# Miners' Journal.

**Saturday Morning, December 1.**


THE PROTECTIVE POLICY.—THE PEOPLE DEMAND ITS RESTORATION!

AMERICAN ART UNION.

This flourishing Institution for the Encouragement of the Arts and American Artists, the income of which for the year ending with last year, has just exceeded eighty thousand dollars last year; has just erected an additional Gallery for the Exhibition of Works of Art, 100 feet long by 25 feet wide. The property they hold is very valuable, and constantly increasing in value, and subscribers to the Union, are all joint proprietors in this property, which, if the Association should be dissolved, would be divided among the members of the same.

The Distribution will take place on the 21st of December next. The engraving for the present year, will be "Youth," copied from Cole's celebrated "Voyage of Life," and a volume of Etchings.

Subscriptions $5, for which subscribers will receive an Engraving worth $5—a volume of *Etchings*, illustrating Sleepy Hollow, and the chance of drawing an Engraving or Painting worth from $10 to $5000. The Association have already purchased upwards of 300 pictures for distribution.

Subscriptions received—and any information given by calling on the subscriber.

H. D. BANNAN,
Honorary Secretary for Schuylkill County.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Every man who loves his family, ought to get his life insured. Every person engaged in business, having others dependent upon him, which would require some time to settle up, ought to get his life insured even if in good circumstances.

Every person engaged in the Coal Business ought to get his life insured, or any other hazardous business in the Coal Region.

Every person who depends upon a Salary ought to get his life insured. The Professional man with a family ought to get his life insured. There are few but who could save a small sum annually to insure their lives; which, if not invested in this way, would be spent perhaps in trifles, and their families left to the cold charities of the world. There is, perhaps, nothing that creates an severe a pang on the death-bed, as being compelled to leave those whom you love, and particularly a wife and children, destitute.

Life Insurance is becoming just as common in this Country as Fire Insurance. Wives, persuade your husbands—you can save enough in your household affairs to pay the annual premium without feeling it, and you are the most interested in the subject. You can insure the lives of your husbands, for your own benefit, and the amount cannot be touched by their creditors, in case of their death.

Any information on this subject can be obtained of

B. BANNAN

At the Office of the Miners' Journal.

BROTHER JONATHAN FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS.—This great holiday paper has been received, and we must acknowledge that we are delighted with its appearance. It certainly presents the grandest display of large and beautiful Engravings we ever saw collected together. "The Pleasures, Follies and Miseries of Christmas in New York," is an engraving of enormous size, occupying and going across two entire pages of the paper. The spirited group of portraits of President Taylor and his Cabinet, and the grand tableau of Poor Richard's Way to Wealth, go to make up the remaining outer pages. These are the principal features, while the inner pages are full of other engravings, illustrated in the most ample and costly manner. We are informed that one hundred thousand copies of the Holiday Brother Jonathan actually sold, and this extraordinary sale accounts for its astonishing cheapness, viz: 12 cents per copy, or ten for one dollar. Wilson & Co. New York, are the publishers. Also for sale at Bannan's Book Stores.

JOURNAL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.—This valuable publication for November, has been placed upon our table, and from a cursory examination of its contents, we find it to contain matter of the most instructive character. Every mechanic, who feels the dignity of his station, should be in possession of this periodical. Published, Philadelphia—$5 per annum; payable half yearly.

TEACHER'S MAGAZINE.—We have received the Teacher's Magazine—a new publication just started in Pittsburg, Pa. It is devoted to the cause of education, and promises to be an efficient laborer in the ranks. It is also designed to be the organ—thro' which the talent of the Teacher shall reach the public. The number before us, contains well written articles on Domestic Education, Popular Education, Schools in France, &c. This is the only educational Magazine published in this State, which, were there no other consideration to recommend it to the public, would be sufficient to render its success certain. It is edited with ability. Published by J. B. Kennedy, Pittsburg—$1 per year.

WHO IS BENEFITED BY PROTECTION.

Every improvement that is started, every furnace that is not blown out, and every dividend that is made by a manufacturing company, is trumpeted-forth by the free trade papers, and more especially by the Philadelphia *Ledger*, as evidence of the prosperity of the country under the Tariff of 1846. Now, we admit that business will go on under this Tariff to a certain extent—but it goes on at the expence of the wages of labor, and the prostration of the labor in this country to the condition of the same classes in European countries. To prove this, we addressed a note to the superintendent of the Crane Iron Works, one of the largest Iron establishments in the State, which continues in operation under the Tariff of 1846, with a view of ascertaining the prices paid for labor under the Bill of '46 and those paid by under the Tariff of '42, and the following is the result:

*Crane Iron Works, Nov. 23d, 1849.*

Mr. B. Bannan:—

Dear Sir—Your favor is before me, and in answer to your inquiries, I will state that Pig Iron was selling in 1846 at 27 to $30 per ton, and in 1849, is selling from 18 to $20 per ton, the same kind of Iron.

*Price of Wages in 1846.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Furnace Keepers, | $12 per week. |
| Fillers, | 8 do. |
| Carpenters and Blacksmiths, | $1 12 to 1 37½ per day. |
| Laborers, | 90 cts. to 1 00 do |

*Price of Wages in 1849.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Furnace Keepers, | $9 per week. |
| Fillers, | 5 50 do |
| Carpenters and Blacksmiths, | 90 cts. to 1 00 per day. |
| Laborers, | 60 to 65 do |

In 1846 there were scarcely enough men to be had to do the work at these prices, now three or four men want employment where one is needed. This is the true state of the case in this vicinity.

Yours, Respectfully, D. T.

P. S.—Wages vary some for the same class of men, at all times, as the value of some men of every class is more than others.

It is true that the manufacturer suffers in the depreciation of property, to a certain extent, and the lessening of the profits, but the great burthen falls upon the laborer, who lives from hand to mouth, and whose whole dependence is on the labor of his hands. Capital can always take care of itself, and the only time the laborer is benefitted is when the Country is in a flourishing condition and there is competition for labor. These simple facts upset all the wild theories of unsettled and crazed intellects.

THE LOCOFOCO papers are exulting over the fact that Gen. TAYLOR commences his administration with a majority of Congress against him. Well, how was it with Polk? He commenced with a majority of sixty in his favor, and so odious did his Administration become, that in the Congress which expired with his term, instead of a locofoco majority of sixty, there was a clear *Whig* majority. Keep that in remembrance.

CHESTER COUNTY BANK.—Those of our readers who hold notes of the Chester County Bank need apprehend no loss. The idle rumore relative to the alleged refusal on the part of the Bank to redeem the old issue is false. The Chester County *Record*, says emphatically that the charge "*is not true.* The Bank has *always* redeemed them—has always been anxious to redeem them—is now constantly redeeming them, as fast as the officers can obtain some satisfactory account of them, or even the *best practicable* account of them."

PORTENTOUS.—A Washington Correspondent of the New York *Express*, writing from the Capital, gives the following item. The *Express* says, it is written by one whose means of information are such as to warrant him in making it known, without the fear of contradiction:

*Washington, Nov 25th, 1849.*

An influential Whig Senator from the South, informed me last evening that beyond a doubt 7 States would secede in case of the passage of the proviso. There is more reality in this Southern move, I fear, than is suspected. Another influential Southern Senator, whom I saw yesterday, is rampant, and some of the most cautious and reasonable of the North Carolina delegation talk forebodingly and despondingly. I have conversed with many other Southerners within the last two or three days, and begin to believe that there is trouble ahead of a portentous character.

ALTERED NOTES.—A $2 bill on the old Trenton State Bank, altered so as to represent the Chesapeake Bank of Baltimore, has been detected. The alterations and signatures are roughly done. The name of *Geo. Watson*, the payer of the State Bank notes, has not been altered.

BEAVER MEADOW RAIL ROAD.—At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Beaver Meadow Rail Road Company, held last Monday, in Philadelphia, Wm. W. Longstreth was elected President in place of Jas. Rowland, resigned.

A RICH BRIDE.—The daughter of the Queen of Sweden, who is about to marry Louis Napoleon, has a dowry of £4,000,000 sterling.

## The Tariff of 1846.

HOW IT EFFECTS COAL AND IRON, AND THE FARMER.

We invite particular attention to the following article. Facts are always better than the wild theories of unsettled and unbalanced intellects:

EPXORTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE UNITED STATES HER BEST CUSTOMER.

The following is contained in a letter written from London on the 18th of October, to the *National Intelligencer*:—

"A lately published Parliamentary document presents the following facts. The total declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to various countries, was, in 1847, £58,912,277; in 1848, £52,849,448.:

| | 1847. | 1848. |
|---|---|---|
| The British colonies took | £14,558,397 | £12,654,183 |
| The United States took | 10,971,161 | 9,584,909 |
| The Hanseatic towns | 6,007,356 | 4,669,250 |
| Holland | 3,017,423 | 2,823,958 |
| France | 2,554,283 | 1,021,521 |
| Russia | 1,816,543 | 1,652,325 |
| Turkey | 2,576,969 | 2,838,179 |
| China, Hong Kong | 1,503,359 | 1,445,059 |
| Brazil | 2,568,501 | 2,067,302 |
| Mexico, and Central and South America (except Brazil) | 2,505,855 | 3,761,743 |
| Foreign West Indies | 1,410,221 | 1,018,138 |
| All other countries | 9,290,360 | 9,021,799 |
| | £58,912,277 | £52,849,448 |

One striking fact developed by this statement is, that next to her own colonies, THE UNITED STATES IS THE BEST CUSTOMER GREAT BRITAIN HAS; taking more than one-sixth of her whole amount of exports, and more than any one of her next best customers."

From the same authentic document we have the following statement of the exports of PIG IRON from Great Britain to foreign countries, during the year 1848:

| | |
|---|---|
| To the United States, | 91,704 tons. |
| To other countries, | 53,916 " |

The total Exports of BAR IRON, during the same period, were:

| | |
|---|---|
| To the United States, | 162,057 tons. |
| To other countries, | 159,077 " |

From which it appears that Great Britain ships *more iron to the United States than she does to all the rest of the world put together!*—No one need wonder that the iron, and every interest connected with it, is crippled, after looking at the above statements. They show that whatever may be our political relations with Great Britain, we are, under the existing revenue law, still in a condition little better than one of COLONIAL DEPENDENCE upon her in all industrial concerns. *The Tariff of 1846 is the bond of this vassalage.* Though it we sacrifice our own home interests to produce arid manufactures, to buy British wares and fabrics. We run our Coal trade to benefit hers—we stop our iron works to keep hers in operation. We send hundreds of thousands of dollars annually out of Pennsylvania to England to buy Iron-rails to lay in front of our Furnaces, Forges and Rolling-mills; and thus we do to carry out the favorite Free-Trade policy of the party which calls itself DEMOCRATIC, and proves itself to be the name by doing all it can to increase Queen Victoria's revenue, and of course to swell her pride, and strengthen her power! Can the force of folly further go?

But we have not yet done with statistics. We have still another table, which we commend to the serious attention of the FARMERS. It will serve to show that the FOREIGN MARKET, (except when failure and famine in the old world compels them to seek supplies from the new) is not much to brag of, highly as it is lauded by the Locofocos. We cut the following from the last No. of Bicknell's Reporter.

EXPORT OF BREADSTUFFS.—The aggregate exportation of breadstuffs from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland, up to the latest dates that year, compared with the corresponding period last year, has been as annexed—

| To Latest Dates. | 1848. | 1849. Decr'se. | 1849. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls. | 320,513 | 83,431 | 237,097 |
| Corn meal, bbls. | 18,778 | 9,950 | 17,818 |
| Wheat, bushels, | 479,501 | 163,583 | 315,918 |
| Indian corn, bus. | 2,918,434 | 422,077 | 2,496,377 |

At this rate, we shall find outlets for but a small per cent. of the supplies of our agricultural products this year.

We hope our readers of both parties will digest these tables, and then ask themselves seriously whether our present anti-protective policy is altogether the best and wisest that could be adopted.

We give below a few statistics to show that we import more produce from Great Britain than we export. The following is the value of the grain exported to Great Britain according to the statement from Bicknell's *Reporter*, to the latest period in 1849:

| | |
|---|---|
| 83,491 bls. Flour at $5, | $417,455 |
| 950 bls. Corn Meal, $3.50, | 3,325 |
| 163,583 bush. Wheat, $1 05, | 171,767 |
| 422,077 bush. Corn, 60c, | 253,246 |
| Value of Produce exported to Eng'd & Ireland, | $845,793 |

The New York *Journal of Commerce* gives the following statement of Iron imported into the port of New York alone, for the 6 months ending September 1, 1849, from Great Britain:

| | *From England.* | *Tons.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Common bar iron, | 10,854 | at average cost £5 16 11 | |
| Pig Iron, | 33,972 | do | 2 11 6 |
| Railroad iron, | 33,878 | do | 5 16 0 |
| Refined iron bars, | 15,089 | do | 7 17 6 |
| Hoop, band & sheet, | 6,936 | do | 8 17 6 |
| Cost of English iron in New York, | | | $3,678,094 58 |

| | *Tons.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Swedes iron, | 5,105 | at average cost, | $74 75 |
| Russia iron, | 152 | do | 85 00 |
| Norway iron, | 839 | do | 98 70 |
| Cost in New York, | | | 477,666 00 |
| Total value in New York, | | | $4,155,759 58 |

The workmen who manufactured this Iron in Great Britain, consumed for each ton of Bar Iron made, not less than $20 worth of English Produce, for every ton of Pig Metal, $8 worth; for Railroad Iron, $20 worth; for refined Iron, $25 worth; for Hoop, Sheet Iron, &c. $30 worth of produce. Multiply these by the number of tons of each kind of iron imported, and we have the following result:

*Value of English Produce imported in the shape of English Iron at the Port of New York alone, in six months, according to the Journal of Commerce:*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bar iron, | 10,641 tons. | $20 produce per ton, | $212,820 |
| Pig metal, | 33,971 " | 8 do | 269,776 |
| Railroad iron, | 33,878 " | 20 do | 677,560 |
| Refined iron, | 15,089 " | 25 do | 377,250 |
| Hoop, hdt. &c. | 6,936 " | 30 do | 191,700 |
| | | | $1,777,666 |

Making no less than $1,177,666 worth of English Produce imported in the shape of Foreign iron, at the single port of New York in 6 months, which is more than double the value of all American produce exported to Great Britain, for this year, up to the latest period, according to Bicknell's *Reporter*. Now, when we take into consideration that about two-thirds of the value of all our imports from Great Britain, is English Produce, we will find that we import twice as much English Produce, as we export to that country, yet we are told that the Tariff of 1846 benefits the Agricultural interests of the United States.

Some will say that the consumption goes on, notwithstanding these importations of Foreign Produce from abroad,—that is true to a certain extent—the people must live—but the production of all kinds of business, lessens the consumption of the products of the Farmer at home, nearly one-half, or to an extent of more than double all the exportations of the country—for it is notorious that if this Iron had been made in this country, our operatives engaged in its manufacture, in prosperous times, would have consumed one-third more produce than the same number engaged in its manufacture consumed abroad—and we have always understood that the nearer a market could be brought home, the more profitable it was to the Farmer.

We have also made a calculation to show how large a quantity of Coal would have been consumed, if the Pig and Bar Iron imported from England in 1848, had been made in the United States. To make a ton of Pig Metal, requires 3 tons of Coal, and for Bar Iron, 5 tons. This would give:

| | |
|---|---|
| 91,701 tons Pig Iron, (3 tons coal,) | 275,112 tons. |
| 162,057 tons Bar Iron, (5 tons coal,) | 810,285 tons. |
| Total tons, | 1,085,387 |

This shows that we imported 1,085,387 tons of British Coal last year, in the shape of Pig Metal and Bar Iron alone in a single year. If the Anthracite Regions of Pennsylvania could have supplied one-half the above quantity, the Sheriff would not now be so busy among us, nor would our Region become depopulated, and ruin, misery and want prevail to such an extent among us. Let the people reflect deeply upon this subject. Congress will meet on Monday next, and the time for prompt and determined action has arrived.

ROBERT J. WALKER, ARRESTED.—The Wilmington (Del.) *Journal* states that Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury during Mr. Polk's administration, was arrested whilst passing through that city in the cars on Saturday last, and detained by the Sheriff until he could find security to appear and answer for a claim of $5000. Mr. Henry Hicks, formerly Collector under Mr. Walker, and Mr. Alexander Porter, formerly Marshal of the State, entered bail for his appearance, and Sir Robert was discharged. He was detained in town during the whole day, and left in the night train.

## Local Items.

☞ *The Public Schools.*—One of the greatest difficulties the Teachers have to contend with in our Public Schools, is the irregular attendance of the Scholars; many play truant without the knowledge of their parents, and others are kept out of School for mere trifles. The Directors have tried various plans to obviate this difficulty, but without effect. A portion of the Public seem to undervalue the Public Schools, they are too cheap, and consequently they send whenever they please, and keep their children at home frequently for causes, which they would not deem sufficient, if they were sending to the private Schools. The Directors, in order to remedy the evil as far as practicable, passed the following resolution at the last meeting of the Board, which will be enforced after the first of Dec ember. We publish it for the information of parents and children:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Board give notice to each and every Teacher, that if any pupil absents him or herself from School three days in succession, without a reasonable excuse from the parent or guardian for said absence, the pupil will be dismissed from the School for the period of one month.

The Directors have also experienced great difficulty in classing the Schools. Children, if punished for misconduct, or if they take a dislike to a Teacher, will resort to any artifice to procure a Ticket for admission in some other School, without any regard to the arrangement or classification of the Schools, and thus create con stant confusion. To meet this difficulty, the following resolution was adopted by the Board:

Resolved, That the Distributing Committee, be hereafter appointed for a term of two months, and, that this Committee issue all the Tickets for the admission of Scholars into the Schools during the time of their appointment.

The Directors are anxious to make the Public Schools as deserving of popular favor as lies in their power, but in doing so they find it necessary to adopt rules and regulations, which must be enforced to remedy many of the evils under which the Schools now labor, and all the friends of the Public Schools and Public School Education ought to unite with them in elevating and improving these Schools.

The Distributing Committee for the ensuing two months, consist of John Clayton, Daniel Lawrer and B. Bannan, to whom all applications for Tickets of admission to the Schools must be made.

☞ *The following* is one of the greatest agricultural yields ever produced in Schuylkill county. We doubt whether it can be surpassed by the great agricultural counties of Lancaster, Chester or Philadelphia:

POTT CARBON, Nov. 27, 1849.

Mr. Bannan.

The following is the product of Eight Acres 39 perches of Land, owned and farmed by Mr. Patrick Horn, of this place. Beat it, who can:

| | |
|---|---|
| 150 bus early Potatoes, at 75 cts. per bus. | $112 50 |
| 600 bus. late do do 60 cts. per bus. | 360 00 |
| 80 bus. Wheat, (3 acres) at $1 15 | 92 00 |
| Straw, valued at | 24 00 |
| One ton Hay, | 15 00 |
| 933 bus. Turnips, at 37½ cents. | 349 87½ |
| 1000 Heads Cabbage, at 5 cents. | 50 00 |
| 1100 Stalks Celery, at 6¼ cents. | 68 75 |
| | $1072 12½ |

The Turnips were raised on Wheat land—the Wheat was of superfine quality.

Mr. Gutterman, also of this place, raised on Five and three-fourth of an acre, the following, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| 700 bus. Turnips, (2 acres) at 37½ cents. | 262 50 |
| 2 Tons of Hay, (1½ acres) at $15 per ton. | 45 00 |
| 225 bus. Oats, (2½ acres) at 37½ per bus. | 78 75 |
| Straw, valued at | 20 00 |
| | $406 25 |

The above are the prices at which these products sold in this market.

☞ *The Gas Works.*—Our Gas Works are progressing finely.—The Gas House is completely under roof, and mechanics are engaged inside, plastering and erecting the boiler. The Gasometers, we are pleased to notice, are also getting along nicely. Everything is being done by those who have the matter in charge to facilitate the introduction of Gas. Service pipes, which convey the Gas into the dwellings, have been attached at numerous places, to the main pipe. We are informed by the Superintendant that the Gas will be ready for introduction about Christmas.

☞ *Railroad Accident.*—We regret to learn that on Thursday week, Edward Whaler, while walking on the Railroad, above the bridge, in Schuylk ll Haven, was run over by a small engine, and mangling his right leg just below the knee, injuring his back and head. He was taken to the poor house and is doing well.

☞ *Literary Society.*—This Society is getting along finely. The audience on Wednesday evening last at the lecture, was quite large. The Rev. Mr. Sanders still continues his lectures, they are possessed of much interest.

☞ *Serious Accident.*—Wm. Samuels, aged about 9 years, son of Samuel Samuels, met with quite a serious accident, on Wednesday last, at Geo. H. Pott's Colliery, near this Borough. It appears while the lad was returning from school, in company with some others, when at the Norwegian Railway, he fell upon the track as a coal car was passing, by which one of his legs was so much injured, that it is thought amputation is necessary.

☞ *The French Revolution.*—Mr. SCHMIN's lecture, at the Pottsville Academy on Monday evening last, was very largely attended. His subject, "THE FRENCH REVOLUTION OF 1789," was very intelligently discoursed upon, and was attentively listened to. We are pleased to observe that there will be other Lectures upon this subject, by Mr. S.

☞ *Disturbing a Congregation.*—We have been informed that a Congregation worshipping in Patterson, Schuylkill county, was disturbed in rather a singular manner, on Sunday last. It appears while the worthy Pastor was discoursing upon the Truth of Christianity to which the congregation were listening with the utmost solemnity, a Deer quietly stepped up, and posted itself in front of one of the windows. Being observed by some of the congregation who, we should judge, thought more of good "venison" than preaching, they suddenly started up, and rushed out, by which the congregation was so much disturbed that before he was aware of it, the Pastor was entirely deserted. We have not been able to ascertain whether it was pursued or had to keep the peace.

☞ *The Court House.*—The workmen are still engaged upon the Court House. The foundation walls have been laid, which, with the exception of the base work, which will be soon finished, is all that will be done this winter.

☞ *The Lectures* at the Academy, on Monday evening next, on Galvanism, Electro-Magnetism, in connection with Mesmerism and Psycology, by Mr. Little, we trust will not be forgotten by our readers. This will be an interesting discourse.

☞ *Thursday last* (Thanksgiving Day) was properly observed in our Borough. Business was pretty generally suspended, and our Churches, we believe, were all open.

☞ *The Oldest Lady.*—Mrs. Elizabeth Barnett, a lady of Chester county, Pa., recently died at Guthrieville, in this State, at the advanced age of 111 years. She retained her mental faculties to the last.

☞ *Pennsylvania Railroad.*—There are men at work on all the sections of the railroad let from Johnstown toward Pittsburg—36 miles—and preparations are being made to increase the force, and push it rapidly to completion. Glad to hear it.

☞ *One of the Laws.*—A riot lately took place at Trimidad, caused by the enactment of a law requiring all fraudulent debtors under $50, to have their heads shaved and to be otherwise treated as criminals.

☞ *The editor of the Reading Herald has seen a* stalk of corn grown in Reading, which is sixteen feet two inches in height. It bore two full ears, the lowest being ten feet three inches and the highest eleven feet from the ground.

THE LEIN LAW.—The beneficial effect of the Lein Law which the Whig Legislature passed last winter, securing to the Miners and Laborers their wages to the amount of $50 out of insolvents estates, is now being felt in this Region.

"THE FAILURE of Gen. Taylor to act as a Southern man" has been assigned by Southern papers as the ground of their opposition to him, and, undoubtedly has had strong influence on the great Democratic gains made in the Southern States. Such was the case in Georgia, and such has been the case in Louisiana. Even the popularity of the General in his own State, and the personal friendship entertained towards him, could not, in their estimation, balance the fact "he had failed to act as a Southern man." The appointment of his Cabinet, the selection of his subordinate officers, the putting down of the Cuba expedition, the supposed mission of T. Butler King, to California, the willingness to allow the decisions of Congress to dictate on the subject of slavery, have all been proofs to the South that he is determined to be the President of the whole country, and not to act merely as a Southern man."

TAXING EMIGRANTS.—A meeting of citizens favorable to taxing emigrants was held in Philadelphia, on Saturday last. Judge Jones presided. A memorial was read, to be presented to the next Congress, praying the granting of the power to the different Legislatures to appoint a Board of Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to take charge of all foreign emigrants arriving at their respective ports, providing a hospital for the sick, and a place of temporary accommodation for the indigent amongst them, where they may have the means of personal cleanliness, food, clothing, and lodgings, until they obtain permanent situations. The Commissioners term shall be extended to five years. In order to secure the funds for this object, a tax of $3 50 per head of every emigrant, is proposed.

CLASSIFIED ROWDIES.—Boys, who stand upon the corners of Sunday evenings, indulging in profanity and obscenity; loafers, who upset boxes, change signs, and insult people generally; respectable looking young men, with slouched caps, who stand in dark alleys, and pounce upon unprotected females, and respectable young men, who, for the same purpose, prowl about the streets at all times.

COST OF IRON—*A Correction.* We published last week, an article showing the cost of Iron in Great Britain, and the cost of its importation to the United States. Since then we have observed, by a statement of a correspondent in the Baltimore *Patriot*, that the article contained several inaccuracies, and make the actual cost, as follows, several dollars less than given in the other table. The true figures, he says, are as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| The cost of Scotch pig iron at Glasgow, free on board, per last steamer, 21. 2s., | $10 50 |
| Duty 20 per cent. on $10.50, | 2 10 |
| Freight per ship Cayuga, | 0 15 |
| Freight as per barque Tarquin, arrived last week at this port, 16s. | 4 00 |
| Charges for storage &c. on arrival, | 25 |
| Actual cost of ton of Scotch pig iron imported to Baltimore, | $18 05 |

A WAG has truthfully said, that if some men could come out of their graves and read the inscription on their tombstones, they would think they had got *into the wrong grave.*

FIRE IN MAUCH CHUNK.—The place which nothing since, was visited by a destructive fire, was revisited on Friday the 28th ult., by a serious fire. The dwellings of James Andreas, John Trees, Benjamin Williams, Conrad Kochel, A. Andreas, John Painter and Ira Cortright, were more or less injured. The loss is estimated at about $5000.

GEORGE WASHINGTON was a man of sense, and his opinions, on any subject, are deserving of respect. He said: "The foolish and wicked practice of cursing and swearing, is a vice so mean and low, that every person of sense and character detests and despises it." We hope if any profane persons read this article, they will consider how decidedly vulgar it is to swear, how little it benefits them, and act accordingly.—Nothing would create an unfavorable impression in regard to a stranger, so quick as to hear him utter an oath. It stamps him at once as a low-bred person.

A CONTEMPORARY announcing the marriage of an editor, says he was always of the opinion that editors had just as good a right to starve some man's daughter as any body else.

AN ACCOMODATING EDITOR.—The editor of the *Bunkum Flagstaff* advertises that he will receive, in payment for subscription to his paper, all sorts of *dicker*, such as potatoes, corn, rye, oats, eggs, beans, pork, grits, hay, old rope, lamb's wool, shovels, honey, shirts, dried cod, catnip oil, bu'nut bark, paints, glass, putty, hemp, snake-root, cordwood, live geese feathers, sassafax, dried apples, hops, new elder, axe-handles, mill-stones, hemlock gum, bacon and hams, sing-hang root, vinegar, pumpkins, ellecampaine, harness, ashes, slippery-ellum bark, clams, manure, and all other produce."—The *Bunkum Flagstaff* is edited by Wagstaff, and published every now and then, in one of the departments of "Old Nick."

GAS IN PORTLAND.—The Portland *Umpire* says that gas is furnished to private consumers in that city at from $3 50 to $5 per 1,000.

ALL THE GO.—The Newtown *Journal* publishes no less than five marriage notices of editors who have been getting married. *What* is the world coming to!

THE PARDONING POWER.

During a recent trial of some of the Philadelphia rioters, which took place in that city, in sentencing them, Judge Parsons took occasion to animadvert very strongly upon the pardoning power, as used by Gov. Johnston. Now, it appears that the Governor has pardoned less convicts than either Governor Shunk or Porter, as the reader will perceive by the following statement, which we find in the Harrisburg *Telegraph*:—

Gov. Johnston has occupied the executive chair, a period of sixteen months. During that time, he has granted 116 pardons, or at average of 87 annually, while the annual average under Gov. Shunk, his immediate predecessor, was 100, and under Gov. Porter 163! The number of rioters pardoned by Gov. Porter was 50! by Gov. Shunk 37! while Gov. Johnston has pardoned *three*, under the circumstances that induced the Judge to assail him. The statement is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| *Governor Porter Pardoned*, during the last three years of his administration, | 491 |
| Average number annually, | 163 |
| Convicts pardoned in the city and county of Philadelphia during these three years, | 150 |
| Number for riot pardoned in the State, | 50 |
| Number for riot pardoned in the city and county of Philadelphia, | 10 |
| *Governor Shunk Pardoned*, | 350 |
| Average number annually, | 100 |
| Pardoned in city and county of Philadelphia, | 153 |
| Number for riot pardoned in the State | 37 |
| Number for riot pardoned in the city and county of Philadelphia, | 23 |
| *Governor Johnston Pardoned*, | 116 |
| Average number annually, | 87 |
| Convicts pardoned in the city and county of Philadelphia, | 47 |
| Number for riot pardoned in the State, | 4 |
| Number for riot pardoned in the city and county of Philadelphia, | 3 |

From the above table it will be discovered that Governor Johnston, since he came into office, has granted pardons to *forty seven* convicts in the city and county of Philadelphia. These were granted on the following applications:

| | |
|---|---|
| By the Judges, or some of them, of the Court where the convicts were tried, | 14 |
| By the Board of Inspectors, | 7 |
| By the Wardens of the Eastern Penitentiary, | 8 |
| By the Attorney General, | 8 |
| By the Prison Discipline Society, | 1 |
| By Jurors trying them, and by citizens of respectability, | 9 |
| By removal, for insanity, | 1 |
| | 48 |

Since Gov. Johnston came into office, there have been *three hundred and twenty* applications for pardon, and hence *two hundred and four* rejected.


GREAT IMPOSITION AND FRAUD!—*Caution to purchasers of Merchant's Celebrated Gargling Oil.*—This valuable embrocation was before the public for more than eight years before an effort was made to imitate it, or even to get up a substitute. Its increasing demand and wonderful success in the cure of all flesh, and Horses in particular, induced persons to attempt its imitation in various ways, which is convincing *proof of its intrinsic value.* Several mixtures have been got up under different names, such as "Black Oil," "Arabian Oil," "Elm's Oil," &c., and with all have purloined from my advertisements and directions, and some have had the effronitery to call their mixture by the name of "Gargling Oil," thus by their fraudulent impositions the unsuspecting public are the principal sufferers. Or if any questions are asked, they are told "its the same thing," or "it is just as good" &c. In due time, the conduct of these miscreants will indisputably be exposed to the full extent and merit of such unblushing knavery. The proprietor would therefore *caution* those who purchase. *Be sure that the name of the proprietor, in his own hand writing, is over the cork, and these words are blown in the glass of the bottle:* "G. W. Merchant, Chemist, Lockport, N. Y.," who is the only Legitimate Proprietor. None other can be genuine. This is done, that the public may not throw away their money for a worthless and counterfeit article. The above caution is particularly addressed to those who are yet strangers to this truly valuable remedy; as those who have become acquainted with the virtues of the Gargling Oil cannot be deceived. See advertisement in this paper, and get a pamphlet of the agent.

TO TEACHERS AND SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

THE subscriber invites the attention of Teachers and School Directors, particularly in Schuylkill Co., to the following new and improved School Books published by him, called—

| | |
|---|---|
| Tichnor's Columbian Calculator, | |
| Do | Youths' Columbian Calculator, |
| Do | Table Book, |
| Do | Columbian Spelling Book, |
| Do | Practical Common School Mensuration, |

These Books are already extensively used in this County, and in no changeable a population as we have, it is desirable that the Books used in our Schools should be as uniform as possible; we therefore call the particular attention of School Directors and Teachers to this series, on the the commencement of the Schools this fall. These Books have received the approbation of about 500 professors and Teachers, as the best works on the subjects on which they treat. ☞ *They are also the cheapest Books in the market.*

Merchants, Teachers, School Directors, &c., supplied at the lowest rates, by the quantity.

B BANNAN,
*Printer, Publisher and Bookseller.*


POTTSVILLE MARKETS.

*CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE JOURNAL.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat Flour, bbl. | $5 00 | Dr'd Peaches par'd. | 3 00 |
| Rye do do | 4 50 | do do unpar'd. | 1 25 |
| Wheat, bush. | 1 10 | Dr'd Apples, par'd. | 75 |
| Rye, do | 60 | Eggs, doz. | 12 |
| Corn, do | 65 | Butter, lb. | 15 |
| Oats, do | 40 | Bacon, | 08 |
| Potatoes, do | 50 | Hams, | 10 |
| Timothy Seed, | 2 50 | Hay, ton, | 15 00 |
| Clover do | 3 50 | Plaster, | 6 00 |

MARRIED.

On the 18th ult., by Rev. Mr. Smitz, Mr. GIDEON BAUMGARDNER, to Miss ROSINA LINDEMUTH, both of Union township.

On the 11th ult., by Rev. Mr. Hoffmeier, Mr. JOHN CONRAD GOOS, to Miss ANNA CHRISTINA STEGMEIER, both of Schuylkill Haven.

On the 22d ult., at Ashland, Lancaster county, by Rev. Levi Bull, D. D., the Hon. WM. STRONG, M. C., of Reading, to Mrs. RACHEL H. BUEL, daughter of Hon. Edward Davis, of Ashland township.

On the 25th ult., by Rev. R. K. Brush, Mr. FREDERICK HINEY, to Miss HANNAH DIMMICK, all of Pottsville.

On the 25th ult., by Rev. P. M. Maize, Mr. JOSEPH KANTNER, to Miss REBECCA ZIMMERMAN, all of Pottsville.

DEATHS.

On the 2d inst., in South Manheim township, Mr. JACOB HASSINGER, aged 73 years.

On the 13th inst. in West Brunswick, Mr. JOHN PAUL, in the 78th year of his age.

At Williamsport, Lycoming county, on the 15th inst. Miss MARGARET, daughter of Mr. Jacob Kimmel, of Pottsville, aged 16 years.

☞ NOTICE.—The third of Mr. LITTLE'S course of Lectures, will take place in the Pottsville Academy, on Monday evening next. Subject—Galvanism, Electro Magnetism, in connection with Mesmerism and Psycology. The public are invited.

☞ THE POTTSVILLE LITERARY SOCIETY—Will hold its next regular meeting at Sticher's Hill, on Wednesday evening next, Dec. 5th, at 7½ o'clock. Lecture by the Rev. Mr. Sanders—Subject, The Study of History.

Debate—"Is War justifiable?" Affirmative—Messrs. J. WARNER, ROBERT HOBART. Negative—J. E. BAUM, J. C. C. HUNTER.

By order of the Society,
THOS. D. KEMPTON, Sec'y.

☞ IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN—Schuylkill Tribe No. 2.—Stated meetings of the Society are held every Friday evening at Stichter's Hall. The members are requested to be punctual, as business of importance will be transacted.

J. P. BERTRAM, Sec'y.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Divine revivice is held every Sabbath morning and evening at the usual hours of worship, in the English Lutheran Church, 2d St., between Market and Norwegian.

D. STECK, Pastor.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Services are held in the 2d story of Stichter's New Hall, every Sabbath morning and evening at the usual hours. Rev. R. K. BRUSH, of Luzerne County, Pastor.

THE ASSOCIATE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Congregation, worship in Thompson's new building corner of Market and Second sts; have moved into the large upper Hall of said building, where religious worship will be conducted every Sabbath, by Rev. D. T. Carnahan. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 3½ o'clock, P. M. Seats free. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

A STATED meeting of Directors of the Mechanic's Saving fund Associa tion of Pottsville, will be held at the house of Joseph Kline, Centre street, Monday Dec. 3, 1849, at 4 o'clock to receive dues from the Stockholders, and 8 o'clock to Loan the funds of the Association.

D. LOESER, Sec'y

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The following Resolution has been passed by the Vestry of Trinity Church, Pottsville.

*Resolved*, That in consideration of the sums contributed and to be contributed as donations to the erection and furnishing of the church edifice; the vestry do hereby set apart, and appropriate FIFTY EIGHT PEWS, which shall be, and remain *free* for all persons who may desire to worship in the Church. These pews are located as follows:

IN THE CENTRE AISLE.

North side, No. 111, 119, 127, 135, 143, 151, 159.
South side, No. 112, 120, 128, 136, 144, 152, 160.

IN THE NORTH AISLE.

North side, No. 1, 13, 21, 29, 37, 45, 53, 61, 69, 77.
South side, No. 2, 8, 14, 20, 26, 32, 38, 44, 50, 52.

IN THE SOUTH AISLE.

South side, No. 50, 57, 58, 74, 80, 86, 92, 98, 104, 110.
North side, No 59, 67, 73, 79, 85, 91, 97, 103, 109.

DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Church every Sunday. *Morning Service* commences at 10½ o'clock. *Afternoon Service* commences at 3½ o'clock. And evening service, on the first Sunday of every month.

☞ TRINITY CHURCH CEMETERY, AT MOUNT LAUREL.—The Vestry of Trinity Church, Pottsville, are now ready to sell burial lots and graves