Miners' Journal.

Saturday Morning, April 6.

TAX PROTECTIVE POLICY.—THE PEOPLE DEMAND ITS RESTORATION!

THE WEBSTER TRIAL.

The trial of Professor WEBSTER, for the murder of Dr. PARKMAN, of Boston,—one of the most important and exciting criminal trials that has ever taken place in this country, has been brought to a close, and has resulted in the conviction of the prisoner. The sudden disappearance of Parkman—a man of great wealth and high standing—the impenetrable mystery which for several days hung around his disappearance—the finding of his mutilated remains under circumstances calculated to shock every heart—these things intensely excited the whole community. Then the suspicion of Dr. Webster—his arrest—his trial—his *conviction*—fill us with pain, horror and dismay. The high standing and scientific attainments of the culprit, his previously unblemished reputation—his interesting family—were all calculated to enlist for him the warmest sympathies of every heart, and the ardent hope that the bitter cup might pass from him; but Justice has been revenged! Since the rendition of the verdict by the Jury, the Press, in various portions of the country, have taken up the matter and are now discussing the verdict, its justice, and the consequences. Some of our cotemporaries, who, during the most exciting times are calm and collected, seem to have taken up the cause of Professor WEBSTER, advocating it, and denouncing the Jury by whom he *was justly* convicted, in the strongest terms, even calling them "Judicial Murderers." We believe, and sincerely too, that if ever a just verdict was rendered it is this. There seems to be but little doubt in our mind, that Dr. PARKMAN visited Prof. WEBSTER at his room, and on his invitation, to receive money which was his due:—that he was there killed, and his body cut up and so far as possible destroyed, to prevent detection:—and what is still more dreadful, that the deed was perpetrated and deliberately planned, and that during the intervals of its execution, the perpetrator mingled freely in society, and betrayed nothing of the feelings which would seem inherent in every human breast, even to his own family and at his own fireside. It is true, the evidence was circumstantial: but at the same time it was so conclusive, so positive, and pointed so directly to the prisoner, that the Jury, having regard for their oaths, could not have rendered a different verdict. In Boston, in the midst of the scene, where all the facts are known, where every one is fully acquainted with the dread particulars of the case, the beliefs that Dr. Webster is the *man*. Even those who, at the outset believed Webster innocent—believed him incapable of perpetrating such a monstrous crime, by which the community has been outraged, the peace of a once happy family, for awhile, annihilated, the laws of the State put at defiance, have, in consequence of some of his recent actions, changed their sentiments, and believe *him* to be the murderer of Dr. Parkman. We coincide with the Boston *Courier*—a paper always judicious in its remarks—that with the huge array of facts now laid before the public, few rational observers, if any, can question the strict justice of the verdict. The probation may be said to bear no hinge nor loop to hang a doubt on. The evidence of guilt has been developed in its legal shape and bearings, with unsurpassed clearness, consistency, and logical sequence. It is the characteristic of murder to be done in secret, and to shroud itself in obscurities which obstruct investigation, and afford room for doubt. But in the present case, the clearness and precision with which a mass of circumstantial evidence has been unfolded step by step into an unbroken chain of indubitable proof, connecting the crime with the criminal, are so striking and unimpeachable, as to amount to a positive certainty. Justice has not spared her victim, but it must be allowed that she has singled him out with the clearest vision, and an unerring instinct. The majesty of the law has been vindicated—so also have been its rectitude and sagacity. Never criminal had a fairer trial, or received more indulgence in every shape:—never was a secret homicide revealed and established on clearer evidence.

The language of commiseration for the wretched man, and of sympathy for his afflicted family and friends, would be commonplace and superfluous. Sad is the duty which society is compelled to perform toward itself in the punishment of crime. The law has known, and should know, no distinction of persons at its solemn tribunal; the high and the low stand on the same level when brought to the bar of justice, and weighed in the balance of moral right and wrong. Justice is a stern leveller of artificial distinctions, otherwise she is no longer justice.

PEACE CONVENTION.—A State Convention of the friends of Peace was held in Philadelphia, on Thursday last, the object of which was to adopt measures to encourage and promote the cause of universal peace; and to nominate delegates to the World's Peace Congress, appointed to be held in, the ensuing summer, at Frankfort-on-the Main, in Germany.

THE GENERAL Bank Bill, after various amendments, passed the State Senate on Saturday, and is again before the House. The individual liability of the stockholders was reduced by the Senate from a general liability for all their indebtedness, to a limited one for their circulation alone.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The steamship Europa, arrived at Halifax, on Wednesday last, bringing two weeks later news. Politically the news is not possessed of importance. All descriptions of cotton, except fair and good, had declined one farthing. The corn market is steady, and corn has advanced sixpence. White is unchanged, but firmer. Flour is unchanged. The money market is firmer, and the bullion in the bank is increasing. Consols closed at 95¼ for money and account. American securities are said to be firmer, but we have no quotations. Trade in the manufacturing districts is not so good. All quiet in France. The elections have passed over without trouble. The latest advices from India are less encouraging than was expected. There is little of moment from the continent of Europe.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The case of Elizabeth Hunsh vs. Carrollton Railroad company, in which the plaintiff sued for $10,000 damages for the killing of her husband by the explosion of the Locomotive on the Carrollton railroad, last December, was brought to a close a few days since, by a verdict for the plaintiff of $5,000.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON COMPANY.

We have received a copy of the Report of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company for the last year. It is very brief, and we glean from it the following particulars, which will prove of interest to our readers:

The quantity of Coal sent to market last year was 454,240 tons. The Coal business of the year fell short of the estimates about 50,000 tons, owing to the prevalence of the Cholera on the line of Canal.

The enlarged Canal will be ready throughout the whole line by the time the navigation usually opens, which will be in the latter end of April.

The quantity of Coal remaining on hand unsold on the first of March, 1849, was 44,933 tuns.—On hand the first of March, 1850, 35,411 tuns, which is 9,492 tuns less then at the same period last year.

The profits of the whole business for the year, amounted to $843,476 01 which is over 16½ per cent on the average capital stock of the year, which shows that the affairs of the company are in a very prosperous condition. The Report says:

An arrangement has been entered into with the Pennsylvania Coal Company by which this Company will receive and market all their Coal on tide water, charging them with a proportionate amount of all expenses, and a commission on sales: such an arrangement is deemed beneficial to the interest of both parties.

The business of that Company will commence in May with 250 large class boats, fully equal to the transportation of 250,000 tuns of Coal, which is the quantity they are preparing to furnish this year.

The last loan on the credit of the State of New York for $300,000 fell due the 1st January and has been paid, which frees the Company from debt.

Statement of the business of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the year ending March 1, 1850.

DR.

To Coal on hand, March 1, 1849	$210,339 65
" Mining Coal,	2'6 220 36
" Railroad transportation and repairs,	216,134 81
" Freight of Coal to Rondout	411,632 31
" Canal repairs and superintendance,	89,158 41
" Labor and expense at Rondout,	50,332 13
" Interest on state stock,	12,500 00
" Rents, salaries, current expenses, &c., New York,	16,599 72
Balance,	613,476 01
	$2,157,612 83

CR.

By sales of Coal,	$1,817 819 11
" Canal and railroad tolls,	34,817 05
" Interest received, profits of barges, real estate, &c.,	131,772 21
" Coal on hand,	173,803 50
	$2,157,612 83
Balance,	$813,476 01

From the report we glean the following information with regard to the prices of mining, transportation, &c., in 1849, which may prove useful for comparison:

Expense of mining coal and delivering it into the Cars at Carbondale, 63¼ cents per tun.

Transporting coal over the Rail Road from Carbondale to Honesdale, 47¼ cents per tun.

Freight from Honesdale to Roundout, 97¼ cents.

Expenses of putting coal on board the vessel at Roundout, 11 9-10 cents per tun.

The whole expense of mining, transporting, and putting the coal on board at Roundout, including all the current expenses of the year was $2 86¼ cents per tun. This of course does not include rent for coal nor toll on the Rail Road and Canal, as the lands and all the improvements belong to the company—but it embraces all repairs, superintendence, office Rents, &c—for the year.

ROBERT MORRIS, ESQ.—We rejoice to announce the appointment of this gentleman to a post in the Contract-office of the Post Office Department. Mr. M. is well known in this section of the country, and his recognition by the government with whose early history the name he bears is so honorably identified, and for whose support so much treasure was freely offered up which might, otherwise, have descended to him,—cannot but afford the liveliest satisfaction to people of all parties;—but especially to his fellow-workers in the Whig ranks, to whom his sympathies, his money, and his time were always open. Mr. M. is a gentleman of fine talents, and experience of the world and education have given them all the *polish* necessary to qualify him to discharge with credit, the duties of any office within the gift of the Postmaster General.

THE LEGISLATURE of Pennsylvania, during the previous and present sessions, has passed bills, making the Judges of the Courts, the Attorney General and his Deputies, the Surveyor General and Auditor General, elective by the People. This is progressing at a gratifying rate, and it now only remains for the Governor to sanction the bill and the People of the State to ratify the action of their Representatives. Should they, at the next election, finally adopt the measure, it will then go into operation at the next general election. It will introduce a new state of affairs. It will disrobe the Executive of most of his power, and candidates for these offices must go before the People, standing upon their own claims; and none, we presume, will offer themselves, who are the least fearful of a candid expression of Public Opinion upon their claims and qualifications. It will be an ordeal through which none but the most competent can pass with success.

THE WILMOT PROVISO.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Courier* states that it is confidently asserted in quarters that profess to be well informed, that there are 29 locofocos in the House of Representatives from the free states, who have agreed to vote for territorial bills for New Mexico and Yutah, (this being the name adopted for the territory now called Deseret) without the Wilmot Proviso. This information has shaken the firm convictions of many. There are incidental considerations, too, which have operated to produce the same result, and the most striking is the recantation of the Legislature of Michigan, by which the instructions to Gen. Cass and Mr. Felch are virtually annulled. The same disposition is known to prevail in Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, to some extent, or at least it is known, that important influences have been exerted from Washington to bring about such a state of feeling. If California is admitted by the Senate, independent of any other connection, it is ascertained that the House will concur, without much resistance.

IMMIGRANTS AT NEW YORK.—The number of arrivals of passengers at this port for the last month, was 6165 of which 2572 were from Great Britain and Ireland. During the same period last year, the total number was 10,313. The total number of arrivals of vessels from foreign ports, during the month of March, at this port was 226. Of these, 37 were ships, 43 barques, 91 brigs and 48 schooners.

THE MOST splendid clothing establishment to be found in New England, or the country, is Geo. W. Simmon's OAK HALL, Boston. His stock is large and prices low. His admirable system of doing business has rendered him popular with the business public.

DEATH OF JOHN C. CALHOUN.

JOHN C. CALHOUN, is dead. His death took place in Washington city, on Sunday morning last. That Mr. Calhoun was an extraordinary man—a man of massive intellect—of extensive learning—of much legislative experience, and possessed of vast influence in the South, no one will question,—and with his decease has gone out one of the most brilliant lights of the country. Some time prior to the decease, he had been laboring under severe affliction, and, according to the Washington *Republic*, "Early in the session Mr. CALHOUN's more familiar friends discovered what they deemed admonition of approaching death. From time to time he would grow better and then relapse, but during each period of convalescence he was weaker than before, showing too plainly that in the successive conflicts of nature, the King of Terrors had drawn closer to the last citadel of strength. These mournful indications had dissipated all expectation of his appearance in the Senate in the possession of physical strength equal to the shock of contending minds grappled together and wrestling over matters big with the destinies of the human race. His fast friends no more hoped to see him there as he once appeared to them, "the war-horse with his neck clothed in thunder," but they clung to the delusion that he would be spared them yet awhile to animate them by his counsel and direct them by his experience. Nor did they abandon this phantom until Saturday last, when towards evening his pulse became uneven and weary, and betokening a system worn out and wasted by burdens above its strength.

Mr. CALHOUN entered public life during the turbulent times which preceded the last war, and from that period to this has taken an active and prominent part in every question which has agitated the country. This is not a time to write his history or his eulogy; but it may here be remarked that, however during the excitements of party contests his opinions may have been combated or his motives assailed, his private life was ever free from suspicion. In the relations of husband, father, son, neighbor, his conduct was without reproach. He was ever temperate in living, austere in virtue, and studious in habit. His physical structure bore no comparison with the proportions of his mind: and his death now may be ascribed rather to the exhaustion of a body incapable of sustaining a weight so disproportionate to its strength. Within breathing time of the hour of his death, that mind was busy with the theme upon which it had made its last effort in the Capitol of his country. It was a peculiarity of his to have always a topic of inquiry and of thought, which for the time occupied his soul exclusively. Isolating himself and his theme, he would examine it under so intense a light as to obscure every other subject. Hence he too often appeared as a propagandist—but no more of this. The last question which commanded his whole being was perhaps the one which most excited him.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, adds:

"It seems that the national bereavement has mellowed every heart: and that the bitterness of strife with which this session began is, by the melancholy chord that has now been struck, destined to involve itself into peace and harmony. We shall have a quiet and a useful session. Party spirit is about to be rebuked, and sectional differences are soon to be arranged on a common and national platform."

PACIFIC RAILROAD CONVENTION.—The Convention for the purpose of promoting the construction of a Railroad to the Pacific, convened in the Chinese Musuem, Philadelphia, on Monday last. Wm. B. Ogden, Esq., of Indiana, presided, assisted by several vice presidents, among whom we noticed the name of Hon. E. B. Hubley, of this State.—Resolutions were adopted, urging the construction of a Railway from the Mississippi to the Lacific Ocean; no particular route is recommended, but the work is spoken of as a national affair, and Congress is urged to take steps for a thorough survey. Numerous plans were submitted and discussed.—Letters were received from a number of eminent ividuals, approving of the project.—Senator Fremont addressed a letter to the Convention, in which he contends that the continent can be crossed from the Pacific, without climbing a mountain, and on the very line which every national consideration would require to connect the great valley of the West with the Pacific Ocean. He says, moreover, that in his opinion, it will be found convenient to divide the entire line into three parts—the Eastern, reaching from the mouth of the Kansas to the head of the Del Norte; the Middle from the head of the Del Norte to the rim of the Great Basin; and the Western, from the rim of the Great Basin to the Ocean. After a session of two days, the convention adjourned *sine die*.

CONGRESS.

Congress has been in session four months; and yet nothing of interest to the country has been done. The time has been consumed in useless discussion—in fomenting strifes, and putting off the enactment of useful measures. How long is this to remain? How long shall the People be compelled to submit to to such action? How long shall we be forced to look upon scenes such as have taken place during the present Congress.—We very much fear that, unless members are actuated by a better spirit, very little will be accomplished for the good of the country. This is no period when the Representatives of People can waste time with impunity—but if there ever was occasion for immediate action upon questions in which Pennsylvania is interested the time is now, and our representatives should act accordingly.

ITALIAN BEGGARS.—We hear complaints from all our chief cities of the increase in the number of street beggars, who generally are Italians, and make begging a business. Some 500 of this class recently landed in New Orleans and commenced operations immediately, having so evident a community of interest as to attract the police and authorities.—Many of these beggars it has since been ascertained were persons of considerable means at home, and their visit to this country was evidently a speculation. Recent developments in New York show that there exists there also, a secret society of these beggars, many of whom the better to promote their ends are provided with all the necessary papers and represent themselves as political exiles.

PRETTY GOOD.—A speaker at the last anti-gas monopoly meeting in New York, said the price of gas was raising at a tremendous rate. Heretofore he has paid $8 per month for gas, but last month he stopped off the gas entirely and burned candles.—His gas bill for that month was eleven dollars! He said he could neither stand nor understand this way of doing business.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—At the recent election in Connecticut, the locofocos succeeded in procuring the legislature. No choice of state officers by the people. Small vote.

Local Affairs;

REPORTED WEEKLY FOR THE "JOURNAL."

☞ *Gas—Borough Council Meeting.*—At a meeting of the Borough council, held on Tuesday evening last, the following resolution was offered by Mr. Jacob M. Long, which, after some discussion, was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Borough council burn the Gas of the Pottsville Gas Company in the street lamps until the next meeting of said company to be held in May next, when a Committee shall be appointed by the Council to meet the company and tender them the average rates of Gas as contained in their charter, which if they do not accept, the Gas shall be stopped off immediately."

The vote on the resolution was as follows, Yeas, Messrs Long, Maurer, Van Dusen, Yuengling, and Wolf, President. Nays Messrs. Sherile, Houpt, Lord and Foster.

According to the information the council have received, we learn that the average rate which the charter allows the company to charge, is $3 88 per 1000 feet.

We really hope that some steps will be taken soon to settle this difficulty.

☞ *New Daily Route.*—We are requested to state that on and after Tuesday next, a Daily Line of Coaches and Carr will be run between Tremont and Millersburg, on the Susquehanna, via Wisconisco, connecting with the cars now running on the Mine Hill Rail Road. Arrangements are being made to run daily lines by this route, to connect with the Central Rail Road to convey passengers to Harrisburg and Pittsburg.

☞ *The Prison.*—It has been reported that the Commissioners of Schuylkill County proposed locating the new Prison on the lot in front of the Pottsville Cemetery, in the vicinity of the Water Works; the Water Company convened a meeting on Wednesday evening last, and appointed a Committee, consisting of Henry Shelly, William Mortimer, Sen. and Edward Owen Parry, Esq., who were directed to call upon the Commissioners, and protest against, and take all the necessary steps to prevent, said location, believing that it would be prejudicial to the Water Works of the Borough.

☞ *The New Arrangement.*—The new arrangement, for travelling on the Reading, Philadelphia and Pottsville Railroad, is published in another column. It will be seen that the "Fast line" or afternoon train, will stop at only six places, which is a fact travellers ought to bear in mind.—The stations are Schuylkill Haven, Port Clinton, Reading, Pottstown, Phœnixville and Norristown. The hours of starting from Philadelphia and Pottsville will be the same as they were last summer—7½ o'clock, A. M. and 2½ o'clock, P. M. The morning trains will pass Reading for Philadelphia, at 10 minutes of 9 o'clock; and for Pottsville, at 15 minutes before 11. The afternoon trains will pass Reading for Philadelphia, at 10 minutes before 4 o'clock, and for Pottsville at 5, precisely. The fares remain the same as heretofore.

☞ *Business matters of Tamaqua.*—Tamaqua, in this County, is a place of more business than is supposed by many. It is quite a new settlement, but already gives evidence of enterprize and industry. The building was commenced in 1831; the year after, the Railroad was put in operation; population in 1840 was 350—the estimated population now is over 4000. Coal Tonnage of the place, last year, was over 175,000; estimated tonnage, this year, 250,000; expended in 1844 for coal openings, $130,000; business put down at $1,000,000. Efforts are making to procure a Bank, which is considered a very essential acquisition to the place. It is rather, doubtful, however, whether they will be able to succeed in the matter this winter. It is contemplated to erect water works, for which purpose the legislature has passed a bill authorizing the Town Council to borrow money. A bill has also been passed to divide the Borough into Wards.

☞ *In our last number*, we published a letter, in which the writer stated the Superintendant of the Pottsville Gas Works, had written a letter, stating that the Rosin Gas could be manufactured for 80 cts. per 1000 feet. Since then the following has been handed in:

Mr. Benj. Bannan:

In your paper of the 30th ult., a statement appeared, that the owners of Costin's patent for Rosin Gas, had declared that the cost of Rosin Gas did not exceed 80cts. per 1000 ft., and that they referred to letters from me as testimony to that effect. I never made in writing or otherwise any statements to them or any other persons upon this subject.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. S. HOOKEY,
Sup't. Pottsville Gas Works,

Pottsville, April 1, 1850.

☞ *Sons of Temperance.*—Another Division of the Sons of Temperance, has been instituted in Minersville. The following are the names of the officers:

W. P., Heman Hall: W. A., W. T. Kelly: R. S., Henry Gorhem: A R. S., Levi Detrich; F. S., Francis Seip: T., Daniel Weaver: C., Thomas Francis: A. C., Jacob B. Noecker: I. S., Isaac Aungst; O. S., John Hatz.

☞ *Moving.*—Monday last, being the First of April—moving day—our streets presented quite a lively appearance. The day was a beautiful one, and the splendor of the weather was taken advantage of to remove quarters.

☞ *Accident.*—Mr. Hoffman, a young man engaged at the Black Mine, near this Borough, met with a serious accident on Monday last, by having one of his legs run over, by a coal car, as it was coming out of the slope.

☞ *The Washington Artillerists.*—This Company, under command of Capt. Nagle, will parade on Monday next.

The National Light Infantry, Capt. Pott, will also parade.

☞ *The Depot.*—The Work upon the Depot lot, in the rear of the American House, has been commenced.

☞ *Diabolical.*—By reference to another column, it will be seen that a reward of $25 is offered for the apprehension of the ruffian who so maliciously defaced the building connected with the public schools of this Boro'.

☞ *John Kay Clement, Esq.*, has, we learn, been re-elected, by the Borough Council of Minersville, Solicitor for the ensuing year.

☞ *False Alarm.*—The alarm of fire on Thursday night last, in this Borough, was occasioned by the burning of a heap of rubbish at the upper end of town.

☞ *There are* now two daily mails between our Borough and Philadelphia.

☞ *The German Yeagers*, accompanied by good music, paraded in this place, on Monday last, and made a soldierly appearance.

SOME ONE DISAPPOINTED.—Licenses were taken out at Leonardtown, Md., last week on the same day, for a couple of individuals both of whom expected to marry the same girl. The *Beacon* has not yet ascertained how the matter terminated.

THE CHEAP Postage system is rapidly gaining public favor. Petitions are being circulated, and signed numerously, asking for a further reduction of postage. Right—keep the ball rolling.

Minersville Affairs.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Things still look gloomy; our Coal Operators are doing next to nothing, and, in consequence, general business has scarcely begun to stir; nor do the indications point to a speedy improvement.

The Spring has fairly opened, but the languid energies of trade do not revive. A few years ago, at this season, all was activity, stir, bustle, business, life—Improvements were projected and progressing; because their was confidence, and "a good heart of hope;" energy, industry and enterprise were sure of there appropriate reward. But now "hope deferred" has made "the heart sick." Then the sound of the hammer and the saw were heard in every street giving "note of preparation"—now building and improving is hardly spoken of.—There are not more than three or four new buildings now in progress.

The *Telegraph Line* has been extended to this place. It was put in operation for the first time on the 2d inst., and is now open for the business of the public.

The Borough Council *talk* of making many improvements during the present season. They seem to have *commenced* work with a proper spirit and energy; it is to be hoped they will not weary in well doing: at last we are to have a fire apparatus, so long required. Hooks and Ladders, which still now the borough has not possessed, have already been procured. This argues well, and gives us a hope that the many other things spoken of as to be done, will be accomplished—that the deed will go with the purpose.

The Borough Surveyor has been put to work; the grades are to be properly and accurately established, and the side walks curbed and paved. It is devoutly to be wished that the hard times will not put a quietus on these and other contemplated improvements.

The first of April, moving day, was celebrated by the usual destruction of furniture; and produced the usual number of changes; among others is one which will interest the public, viz:

EDWARD HUGHES, Esq., a gentleman well and favorably known in this county, has rented the "Anthracite Hall," lately kept by Geo. Eisenhuth, who vacated it on the 1st inst. This is one of the most eligible locations for a Tavern Stand in the borough, and those acquainted with Mr. Hughes, require no assurance that the House will be well kept. I believe this is Mr. Hughes' first essay at entering for the public in the capacity of "*Mine Host*"—but he possesses, eminently, all the qualifications which will render him popular and successful in his new vocation.

COL. JOHN KAY CLEMENT's fine corps of Artillery, made a beautiful parade on the 1st inst. *Col. Clement* has recently procured a new stand of arms for his command, and this was the first occasion upon which they were tested at target practice. The shooting was excellent, and the prizes closely contested. The first prize, an elegant and massive gold miniature case, containing on one side a full length portrait of General Scott, and on the reverse side an appropriate inscription, was secured by private Carl Cogan. The second prize, a silver medallion, was won by Corporal Levi Deterick.

This Company have recently made several *improvements in their handsome uniform*; and among other things, have added to the equipment of the rank and file, a straight short sword.

An explosion of fire damp, occurred in the Mines of Jacob Serrill, on Wednesday, the 3d inst., by which, two miners, John Brennan and Patrick Brennan, were seriously burned and otherwise injured.

EXPLOSION OF LOCOMOTIVES.

"The fact that *fire* explosions of locomotive engines have occurred within one year's time upon the railroads of this country, a majority of which have been attended with most fatal consequences, should arouse the attention of the managers of railroad companies, and lead to the adoption of efficient measures to guard against such disasters.—The first point says, the *American Railroad Journal*, to examine into is as to the character and qualifications of the men who have charge of engines. These men should be well educated in their calling, and kept constantly informed upon all questions affecting their business. The engine driver should be the best informed mechanic on the road. A large portion of the repairs on some roads arise from the want of proper skill and judgment on the part of the engine drivers. There is as much difference in the wear of an engine as there is in the wear of a horse. Those companies that furnish their engine drivers with suitable books and other means of information are amply repaid in the greater skill and more faithful performance of duty in those thus supplied with the means of knowledge. Every company could easily arrange this matter, and at once commence a satisfactory system of training, among the various persons in their employ. Either require every man who works upon, or takes charge of a locomotive to furnish himself with the most valuable publication to be had touching upon the duties of his trade, or furnish the same to him at the expense of the company. One or the other of these things should be done. There is no danger but what such works would be read and studied. If not, then certainly the man who has so little love for his business or profession is unfit to take charge of a locomotive. Every day brings some valuable hints to the inquiring mind; suggesting remedies for existing defects, or pointing out new and more approved methods to accomplish certain results. These results are constantly appearing in various forms in the journals of the day. By close attention to these suggestions the faithful mechanic every day becomes more useful to his employer, is imbued with a higher moral, and becomes happier in the consciousness of his own advancement."

AN IMPORTANT DECISION was given at Philadelphia on Saturday, establishing what in the eye of the law, is the real relation between the keeper of a hotel and his guest and visiters. In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Mitchell, where the defendant was indicted for assault and battery in ejecting an objectionable person from the United States Hotel, of which he is proprietor, the Court of Quarter sessions decided that a landlord has a right to compel any visiter to leave his house, who is obnoxious, and that he is justified in the use of moderate force to put him out, if he refuses to go. The opinion was given upon a motion for a new trial, which has been granted.

WISE LAW.—Among the 468 acts passed by the Georgia Legislature at its recent session, was one to allow widows and children of deceased persons a support out of the estate of the deceased for the term of twelve months in cases where no administration has been granted on the estate—to ascertain the amount necessary for their support, and to exempt it from levy and sale for the debts of the deceased, or by an administrator, and vest the title in the family of the deceased.

FRANCE.—Commenting on the fierce disputes which are daily occurring in the French assembly, the correspondent of the *Daily News* at Paris says: "French society has in fact become an arena, in which a death struggle is to take place, not of wild beasts—for neither are prepared to rush blindly to conflict—but of gladiators, who show science, determination, passion, and skill. It is impossible to regard either of these extreme parties without a mingled feeling of pity and of horror. Both fling away reasoning, for taunts, and patience for defiance—whilst their mutual hatred is such as Dante alone could express."

IN THE House of Representatives of the United States, as at present organized, the somewhat unusual spectacle of two pair of brothers is presented. The two STANTONS, one from Kentucky and the other from Tennessee, are brothers; and the two KINGS, from New York and New Jersey, respectively, stand in the same relation to each other. There are also in the House two brothers-in-law—Messrs. MILLSON, of Norfolk, and PARKER, of Frederick district, Virginia.

In the Senate sit, at the same time, the representatives of two generations—DODGE of Wisconsin, and DODGE of Iowa, father and son.

A PICTURE OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The following letter, (says the New York Commercial *Advertiser*,) from a young man who went from this city to California, has been handed to us for publication. Glowing and hopeful for the future as its contents are, the hand that wrote them is already cold in death. The writer sleeps in a stranger's grave, having fallen a victim, we believe, to acclimation and exposure.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15th, 1850.

"Having promised in a previous letter to give you a description of our flourishing town, I will without further preliminaries proceed to my task. This being the rainy season, and the soil principally of the nature of clay, it is almost useless to add that all things have a very muddy appearance. By day men are obliged to grope their way with sticks, and at night with lanterns. Mud and curses, music and demoniac yells of gamblers, meet you everywhere. A greater number of gamblers never were collected in any one spot, and every means is resorted to entrap all who pass by the door. Men enter gambling houses with their thousands and come out penniless, and *vice versa*. Scarcely one man here follows his legitimate business. Here may be seen the lawyer and the doctor, and even the minister, side by side digging a sand bank and making roads: one of our N. York music sellers, who had quite an extensive business at home, is now porter in a store; while scores of gentlemen's sons are bar-tenders and waiters, and many are paying tellers for the gamblers at monte, faro, rondo, and other games.

"Among others is a gentleman of high repute, who at home was president of a college, but now is an ox-team driver. Meantime, those whose business at home was mercantile are carrying lumber, trunks, boxes, &c., &c., through the streets upon their shoulders, while your humble servant amuses himself by working a silver mine, in the shape of digging in a sand bank, until the season will allow him to go up to the gold mines.

"There is no distinction of classes here, as at home; for let a man be a laborer, or a gentleman at large, the one is as likely to be the moneyed man as the other, as expenses are the same to each. It is impossible to get board at under $25 per week, unless it be in a tent, where you stand a good chance of getting a good shower-bath, free, about once in every twenty-four hours. The population now numbers about 60,000; of this number New York city is represented about as strongly as any other ten places you can mention. Only think what a motley mixture—Americans, French, English, Chilians, Mexicans, Germans, Sandwich Islanders, Chinese, and those of many other nations. Still the utmost harmony prevails, and theft is a rare thing, although property is more exposed here than in any other place I know of.

"The houses are built of various materials. Some are of wood, with canvas roofs; others of canvas, with wooden roofs; some of iron and wood; a few of brick; some of ox hides and poles; while tents, not a few, are scattered through the place.

"The public conveyances are few, and these are wagons and carts, drawn by most miserable half-starved mules and hard-goaded oxen. These vehicles very frequently get *bogged* down in the mud, when, if the teamster is not buried in extricating his animals, he is considered a lucky fellow. Occasionally may be seen some of the fair sex, taking a ride in one of these same carts. The price of a cart here is about ten times the price of a carriage at home."

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 Merchant's Garbling Oil, for two years past, and can safely say, that for all the diseases incident to horses, I never saw its equal. I use about one bottle per month, and recommend it to the public as the best medicine for horses now in use. E. D. MINOR.

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	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	55	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,	5 50

MARRIED.

In this Borough, on Monday morning last by the Rev. Wm. C. Conley, J. F. VOUNTREA, of Cranberry, Middlesex Township, N. Jersey, to MARY B., daughter of Joseph S. Silver, Esq., of Pottsville.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. D. Stock, Mr. J. T. HAMM, to Miss A. J. KEEFER, both of Sch'l Haven.

On the 31st ult., by Rev. Joseph McCool, Mr. John ROWBOTTAM, of Pottsville, to Miss MARY ERWIN, of St. Clair.

On the 10th ult., by Rev. E. Breidenbaugh, Mr. D. McVOY, to Miss LYDIA LAUSCH, all of Pinegrove Tp.

On the 16th ult., by the same, Mr. J. REDINGER, to Miss SUSAN SITZINGER, all of Pinegrove Township.

DEATHS.

In this Borough, on the 19th ult., in the 15th year of her age, CHARITY ANN, second daughter of David Inman.

At Pinegrove, on Saturday night last, March 30th, after an illness of 14 hours, SARAH A. E., wife of Mr. Richard U. Musser, and youngest daughter of Peter Filbert, Esq., aged 20 years, 10 months and 13 days.

"Leave their little to fall,
And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath,
And stars to set;—but all—
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, oh, Death."

V.

THE POTTSVILLE LITERARY SOCIETY will hold the next regular meeting at Foster's Hall, on Wednesday evening next, April 10th.

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

Debate—"Was the execution of Mary Queen of Scots, justifiable?"

Affirmative—J M Wetherill and J W Schaeffer.
Negative—Howell Fisher and T D Kempton

Reader—Brim Cameron.

By order of the society.

THOMAS JEFFERSON Mc CAMANT, Secretary

☞ PULASKI LODGE, No. 216.—A special Meeting of Pulaski Lodge, will be held on Monday evening, April 8, 1850, at 7½ o'clock. By order of the Lodge. J. S. C. MARTIN, Sec'ty.

☞ 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 sts. D. STECK, Pastor.

☞ THE ASSOCIATE REFORVED 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. Cunnahan. 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, 64, 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

WANTED.

TO PARENTS—Wished a youth from 16 to 18 years of age, of good character and education, and of respectable connections, to learn the Drug and Chemical business, and can also have an opportunity of being a office student if desired, a rare advantage to acquire the study and practice of medicine in all its branches. Apply to DR. J. T. NICHOLAS,
April 6, 1850. 14-1tf

POWDER KEGS WANTED.—Wanted, by the subscriber, a number of second-hand powder kegs, for which he will pay from 6 cts. to 12 cts. each according to their quality, in merchandize, or from 5 cts. to 10 cts. each, in cash. A team will be sent to any point for any number of kegs, not less than 50.—Apply at the store of John H. Hill, Centre St., Pottsville.
March 30, 1850 WM. H SCHALL, Orwigsburg. 13-6t*

WANTED—An outside Superintendant at the Brockville Colliery. Enquire at the office of the subscriber, in Morris' Addition.
March 16, 1850 GEO. H. POTTS. 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

LARDNER'S LECTURES on Science and Art, complete, just received and for sale at BANNAN'S.
March 9, 1850. 10-

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all bills for Gas must be paid at the Company's office, to the Treasurer, or his authorized agent, in accordance with the regulations of the Company. Office hours from 10 to 12 A. M. Office in Centre St., opposite the office of F. W. Hughes, Esq.
J. H. ADAM, Treasurer.
Pottsville, April 6, 1850 14-1t

25 DOLLARS REWARD.—The above reward will be paid to any person who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the person or persons who, on the night of the 4th inst., maliciously defaced and otherwise injured the Privy attached to the Female Schools in the Borough of Pottsville. By order of the Board,
JOHN S. C. MARTIN, Sec'ty.
April 6, 1850 14-1t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—Letters of Administration on the estate of Thomas Powell, late of St. Clair, Miner, deceased, having been granted to the Register of Schuylkill County to the subscriber