Miners' Journal.

Saturday Morning, March 23.

THE PROTECTIVE POLICY—THE PEOPLE DEMAND ITS RESTORATION

THE UNION MEETING.

It was announced, by the different papers of this Borough, that a Mass Union Meeting, of all parties would be held at Orwigsburg, on the 11th inst., and to which the People of Schuylkill county were invited to attend.—We placed at the head of the call the patriotic sentiments of WEBSTER and JACKSON, "the Union now and forever, one and inseparable," and "the Union must and shall be preserved!" Right nobly did the People of Schuylkill county respond to the call—never was a more enthusiastic meeting held—party ties were forgotten (at least by the masses there assembled) and Whigs and Democrats vied with each other in their expressions of loyalty and affection for the Union—the speakers frequently referred to the prominent men of both great political parties, and were enthusiastically cheered by the meeting—the resolutions adopted breathe the spirit of liberality and compromise, and the meeting passed off to the entire satisfaction of all present.

Why was not this suffered to remain so? It was noble, and redounded to the honor of the county, and was gratifying to our citizens. There are some men in almost all communities, the veriest political hacks in the world, who endeavor to make party capital out of everything, no matter how philanthropical, religious or patriotic it may be.—The owners and publishers of the *Mining Register* did not dare raise their heads at the meeting of the People above referred to, and *there* offer a party resolution. If they had, the effort would have been crushed, as a trip-hammer would crush an egg-shell. But the attack, however miserable it may be, comes through the columns of *their own* paper, the *Mining Register*. There they are safe from public indignation—*there* they can assert, and even procure one of their number to write for the *Ledger*, and assert there, too, that the Whigs of Schuylkill County have gone over to the Democratic platform on the Slavery question. We will quote in full one of the Resolutions passed at that meeting, in order to show that instead of the Whigs having gone over to the Democrats on the Slavery question, it might be asserted with more truth, that the Democrats, who attended that meeting, gave their cordial and unanimous approval of the ground assumed by the Whigs on the slavery question—to wit:

"Resolved, That we are in favor of admitting the whole Territory, lately acquired of Mexico, into the Union, in the manner in which the Territories themselves, will organize it into States, and that we desire no action from the Congress of our Union, which shall at all interfere in relevance with the action of the people on this subject."

Here we have a distinct recognition of the power of Congress to legislate for the Territories on the subject of Slavery—a request that they will not so legislate, and a reference of the whole question to the people of such Territories, when organized into States—the very embodiment of the course adopted by the present Administration, and a sound Whig doctrine throughout. Where were the owners and publishers of the *Register* when this resolution was passed, and how did it happen that they voted to sustain the Whig Administration?

But, we repeat, no party intention was suspected at that meeting, and we do not accuse the Opposition of any such motive.—Whatever the motives of the owners and publishers of the paper above referred to may have been, the people of both parties, who attended that meeting, were honest—they were then actuated by high motives—a love of, and a determination to stand by the Union; and it is to be regretted that any man, or set of men, could be found in our midst, who could pervert a public press to such miserable party purposes.

HENRY CAREY, Esq., who was formerly a free trade man, but who has changed his views after a candid investigation of the subject, in a very able article on the Harmony of Interests under the Protective Policy, published in the *Plough, Loom & Anvil*, states that if the Tariff of 1828 had continued to the present time, without change, not less than *ten million tons of Coal* would now be consumed annually in the United States, instead of *three millions*, and the Iron business of the country would have more than trebled.

The Free Trade policy has robbed the country of all this wealth and transferred it to Europe.

THE "SAYINGS" of AMOS, of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, bid fair to become as famous as those of some of the Philosophers. Amos, we believe, is the local editor of that paper, and by his spicy and well-timed "items" has given additional interest to that paper. Some of our cotemporaries, we perceive, have not the privilege of his acquaintance; but we know who he is—eh?

IMPROVED.—The Philadelphia *Daily News* made its appearance on Monday last, in an entire new dress, and looks very much improved. The *News* is a good paper, and deserves the support of the Whigs.—By the way, the *News* fails to reach us regularly.

WHIG CONVENTION.—The Whig State Convention, will convene in Philadelphia, on the 17th of June, next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Canal Commissioner, to be supported by the Whigs and others in favor of sound measures.

HANDSOME DONATION.—The N. Y. correspondent of the *Daily News*, states that Mr. Webster is about to receive a solid chain of gold in acknowledgment of his services in the cause of the Union. The chain is of pure gold, of no value exceeding four hundred dollars, as it came from the mines.

THE CHARLESTON CORRIER states that a sea monster, of no terrible appearance, was seen last week off the coast south of that city. In the passengers in the steamers William Saybrook. It is represented to be about a hundred and fifty feet in length, with a body of enormous bulk, and a head as large as horse-head, and resembling, appearance, that of "the alligator! The monster was not at all "like a whale."

THE JUDICIARY.—The bill now before the Legislature of this State, proposes that the State shall be divided into 18 Judicial Districts, instead of 24, and that 24 law Judges shall be chosen at the first election by the people. This bill makes Schuylkill and Berks one District.

EXPORTS TO CALIFORNIA.—The New York *Herald* publishes a list of articles exported from that port to California during the year 1849, and the first two months of the present year. It states that the amount of merchandize sent from New York alone, will probably realize in that region not less than fifteen millions of dollars—a sum a little beyond the whole amount of gold hitherto received from California.

GEN. TAYLOR—PROSCRIPTION.

The Resolutions introduced into the U. S. Senate, by Senator Bradbury, relating to removals from office, owing to the discussion of the topic which now claims the attention of that body, have not yet been acted upon. When, however, action shall be taken, we have every confidence that nothing will be disclosed that will reflect the least discredit upon the President. He has been bitterly assailed by the Opposition for his "proscription" as they are pleased to style it, which being the ostensible object, there were other marks at which they were aiming their shafts. They feared the popularity of the President, and in order to affect and weaken his administration such means have been resorted to; and in this light we look upon the resolutions of Senator BRADBURY, as having been introduced more for a political purpose than any other. No one doubts the authority of the President to act as he sees proper, and so long as he makes removals, which interfere with nothing but the *salary* of the office holder, there should be no fault found. But he cannot be charged with "Proscription"—for the country, says the Washington *Republic*, "has never had a Chief Magistrate more averse to proscription—more unalterably opposed to rewarding party service by Executive favor, or more anxious that every competent and honest officer under the Government should remain undisturbed, than Gen. TAYLOR. But what was he to do? He entered the duties of the Executive office under circumstances unusual and peculiar. He found every considerable office filled by a member of the party which had been overthrown by his election. He found his friends under the ban of proscription—not one of them in a place of honor or emolument, but all excluded by a rule as rigid and inexorable as an imperial ukase. For this condition of things neither General TAYLOR nor the Whig party was responsible immediately or remotely. The practice which led to it was introduced under the auspices of the men who now control the action of the Locofoco party. The motto of the party was officially promulgated, "to the victors belong the spoils." They indeed General JACKSON to adopt a course which could not fail to constrain a Whig Executive to apply remedial measures whenever that party attained the ascendency. A line of policy which involved the treatment of one-half the people of the United States as political helots, must impose the necessity of change, on a change of administration. Neither self-respect, nor justice to the proscribed, would permit such a system of exclusion to be perpetuated. During the Presidential canvass, General TAYLOR of en spoke of the expectation and desire of the people for a change of men and measures. He was anxious and determined not to remove any man merely on account of his political opinions. He had reason to suppose that there were many incompetent and unworthy men in office. These he would of course replace by honest and capable friends—men who would render him efficient aid in his work of introducing reform in the several branches of the Government, instead of obstructing and thwarting his design of purifying the public service. The defalcations and malfeasance disclosed by means of these removals, and the vigilance of their successors and his other selected auxiliaries, furnish conclusive evidence of the necessity of the changes, independent of the justice of equalizing executive favor among the people composing the two great parties with which the country is divided. If this desired equilibrium had been attained by the substitution of qualified and honest men for officials of this description, removals would then have ceased. But such was not the fact; and having this equality in view, excluding the idea of proscription at the same time, there was another class of office-holders whose conduct had to be considered. This class embraces those who had brought the influence of place to bear upon elections, thus impairing the freedom and purity of the elective franchise. This species of interference has ever been admitted to be abundant cause of removal. In some instances, where the interference has been palpable and flagrant, the offenders have been removed accordingly. But up to the present time, much the largest portion of Executive favor and advantage is held and enjoyed by the active enemies of the Administration, and we sincerely hope that changes will be continued with the same judgment and discrimination that have characterized, generally, those which have already been made—at least until the members of the Whig party are made the recipients of their just proportion of the honors and emoluments dispensed by the Executive.

Since the above was put in type, the discussion, on the resolutions referred to, commenced in the Senate on Thursday. Mr. Smith, of Conn., began a speech, defending the President, and was expected to conclude it yesterday.

HENRY CLAY.—The birth-day of Henry Clay—the great Harry of the West, was celebrated in New York City, on Tuesday night, by a most magnificent ball. Clay, at this moment, has a deeper hold upon the affections of the American people than ever; all parties seem anxious to do him honor; base, indeed must he be who would not.—The ball alluded to, was attended by the strongest Democrats, who seemed to take as much interest in the proceedings as Whigs; and some respected ladies of fifty or sixty danced with as much glee as the budding maiden of fifteen. Old bachelors, too, of the same age, tripped on the light fantastic toe with as much confidence and satisfaction as the young man of twenty. There seemed to be a charm of happiness and harmony thrown over the brilliant scene, and the occasion, altogether, was one of much and undimmed pleasure.

CANADIAN ANNEXATION.—The annexation movement in the colonies appears to be on the rapid increase. A large portion of the Press now openly advocate the measure, as being the only one that can raise the Provinces to the enjoyment of that prosperity,—which from their commercial and agricultural resources, should redound to their own advantage and not wholly to that of a foreign government. During the agitation of this question among the parties interested, it is gratifying to see that the United States, or its citizens, keep entirely aloof from it, only so far as their expressions of good will may go. There has thus far been no meddling with the movement now going on, and there should be none.

OAK HALL.—To those who buy to sell again we would recommend the Boston establishment of Mr. George W. Simmons, well known as OAK HALL, where any quantity of ready-made clothing can be purchased, at the most reasonable prices. His immense purchases give him a decided advantage over minor dealers, and he can afford to sell at less rates.

GEN. TAYLOR'S PLANTATION, in Louisiana, has been again submerged by water.—The loss, it is thought will be great.

THE COMING ELECTION.

Though the time is somewhat distant, it is not too early for the Whigs of Pennsylvania to make preparations for the ensuing election for Canal Commissioner. A convention, for the nomination of a Whig candidate will be held, in Philadelphia in June next. There will, no doubt, be many good men brought before the convention as candidates, whose claims will be pressed with much ardor by their respective friends—but, it matters little, who is nominated if he be a Whig—if he be competent, popular, honest and faithful, he should receive the united support of the Whig party. The Whig party are possessed of sufficient strength in this good old State to elect whomsoever is placed in nomination, and it is only by supineness that the result proves unfavorable. Let us profit by the folly of the past—let us "buckle on the armor"—and bring out all our strength—as we did in 1848 and show that the Whigs of Pennsylvania, are determined no longer to be in the minority when they have the power, the opportunity of being in the majority. Though the time of the election is distant, we repeat, it is not too early to look around and survey the battle ground.

THE BRITISH are particularly gratified that Congress, owing to the consumption of its time by the Slavery question, has not yet taken any action upon the Tariff. From a letter written from Liverpool, published in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, we take the following extract:

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9, 1850.—No mention being made of the tariff in the papers, or in the debate in Congress, received by last steamer, I fancy the question does not excite the interest anticipated. *The export from this country continues on a large scale in iron rails, bars, and pig iron, all of which had advanced in New York.* The Western States are opposed *in toto* to any increase of duty, as they want cheap iron to complete their communications across the Rocky Mountains. To make a bar of iron, many different qualities of ores are required; and the process being more a manufacturing than a mining operation—requiring men of skill and industry—IT WILL BE LONG BEFORE THE UNITED STATES CAN OFFER ANY FORMIDABLE OPPOSITION TO US.

The British manufacturers can hardly be censured for manifesting so much interest in the Tariff of '46. It is a measure in which they are directly interested—a measure which gives their Mechanics, Miners and Laborers the preference to our own—therefore it is not surprising. But our Legislators are censurable—censurable in the highest degree, for spending the People's time and money, in the discussion of questions without coming to any conclusion, and which, when contrasted to the great subject of "PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY," sink into the shade. Is it not time for the representatives of the people at Washington to rouse themselves? Should they not proceed at once to settle the vexed question that has so long agitated the councils of their country, and then direct their attention to some practical legislation, calculated to foster HOME INTERESTS AND HOME INDUSTRY.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

Last week, we briefly alluded to the apportionment bill which had passed the House of Representatives of this State, and been sent to the Senate. The character of the bill may be inferred from the following: the ratio fixed for a Senator is 14,700 taxables. The bill gives to the county of Philadelphia four Senators, at the ratio of 13,000 taxables, and to the city of Philadelphia and the county of Lancaster, one Senator each, at a ratio of 22,700 taxables! This is a specimen of this outrageous bill. It is rather astonishing that men who are bound by oath to legislate for the whole people regardless of party, should so district the State, as to make 13,000 Locos equivalent to 22,700 Whigs, for this is the case in substance, Philadelphia county being Loco and Philadelphia city and Lancaster county, Whig.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—At this important juncture every indication of popular sentiment deserves attention, and by true patriots will be closely, seriously, anxiously watched. There are now before the country the views of our leading statesmen, and those of the President himself, upon the difficult and engrossing question of the day. The diversity of sentiment among these leading minds—each manifestly, with one exception, under the control of a strong desire to preserve inviolate the union of these States—is but an index to the variety of opinions held by the people generally respecting the wisest and best course to be pursued. Through their representatives the thinkers of the country have spoken and have been heard, either in the Senate or in the House, and the subject in dispute has been boldly, minutely and with great ability abundantly discussed. The whole question, with all its bearings, is now before the people, and that very diversity of opinion to which we have referred is proof to every sensible person that, if harmony is to be restored, some of the many points of difference must be allowed to go by default must be altogether dropped from the discussion, and North South East and West, must concentrate their attention upon practicable measures only.

THE WASHINGTON correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* of the 8th instant, gives the following:

Whatever anxiety has prevailed as to the result of the present difficulties, it may be considered as certainly removed. California will be admitted as a State, and with her assumed boundaries. The fugitive slave bill will pass. No territorial governments will be established; but necessary legislation will be given New Mexico and Deseret. The question on the Texas boundary will either be settled, or an offer will be made to Texas, which will leave a settlement at some early day, and the compact made with her as to the subdivision of new states, will be respected. There will be no legislation as to slavery or the slave trade in the District at present.

SINGULAR SHOWER.—Not long since there was a shower of meat and blood in Sampson county, N. C. Strange as it may appear, the Fayetteville *Carolinian*, vouches for its authenticity. The meat and blood came from a reddish cloud, and the shower only lasted a few moments. Similar showers, are said to have taken place in this country.

WOMEN AND MEN.—Women aged marrying much more than men. The girl who lives beyond thirty without a husband, withers like a lily with its drink stopped. Bachelors of that age, however, are as rosy as vermillion. Consoling!

MAYOR OF READING.—We are glad to perceive by the Reading papers, that Maj. GEO. GETZ, Whig, has been re-elected Mayor of that young city. The honor is worthily bestowed.

CASE OF LIEUT. HUNTER.—Our readers will remember that during the Mexican war, Lieut. HUNTER, belonging to Com. Perry's Squadron, took the town of Alvarado, without any loss, on his "own responsibility." The Commodore brought his case before the the President; but he, it is stated has declined to direct any proceedings against Lieut. H., being satisfied that the case stands very well as it is, and that if in the Alvarado affair he erred at all, he did so on the right side.

Local Items.

☞ *Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County.*—MARCH TERM, 1850.—Our attentive correspondent has sent us the following:

Monday being the day set apart for the hearing of applications for Tavern Licenses, there was not any other business transacted that day.

There were numerous applications for new houses, but very few of the applications received the sanction of the Court. There were several remonstrances, and one of them coming from a Lady, created some sensation both on the bench and in the bar. The petitioner stated that her husband had been in the habit of drinking to excess at the house of Mr. Mauberger, and upon the Sabbath preceding the application for license, had returned home intoxicated. The Court held the matter over for further consideration, and in the afternoon the Attorney for Mr. Mauberger informed the Court that the applicant denied the charge, and was prepared to prove the charge unfounded. In consequence of this, there was no further action taken upon the subject, and the Court continued the application until the adjourned Court, so as to enable both parties a chance to subpœna witnesses in the case. There were fifty cases upon the trial list, but out of the fifty but five or six were sent to the Jury, the balance were either continued, or when reached, the parties confessed judgment. The members of the bar appear to be disposed not to urge on their actions to a final settlement, until the money matters in the Region become more easy: for ruin and distress would in many instances be the result of "crowding the animals" when every kind of business is thus prostrated. Their kind feelings are to be commended, and may such a feeling long continue in our county, where all are mutually dependant upon each other.

☞ *The Presbyterian Church.*—The First Presbyterian Church, under the Pastoral charge of the Rev. Jos. McCook, has been repaired in the interior, re-painted, and very much beautified. The whole paint work is admirably executed, and reflects much credit upon the Mechanic under whose supervision it was executed—Mr. Bowen. The Church is also lighted with Gas. The Chandeliers are five in number of a superb character. They were put up under the direction of Mr. Long, whose good taste and skill in such matters, have become proverbial.

☞ *The Rev. Geo. Copway*, Chief of the Chippeway Indians, delivered a series of interesting lectures in the Second M. E. Church during a portion of last and this week.

☞ *Removed.*—The Universalist Congregation, of this Borough, have removed their place of worship from STICHTER's Hall, to FOSTER's Hall, the building opposite, where they will hereafter conduct their religious exercises.

☞ *The Literary Society.*—The meeting of the Pottsville Literary Society, in FOSTER's Hall, on Wednesday evening last, was attended by a large audience. WM. L. WHITNEY, Esq., delivered a lecture on Lord Bacon; which was a highly interesting production, well written and displayed much research.

☞ *In announcing* the officers of the Pottsville Gas Company, last week, we were error in stating that Mr. CAMERON had been chosen Secretary and Treasurer. He is the Secretary, and J. HENRY ADAM, Esq., Treasurer.

☞ *The Election* in Tamaqua, yesterday week, resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen, for officers of that Borough:

Chief Burgess—CALVIN BERTOLET.
Council—T. O. YARINGTON, S. MORGANROTH. Constable—X. MILLER.

Schuylkill Convocation.—The Schuylkill Convocation, held its fifth session in Reading, a short time since. The proceedings are published in the last number of the Reading *Gazette*:

"The services of the Convocation were attended by attentive and constantly increasing congregations, as they have ever been since its organization; thereby evincing among the laity a growing interest in this plan of extending the one Holy Catholic Church.

"The meetings of the Brethren were full of interest, and we trust of spiritual benefit, and encouragement in the arduous work of winning souls to Christ. But, alas! like all things human, they were not unmingled with regrets. Our Secretary, the Rev. T. A. STARKEY, of Pottsville, who has served us with so much faithfulness and profit, since our organization, sent in his resignation, with, to us, the sad intelligence that he was about to remove to another Diocese."

Resolutions were passed by the body, highly complimentary to Dr. Morgan, and regretting his departure from their midst. He has resigned his charge at Reading, to accept a call from a congregation, in New Rochelle, N. Y.

The Rev. Mr. Starkey, to whom reference is made in the above, has accepted a call from the Episcopal Church, Troy, N. Y.

☞ *Minersville Borough Election.*—The first Election under the new Charter of the Borough of Minersville, was held on Friday the 15th inst.; and resulted as follows:

Chief Burgess—EVAN EVANS.
Council—Wm. Kear, Wm. H. Jones, Joseph Weaver, Michael Mohan, David Foley, Jacob Wernert, Solomon A. Phillips, Moses Weiser, Isaac Ward.
Town Clerk—T. T. Jenkins.
High Constable—William Kelly.
Supervisor—James Watkins.
Auditors—John K. Clement, E. Hartzler, Michael Weaver.
Treasurer—Newsam Baker.
Assessor—John Jones.

☞ *There is a* Daily Mail between Reading and Tamaqua.

☞ *Local Legislation.*—The following acts, relating to Schuylkill county, have passed the Legislature of this State:

An Act erecting part of West Brunswick township, Schuylkill county, into a separate School district, to be called North School district.

An Act to repeal the 11th and 12th sections of an act passed April 10th, 1849, relative to the Pottsville and Berwick state road.

An act to repeal the 18th section of the election law passed April 5th, 1849, and providing that the qualified voters residing north of the second mountain, in the Tp. of N. Manheim, shall hereafter hold their elections at the house of Geo Grim.

An act to change the place for holding the elections in Schuylkill Haven, from the public house of John Jones to the brick school house.

An Act to authorize the Commissioners of Schuylkill Co. to borrow $15,000

An Act to incorporate the Pottsville Gas Co. with the amendments accepted by the Town Council.

An Act to incorporate the Ringgold Railroad Co.

An Act to form a new School district out of parts of Branch, Norwegian, Wayne and N. Manheim Tps., to be called Allen's School district.

An Act to alter the place for holding the vestry in Schuylkill Haven, from the public house of John Jones to the school house.

An Act to authorize the Commissioners of Schuylkill Co. to borrow $15,000

An Act to incorporate the Pottsville Gas Co. with the amendments accepted by the Town Council.

An Act to incorporate the Ringgold Railroad Co.

An Act to form a new School district out of parts of Branch, Norwegian, Wayne and N. Manheim Tps., to be called Allen's School district.

An Act to alter the Poor Laws, so as to require but one Justice of the Peace to sign orders for the relief or support of the poor.

An act to authorize the Town Council of the Boro' of Pottsville, to borrow money, and to give Justices of the Peace jurisdiction in certain cases within said Boro.

An Act to incorporate the Sons of Temperance hall, of Schuylkill Haven.

An Act fixing the place for holding the elections in Eldred Tp., at the house of John Weisel.

An Act fixing the place for holding the elections at the house of Pat. Carry, in the N. E. Ward, Pottsville.

An Act to fix the place for holding the elections at the house of Dan'l Clay, in Union Tp.

An Act relative to the payment of interest on the loan made to the Danville and Pottsville Railroad Co. and for the sale of said Railroad.—[Emporium.

☞ *A contemporary* says that the coal mines in northern Missouri are immense, and would, it is supposed, furnish coal enough to run a line of cars from ocean to ocean forever.

SOME PEOPLE have very inquiring minds, but none, we think, carry their curiosity so far as a Yankee friend of ours, who rung the bell of a fashionable residence up town, the other day, and when the servant girl made her appearance, politely inquired what the family intended to have for dinner.—*Albany Knickerbocker.*

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—The *Pennsylvanian* styles the coming exhibition of the arts of all Nations in London, the "British exposition of 1851", and says it will be "one of the great sensations of the century." We trust these "sensations" will be more agreeable to our contemporary than those caused by the "British exposition of 1850."—*News.*

KENTUCKY OUTDONE.—The *Macon Messenger* in noticing the statement that in the late Kentucky convention "one man spoke 200 times, another 180, and another 100," says one of the members of the Georgia legislature made on an average seven speeches per day for eighty-seven days, being six hundred and nine speeches during the session.

LARGE TUMOR.—A post mortem examination of the body of a female thirty years of age, who died at Liberty, Sullivan county, New York, developed the extraordinary fact that she had a tumor in the neighborhood of the liver weighing 30 pounds. It had filled the chest so much that it had broken several ribs from her back.

SINGULAR AFFAIR.—Thirty years ago, a young man, the son of a clergyman in washington, New Hampshire, was married, and, after living a few years with his wife, left her with one child, and went to England, where he was arrested, and it was supposed executed for felony. Under this belief his widow married a lawyer of Concord, with whom she is now living. But instead of being hanged, her first husband was transported to a British penal colony for twenty years, from which he has just returned to Washington to find his father and son alive.

CUBA.—The New York *Express* learns that on the arrival recently of an American gentleman in Cuba, not only were his trunks searched, but even the seams of his coat examined, by *Cubano* official. All this may be well enough where there is reason to suspect fraud, but when we hear that an English subject is suffered to pass, *con pied libre*, we are inclined to wonder why a discrimination should be made against our own citizens. We learn from one of the city papers, that Don Carlos de Espana is about to be appointed Secretary of the Spanish Legation at Washington. Will General Taylor recognise him?

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT—PAINE'S DISCOVERY.—Mr. Paine, whose discovery of producing light from water, excited so much interest a few months ago, has at last furnished the public with something in explanation of his alleged discovery. He states that he has discovered a new principle, in electricity, ponderability, materiality and obedience to the laws of gravitation—that he is the first to accumulate and compress the electric fluid, and has invented a machine which enables him to use the electric fluid for useful purposes. This communication is long, too long for our columns, the material part, however, is that in trying some experiment for the precipitation of silex by the action of electricity he became satisfied that, so long as the whole body of water around the poles remained a conductive medium, the action of the passing currents would be limited, and the result desired unattainable. With this view of the subject he sought for some method by which the atoms of water in contact with the poles, could be effectually barred from communication with any conductive substance, and yet admit of a continual supply of the water to be decomposed.

IRON ORE.—A curiosity, in the shape of a mass of Iron ore, was left at our office a few days since, brought from the Katahdin Iron Works. It is a piece of white birch of about six inches in diameter and three inches in length, so impregnated with iron as to contain about 80 per cent. of its weight. The whitish color of the bark and all the seams and fissures of the wood are plainly to be seen. The wood had evidently decayed before the impregnation took place.—*Augusta (Me.) Age.*

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 certain cure for disease of the animal tribe, in consequence, its demand becoming great—there has not been wanting those whose cupidity has suggested to them that if they could conjure something as nearly resembling in appearance as they could contrive, 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 to 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	4 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	Lard,	08
Timothy Seed,	2 50	Hay, ton,	15 00
Clover do	3 50	Plaster,	3 50

MARRIED.

On the 21th ult., at Minersville, by the Rev P Halbewell, Mr S D PERSCAL, to Mrs LEAH RUPP, all of Minersville.

On the 14th inst., at Miller's Mines, by the same, J DAWS, to Miss MARY ANN LORD, all of Schuylkill Co.

On the 12 inst., by Rev Mr Yeager, Mr M HUBER, of Pt Clinton, to Miss C Morlock, of West Brunswick.

On the 3d inst., by W J Lebo, Esq, Mr I MUSSY, to Miss C MCAFEE, all of Tamaqua.

On the 8th inst., by the same Mr E FRITZ, to Miss E HOWCANSTLE, all of Tamaqua.

On the 10th inst., by Rev G Dixon Bowen, Mr E WOMMER, to Miss C KEPLER, all of Tamaqua.

At Hamburg, on the 10th inst., by the Rev Mr J L Herman, Mr J McFARLAND, of Schuylkill Tp., to Miss SARAH FRIMER, of West Penn, Schuylkill Co.

On the 12 inst., by the same, Mr R S KUETZ, to Miss C FLECKER.

On the 27th ult., by the same, Mr. S SCHOCK, of Pt Clinton, to Miss S A KLINE, of Hamburg.

DEATHS.

In Minersville, on the 13th inst., J E SORBER, M D, formerly of Pottsville, aged 30 years.

In this Borough, on Wednesday last, JOHN, infant son of John and Eliza Fullaway, aged 1 year and 2 months.

☞ THE POTTSVILLE LITERARY SOCIETY will hold its next regular meeting at Foster's Hall, on Wednesday evening next. March 27th.

Lecture by J. Neville, Esq. subject—"Venice."

Debate—"Is Commerce better calculated than Literature to advance a nations fame?"

Affirmative—Messrs R H Robert, Wm L Whitney.
Negative—Messrs C F Bowman, C Hall.
Reader—O De Forest.

By order of the society.

A. HEGER, Sec'y

☞ PULASKI LODGE, No. 216—A stated Meeting of Pulaski Lodge will be held on Monday evening, March 25, 1850 at 7½ o'clock. by order of the W. M.

JOHN S. C. MARTIN, Sec'ry.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ 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 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, 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, 69, 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. *evening Service* commences at 4 o'clock. And evening service, on the first Sunday of every month.

J. P. SHEWIN,
EXCHANGE & COLLECTION OFFICE,
POTTSVILLE, PA.,

DEALER in uncurrent Bank Notes. Bills of Exchange, Certificates of Deposits, Checks and Drafts. Checks for sale on Philadelphia and N. York, in sums to suit. March 9, 1850. 10-1f

HATCHES' CELEBRATED CHEMICAL POWDER for Razor Strops, unrivalled and unequalled in the annals of the Nineteenth Century. Warranted to produce a fine smooth edge in one minute; or the money refunded. For sale by the undersigned, at the Town Hall Iron Store.

July 28. 31-1 BRIGHT & POTT.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters Testamentary, with the will annexed, to the estate of William Yost, late of the Borough of Pottsville, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber; all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated for settlement, to James H Campbell, Esq.

MARY YOST, Executrix.

Pottsville, March 23, 1850. 12-3t

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between Scott Steel and Joseph Wood, Coal Operators, trading under the firm of Steel & Wood, was dissolved on the 12th of March, inst., by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled up by Joseph Wood, who will continue the mining business on his own account.

SCOTT STEEL,
JOSEPH WOOD.

March 23, 1850 12 3t*

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between S. L. Primrose and W. Wilson, was dissolved the fifth day of March. The business will be continued by the subscriber.

S. L. PRIMROSE.

New Philadelphia, March 23, 1850. 12-3t.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at a favorable sale of the property of Marcus Treiful, I purchased 1 horse, 1 wagon, and 1 set of harness, and left the same in the possession of the former owner for his use during my pleasure.

WM. WOLFF.

March 16, 1850 11-3t*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary, on the estate of Saml Jones, late of St. Clair, dec'd, having been granted by the Register of Schuylkill County, to the subscriber, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent, are requested to make known the same without delay, and all persons indebted to the said decedent, to make payment to the subscriber.

WM. PRICE.

St Clair, March 16, 1850 11 6t

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.—Proposals for the supply of 2,000 tons of Coal will be received until six o'clock P. M., the 20th of March, 1850, at the Register's Office, Northern Liberties and Spring Garden Water Works, No. 363 north Sixth street. The Coal to be of the best quality Schuylkill or Lehigh White Ash Lump, or the largest size broken and screened; to be delivered at the Works, on the Schuylkill river, one mile above Fairmount dam, access by the Columbia Railroad. The delivery to be 200 tons per month, at their Coal Shute, free of expense, commencing in the month of April next.

The proposals will state prices. The terms cash, at the expiration of each month, with the reservation of 10 per cent. until the entire filling month is delivered and received; will be required for the fulfilment of contract. The Weigh Master's certificate or bill will be the amount to be billed for. Allowance will be expected for foul impurities. The name of the mine of coal will be mentioned.

S. H. FISLER, Register.

Philadelphia, March 9, 1850. 10 3t

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between Jacob Heiser and Gustavus Shollenberger, in the Milling business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All those, therefore, indebted to the said firm will please make payment with no delay, to either of said partners, and those having claims will present the same for settlement.

The business will in future be conducted and carried on by Gustavus & Dexter Shollenberger.

JACOB HEISER & CO

March 5, 1850. 10-3t*

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The undersigned, Commissioners of Schuylkill County, will receive Sealed Proposals at their office in the Borough of Orwigsburg, Saturday now, and the 8th day of April next, for a loan of $15,000, for a term not less than five years.

ISAAC BEITZ,
WM. FRALEY,
MICHAEL FRITZ } Com'rs.

Orwigsburg March 9, 1850. 10-3t

TAKE NOTICE.—The Books and accounts of FOSTER & DALY, having been assigned to the subscriber, all persons having accounts open with them, are requested to call and settle, and those indebted to make payment only to us or our authorized agent.

N. B. All accounts not settled before the first of December next, will be left with a Squire for settlement.

S. & J. FOSTER.

Nov 10, 1849. 46-tf

WANTED.

TELEGRAPH POLES.—Wanted immediately from 50 to 100 Poles. Enquire at the Telegraph Office, Pottsville.

J S. McCALLA.

March 23. 12-1t.*

WANTED.—An outside Superintendant at the Brockwilie Colliery. Enquire at the office of the subscriber, in Morris' Addition.

GEO. H. POTTS.

March 16, 1850 11-tf

WANTED.—A good Carriage Smith, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given. Apply at this office.

March 16, 1850. 11-tf

WANTED.—A Situation by an experienced Book keeper, who has been employed in that capacity for the last eight years, and who can give unexceptionable reference for capability and integrity. A note addressed to X. Y. Z., at the office of the Miners' Journal, will meet prompt attention.

Jan 26, 1850. 4-tf

CARDS

G. H. M'CABE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Tamaqua—Office in the Library Room, late the Town Hall.

Sept 22, 1849. 39-tf

EDWARD SHIPPEN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Philadelphia, will attend to collections and all other legal business in the City of Philadelphia, adjoining Counties and elsewhere.—Office No. 13 Prune street, Philadelphia.

DOCTOR A. HEGER, formerly of Philadelphia. Office, Centre street, above the Town Hall Physician and Oculist.

N B—Fresh Vacine Virus on hand.

Dec 22, 1849. 52 3m*

S. D. BALL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Port Carbon, Schuylkill County, Pa. Office adjoining the Exchange Hotel,

Dec 15, 1849. 51-1y

WM. BRUNER & SON, WOOL DEALERS AND PARCHMENT Manufacturers, No. 7 Margaretta St. above No. 7 Willow street, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM BRUNER. HENRY BRUNER

N. B.—The highest price paid for Wool and Sheep Skins

Nov 10, 1849. 45-6mo

DOCTOR C. HESSLER, HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Pottsville, Office in the upper most of the new brick buildings opposite the Post Office, Centre Street, Pottsville.

April 28, 1849. 18tf

CHARLES W. HEGINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed his office next to J. M Long's Store, Centre street.

Sept 1, 1849. 36-3m

DOCTOR G. N. BOWMAN, SURGEON DENTIST Successor to M Denny, Pottsville, Office on the N. E. corner of Market and Third sts.

February 16, 7—tf

GEORGE BELLIS,
Fall WHOLESALE COMMISSION AGENT,
No. 52 North Wharves, below Market Philadelphia (April 20,