jesty."

In a few moments a young lieutenant, advancing to the general's tent, said—

"The Czar, Peter, commands the presence of Madame Katharine."

With a quick, though trembling step, she followed, and, on entering the magnificent tent, discovered a throng of officers surrounding one who was seated, and whom she recognized as her affianced husband.

"Where is the Emperor?" demanded, Katharine of her conducter.

"*There!*" replied he, pointing to the soldier who was seated.

"That is my husband."

"He is thy husband, and Czar of Russia likewise," broke out the Emperor, (for it was he,) and presenting her to his officers, bade them acknowledge the humble Katharine as the future Emperess of Russia.


# Miners' Journal.

**Saturday Morning, March 16.**

THE PROTECTIVE POLICY.—THE PEOPLE DEMAND ITS RESTORATION!


## THE UNION MEETING.

The citizens of Schuylkill County held an unusually large meeting, at Orwigsburg, on Monday last, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments on the "Slavery question." The proceedings will be found in to-day's *Journal*. The Resolutions adopted, speak the sentiments of the people, without distinction of party; for, on that occasion, all party ties were forgotten—all seemed to be actuated by patriotic and good motives—all mingled together as brethren, and as citizens of a vast Republic, whose safety had apparently been endangered by the imprudent movements of men in the North and South—all stood upon the same platform, to express, in this trying moment, their views upon the momentous question which has caused so much agitation—so much fear, and, by their action, endeavor to avert the impending storm, and transmit, unsullied, our glorious Republican Institutions to future generations. The meeting throughout, was one of the most gratifying character, and speaks well for the sound judgment and patriotism of our citizens.

## THE BARGAIN DISCLOSED.

It is well known that the *Ledger* was a kind of semi-official organ for Polk's Administration in Philadelphia, and was a great advocate for the passage of the Tariff of 1846. This paper, in alluding to Mr. Bulwer's impertinent letter addressed to our Government with regard to the duty on Iron, speaks as follows:

"The present tariff was the result of an understanding with England, had through the negotiations of Gen. Duff Green and our Minister at that Court, Louis McLane, that, if England modified her duties, on cotton, wool and wheat, flour, grain, and provisions generally, the United States was to reciprocate, by reducing our tariff on the staples of Great Britain, and hence the modified tariff of '46."

Here is a direct admission that the Locofoco Administration which passed the Tariff of 1846, not only sent an Agent to England, but instructed our Minister at that Court to negotiate with the British Government for the passage of a Tariff Bill, sacrificing the whole manufacturing interests of the United States, reducing the wages of our laborers, and placing us in nearly the same colonial bondage as to the right to manufacture which existed while we were colonies of Great Britain. This accounts very satisfactorily why the Committee Rooms of the Capitol at Washington, were converted into marts for the display of British Goods, and that the Bill of abominations was printed and distributed in the British House of Lords, before printed copies were placed on the desks of our members of Congress. Are not such disclosures humiliating to every American citizen—is is not enough to make their blood boil to discover that Locofocoism has colleagued with the Government of England in the passage of laws for the prostration of our Manufactures?

The *Ledger* even justifies the interference of the British Minister, on the ground that England has performed her part of the contract, and she has a right to remonstrate: That paper says:

"England has performed her part of the compact, by establishing a low scale of duties on American productions; and has she not a right to ask that we should remain faithful to the stipulations then made? Having derived the benefit, shall we refuse to pay the equivalent of her tariff concessions in favor of American produce? And how can England speak but through her Minister?

There will be no difficulty hereafter in distinguishing which is the British party in the United States. Colton, one of the best political writers of the day, lays it down in his late work on Protection, that any man who advocates free trade in the United States, constituted and situated as our Government is, is a traitor to the best interests of his country.

THE SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY BANK.—In the Senate on Tuesday, Mr. STREETER reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, a bill providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the transactions and conduct of the Susquehanna County Bank.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW is publishing a series of very able articles to show that the policy of the British Government in regard to the suppression of the slave trade has been fundamentally wrong, and has only tended to enhance the value of slave labor and thus to stimulate the importation of slaves from Africa into Cuba and South America.

COUNTERFEITS.—The Washington News states that counterfeit $10 bills on the Marine Bank of Baltimore, are in circulation in that city, one having been passed on a respectable firm on Pennsylvania Avenue, a few days since.

RAIL ROAD IRON.—One hundred thousand tons of rail road iron were imported from Great Britain last year, which, at $50 per ton, would amount to $5,000,000—and this in addition to the immense quantity of iron of other kinds brought in. No wonder that Mr. Bulwer, the British Minister, is anxious that the American government should not raise the duty on British Iron. It would have such a disagreeable effect in England—it would!

ENLARGEMENT OF THE UNION CANAL.—We learn from the Lebanon *Courier* that the Union Canal Company has determined on an enlargement of their Canal from Pinegrove to Portsmouth. This will be good news for our friends at Pinegrove.

THE SUSQUEHANNA and Tide Water Canal is now in good navigable order.

SUCCESSFUL MINING.—The Pittsburg Copper Company has published a report showing the condition of its affairs on the 13th of January last, from which the following facts are gathered: The company commenced operations about five years since; capital paid up, $110,000. Paid a dividend of $60,000 in 1849, another in February of this year, of $42,00 and propose to pay third in July next of the same amount, making a total of $144,000, and have $48,000 in crib besides, which pays back the whole capital stock and interest. This is said to be the most successful experiment in mining operation which has ever been made in this country.

## LOCOFOCO APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The apportionment bill which has just passed House of Representatives, of Pennsylvania, may be called a "Locofoco bill"—made to suit their own views, regardless of the wishes of the Whig portion of the community—made to deprive the Whigs of a majority in the legislature for the next seven years, unless the political complexion shall change. We have not seen the bill, but learn that Berks and Schuylkill are made a Senatorial District. We learn from our fearless cotemporary, the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, that before the bill was brought before the House a caucus meeting of the Locofocos was held. In that caucus it was determined that no attention should be made to any argument or amendment offered by a Whig—that no debate was to be allowed—that the bill, *as fixed in caucus* should be passed under the gag, right or wrong, without the least regard being had to the rights or wrongs of the minority.

This far the dictation of the caucus has been strictly carried out; and to speak in the mildest terms that the nature of the case will allow, a more unjust, infamous and atrocious bill was never concocted. It disfranchises one half of the Freemen of the State; it stabs with the boldness of the brigand the rights of one half of the citizens of the Commonwealth, guaranteed to them by the Constitution. It sets at naught all guards and checks which protect minorities against the tyranny and aggression of majorities, and violates every principle of justice and decency.

This is the first instance, we presume, where a bold and reckless majority have dared to step over *all* the bars of the Constitution to wreak its vengeance upon the minority. It is the first instance where a bill has been fixed and decided upon in a party caucus, and ratified by a legislative body. Yet those who concocted this monstrosity expect that the people outraged by it, will calmly submit to this robbery of their rights, But they will find themselves mistaken.

## THE SPIRIT OF COMPROMISE.

A better feeling is at length beginning to pervade our Legislative Halls, at Washington. Things begin to brighten: and, with such Statesmen as Clay, Webster, Cass, Benton and others, who are in favor of a settlement of the question of slavery, we can hardly doubt that a settlement of the question will soon be effected. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* states the speeches of Messrs. Clay and Webster have created a disposition on the part of our public men to bring this controversy to a close. The terms of compromise, it is stated will be as follows. We will not vouch for its authenticity, but give it as one of the rumors of the day.

1st. California is to come in as a State.

2d. The territorial government established by the will of the people in Deseret and New Mexico to be legalised; judges and other officers to be appointed by the President.

3d. The boundary of Texas to be definitely settled, and Texas to be paid a reasonable indemnity for all the territory east of the Rio Grande to be ceded by her to the U. States.

4th. New Slave States to come in out of Texas as fast as that State consents to the division, and the parts thus set apart have the requisite population.

## MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

The speech delivered in the U. S. Senate, by Mr. Webster, is without doubt, one of the ablest that has been delivered this session.—Great and powerful as is the speech; long as has Mr. Webster stood before the American People, as one of their most eminent Statesmen, in some portions of the country the speech has created much disappointment and sensation. In Boston, as we perceive by the *Courier*, the speech meets with little favor; the *Tribune*, does not hesitate to condemn the position assumed by Webster.—We think, however, that the speech is destined to exercise a more powerful influence in the settlement of the Slavery Question than any that has yet been delivered. The chief positions of Mr. Webster's speech are as follows:

That the Government is bound to form several slave States out of the territory of Texas; that slavery cannot be extended to the territories acquired from Mexico, because nature has forbidden it; that no provision against slavery should be imposed in giving them territorial governments, and that he will vote against a bill containing such a proviso; that nature has irreparably fixed the character of the territories of this country, and that government should not interfere to make either free of slave territory; that our government is bound to make provision for the more effectual recovery of fugitive slaves.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamship Georgia arrived at New York after 12 o'clock on Saturday night last, bringing dates from San Francisco up to the beginning of February. The news is important—and most encouraging in every point of view. The gold is getting plentier. The weather was fast modifying. The health of the miners and the population generally was good. No more fighting with the foreigners. The Legislature had gone to work in a business-like way, enacting laws for the good of the State.

Since the above was put in type, there has been another arrival—the steamer Huron. She brings nothing of importance. After the waters had receded at Sacramento City, Gold was pitched up in abundance in the streets!

FOREIGN NEWS.—The Canada, which arrived last week, brings news two weeks later from Europe. The pith of the news we give in a few lines: In England, Parliament had been busily engaged in debating the Free Trade policy. All quiet in Paris, but the Socialists were preparing for a good demonstration on the 24th. The military had been greatly strengthened, with the object of preserving peace. The popularity of Louis Napoleon is declining. A rumor states that an Austrian fleet was preparing to sail for Greece, to oppose Sir W. Parker—also that the Russians were co-operating with the Austrians, and against England. The Hungarian Refugees have been sent to the Asiatic provinces of Turkey. The diplomatic relations between Austria and the Porte have not been resumed. The French National Assembly have been chiefly occupied in discussing the Education Bill. The Pope had not returned to Rome. Among the passengers in the Canada is the new French Minister, M. Bois le Compte.

THE MARKETS.—The London Money Market had been depressed and fluctuating, but without an increase value. Consols 95 for money—United States Sixes, 106¼ and 107. Cotton had declined a trifle, but had rallied again. Fair Uplands and Mobile 6¾d; Fair Orleans 6¾d. The Iron Market was dull, with no reduction in prices.

OAK HALL, BOSTON.—The largest stock of children's clothing to be found in New England is kept by Geo. W. Simmons. Those going to the City of Notions should make it a point to visit his elegant sale rooms and make their purchases.

GEO. W. HARRIS, has been appointed Reporter, of the Supreme Court of this State.

Reported for the Miners' Journal.

## PROCEEDINGS OF COURT—MARCH SESSION, 1850.

Monday, March 11th, was completely occupied by the patriotic citizens of Schuylkill county in listening to Union speeches and Union Resolutions. "It was one of the meetings," for it was composed of Whigs and Democrats, and was creditable to both parties—for all sectional feeling was merged in one common cause.

At four o'clock, Court was called, and the balance of the afternoon was spent in qualifying constables, taking bonds, &c. The first case called, the next morning, was the

*Commonwealth vs. Wm. Shoemaker.*—This was for the larceny of a coat; and the charge was preferred by Wm. Matz, of the Borough of Pottsville. The Defendant plead guilty, and was sentenced to an imprisonment of one year in the Penitentiary, one dollar fine and the cost of prosecution.

*Com. vs. Jane Colford*, being the next case called, was for Assault and Battery. Jane was sent for, and being a boarder of Sheriff Straub's, she was soon after seated in the prisoner's box, and arraigned for trial. The charge had been preferred by Mrs. Matthews of Morris' Addition: but owing to the fact that none but herself swore to the assault, Jane was acquitted, and Mrs. Matthews sentenced to pay the cost. The Court, however, informed Jane that if she had been indicted for malicious mischief, she would have had the pleasure of remaining at the quiet village of Orwigsburg for a few months. The following cases were disposed of in double-quick-time, viz:

*Com. vs. Sam'l Keller.*—Verdict, "not guilty."

*Com. vs. Sarah Morgan.*—This was for keeping a disorderly house, and the charge was preferred by Wm. Jones Lashow. The Grand Jury returned the bill Ignoramus and the court sentenced Mr. Lashow to pay the costs of the prosecution.

*Sarah Morgan vs. Rachel Williams.*—Assault and Battery—Ignoramus. Sarah for costs.

*Patrick Downey vs. James Sexton.*—Patrick not being disposed to live in "peace and amity with all the world and the rest of mankind," viz: James Sexton—had James arrested for an Assault and Battery; but the Jury returned the bill Ignoramus, and the Court sentenced him to pay the cost.

*Com. vs. Edward Reily.*—Larceny—verdict, guilty. Sentence deferred.

*Com. vs. Mary Colby.*—Assault and Battery on oath of John Fogarty. Ignoramus and Fogarty for cost.

*Com. vs. John Fogarty.*—Surety of the Peace, on oath of Mary Colby. Court sentenced Mary to pay the cost of the prosecution and enter into a recognizance to keep the peace for one year. Committed.

*Com. vs. Michael Colby.*—Surety of the peace, on oath of Patrick Little. Michael was sentenced to pay the cost and to give security to keep the peace in the sum of $50 for one year. Committed.

*Com. vs. John Fogarty.*—Surety of the peace, on oath of Margaret Moran. When called by his Attorney, John had *stepped* out and had not yet returned—so he is safe from the power of the law.

*Com. vs. John Hohn.*—Assault and Battery, on oath of Geo. Kutz. The Grand Jury returned this bill Ignoramus, and the same day Mr. Kutz was sentenced to pay the cost of prosecution.

*Com. vs. Michael Sands*, assault and battery, on oath of Lewis Jones. Guilty—and Michael was sentenced to pay a fine of $10, three months imprisonment in the County Jail, and the cost of prosecution. Committed.

*John Maher vs. Joseph Geise*, assault and battery.—Ignoramus, and John for the cost.

*Com. vs. Chas. Leader*, assault and battery. Guilty—sentenced to pay a fine of $5, and cost of prosecution.

*Com. vs. Ann Calhoun*, larceny, on oath of Catharine Wood—plead guilty and sentenced the same day to thirty days imprisonment, and the cost. Comitted.

*Com. vs. Mary Carlan*, larceny. Guilty—sentenced twenty-four hours in County Jail, and the costs. Committed.

*Com. vs. Mary Conlan*, larceny, on oath of Mary Conner. Guilty—sentence deferred.

*Com. vs. Franklin Fenstermacher*, assault and battery, on oath of John Bresler. Guilty—$5 fine and the cost of prosecution.

*Com. vs. Patrick Downey*, surety of the peace, on oath of James Sexton—Ignoramus and James for the cost.

*Com. vs. Patrick Little*, for indecent exposure. Not guilty, but defendant for cost.

*Com. vs. John Armstrong*, charged with an Assault and Battery, with intent to kill—found guilty of Assault and Battery only. Sentence deferred—after which the Court adjourned until Monday next, when the Tavern Licenses will be taken up. Owing to sickness and the absence of witnesses, a large number of cases were continued.

THE FOLLOWING BILL has passed the Legislature. We publish it for the information of our citizens:

*An Act* to authorize the Town Council of the Borough of Pottsville, to borrow money, and to give Justices of the Peace jurisdiction in certain cases within said Borough.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same: That the Town Council, of the Corporation of the Borough of Pottsville, be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, to borrow any sum, or sums of money, not exceeding in the whole, twenty-thousand dollars, which they may deem necessary for the purpose of liquidating the debt of said borough, paving and curbing the streets, lanes, and alleys thereof, as well as to pay for the erection of the market house, in said borough, or for other necessary borough purposes, in the name and upon the faith, credit, and responsibility of the corporation of the borough of Pottsville, aforesaid; to issue certificates of such loan or loans to the holders thereof, in sums not less than one hundred dollars each, and to make such provision out of the taxes of said borough, from time to time, as may be necessary to pay the interest upon such loan or loans, and to redeem the principal at such times and in such manners, as may be conformable to the terms upon which the same may be taken.

SEC. 2. The several Justices of the Peace, of the corporation of the borough of Pottsville, shall have power to hear and determine all actions for the breach of any regulation contained in the charter of said borough ordinance or by-law of said corporation, and the proper remedy for the recovery of any penalty, or for the breach of any regulation or ordinance or by-law, as aforesaid, shall be by action of debt to be proceeded in, in the same manner, and subject to the same rights, as to bail and appeal as debts of like amount are by the laws of this commonwealth recoverable; anything in said charter to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 3. That so much of any act as is hereby altered or supplied, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

BRITISH INTEREST—If any one yet doubts that the advocates of the free trade tariff of 1846 are favoring the interests of British capitalists and British manufactures, let him read the letter of Mr. Bulwer, the British minister which has been communicated to Congress and his doubts will be removed.

## Local Items.

☞ *The Gas Company.*—We learn that this Company organized on Tuesday evening last, by electing Mr. SAMUEL SILLYMAN, President, and Mr. B. Cameron, Secretary and Treasurer. At the same time, we also learn that they fixed the price of Gas at $6,00 per thousand feet. On Wednesday, about *eighty*, embracing more than three-fourths of the Gas Consumers, signed a paper, refusing to use the Gas, at these rates, and accordingly on Wednesday evening, the various lamps, which had been removed, were again restored, and but few gas lights were seen in the Borough. The council also discontinued its use, and are now fixing up fluid lamps for lighting the Borough. The petition of the citizens was presented to the Company on Wednesday evening; but they declined making any reduction in the prices, and furnish their reasons for so doing, in an article which we publish in another column. As an act of justice to the President of the company, and the other stockholders residing here, (three or four in number,) we will state that they all advocated lower rates, but were over-ruled by the foreign stockholders, some of whom, it is reported, made use of very imprudent expressions, not calculated to benefit their cause, but has had the tendency to cause more determined opposition on the part of the consumers of Gas.

This Company was located here under peculiar circumstances: our citizens never had an opportunity of participating in the stock. It was confined to a few persons only, and the whole project seemed wrapped in mystery. We know nothing of the intentions of the Company or the cost of the works—one states the sum at $28,000, another at $35,000. Their first act in obtaining a charter was believed to be an evasion of the Borough ordinance; the whole conduct of those who seem to represent foreign stockholders, has created an impression that it was gotten up for *speculative purposes*, and the People are determined that they will not be taxed exorbitantly on one of the *necessaries of life* to advance the interest of any speculator. It is also the opinion of practical men, who have been connected with gas works for years, that $5 would handsomely remunerate the company for the investment; and if this rate had been adopted, the consumption would have rapidly increased; but at the present rate, we question whether a dozen persons, unconnected with the company, will use the Gas.

If the stockholders abroad cannot afford to furnish Gas at less than $6 per 1000 feet, all they have to do is to furnish our citizens with the actual cost of the works, together with a fair interest on the money paid, and they will soon *be relieved from the necessity of furnishing Gas for less than cost*—but they will not pay them at the rate of 40 to $50,000 for what ought not to cost more than from 20 to $25,000.

Since the above was in type, we append the following from the *Ledger* of yesterday:

COST OF LIGHT.—The Pottsville Gas Company met on Tuesday evening, and fixed the price of gas at six dollars per 1000 cubic feet. This is a pretty large price, considering that the water gas manufactured in Baltimore costs but $1.50 a thousand feet, including all materials. By the way, an experiment was tried in Baltimore. The results were, that the water gas consumed two and six-tenths cubic feet per hour, and gave a light equal to 25 sperm candles. The same pressure was used as for the water gas, and the same gas burner consumed four feet of coal gas per hour, and gave the light of less than six candles.

☞ *Extract of Coffee.*—We received, a few days ago, from Mr. Bohler, a Cake of Extract of Coffee, and after trial, pronounce it an excellent substitute for coffee. By the use of one half the usual quantity of Coffee and substituting the extract for the other half, but few persons can tell the difference, and those who are fond of this beverage can indulge in it, as usual, at a less expense than before the rise in price took place, by the use of the Extract.

☞ *New County of Penn.*—We learn from Harrisburg, that extraordinary exertions are making for the passage of the Bill creating the new county of Penn. Senator Frailey is exerting every nerve to carry it through the Senate, and in the House an effort will be made to pass it on political grounds.

☞ *Instructions in French and German.*—The Rev. Mr. Angele, of this Borough, proposes to give private instructions in the French and German languages. He is abundantly able to impart a thorough knowledge of these languages, and those who may desire to acquire a knowledge of the French and German, will do well to apply to Mr. A. See Card.

☞ *Seriously Burnt.*—We regret to state that Mr. John P. Douty, was seriously burnt in the mines, at Wadesville, a short distance from this Borough, on yesterday week, by the explosion of Fire Damp. Though badly injured, he is in a fair way of recovery.

☞ *Freak of Nature.*—We learn from the *Emporium* that "on Sunday night last a Cow belonging to Mr. Shaffer, of Patterson Schuylkill County, produced a Calf with one body and two perfectly formed heads. From appearances this extraordinary production had breathed, but when found was frozen to death."

*The Literary Society.*—The meeting of the Pottsville Literary Society, in consequence of the bad state of the weather on Wednesday evening last was not so well attended as usual. Mr. H. FISHER, delivered a lecture on "our government," to which we had not the pleasure of listening; but understand it to have been an excellent production.

*Astronomical Lecture.*—Professor Kirkwood, of the Pottsville Academy, delivered the closing lecture of the series of Academic Lectures, in Clayton's Hall, on Monday evening last. The audience was large and intelligent. The Laws of Kepler and that discovered by Professor Kirkwood himself, regulating the motion of the Planets, were the subjects—and intricate as they may appear to the general reader—they were dwelt upon in an able and lucid manner.

While upon this subject, we cannot refrain from noticing the pleasure and instruction which have been afforded our citizens by the lectures of the gentlemen connected with the Pottsville Academy, for which they are entitled to the approbation of the community.

*Removal.*—By reference to an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that Mr. Jos. F. Seiders, Dentist, has removed his location. Mr. S. is a skillful Dentist, and warrants all his work. He deserves patronage.

DIFFICULTIES IN MEXICO.—The Mexican military forces on the Rio Grande had, at last accounts, been put under way for Victoria, to assist in quieting the recent disturbances in the vicinity of Tampico and other ports of Tamaulipas.

## FROM HARRISBURG.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

*Harrisburg*, March 15th, 1850.

Mr. Bannan.

DEAR SIR.—The speech of the Hon. James Cooper, in reply to the impudent and arrogant interference of the British Minister with the protective policy of this country, has been well received here. All parties agree in pronouncing it an able and patriotic effort of eloquence, every way worthy of his resplendant talents, and the exalted position he occupies. His friends think that he enunciated an important truth; when in reply to the remarks of Messrs. Clay, Seward and others he stated "that he believed he best represented the wishes of his constituents when he spoke the honest sentiments of his heart." Mr. Cooper has already attained a high position as a Statesman, even in the Senate of the United States, and the great Whig party of Pennsylvania look with confidence to him, in this time of trial and distress, as their honored, faithful champion and friend, in whose hands their own and the Country's interests may safely be confided, knowing they will ever be guarded with the most jealous care, and never compromised whilst committed to his keeping.

In the House, Mr. Porter, has submitted the report of the Committee on the subject of the repeal of the act of 1849, relative to Negroes escaping from Slavery. That act made it a penal offence for any constable to arrest, any magistrate to commit, or jailor to receive any negro arrested on suspicion of being a slave. The passage of the act was based on a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, that the duty of arresting runaway negroes, belonged properly to the government of the United States, and was not a subject for State Legislation. The act originated with Mr. Thomas Nicholson, at that time a member from Beaver county, (at present the chief clerk in the State Treasurer's office) but was not passed through the first session; during the next session of the Legislature, through the influence of Mr. Bigham, of Allegheny, it was passed by both Houses and signed by the Governor. The negroes were so delighted to think the "hunter of men" could find no countenance in Pennsylvania, they presented Mr. B., with a gold headed cane, as a testimony of their regard. The object of the present bill is to repeal that merciful act of Legislation, that would give the poor negro some place of refuge where the man stealer could not take one born perhaps to occupy as exalted a position before the throne of his heavenly Father, as many not *guilty* "of a skin colored like his own," though poor and wretched, trampled under foot and despised by his fellow-man, yet bearing within him a soul worth all that it cost, and whose value in the eyes of his Creator, the terrible scenes on Calvary bear awful testimony as to its amazing worth. The poor creature thought that if he escaped into the land of Penn, he might at least find no panderer to that "Southern chivalry" that tears asunder the sacred ties of husband and wife, parent and child, brother and sister, with the utmost unconcern, as if the wretched African were devoid of feeling, and which ask the North to sustain and protect them in the infernal barbarity of their infamous system. It causes the blush of shame to mantle on the cheek of every honest man to think that any man, or set of men, could be found in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, so utterly lost to all the finer feelings of humanity and even common decency, as to recommend the repeal of this merciful law, merely for party purposes. I thank God the Whigs have no part or lot in this matter. They are the little Spartan band, crushed by the cloud of Democratic arrows; yet like Job when smited and afflicted; "they still retain their integrity,"

"Like the oak on the mountain, deep rooted and firm,
Erect when the multitude bend to the storm."

Mr. Porter and his friends in thus yielding their birthright for political purpose will be destined to the same fate as the Roman girl Tarpei, when she betrayed her countrymen to the Sabines, the reward received for treachery will crush them with their constituency at home.

The farce of the Investigation relative to Mr. Ball's official conduct is still progressing slowly. The great and unpardonable sin on his part, was, that he paid off the August and February interest without making a loan, and paid it in Gold and Silver, besides funding a portion of the State debt, and providing for the North Branch Canal. This was a sin that could not be overlooked, and accordingly the great Falstaff of old Hunker Democracy, Jesse Miller, (who is at present employed in "the listless inactivity" of quarrelling with his own party through the "Keystone" of which he is editor because

"Wild and high the *Cameron's* gathering rose,"

When they have out-manoeuvered him in political management, as they always have done both in County and State Conventions and leave him and his followers in a glorious minority,) commenced the attack on Mr. B., through the columns of his paper, but Mr. B., has met them boldly, and says he is prepared to show a clear, fair statement of facts that will show any man he has been most unjustly and shamefully persecuted. Mr. Ball says he dont care anything about the individual who occupies the office of State Treasurer, as he has been a source of trouble to him for more than forty years past, and it has been as much as he could do to keep him in order, but he is determined that no blame shall attach to the office itself while under his care. Mr. B., will come out with flying colors, all parties agree that nothing but shame and mortification to all engaged in this infamous attempt to crush a most worthy and faithful public servant.

The Whig State Central Committee, met to-day at the "Washington Hotel" in this Borough, and appointed the meeting for the State Convention, to be held in the city of Philadelphia, on the 19th of June.

No Legislation of any local interest worth mentioning. The Apportionment Bill has passed the House, but in the Senate, I think, it can never pass in its present shape.

Adieu. As ever, thine.

"ORIANA."

## MR. BULWER'S LETTER.

The following are the remarks of the Hon. JAMES COOPER, on the extraordinary letter of Mr. Bulwer, communicated to Congress, which we published last week. We copy the remarks from the Washington *Republic*, of Saturday last:

* * * As far as the policy of one independent nation towards another is within the control of the Executive, and subject to regulation by treaty, so far is it legitimately the object of suggestion and discussion by the diplomatic representatives of either. By this I do not intend to say, that the representatives of one nation may not make known to the government of another, that its policy in particular cases, in which it comes in conflict with the interests of that which he represents, might be modified in such a way as to be mutually beneficial. But I do say, that a diplomatic representative fails in all the duties of etiquette and courtesy towards the government to which he is accredited, when he undertakes to inform it that any contemplated *legislative action* on its part "will produce a very disagreeable effect on" the government "or public opinion" of his country. To do so, sir, is obtrusive, impertinent, and deserving of rebuke. We are competent to manage our own domestic policy, without hints or suggestions from the agents of other governments, however powerful, however wise in the management of their own. It is our duty to regulate our own policy for the benefit of our own people—the whole of our own people—without reference to the state of British "public opinion" or French public opinion, or public opinion elsewhere.

I doubt not, Mr. President, that British public opinion is gratified by a policy which feeds her people though it should starve ours; but it is impertinent on the part of the British minister to tell us so. I know that there is a difference of public opinion at home, on the subject of the policy referred to; but it is a difference which we can settle at home amongst ourselves, and all the better and sooner without obtrusive, unsought advice from abroad. Our southern brethren do not all of them agree with us on the subject of this policy; but they will agree with me that it is a domestic concern, and to be settled at home by our own Congress, in such manner as shall best comport with the interests of all. When England, though her statesmen, in a manner far less offensive, insmuch as it was said of us and not to us, has denounced the institution of slavery as a stain upon our national escutcheon which ought to exclude us from the community of civilized nations, northern men as well as southern men have expressed their indignant disgust at the cant of those who denounce us for the tolerance of that which was inbicted on us in the beginning by British cupidity. I am opposed to slavery—deeply, conscientiously, and forever opposed; but, sir, entertaining an opinion hostile to slavery, I shall never so act as to give cause of offence to the citizens of the States in which the institution exists, in which it is protected by the Constitution; and while I am opposed and conscientiously opposed to slavery, I wish to hear no English denunciations of my country, nor any part of it, on this account or any other. And what would our southern brethern say if this same Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer should conceive it to be his duty to tell us what the "public opinion" of England is relative to the institution of slavery? I leave it to them to answer.

This same ambassador seems to have a peculiar *penchant* for offering his advice to the Governments to which he happens to be accredited. But a little more than two years since, when minister to Spain, he volunteered to tell the Queen what England thought her policy ought to be in relation to the domestic management of the internal affairs of Spain. The correspondence which took place between the Duke of Sotamayar, the Prime Minister, so to speak, of Spain, and Lord Palmerston, on the subject, is fresh in the memory of all. One would have thought that he might have profited by the lesson which was taught him then; but it seems that he regards England as so far in advance of all other nations, in power and in wisdom, that they will be obliged for such hints and suggestions as may emanate from her ambassadors, wherever they may chance to reside.

Now, for my part, I do not thank him for the suggestion in relation to our domestic policy, and the Administration will not thank him, I trust. But a little while since, it will be recollected that, in a case not entirely dissimilar, when the ambassador of another power quite as respectable as that of England, and to whom we owe far more than we owe to England of friendship and of courtesy, undertook to tell the national Executive of this country what was due to its honor, and what was due to justice on his part, his passports were furnished him by the President of the United States, and he has left our shores for his home, there to account for his interference, not with a matter of domestic policy, but for volunteering advice as to what was compatible with honor and justice on the part of the country to which he was accredited. In this case the Executive did right, and I have no doubt that Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer has already been informed by the President of the United States, that his advice is unsought for, in language equivalent to that which he used to Monsieur de Tocqueville, the Prime Minister or Minister of Foreign Affairs of France.

Sir, I am willing to trust the honor of this Government to him in whose hands the people have placed it. He will do all that is necessary for its vindication; but I thought that it was but right that this department of the Government, the legislative department of the Government, equally concerned in all that relates to the honor of the country, might speak its sentiments in reference to this matter; and if the humblest member of this body felt called upon, by the relation which he bears to the particular subject to which reference is made, to speak, the rebuke will be all the more severe.

It was in order to submit these remarks that I made the motion to refer to the subject embraced in the President's message and correspondence to the Committee on Commerce, and if there be not a reply intended, I will now withdraw it.


FRAUDS ON THE PUBLIC.—Since the virtues of the Gargling Oil have become so extensively and favorably known to the Farmers of the U. States and Canada, as a curative oil in diseases of animals, and as a consequence, its demand becoming great—there has not been wanting those whose cupidity has suggested to them that if they could concoct something as nearly resembling in appearance as they could GUESS, with anything for a name, they might urge it upon unsuspecting customers as a substitute for the true Gargling Oil. The proprietor would therefore caution those who purchase, to be sure the name of G. W. Merchant is blown on the side of the bottle, and in his hand-writing over the cork. All others are an attempt at imitation, and are therefore an imposition. See advertisement in this paper. A pamphlet of description may be had gratis of the agent.


## POTTSVILLE MARKETS.

*CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE JOURNAL.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat Flour, bbl. | $5 00 | Dr'd Peaches par'd. | 3 00 |
| Rye do do | 3 50 | do do unpar'd. | 1 75 |
| Wheat, bush. | 1 10 | Dr'd Apples, par'd. | 75 |
| Rye do | 60 | Eggs, doz. | 12 |
| Corn, do | 65 | Butter, lb | 15 |
| Oats, do | 37 | Bacon, | 08 |
| Potatoes, do | 50 | Hams, | 10 |
| Timothy Seed, | 2 50 | Hay, ton, | 15 00 |
| Clover do | 3 50 | Plaster, | 2 50 |

## MARRIED.

On the 8th inst., by S. Haitz, Esq., Mr. A. MACHIN, to Miss SARAH REDKEE, both of Pottsville.

On the 8th inst., by Rev. W. Morgan, Mr. G. JONES, of New Philadelphia, to Miss L. THOMAS, of Belmont.

At the New Mines, Branch Tp., by Rev. D. Steck, Mr. S. J. RENN, to Miss GRACE CAMPBELL, both of said tp.

## DEATHS.

In this Borough on the 6th inst., Mrs. JANE, consort of Mr. David Inman, aged about 40 years.

On the 8th inst., at the Hotel of Henry Betz, in this Borough, Mr. C. HABERER, of Potter Tp., aged about 70 years.

On the 27th ult., at St. Clair, MAGDALENA, daughter of Adam and Elizabeth Derbrich, aged 10 months.

In this Borough, on Tuesday morning last, JOHN R., infant son of Jas. and Anna Maria Braley, aged 8 mo

In S. Haven, on Thursday last, VALERIA, infant daughter of Charles and Lavinia Danter, aged 11 months and 27 days.

In Philadelphia, on Tuesday morning last, MARY wife of Mr. Chas. Potts, in the 37th year of her age.

☞ THE POTTSVILLE LITERARY SOCIETY will hold its next regular meeting at Sneider's Hall, on Wednesday evening next, March 20th.

Lecture by W. L. Whitney, Esq. Subject—"Bacon."
Debate—"Was the restoration of the Bourbons to the throne of France, beneficial to that nation."
Affirmative—Messrs. C. Little, and Geo. Jennings.
Negative—Messrs. John Warner, and T. H. Walker.
Reader—Howell Fisher.

By order of the society.

A. HEGER, Sec'y.

☞ ST. CLAIR SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION. A special meeting of the stockholders of the Association, will be held on Friday, April 12th, 1850, at the new School house, St. Clair, to determine the price of shares hereafter to be sold.

N B. The subscription books will remain open until after the meeting. 3t

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ THE CELEBRATED INDIAN CHIEF, Kahge-ga-gah-bowh, or Rev. George W. Copway, will preach in the 3d M. E. Church, on Sunday, (tomorrow,) at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M.

☞ REV. R. R. BRUSH, will deliver a discourse, in the Universalist Church, next Sunday evening, (March 17,) in answer to those two popular objections against Universalism. 1. "It is *too good* to be *true*, and 2d. "It is the *devil's doctrine*." The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Divine service 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.

☞ THE ASSOCIATE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Congregation, worshipping 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.

☞ 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 SIXTY 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. 181, 116, 127, 185, 143, 151, 159.
South side, No. 118, 120, 168, 126, 142, 153, 160.

IN THE NORTH AISLE.

North side, No. 1, 7, 13, 19, 25, 31, 37, 43, 51, 53 54, 55.
South side, No. 2, 8, 14, 20, 26, 32, 38, 44, 50, 52.

IN THE SOUTH AISLE.

South side, No. 56, 57, 58, 80, 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 4 o'clock. And evening service, on the first Sunday of every month.


J. P. Sherwin,

EXCHANGE & COLLECTION OFFICE,

POTTSVILLE, PA.,

DEALER in uncurrent Bank Notes, Bills of Exchange, Certificates of Deposite, Checks and Drafts. Checks for sale on Philadelphia and N. York, in sums to suit.

March 9, 1850. 10-tf


## NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at a Constable's sale of the property of Marcus Treifus, I purchased 1 horse,