W. H. Solinsky, John A. Lessig, Jacob Kimmel and Patrick Logan, of Pottsville; Chas. D. Bennet, Henry Prior, of Minersville; G. W. Hart, of Orwigsburg, and Cd. Jas. A. Banks, of Tamaqua.

OUR COUNTRY—THE TARIFF.

When we take a view of the present state of this country and refer to its condition when the present dynasty came into power, we will find that a change, a great change, has been brought about in regard to its *prosperity*. This being the case, we are naturally led to enquire how this change—this prostration and annihilation of business—has been produced? Those who have been attentive observers of the conduct of this Administration will have no difficulty in coming to a conclusion in respect to the matter. The repeal of a law whose genial influence was being felt all o'er the land, and which had, as it were, lifted the country from bankruptcy to affluence—and which was making our Nation a great one in every respect, is the cause—the only cause—to which we must attribute the present condition of the Country. To us, in this Region, the centre of the Coal business of the Country, the disastrous effects of this baneful law are most severely felt; and the voice which went forth at the last Election is sufficient evidence that the People of Schuylkill County, in connection with those of Pennsylvania, are desirous of having a change brought about in regard to the Protective Policy of the land. A remedy to these evils must be applied, and that soon.

The present Tariff Law of the *Country is* wholly British, and it is a fact known that its *principal features* were *transmitted* to England, *ere it finally became a law*. We want an American Tariff—a Tariff that will discriminate in *favor* of American goods. We do not ask for a Tariff that will conflict with other sections of the Union, and in asking for a Tariff that will protect the labor of the American workingman, we do not ask too much. The Locofoco Press are out in strong terms against the re enactment of the Tariff of 1842. Why they have so suddenly changed from their professions of 1844, we are at a loss to conceive. The Tariff of '42 was a good Tariff, and under its influence the Country had reached a degree of prosperity seldom witnessed before. When it was enacted our Country was in a condition similar to the present; but it soon wrought a change, and every branch of business was prospering to such a degree that cheered every American heart. Pennsylvania was reaping the benefits of that law; but Geo. M. Dallas, a traitor to his native State, and a political Judas, had not been in power long ere he applied his influence to the abolition of that law, and for a while has blasted the prosperity of his *native* State. This conduct, on his part, has lost for him the confidence of the People, and he is now looked upon with utter contempt.

The objections, as urged by the Locofocos, against the Tariff of 1842, are that it is unjust; that it makes the rich richer and the poor poorer; that the *consumer* must pay the duty laid on the article; that it will prohibit importation and direct taxation must be resorted to, &c. These are their objections and greater absurdities were never uttered. That it makes the rich richer and the poor poorer, is an argument so absurd that it is hardly worth refutation. Those who possess the means to establish themselves either in the Manufacturing or Agricultural business, by prudent management and care, and by being protected by a Tariff will advance, and those under their employ will advance in proportion as their employers succeed, because the greater the amount of business, and the higher prices they receive for the articles of manufacture, the better will the laborer be rewarded. And the influence these establishments have upon the surrounding country, are such as should make every citizen a Protective Tariff man. As the employer succeeds in business, so will those whom he employs. Under a Revenue Tariff, which discriminates in *favor* of British Manufacture business will not succeed as well, owing to the small duty importers pay, thereby flooding our market with goods at such prices as to undersell the American, thereby destroying our market; and, in the majority of cases the Manufacturer, owing to the depression of business, will have to curtail his business or perhaps entirely close his establishment, by which a number of evils will be brought about: the Coal which is one of the principal articles of consumption, will remain on hand, other raw material will lie inactive; the hands will be thrown out of employment, and in the end the rich man becomes poor, and the poor one driven to obtain a subsistence by some other, perhaps, not as lucrative, occupation. This is the way the Tariff of '46 works; we want a change in the law that will work diametrically opposite and if the voice of the People be regarded, we shall have our desire satisfied.

That the consumer must pay the duty on the article imported under a Protective Tariff and that it will raise the price of articles manufactured in this country is another weak and groundless position. This true that a Protective Tariff will impose a high duty upon foreign articles, and it may raise the price of *those* articles imported; but that will have a *tendency* to curtail the importation of British goods, and that is precisely what we want. Let us *suppose* a case: for instance, in our Pottsville market, a Schuylkill county *farmer* brings *flour* at $6 per barrel; a Lancaster county farmer also brings the same; and, owing to the greater amount of trouble of hauling his article and the toll which he must pay, he will put his article at $6.50,—*in order to pay for his extra trouble.*—Here is our flour and that of the other farmer: will not the people prefer that which can be had at the least cost? Such being *the case*, the home article will receive the preference, while the other, in consequence of the extra sum which is added to the original *cost to pay for transportation*, will remain on hand. Our article has received the preference. This is exactly the way a Protective Tariff will work: it will impose a duty which the importer will have to pay, and by doing that he will add the duty to the price of his article which will put his price above that of the American. This will give the American goods the preference, and that is all we want.

Among other objections urged by the Locofocos against a Protective Tariff are, that it will prohibit importation, and direct taxation, as a consequence, would have to be resorted to. The first is true, but the latter is false. We want a Tariff that will prohibit importation to a certain extent, that we may have a market for our own goods.—Direct taxation will not have to be resorted to.—Under a Protective Tariff all branches of business would revive and scenes of prosperity would be witnessed on all hands. If any country is to be favored by our legislators, we raise our voice in behalf of our own. The people demand the restoration of the Protective Policy.—It is the only panacea by which the wounded business of the country can be brought to a healthful state.

Great *ado* is made in regard to the duties of the Tariff of '42, which are said to be too high. The Tariff of '42 was a good one and had done more to resuscitate the business of the country than any law that had ever been enacted. That law brought prosperity to our country when it was in a depressed state; and now, when we ask for a law which would produce similar effects, we hope our voice will not go unheeded.

LEGISLATIVE.

There has not been much of importance doing at Harrisburg the last week. In the Senate, on the 17th, Mr. Best presented a petition asking for the establishment of a Bank at Columbia. In the House, Mr. Swartzwelder offered a resolution requesting the Judiciary Committee to report a bill for the election by the people of Judges of the Supreme Court, District Court, and Courts of Common Pleas, which was adopted.

THE SOUTHERN COMMITTEE.

The most important news, this week, from Washington is the action of the Southern Committee upon the proceedings of the House of Representatives, in regard to the prohibition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. This Committee is composed principally of men from Slave States, and of which John C. Calhoun is at the head. The object of the meeting was to consider an address which had been prepared by John C. Calhoun, in which he recounts the wrongs which (in his estimation) have been practised upon the South, and further says that the object of those who now agitate the question of Slavery have an ulterior object in view—that of the emancipation of Slaves which are now in bondage. His address, however, does not meet with much favor.—John M. Clayton, Gen. Rusk, and Mr. Morehead, who are members of the Committee, have spoken their minds upon the subject, and denounce all proceedings which have a tendancy to create sectional organizations. Jefferson Davis, who is also a member, urged prompt and decisive action by the South, as the only mode by which to redress their wrongs! Taking the proceedings of this meeting altogether, it was a failure, and it is doubtful whether John C. Calhoun can again assemble such a meeting.

☞ *Bishop Hughes* recently preached a sermon in New York, on the subject of the flight of the Pope. He assumes the ground that the Pope, if not re-installed into power at Rome, he cannot become the subject of any ruling power on earth; but *must be free and independent*, if confined to an Island a mile square. He suggests the resort to *Peter pence*, to place him in such a position if other measures fail. The Bishop styles the aspirations of the people after liberty as a "*young monster*," that ought to be curbed.

INAUGURATION OF GOV. JOHNSTON.

Gov Johnston was inaugurated on Tuesday last. The inauguration took place in the Hall of the House of Representatives in the presence of the two Houses and a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen who had collected to witness the inauguration of the new Whig Governor. After the certificates of his election had been read, Mr. Darsie, President of the Convention administered the oath of office.

Mr. Johnston then rose and read his inaugural address as follows:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:

The kindness and confidence of the people having cast upon me the Executive functions of the government, and the prescribed oath to support the Constitution having been administered, I should be false to the sacred trust reposed in me, and unworthy the confidence manifested, did I not deeply feel theress, or ability of my position, and firmly resolve to merit your support.

Profoundly sensible, however, of my own weakness and fully conscious that without the encouragement and assistance of the people, the Chief Magistrate is unable properly to discharge the high duties of his station, and instead of the substance of popular power, becomes the empty shadow of Executive authority, I would earnestly invoke at the hands of the citizens, the efficient aid of the same spirit which called into existence the free institutions of our country, to assist me in supporting and defending them.

At the commencement of an administration it has been a custom with the Executive to indicate the principles which will govern his councils, and the measures he may desire for the benefit of the people. The annual message delivered at the opening of the present session of the Legislature, has superseded the necessity of a strict compliance with this usage, and on this occasion it will suffice to refer to a few general views of the public policy that shall receive at my hands the fullest and steadiest support and consideration.

At all times and under all circumstances, the highest obligation of the public servant, is the maintenance and defence of our Republican institutions. The security of a strict compliance with this usage, and on this occasion it will suffice to refer to a few general views of the public policy that shall receive at my hands the fullest and steadiest support and consideration.

At all times and under all circumstances, the highest obligation of the public servant, is the maintenance and defence of our Republican institutions. That these shall receive, in the exercise of Executive power, a sound interpretation, and that no act shall interfere to prevent the salutary influence of their principles—that the popular mind, when understood, shall be obeyed, are indices which no public officer will disregard.

The founders of the Republic, inspired with profound wisdom, declared that all men are born equally free and independent; that the right of defending life, and liberty, of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and reputation, are indefeasible; that all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority; that no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishments, or modes of worship; that no one can be deprived of his life, liberty, or property, unless by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land; that no man's property shall be taken or applied to public use, without the consent of representatives; that education should be promoted, and the blessing of intellectual culture placed within the reach of every citizen. History and experience have demonstrated the justice of these principles, and private feelings, as well as public duty, demand for them a cordial support.

It is said of a venerated maxim, that the object of all just government is the greatest good of the greatest number. In reducing this theory to practice, it shall be a constant endeavor to promote such legislation as shall promote religion and morality and encourage science and literature. It will also be deemed a duty to elevate by *proper means, the condition of the laboring classes of society*; to advance the active industry of the citizen, and foster commerce, agriculture and manufactures. Measures for the reduction of the public debt, and the consequent relief of the tax-paying and burthened people, shall at all times receive a most cordial support.

An indebted nation cannot command the full measure of its independence, nor feel the entire blessing of its institutions. Whatever may be its desire to promote active objects of general importance, its resources refuse a compliance with its will, and national justice is thereby frequently deluded. With a deep conviction of the importance of this subject, and a settled confidence that the people will approve any safe *measures having in view the payment of the debt of* the state, it shall be a constant aim to place our finances in a condition to discharge every public obligation, to maintain unsullied the honor of the Commonwealth, and to preserve unspotted, its motto of "*Virtue, Liberty and Independence.*"

The intentions of the people are pure, and are uniformly directed to advance the general prosperity. Who, therefore, have better claims to the Treasury of Who, therefore, have better claims to the Treasury of the people than those who feel and know that their interests are unison with their own, for the public welfare, they will willingly pardon errors of judgment, and sustain him in his public course. It is hoped the same generous and manly sentiment, the same construction of motives, will shield the administration about to commence, from at least, unmerited censure.

An evil spirit is at work amongst us, against whose malign influence all should be on their guard. It is that spirit which creates a *wrong where none exists* —which in advance condemns the public servant, and labors to destroy confidence in the honesty of his designs—which, unwilling to judge of works, draws from its guilty imaginings the spectres of a corrupt heart, and holds them up to public gaze as substantial truths. It is the same spirit which would array in hostile position the classes into which society divides—that would place capital and labor, the rich and the poor, at variance with each other. It is the spirit that animates the bosom of the Catalines of every age.

In Europe there are noblemen and peasants, political and social distinctions, created and sustained by law and sanctioned by proscription. In this country all are equal under the law; and republican, no party in our country would desire a change in this fundamental principle of our constitution. Facilitious distinctions can have no residence where they are not sustained by law, and such are the sudden transitions of wealth among the citizens, that the rich man of yesterday is the poor man of to day, and *the poor of to-day the rich of to-morrow*. Where property is bolstered by legal enactment to particular classes, and wealth is arrayed by immemorial privileges, an enlightened self interest will teach the rich to hold in reverence the rights of the poor, for their condition may be changed in *themselves or their offspring*.

The rich and the poor are equally dependent on each other for the comforts and luxuries of civilized *life—separate them*, and the interests of both perish—the capital of the rich is valueless *without the* assistance of the capital of labor.

The most dangerous, because the most insidious enemies of the Republic are those who prowl among the honest, unsuspecting citizens, whispering insinuations against men whose every interest is connected with the welfare of the country. Such men should be rebuked as dangerous to the well being of society, as sacrificing at the shrine of party, truth, *honor, patriotism*, and as tearing the confidence which holds us together *as one people*.

In the discharge of my official duties, I shall ever bear in mind the oath of fidelity to the constitution, and shall endeavor with my utmost ability to perform the sacred trust committed to my charge. That I shall err in judgment when most anxious to do right, must be anticipated, for human intelligence is incapable of reaching unerring truth and the hope that a generous forgiveness on your part will accompany honest intentions, will sustain me; and if, at the end of my term of service, it shall be my fortune to leave the people of my native State happier and more prosperous than I found them, I shall ask no prouder inscription over my grave.

With a firm reliance that the God of nations will preserve our happy country as the home of his people, and will lend his support to an anxious endeavor to to promote their interests, and perpetuate their civil and religious institutions, I enter on the discharge of *the duties of the Executive department of the State.*

January 16, 1849. WM. F. JOHNSTON.

After its delivery, the band in attendance struck up "Hail Columbia," and the ceremonies being completed, the Convention adjourned, and the spectators gradually dispersed.

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PIUS IX.

Of all the unforseen and startling episodes of the history of this age of Europe, which we read in weekly chapters as it is written down, not by the cautious pen of the historian, but in living deeds and in words whose echoes are arms and barricades, none bears a more solemn and peculiar interest than the revolution which has driven Pius IX from Rome. We doubt if there has ever been a crisis in the history of the Rulers of the Church, when its temporal supremacy was threatened with overthrow, under such a remarkable combination of circumstances. The pioneer of political reformation on the Continent—the daring leader in that Crusade against arbitrary Power, which is now racking the very heart of the old systems—for a time, apparently, the sublime embodiment of those realities which had so long been a dumb Hope in the hearts of millions, he has seen the tide, whose flood gates he opened, sweep past him, and, bewildered with gathering force and thunder of its waves, he remains a passive spectator—almost a barrier to its irresistible progress.

A little more than two years ago Pius IX published his celebrated amnesty, which gave, at least to Italy, the first active impulse to the grand movement of Reform. The generous outburst of enthusiastic feeling with which this movement was hailed is still fresh in the recollection of all. The unpretending simplicity of the Pontiff's character, the wide and impartial scope of his humanity, won for him the love of the world and the idolatry of Italy. Who then would have dreamed that he *whose garments were touched by the crowd reverently as those of an Apostle, and whose name* consecrated the new national hymn of Italian Freedom, should so soon be forced to steal away in the livery of a foreign menial, from the captivity to which his own people subjected him, in the very palace before which they had so lately knelt *to receive his blessing!* And this, too, without having exercised an authority more absolute than has been delegated to him, or exhibited a sign to retract the measures he had already granted. We know of no similar reverse in History—none in which the extreme of popular favor was followed so closely, and with so little *relative cause*, by opposition and violence.

The fault of Pius IX consists not in that which he did, but in that which he left undone. The extravagant hopes, of which the liberal party in Italy made him the subject, were based upon a mistaken appreciation of his character. That which he had done, from the promptings of Humanity alone, was hailed as the evidence of a mind imbued with vast principles of political reform. Where he had *simply labored to lessen the sufferings* of his fellow men, at the expense of personal authority and in opposition to those whose influence formerly upheld the Papal power, it was believed that he was laying the foundation of a new *structure, whose shadow would reach from the* Alps to Ætna. When these first-fruits of Reforms, who had thrown around the Pope the attributes of their own body making him, unions loyalty, their head and leader to the eyes of the People, called upon him to stand side by side with them in a war for Italian Nationality, their disappointment at his answer was proportionately severe. Yet, judging calmly of the nature of his reforms, and the character of the man as displayed in numberless acts of mercy and charity, we can scarcely wonder at his reluctance to take upon his own head the responsibility of a struggle which must necessarily be long and bloody and the sublime devotion of whose aim he could not comprehend.

The strongest trait of his character is his universal and unfailing benevolence. It is this which drew toward him the spontaneous affection of his people, and which still invests his presence, with an impression of goodness, felt by all who approach him. This very humanity, however, unrelieved by the stern energies which belong to a Reformer, leads him to cherish those time-honored forms of government, whose perceptible influence is not too severely oppressive. In the quiet tenor of his former life, as Missionary, or as subordinate under the authority of a despotic Pontiff, he had little opportunity for the rugged experience by which a political leader should be cradled into strength. The genuine Reformer—the man who moulds a stubborn Age into concord with the thought which has taken possession of his soul—must be made of sterner muscle. He must find in the far off triumph of a great principle, the necessity of fierce struggle and convulsing change. Pius IX had an ear everyone to hear, and a hand to relieve the wants of the moment; he endeavored to arrange, so far as his power extended, the disjointed elements left to him by long years of misrule; but no man's property shall be taken or applied to public use, without the consent of representatives; that education should be promoted, and the blessing of intellectual culture placed within the reach of every citizen. History and experience have demonstrated the justice of these principles, and private feelings, as well as public duty, demand for them a cordial support.

It is said of a venerated maxim, that the object of all just government is the greatest good of the greatest number. In reducing this theory to practice, it shall be a constant endeavor to promote such legislation as shall promote religion and morality and encourage science and literature. It will also be deemed a duty to elevate by *proper means, the condition of the laboring classes of society*; to advance the active industry of the citizen, and foster commerce, agriculture and manufactures. Measures for the reduction of the public debt, and the consequent relief of the tax-paying and burthened people, shall at all times receive a most cordial support.

An indebted nation cannot command the full measure of its independence, nor feel the entire blessing of its institutions. Whatever may be its desire to promote active objects of general importance, its resources refuse a compliance with its will, and national justice is thereby frequently deluded. With a deep conviction of the importance of this subject, and a settled confidence that the people will approve any safe *measures having in view the payment of the debt of* the state, it shall be a constant aim to place our finances in a condition to discharge every public obligation, to maintain unsullied the honor of the Commonwealth, and to preserve unspotted, its motto of "*Virtue, Liberty and Independence.*"

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[For the Miners' Journal.]

Mr. B. Bannan:

Within the past week some thirty or forty individuals within the limits of our Borough, have been, through what is somewhat facetiously termed a legal process, compelled to pay fines and costs for alleged violations of Borough Ordinances, by throwing ashes in the streets, suffering wagons and carts to remain in them, &c., &c. to the annoyance of the citizens and the public. Now, the object of this article is by no means intended to encourage or even for a moment countenance any such violations of rules which are for the public good, but on the contrary, the writer is a strong advocate for all Ordinances relating to these matters being at all times strictly enforced and carried out—and for fines being duly imposed and collected from all delinquents. The particular objection here about to be urged, is, not the *fine*, but the *manner* of exacting and collecting it, which has been unjustly and vexatiously resorted to. The method adopted in these recent cases, was, to bring suit at once, *sans ceremony*, against the accused party, and compel him to pay fine and costs, the latter being in most cases equal in amount, or nearly so, to the former, thus depriving him the privilege of paying the fine without the costs of suit, as the demand was never made until the case was brought before a magistrate. Is this just? Is it right thus to inflict unnecessary penalties in the shape of costs merely to fill the pockets of those employed in collecting the fines, the Borough realizing no benefit therefrom beyond the bare amount of the *fine?* Why could not the High Constable apprize parties of violations of ordinances *without* bringing suit, and demand the *fine justly* due the Borough *for such violations*, and in case of refusal to pay, then commence suit and enforce payment? But this would not answer—it would never do—there would be to great a diminution of the "spoils of office." To show more clearly how such matters can be managed let us *suppose* a case—a case *for instance* which cannot by any means be considered an impossibility: Suppose a Constable and a Magistrate to feel somewhat sensibly the pinching of the times, they may, like most other people, at times need money, and need it *bad*—they are in office most certainly, and are in *consequence, privileged* characters; presuming upon some elasticity of conscience, what is there more easy in order to *raise the wind* and resuscitate their finances, than to take up a number of these violation-cases, issue legal processes at once, enforce the payment of the fine and all the costs, and perhaps a little more than the law allows? Why, nothing is more easy, and with some men it is also very natural quite natural. Why not let a person have the chance to pay his dollar, or more of a fine without being driven into paying another for the especial benefit of the contemptible *driver!* Is it maybe said that it was the order of the Borough Council to have these fines collected in the manner adopted—it is true that such may be the case, although it is extremely doubtful; but in such event, then is the Council responsible for such an *ex post facto* proceeding, and very much needs better men and better heads to influence its acts. Spring is approaching,—let the citizens look out for having *good men*, if it is possible to get them to fill the offices of the Borough—men that are *honest* and fearless in the discharge of their duties, and who will keep somewhat in check, that eternal *self* from poking its nose and fingers into its neighbor's pocket, whenever an opportunity offers. There is room for amendment in our Borough Government—let us try and bring about that amendment so much needed.

One who has paid One Dollar, to have the privilege of paying another.

Pottsville, Jan. 16, 1849.

POTTSVILLE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE JOURNAL.

Wheat Flour, bbl.	$5 50	Dr'd Peaches par'd.	3 00
Rye do	4 50	do do unpar'd.	1 75
Wheat, bush.	1 10	Dr'd Apples, par'd.	75
Rye do	75	Eggs, doz.	16
Corn, do	55	Butter, lb.	16
Oats, do	40	Bacon, do	10
Potatoes, do	45	Hams, do	10
Timothy Seed,	4 00	Hay, ton,	15 00
Clover do	4 50	Plaster,	6 00

MARRIED.

On the 17th, by Rev. Joseph McCool, Mr. THOMAS HARKNESS, to Miss AGNES MORTON, both of Brockville.

In Reading, on the last inst., by Rev. C. F. Jaeger, Mr. JACOB SHOMAKER, of Pottsville, Berks Co. to Miss SALOME KERSCHNER, of Schuylkill.

DEATHS.

In Pottsville, on the 16th inst. the Rev. JOSEPH BURG, pastor of the German Catholic Church, aged about 45 years. He has left to him by his dying lips a legacy but when the liberated intelligence of his people began to manifest itself in bolder tones—when it claimed as its *conscious* right, what it had before solicited as a boon—he became doubtful of his course, and hesitated at the point where confidence was most needed. The generous ardor which impelled all Rome to rise and proclaim a new crusade against the foe of Italian freedom in the North, met with no response in his voice. When the decisive Forum heard again, after the lapse of centuries, the impassioned words of an orator of the People, and the sacred emblem of the Christian Faith was lifted up, in the arena of the Coliseum, over a host ready to do battle for Italy, he looked on in sorrow, and mourned for the enthusiasm he could not feel. Sincere in all things, he would not even conceal his lack of sympathy with the popular cause.

This was the beginning of the opposition, to escape which he has at last betaken himself to exile and the protection of the worst despot by whom Italy is cursed. Yet it is extremely touching to notice how, in the midst of these trials, the heart of the old priest clings to the people he has left. The natural benevolence of his character is superior to any change of position or fortune. Whether he shall return again to wield the thunders of the Vatican, or live a quiet old age in *some nook of exile, this paternal regard for the* Roman people will never desert him. How far that people may come back to its allegiance will be made known in the regular course of events. It is evidently their desire that he should still remain among them, as the Spiritual Ruler of the Church, and to prevent a conquest, its motto of "*Virtue, Liberty and Independence.*"

The intentions of the people are pure, and are uniformly directed to advance the general prosperity. Who, therefore, have better claims to the Treasury of the people than those who feel and know that their interests are unison with their own, for the public welfare, they will willingly pardon errors of judgment, and sustain him in his public course. It is hoped the same generous and manly sentiment, the same construction of motives, will shield the administration about to commence, from at least, unmerited censure.

An evil spirit is at work amongst us, against whose malign influence all should be on their guard. It is that spirit which creates a *wrong where none exists* —which in advance condemns the public servant, and labors to destroy confidence in the honesty of his designs—which, unwilling to judge of works, draws from its guilty imaginings the spectres of a corrupt heart, and holds them up to public gaze as substantial truths. It is the same spirit which would array in hostile position the classes into which society divides—that would place capital and labor, the rich and the poor, at variance with each other. It is the spirit that animates the bosom of the Catalines of every age.

In Europe there are noblemen and peasants, political and social distinctions, created and sustained by law and sanctioned by proscription. In this country all are equal under the law; and republican, no party in our country would desire a change in this fundamental principle of our constitution. Facitious distinctions can have no residence where they are not sustained by law, and such are the sudden transitions of wealth among the citizens, that the rich man of yesterday is the poor man of to day, and *the poor of to-day the rich of to-morrow*. Where property is bolstered by legal enactment to particular classes, and wealth is arrayed by immemorial privileges, an enlightened self interest will teach the rich to hold in reverence the rights of the poor, for their condition may be changed in *themselves or their offspring*.

The rich and the poor are equally dependent on each other for the comforts and luxuries of civilized *life—separate them*, and the interests of both perish—the capital of the rich is valueless *without the* assistance of the capital of labor.

The most dangerous, because the most insidious enemies of the Republic are those who prowl among the honest, unsuspecting citizens, whispering insinuations against men whose every interest is connected with the welfare of the country. Such men should be rebuked as dangerous to the well being of society, as sacrificing at the shrine of party, truth, *honor, patriotism*, and as tearing the confidence which holds us together *as one people*.

In the discharge of my official duties, I shall ever bear in mind the oath of fidelity to the constitution, and shall endeavor with my utmost ability to perform the sacred trust committed to my charge. That I shall err in judgment when most anxious to do right, must be anticipated, for human intelligence is incapable of reaching unerring truth and the hope that a generous forgiveness on your part will accompany honest intentions, will sustain me; and if, at the end of my term of service, it shall be my fortune to leave the people of my native State happier and more prosperous than I found them, I shall ask no prouder inscription over my grave.

With a firm reliance that the God of nations will preserve our happy country as the home of his people, and will lend his support to an anxious endeavor to to promote their interests, and perpetuate their civil and religious institutions, I enter on the discharge of *the duties of the Executive department of the State.*

January 16, 1849. WM. F. JOHNSTON.

After its delivery, the band in attendance struck up "Hail Columbia," and the ceremonies being completed, the Convention adjourned, and the spectators gradually dispersed.

☞ *The Death* of Col. Grogan, a distinguished officer in the war of 1812, is announced in the papers.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER HEREBY GIVES NOTICE THAT HE HAS PURCHASED One Horse and One Mule of Isaac W. Richardson, and Joseph Richardson, of Port Carbon, Schuylkill County, and has loaned said Horse and Mule to the said Isaac W. and Joseph Richardson, during his pleasure.
Jan 13 3t-4] FREDERICK MARTZ.

NOTICE.—NAVIGATION LANDINGS.—PERSONS WANTING the use of Landings to ship Coal by Canal, will please make written application to the subscriber at Schuylkill Haven, stating their wants, and the probable extent of their business.
ELWOOD MORRIS.
Jan. 13 3-4t] Resident Engineer.

NOTICE.—TO THE PUBLIC.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED the entire Stock of Books, Stationary and Fancy articles, belonging to the late firm of O. D. Jenkins & Co. corner of Centre and Union Streets, Pottsville, takes great pleasure in informing his friends that he will be happy to accommodate them with all articles in his line of business, of the very best quality, at the most reduced prices.
Jan. 13, 3-3t] OSCAR D. JENKINS.

NOTICE.—ADJOURNED COURT.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AN Adjourned Court of Common Pleas, for the trial of cases, and of the Court of Quarter Session, and Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal delivery, and Orphans' Court, in and for the County of Schuylkill, will be held at Orwigsburg, in said county, to commence on Monday the 29th day of January, 1849, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and to continue two weeks, if the business of the Court shall require it: Therefore, all persons having cases at issue, and all others whose duty it may be to appear at said Court, will please to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

The Jurors and Witn