adversaries formed one of the main pillars of their faith.

The Christians having agreed to surrender on these terms, the Caliph gave them, under his own hand, an assurance of protection in their lives and fortunes, the use of their churches, and the exercise of their religion.

Omar entered the once splendid city of Solomon on foot, in his simple Arab garb, with his walking staff in his hand, and accompanied by the venerable Sophronius, with whom he talked familiarly, inquiring about the antiquities and public edifices.—The worthy patriarch treated the conqueror with all outward deference, but if we may trust the words of a Christian historian, he loathed the dirty Arab in his heart, and was particularly disgusted with his garb of course woollen, patched with sheep-skin. His disgust was almost irrepressible when they entered the Church of Resurrection, and Sophronius beheld the Caliph in his filthy attire, seated in the midst of the sacred edifice.—"This, of a truth," exclaimed he, "is the abomination of desolation predicted by Daniel the prophet, standing in the holy place."

It is added that, to pacify the cleanly scruples of the patriarch, Omar consented to put on clean raiment which he offered him until his own garments were washed.

An instance of the strict good faith of Omar is related as occurring on his visit to the Christian temples. While he was standing with the patriarch in the Church of the Resurrection, one of the stated hours of Moslem worship arrived, and he demanded where he might pray. "Where you now are," replied the patriarch. Omar, however, refused, and went forth. The patriarch conducted him to the Church of Constantine, and spread a mat for him to pray there: but again he refused. On going forth, he knelt, and prayed on the flight of steps leading down from the east gate of the church.—This done, he turned to the patriarch, and gave him a generous reason for his conduct. "Had I prayed in either of the churches," said he, "the Moslems would have taken possession of it, and consecrated it as a mosque."

So scrupulous was he in observing his capitulations respecting the churches, that he gave the patriarch a writing, forbidding the Moslems to pray upon the steps where he had prayed, except one person at a time. The zeal of the faithful, however, outstripped their respect for his commands, and one half of the steps and porch was afterwards included in a mosque built over the spot which he had accidentally sanctified.

The Caliph next sought the place where the temple of Solomon had stood, where he founded a mosque; which in after times, being enlarged and garnished by succeeding Caliphs, became one of the noblest edifices of Islam worship, and second only to the magnificent mosque of Cordova.

The surrender of Jerusalem took place in the seventeenth year of Hegira, and the six hundred and thirty-seventh year of the Christian era.

Miners' Journal.

Saturday Morning, March 23.

THE PROSPERITY OF THE PEOPLE DEPENDS ON THE PRESERVATION OF THE UNION OF THE STATES.

PACIFIC RAIL ROAD CONVENTION.

The Convention to promote the construction of a National Railroad to the Pacific Ocean, through the territories of the United States, which was held at St. Louis, in October last, adopted a resolution in favor of holding a similar convention in Philadelphia, on Monday next. The spacious saloon, in the Chinese Museum, has been procured for the use of the Convention. The city Councils have made the most ample arrangements for the convenience and comfort of those who may attend as Delegates. A number of gentlemen from our county have been invited to attend as Delegates, by the Committee of Arrangements. The magnitude of the project which will claim the attention of the Convention, the consideration of the great benefits that will result from connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean, and the consolidating of the most prominent business of the Union, will give the Convention an interest worthy the great object for which it is called.

Just as our paper was going to press last evening, we received a notice, calling a meeting of the citizens of our County, to appoint delegates, to represent Schuylkill in this Convention. We append the notice:—

PACIFIC RAIL ROAD.

A meeting of the citizens of Schuylkill County, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the great Pacific Rail Road Convention, will be held this morning, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Pennsylvania Hall.

CONTEMPTIBLE.—Gov. Johnston's message on the Slavery question, an extract from which we publish in another column, is admitted, on all sides, to be a well written, sound and patriotic document; but when the motion to print it, for general circulation, was put to vote in the House of Representatives, it was negatived. This conduct can be accounted for in no other light than that the Locofocos, fearing the good impression it would create, and, also, not liking the popularity that would have followed the general circulation, of such a message, voted to withhold it from the People. How contemptible such action appears on the part of the Locofocos.

NATIONAL POLITICS OF THE UNION.—Whatever speculations people may indulge in as to the issue of the present controversy, they must admit that prospects have undergone some change within a week or two. Disunion is no longer a topic of serious discourse. That cry which many heard with so much alarm, is suddenly dropped. The Southern Convention is already getting into bad odor at the South: it is now an even bet, to say the least, that this offspring of a gust of party passion will die before it is born. That the storm is quieted we owe to Mr. Webster. Those who cavil at his late speech, cannot deprive him of the merit of having done this service. "The past at least, is secure."

THE SEA SERPENT.—A great deal has been said relative to this great sea animal. It was seen at Charleston (!) not very long since, and an individual who is said to have seen it writes to a paper in the East "that he has not only seen but heard him, while out in a fishing smack: that when the voluminous reptile hissed, it was like the roar of a steamboat with the steam letting off. Worse than all, the monster swallowed the writer's two companions, harpoon, line and all, and he himself only escaped by some miracle, which he does not attempt to explain."

ENLARGEMENT OF THE CAPITOL.—The Congressional Committee on public buildings have agreed to recommend an enlargement of the Capitol one hundred and fifty feet on each side, for new Senate and Representative Chambers. Its dimensions must be still larger when Canada, Mexico, Cuba, and the Sandwich Islands are annexed to "this great country." Patagonia and the Fejee isles are in the back-ground, as yet barely discernable.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL effort was made in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, to launch the steamship "Susquehanna." She wouldn't *slide!*

POSTAGE.

The People are evidently becoming much interested in the subject of postage. Meetings have been held in various portions of the country, the object of which has been to procure from Government a cheap Postage law. In thus moving, the People are only exercising a right of which they are possessed, and asking for measures, which Government, not only for the benefit of the People, but for itself, should grant. The prevalent opinion among the People is, that postage of a uniform rate of *two cents* should be established, and that, as regards papers, they should be allowed to circulate free of postage to any portion of the County or Congressional District in which they may be published.

The President and the Post Master General, in their messages and reports to Congress, seem favorable to measures which would facilitate correspondence, and spread intelligence through the country.

A uniform rate, of two cts. seems, it is true, small; but small as it appears, should it be established, it would increase the revenue of the Post Office Department to such a degree that would astonish the most sanguine.—Such was the case in England. In that country, the increase of letters, at the rate of one penny, or two cents, in ten years, has been from 76,000,000 to 350,000,000 per annum, and the gross revenue to an amount of over $10,000,000. In our own country, since the reduction of postage in 1845, the increase in letters has been, in four years from 24,000,000 to 62,000,000, and the revenue of the Post Office Department, $4,995,176, a sum larger by $106,066 than was ever collected from letters and newspapers, and sufficient to defray the expenses of the Department. On the 30th of June last, there was a surplus of $691,782 70.

Such has been the effect of reduction in postage. It has not affected the revenue of the Post Office Department, and thrown it upon the National Treasury: but has given in a sum more than adequate to its support. Now, when we ask for a still further reduction, we do so, under the firm belief that while it will be, without exception, acceptable to the whole people, it will eventually result to the great benefit of the Government.

The People are, we repeat, becoming interested in this subject. They know that the duty of the Government is to legislate in such a manner as will promote their prosperity—that they have been taxed long enough unnecessarily—that in a Republican country, no tax should be levied on correspondence and intelligence—and, laboring under this conviction, they look to the present Congress to take some action upon the petitions which have been received at Washington.

THE PRESIDENT'S PLAN.

President TAYLOR's plan for the admission of States, seems to be gaining ground. His plan, as our readers may be aware, admits the Territories, as soon as possible, as States, and to leave the whole subject for them to settle as States. With due deference for the plans which have been submitted, tending to settle this vexed question, we are inclined to give that of the President's, the preference. The principal merit of the plan of the President is, that whilst it settles the question as completely as any other proposed, it disposes of it in a way to leave the least possible wound behind. It should not be desired that either section of the country should triumph over the other upon a question like this, if it can be avoided. Neither section should taunt the other with having backed out; for as certainly as such a taunt can be fairly thrown out against either, will the halls of Congress be filled with fanatics or altruists from that section. No reasonable and loyal citizen wishes to see a moiety of this Union laboring under a sense of humiliation or shame: and yet how many speeches have been made in Congress by factionists and Bitter-enders, in a bullying and offensive strain, to one or other section of the country. These speeches have had the worst effect for the interests they were designed to subserve, admitting that they were not made on purpose to widen the breach: for we are quite sure that the people of the North and South could be brought closer together by persuasive counsels, by reasonable appeals, by a sense of justice, and the duties of good neighborhood, than by a threatening disparaging and defiant course of remark.

FOREIGN COAL.—We learn from the Reading *Journal*, that the Reading Rail Road Co. are actually supplying their workshops in that city with *Newcastle* or *British Coal*, for the very good reason that they can purchase it, *delivered*, from *four to five cents per bushel cheaper than the American article* (!) Here is a new *Exposition* of the beauties of the Locofoco British Tariff of 1846. In the early history of this country, *paying tribute* to Great Britain was stoutly resisted by all but the Tories.

Now a party, claiming to be the especial friends of the 'working classes,' are not only willing but 'dead set' in their determination to uphold *British* at the expense of *American* interests. *Then*, a ship-load of tea upon which we were asked to pay tribute aroused the young nation to resistance.—*Now* every port is filled with vessels loaded to the gunwale with iron and coal, and other great American staples, and *Locofocoism*, like ancient *Toryism* looks on and commends the policy which has brought about this state of affairs.

MR. KING, who has just returned from California, has submitted a report on that country, to the State Department, at Washington. It is said to be extremely interesting, and embraces very important facts in regard to the mineral wealth of the country. All that we have heretofore heard in respect to the gold region is tame and trifling in comparison with the developments made by Mr. King. He states that gold to the value of forty millions of dollars has been taken out of the diluvial region of California since its recent discovery. During the present year forty millions will, he thinks, be taken out. In the year 1851 and 1852 he estimates the amount to be worked, dug and mined at one hundred millions.

IT SHOULD be understood by all our merchants that Geo. W. Simmons, of OAK HALL, *Boston*, can sell one garment, or a thousand cheaper than any other dealer. The immense purchases and manufactures of the establishment give him the means of doing it.

SHARP.—The Doylestown *Intelligencer*, alluding to the Nashville Convention, says it "Should like to see the name of every man who has aided in getting it up placed upon record as an object of loathing for future generations. In future times, a cloud of infamy will rest upon their memory.

THERE is one man in Cincinnati, who will not read a paper he does not pay for. He buys all the papers he reads. The printers intend erecting to his memory a monument.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

On the 22d inst., Gov. Johnston, of this state transmitted to the Legislature an important measure, covering resolutions of the Legislatures of Virginia and Georgia relative to northern aggressions, which had been formally sent to him by the Executives of those States for that purpose. The Governor submits them with a denial of their truth and a protest against their injustice. Gov. Johnston denies that Pennsylvania has ever failed in her duty, constitutional or otherwise, to her sister States of the South. She has always been opposed to slavery from the moment when she abolished it within her own borders, and she would be glad to see it abolished everywhere within this Union, although no where at the expense of the constitution, which she obeys and venerates, he says, as the supreme law which binds and restrains us all. By that constitution, (he maintains,) recognising all its compromises, and obeying all its requisitions, she has always faithfully stood, as she now stands, and expects to stand forever.

He gives a historical summary of the acts and laws of Pennsylvania, as to slavery and the surrender of fugitive slaves, to sustain his vindication of her fidelity, and closes as follows:

If the obligations imposed upon us by the Constitution have been thus faithfully discharged, and if every page of our history, every volume of our laws, demonstrate that our federal relations have been honestly regarded, is it not an act of injustice on the part of Virginia and Georgia, to charge us with a wilful neglect and infraction of our duties to the national compact? Is it an aggression for our people in the exercise of the liberty of speech to proclaim that slavery is an evil and a wrong, and that at the adoption of the Constitution, these principles were avowed and maintained? Is it a wrong in them to say that power is vested in Congress to prohibit the introduction of slavery into the Territories, and to abolish it in the District of Columbia? The federal Constitution denies to them no right to speak freely on these subjects. If it did, this government never would have existed clothed with power so despotic and unjust.

Whether it is expedient to legislate upon the subject of the exclusion of slavery from the territories, and of its abolition in the District of Columbia, at the present time, by the National Congress, or to permit the people of the respective territories and the District of Columbia to act for their own best interests, and according to their own views of policy and right, is no part of our present duty to determine. These questions may well be left to the Representatives in Congress, under the instructions of the people to decide as may seem most conducive to the welfare of all sections of our common country; but it is nevertheless right and proper, and a duty we owe to the People of Pennsylvania—to the memory of her early and patriotic statesmen—to the reputation of the public men of the past generation, and to those now entrusted with her destinies—to deny in dignified and decided terms, the insinuations and charges made against her faith and integrity.

The allegation of infidelity to the national Union, is best answered by the history of her devotion and attachment to this paladium of our civil and religious freedom.

The alien and sedition laws of the National Congress, while they found no sympathy in the hearts of her citizens, but roused their deepest and deadliest opposition, failed to provoke her people to enter into any arrangements for their resistance by force, even to a dissolution of the Union.

The extension of slavery over portions of the vast domains of the Louisiana purchase, although in direct opposition to her united and solemn protest, and calculated to outrage the feelings of her people, produced no threats of dissolution.

The prostration of her industrial pursuits caused by the influence of the augmented slave representation in the national Congress, by the admission of Texas, while it deeply wounded, could not destroy her confidence and love for the national compact.

The compromise of the revenue laws made to win an erring sister to the duty of obedience to the Constitution and laws, by which wide-spread ruin swept over her borders, wrung from her citizens no denunciations of the Federal Union.

The refusal on the part of certain slave-holding States to deliver up, although required so to do by express provision of the constitution, kidnappers, whose wrong doing was against the very sovereignty of the Commonwealth, furnishes, in her opinion, no valid reason for assembling conventions to disrupt the confederation of the States.

All these acts, so injurious to her people, might have authorised deep and loud complaints, but her love for the Union rendered her silent, and induced the hope that different and more friendly counsels would prevail. Her voice was heard only in kind remonstrance: no harsh complaints of a violated constitution and invaded rights were uttered to wound a brother's ear, and interrupt the social and kindred friendships of a united people.

She remembered that we were a common people, that a common purpose for the advancement of human rights had produced our connection, that a common danger had united us in fraternal bonds, and that a common destiny awaited us. She reflected that the same soil had been made red with the blood of a common ancestry, and that the same religion, laws, institutions, habits and pursuits governed and guided and marked our common pathway. Relying on the justice and fraternal feelings of a common country, she believed that her rights and interests would be in proper time, admitted, recognized and protected. The attachment of Pennsylvania to the Union, during her entire career has been as pure and ardent as it was in the first hours of its existence, and her faith in its stability and permanent preservation has never changed. She feels that the cement of the Union is the heart blood of the *entire* people: and that in the hands of the masses the fabric of liberty is placed beyond the reach of its secret foes. She confidently believes that to prevent its disruption and overthrow, in the common danger, would be found side by side, as of old, the sons of Virginia, Georgia, and Pennsylvania, patriotically and nobly striving in a common purpose, to plant on a higher, safer, holier, and more stable basis the National banner, and united therewith forever, and indestructible the "Virtue, Liberty, and Independence" of Pennsylvania: the "Sic Semper Tyrannis" of Virginia, and the "Wisdom, Justice, and Moderation" of Georgia.

In obedience to the Constitutional duty requiring me to transmit such information to the Legislature as may be deemed pertinent to the welfare of the people, I beg leave to submit these resolves of Virginia and Georgia, with this message, and to request the passage of such resolutions, to be forwarded to the Executives of Georgia and Virginia, as may indicate the injustice done to this Commonwealth in the declarations made by these Legislatures, while at the same time we offer assurances of our cordial respect for, and faithful support of, the National Constitution and Union—and our sincere and fraternal feelings towards their people as citizens of a common country.

WM. F. JOHNSTON.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, March 22, 1850.

FORREST DIVORCE.—The Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, have received authority from the Legislature of this State, to decide upon the application of Mr. Forrest, asking a divorce from his wife.

THE BLOOMSBURG DEMOCRAT, edited by Col. TATE, has been enlarged and improved. We are pleased to note the evidence of prosperity on the part of the Colonel.

The Island of Guadaloupe has just elected two negro citizens to the National Assembly at Paris.

LOCAL AFFAIRS,

REPORTED FOR THE "MINERS' JOURNAL"

☞ *The New Prison.*—It is really time that the New Prison should be located, and its erection commenced. The Court House is in a state of forwardness—the foundation is built up—a large portion of the Carpenter work was done during the Winter—the sand and joist are on the ground, and the Brick will be ready for its erection as soon as the weather will permit them to be laid.—A number of lots have, within a few days, been offered to the Commissioners at reasonable rates, in the vicinity of the Court House Lot which removes all causes for any further delay in making the location. The lot of ground, 200 feet square, immediately back of the Court House, can *now* be obtained for $4000, and its selection, we believe, would give general satisfaction.

The Commissioners, we learn, have abandoned the idea of building a Prison on the Penitentiary plan, having learned from inquiry, elsewhere, that the expenses of such a structure would more than counterbalance the advantages. It is their intention to build a good, substantial and commodious county Prison, with a certain number of cells for the solitary confinement of the condemned and refractory.

☞ *Location of the Depot.*—We learn that arrangements have been made by Mr. TUCKER, President of the Reading Rail Road Company, for the immediate erection of a Passenger and Freight Depot, in Pottsville. The lot of ground, in the rear of JACKSON's American House, extending back some distance from Union St., has been purchased; on which it is designed to locate the building. The Company paid $7000 for the ground. The Ticket office is to be located on the lot adjoining the "American," fronting on Centre; through which Passengers will reach the Depot.—After some delay, owing we presume, to the difficulty in procuring a suitable lot, the matter has now been finally settled: and our citizens, in connection with those who travel, will be glad to learn that a selection of a lot, in our Borough, has been made. The erection of the Depot will be commenced forthwith.

☞ *The Gas Difficulty.*—As this difficulty still remains unsettled, we would suggest a meeting of the consumers of Gas, and the appointment of a committee, to confer with the Company on the subject. By comparing views, the difficulty may be adjusted to the mutual satisfaction of all parties. A similar committee might also be appointed by the Borough Council, to co-operate with the committee of the citizens.

☞ *Sons of Temperance.*—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The following are the officers of Pottsville Division, No. 52, and Pulaski Division, No. 169, as elected on Wednesday and Thursday evenings last:

Pottsville Division, No 52.—W. P., J. L. Yoder; W. A., Samuel B. Graeff; R. S., J. G. Shoemaker; A. R. S., D. Joy Ridgeway; F. S., James Wooley; T., C. S. Foster; C., —— Richards; A. C., —— Sleppy; I. S., Robt. H. Hobart; O. S., D. G. M'Dowan.

Pulaski Division, No. 169.—W. P., Jeremiah Daniels; W. A., Thos. Banghart; R. S., Mr. Lykens; A. R. S., Geo. Smith; F. S., David D. James; T., Robt. C. Green; C., William Moss; A. C., Thomas James; I. S., P. McGinnes; O. S., William Davis.

☞ *Temperance Movement.*—The friends of Temperance, in this Borough, held a meeting in the Second Methodist Church, on Tuesday evening last. It was alternately addressed by Doctor CHICHESTER, Messrs. KERCHNER, WEISHAMPLE and BEAR, all of whom portrayed in strong colors, the evil effects of intemperance, and urged the citizens to work in the cause of Temperance.

☞ *Post Office Wanted.*—The citizens of the village of Auburn and its vicinity, are petitioning the Post Master General for a Post Office at the village, which lies 6 miles South of Schuylkill Haven, 5 north of Port Clinton, and 6 west of Orwigsburg, on the Railroad. There is a spirit working among the people in that neighborhood to raise the village to some consequence.

☞ *The Afternoon* Passenger Train, generally known as the Fast Line, will commence running on the Phila., Reading and Pottsville Railroad, on the 1st of April. Two trains a day prove a great accommodation to the business community. Trains will leave the Depots in Pottsville and Philadelphia at 7½ o'clock in the morning, and again at 2½ o'clock in the afternoon.

Digging for Iron Ore.—We learn that a gentleman at Auburn,—a village 11 miles South of Pottsville, on the Railroad, is digging for Ore on his land east and near the Schuylkill river, with some prospects of finding Iron. At a depth of about 20 feet he found some of a tolerable good quality.

☞ *Removal.*—By reference to an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that Mr. SOLOMON HOOVER's Stove and Tinware House, has been removed to Centre St., a few doors above Market. He keeps constantly on hand an extensive and well selected assortment of Stoves, and large assortment of Tinware, &c., to which the attention of those who may desire any article in his line is directed. See advertisement.

☞ *A Market House Lecture.*—A gentleman, "a stranger here," lectured in the Market House on a religious subject, last Sunday afternoon. The weather was very rough and cold: but notwithstanding that, a considerable crowd collected to hear him; and good order was observed.

☞ *Fatal Railroad Accident.*—On Tuesday morning last, a man named DAVID ROWLAND, who was in the employ of the Reading Railroad Company, fell from the cars while in the act of endeavoring to stop the train, by the lever of the break giving way. The cars passed over his head, crushing it in an awful manner, and causing instant death. The deceased has been in the employ of the Company for several years, and is said to have been a very careful and industrious man. The accident occurred in Broad Street, Philadelphia.

☞ *Telegraph Extension.*—The Magnetic Telegraph is being extended from Pottsville to Minersville. The Poles are being erected now. This will enable us to talk with our Minersville neighbors, and give them intercourse with the principal cities in the Union.

☞ *New Invention.*—Mr. WEISHAMPLE, of Baltimore, Md., has been in our place with his patented *Revolving Horizontal Coal Grate Stove*, which seems to us to be a very convenient article in the Stove line. Mr. W., is a brother printer, and we wish him success in his travels selling his Patent Right.

☞ *Daguerreotypes.*—Mr. BEAR, who takes daguerreotype likenesses, in this borough, has reduced the price, per picture, heretofore $1.50 to $1.00. He fully understands the business, and the likenesses taken by him are excellent. We understand he intends leaving town in a short time, and those, therefore, who may desire likenesses taken, had better call at his rooms, in the third story of Lippencott and Taylor's building, corner of Centre and Mahantango streets.

FROM WASHINGTON.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Difficulty between Benton and Foote—Preston King and Speaker Cobb.—Mutilation of the House Journal, by the latter.—Truman Smith defending the Administration.—Sir Henry Bulwer's Letter.—Protection.

Washington City, MARCH 28, 1850.

SIR-EE!—Senator Benton and Senator Foote, are coming to close quarters! Blood will be spilt—stand back!

"When on the distant hill the lordly stag appears,
And bitch in all his bristling antlers rears,
The huntsman's cry resounds, and to his opening call
The yelping pack responds—Ge-up, Ge-up!
Tray, Sweetheart, Blanche—the little dogs and all!"

They are all barking at old Bullion—otherwise "old Bull"—or, what comes nearer to the poet, "the lordly stag." Foote is eternally barking, snapping, and howling—not at Benton only, but everybody. He snapped at Simon Cameron last session, and Simon gave him the palm of his hand, and laid him out, "high and dry," on the floor of the Senate. He barked at Senator Borland the other day, and he "spread him out" in front of the National Intelligencer Office. He howled piteously at Henry Clay some time ago, and old Hal' told him, in plain English, that if he didn't stop it, he *might loose his temper!*—he might, old as he is, *forget himself!*—(He stopped knocking at *that* door!) On Tuesday, he waked up Benton. He had been "rapping, rapping, gently tapping" Mr. B., for some time past—but no notice was taken of it. But he got so far as to say, on the day afore-mentioned, that he could a "tale unfold" concerning the Honorable Thomas H. B., that wou'd make him blush in shame and confusion, and so on. Up jumped the "stately stag," and unto Foote did say, that he considered him a *blackguard*—that he (Foote,) had used language on that floor, which would disgrace a bar-room brawler, and so on! They made a "rush" for each other—but friends interposed!

—*Thus ends the matter: from which you will perceive That a duel must take place—as we verily believe!*

That a duel must take place—as we verily believe!

In the House, Mr. Free-Soil Preston King made a motion to impeach Mr. Speaker Cobb! Boo! Here was a fluttering—a hollowing and excitement! Mr. C., sprang from the Speaker's chair—called for Mr. Winthrop—(who should never have been voted out of it) and demanded a hearing. He stood charged by Mr. Free Soil King with *garbling or mutilating the journal of the House!* Great God! What are we coming to! Where are we! Is this *America*—is this the land of Washington! Garbling of the House mutilating its official record! Impossible!—He (the Speaker) demanded a committee to *investigate*—and after much parleying, grumbling, "rumbling—some angry oaths and considerable fumbling"—a committee *was* appointed, consisting of five Whigs and four focofocos, who will report forthwith:

Here endeth this article—from which we must hope Cobb may be innocent—but if not, fetch on a rope!

Mr. Truman Smith has been defending the administration in the policy of appointments. He made a dreadful long speech—but he defended the administration—he vanquished the enemy—he literally (and actually) cleared the galleries and drove every man out of the Senate! He might have defended it (if any defence were necessary,—) in few words—let it speak for itself. The best way to defend it, is to point to old Zack—the best way to condemn it, is to point your finger at several of his Cabinet ministers, who *refuse* to make removals at all! Let Locofocoism alone! Let it rave and rant and fume and froth!—its "democracy, self-relying, is self-destroying!" General Taylor needs no defence—he carries it with him—he is an honest man, and is doing the best he can, while ambitious, reckless, party demagogues are *trying to destroy not only him, but the very Union* he is sworn to maintain. But he is too high up—yes! the towering monument upon which his character and fame are written, and where his laurels shine in undimmed lustre—is unapproachable by the arrows of malignity—they fall harmless into the heads of those who send them forth!

I see the letter of Sir H. Lytton Bulwer, the British Minister, is "stirring up" the country press! Well, it *ought* to stir 'em up! *But are you* Pennsylvanians still laying the "flattering unction to your souls" that a change is going to be effected in the Tariff? If so, you are deceiving yourselves. True, General Taylor—God bless his patriotic, honest, and *benevolent* heart!—) recommended a Tariff for *Protection*—nay, urged it—in his message to Congress! True, Mr. Secretary Meredith, in *one* of the ablest Reports that ever emanated from the pen of an American financier—from the days of Robert Morris to the present—gave the statistics and data showing the necessity of a change in our import law:—but what avail is all this? *Both Houses of Congress are Locofoco*, and must the people of Pennsylvania be sold again and again that *Locofoco go in for Free Trade?*—that they are opposed to giving work to our laborers, miners, and iron workers, when men can be had in England to work and starve at a jerr pennies a day? So it is. And the British Minister, seeing that General Taylor and the Tariff party were doing all they could to effect a change, for the benefit of our own laborers and workmen, wrote a letter, *imploring our Government not to do it!* He is not to blame—he is looking out for the interests of Queen Victoria and her half-paid subjects. Instead of Senator Cooper abusing him—and styling his letter "impertinent"—he should rather have complimented him for the interest he evinced in behalf of his countrymen.

PAOLI.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

[Correspondence of the Miners' Journal.]

Philadelphia, March 22, 1850.

Editor Miners' Journal:—

In your paper of the 16th, you publish a card of the Pottsville Gas Company, justifying the charge of $6 per 1000 *feet* for Rosin Gas, on the ground that they doubt their ability to furnish it at a less sum and give themselves a proper remuneration. Now, I assure you that the owners of the Coston's Gas patent are constantly asserting that the cost of gas made by their apparatus is but 80 cents per 1000 feet, and *within the last week they have stated this*—and to prove their assertions, produced a letter written or said to be written by the superintendant of the Pottsville Gas Works, in confirmation of what they asserted. Now, Rosin Gas can be made for 80 cents or it cannot—and if it cannot—the managers of the Gas Company should authenticate the fact, which can be as readily ascertained in one week as a year.

H.

POWERFUL LOCOMOTIVE.—The Boston *Courier* states, that Mr. Kirk of Cambridge, has turned out from his establishment his second railroad engine, which mechanics declare to exceed anything of the kind in the country, and which in its construction and finish, will take the place of all others, in its advantages over common locomotives. It was built for the broad guage of the And. and Kennebec Railroad, to draw passengers, weighs twenty-one tons, its wheels are five feet and six inches in diameter and twenty inches in stroke. The tender is capable of containing one thousand eight hundred gallons of water, and the locomotive is warranted to draw the passenger train at the rate of fifty miles an hour.

DISTURBANCE IN CUBA.—Late advices state that the "U. S. frigate 'Raritan,' Capt. Page, bearing the pennant of Com. Parker, commanding the Home Squadron, was to sail for Havana (from Jamaica) on the 22d, and the British steamer Vixen had been temporarily placed under the orders of the American Commodore. This affords decisive evidence that both the American and British naval commanders anticipated trouble. As Commodore Parker would not interfere with any insurrectionary attempt *in Cuba itself*, it may be inferred from his movements that an invasion of that island was to be attempted, and that American citizens were largely concerned."

FROM HARRISBURG.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Middleton Divorce Case.—Its final settlement. Political Rights of Woman.—A Tribute to the Female Sex.

Harrisburg, March 20th.

Mr. Bannan.

DEAR SIR:—The Middleton Divorce case has been the subject of a very animated discussion in the Senate, to-day.—Messrs. Muhlenburg and Walker led off the opposition, in animated and eloquent speeches—carefully sifting the evidence in the case, showing how shallow the pretext on which the claim is based: that the whole testimony is founded on the evidence of those mischievous eaves droppers, family servants; a class of informers whose principle business, as a general thing, is to tattle and gossip about the private affairs of the family in which they may be employed—whose zeal to be communicative always gets the better of their discretion, and is often productive of incalculable mischief. I do not say that the witness, in this case, have asserted anything false: but I do say that if ever there was a case where the family of the husband endeavored to prejudice him against his absent wife, the present instance is one of that kind. And the intense zeal with which the testimony was sifted from the servants of a much injured woman, will show how anxious they were to poison the mind of the husband in advance, and before his wife could have an opportunity of defending herself from the charges alleged against her.

I regard the fact of Mrs. Middleton leaving the United States, and sailing for France to see her husband and satisfy him of her innocence, when out of the way of the influence of his prejudiced and jealous family, as one of the best and strongest proofs of her entire innocence. She may have acted imprudently, and doubtless has done so, and that is all that can be alleged; and she has repented bitterly for her follies. But her character for virtue I believe to be unstained.

I am no friend of allowing woman political rights. I fully agree with an eminent writer "That their still higher and *indispensable* functions of maternity afford the answer to such claims. What should we do with a leader of opposition in the seventh month of pregnancy? or a General-in-chief who, at the opening of a campaign, was doing 'as well as could be expected,' or a Chief Justice with twins? And although it may be said these considerations only apply to wives and mothers, and ought not to carry along with them any disqualifications of virgins or childless widows, the answer is, that as Nature qualifies and apparently designs *all* women to be mothers, it is impossible to know who are to escape that destiny till it is too late to begin the training necessary for artists, scholars and politicians." While I fully endorse all this as orthodox, I must say that I condemn the cruel persecution many injured women must undergo, to gratify the malevolent feelings of their unworthy husbands, who are continually railing themselves of the most mean, contemptible and cowardly pleas to sever one of the most sacred ordinances, instituted by Providence. As a general thing, it is rare for a wife to ask for a divorce, because a woman will bear up faithfully and patiently under harsh treatment and cold and studied neglect from her husband even though it be severing her heart strings. A regard for her marriage vows, her affection for her partner; her love of her children; the knowledge of the disgrace attached to separation; the fear of the opinion of the world; in fact all things bearing on the case are borne in mind; the remembrance of former scenes and happiness; the thought that her unworthy partner is the husband of her youth, will cheer her spirits under the most trying circumstances, and console her under the most painful trials; like the spices of Arabia, whose fragrance is so great, that those who carry them away are refreshed by the scent in their journey, and some observe that it preserves their strength and prevents them from fainting. I love to see a woman bearing up nobly under sore trials and exhibiting the genuine grace of female character when suffering severe affliction: it reminds me, forcibly of the incident spoken of by travellers, of gathering flowers from beds of lava. To the honor of the female sex, be it said, that in every case that has come under my observation they have borne themselves in such a manner as to reflect honor on themselves, and prove ornaments to human nature.

Mr. Crabbe eloquently advocated the bill: but it was defeated by a vote of 25 to 7. So the matter is finally settled.

ORIANA.

TO OWNERS OF HORSES.—This may certify that I have had for many years the care of from 100 to 200 horses and have made use of Hostetter's Bitters, on horses in poor condition, as well as those in the vigorous prime of life, and have found them invariably to produce the desired effect. I have also recommended them to others in the same situation, and they have invariably found them to be just what they are represented to be, a valuable tonic. GEORGE W. MINOR, Proprietor of the Washington Hotel. Hostetter's Bitters may be had of the proprietors, Philadelphia, and of all respectable druggists and dealers generally throughout the country.

MARRIED.

On the 21st inst. by the Rev. P. Hallowell, Mr. GEORGE WERSLER to Miss NANCY JANE SHEET, both of Schuylkill County.

On the same day, by the same, J. W. HECK to Miss REBECCA HARTLY, both of Schuylkill County.

On the 20th inst. by the same, Mr. A. HUTCHISON to Miss MARGARET LADY, both of Minersville.

On the 16th inst. by the Rev. Wm. Morgan, Mr. G. SHOEKELL, of Summit Hill, to Miss M. LEWIS, of Port ville.

On the 23d inst., by Saml Hartz, Esq., Mr. HIRAM ROBERTS, to Mrs. MARY ANN VANDUSEN, both of Pottsville.

In this Borough, on the 23d inst., by N. M. Wilson, Esq., Mr. LEWIS JONES to Miss MARY DAVIS, both of West Wood.

On the 20th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Steck, Mr. JOHN T. HANNUM to Miss AMELIA JANE KEEFER, all of Schuylkill Haven.

DEATHS.

In this Borough, on the 22d inst., Mr. ED. BURNS, aged about 30 years.

In Schuylkill Haven, on the 20th inst., Mr. DANIEL GRAEFF, aged 50 years.

At the residence of Mr. Andrew Patten, Mine Hill Gap, in this County on the 23d inst. Capt. Geo. W. WETHERILL, son of John Wetherill, Esq., Chestnut Hill, near Philadelphia, aged 42 years.

In Northumberland, on the 18th inst., Mrs MARIA, wife of Mr. Reuben Wetzel, aged 33 years, 2 months and 20 days.

On the 18th inst., in the City of Reading, ALFRED SANDERS, aged 21 years.

The writer was well acquainted with the deceased, and found in him every trait of character calculated to command respect and esteem. His mind was enriched by reading and study, and to unusual acquirements, both professional and miscellaneous, he added a mature judgment and cultivated taste. In his intercourse with others he was generous and honorable—we *need not say just*—and the habitual impulses of his nature were elevated and manly. With this, was combined unobtrusive manners and a gentle and affectionate disposition, which found in the home circle the elements of happiness. Few persons of his age had a more profound knowledge of his profession, and with so many rare traits of mental and moral excellence, and undoubted career of reputation and wealth was before him, when his health failed, and after a few years of precarious existence—the object of affectionate solicitude to all who knew him—he passed to that happier region where sickness is unknown, and where the frailties of the body no longer cling the immortal spirit in its aspirations and progress towards the infinite.

☞ WASHINGTON ARTILLERY.—The members of this Corps, Capt. James Nagle, commanding, will meet for parade, at their Armory, on Monday, April 8th, 1850, at 1½ o'clock, P. M. By order.

JNO. P. ELY, 1st Serg't.

☞ MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The first quarterly Meeting of the Schuylkill County Medical Society, will be held at the Pennsylvania Hall, in the Borough of Pottsville, on Wednesday the 3d of April, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

G. W. BROWN, Secry.

☞ RELIGIOUS AND TEMPERANCE LECTURES.—Mr. Weishample, of Baltimore, will deliver a lecture on a religious subject, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in the market house; immediately after which several Temperance addresses may be expected. The people are invited to attend.

☞ NOTICE.—A Stated Meeting of the Schuylkill County Temperance Tract Society, will be held in the basement of the Rev. Jos. McCool's Church, Mahantango-Street, on Friday evening next, April 5th, at 7½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

JOHN O. BECK,
Rec'd Sec'y.

☞ THE POTTSVILLE LITERARY SOCIETY will hold its next regular meeting at Foster's Hall, on Wednesday evening next, April 3d.

Lecture by Dr. A. Heger.—Subject: "Creation"

Debate—*Was Julius Brutus justifiable in the condemnation of his sons?*

Affirmative—Messrs. G. C. Storch, and J. E. Baum.
Negative—Messrs J. C. Neville, and C. E. Schmeid.
Reader—Thos. D. Kemp, n.

By order of the society.

A. HEGER, Sec'y.

N. B. The last public meeting of the Pottsville Literary Society, for this season, will be held on the 24th of April. Meetings will be held from time to time through the summer, in accordance with By-laws; which, when public, will be duly advertised.

☞ ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Divine service is held every Sabbath morning and evening at the usual hours of worship, in the English Lutheran Church, 24 Mile, between Market and Norwegah.

D. STECK, Pastor.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The public will take notice, that we have this day bought at private sale, of Robert and Thomas Williams, in Pottsville, Schuylkill county, the following property, to wit: Two circular Screws, one Drift Car, two hammers, two riddles, one wheel barrow, one lot of slabs, one lot of plank; all of which is now on the premises of Mr. Samuel Huntsinger. Also a lot of railing which is now in the Drift at the said working, all of which is paid for by us and belongs to us.

JAMES CLARK.
CHAS. W