darkness; and when undone—when gone from thee, and gone forever—though thou mayest wed thy early love, and know in him all that thy young heart pictured, yet, again and again, in the midst of thy placid joy, even with thy smiling infant on thy knee, the lost one will not be all forgotten. Seeing the past, as it were only yesterday, forgetful of thy little darling, thou wilt exclaim, from the depths of thy ever-mindful and affectionate spirit, "My father! Oh, my father!"

Miners' Journal.

Saturday Morning, May 4.

THE PROTECTIVE POLICY.—THE PEOPLE DEMAND ITS RESTORATION!

MR. McGINNIS' SHAFT.—THE THEORY ESTABLISHED.

We were shown, yesterday, several specimens of pure White Ash Coal, taken from the shaft sunk by Mr. McGinnis, in this borough, on the property of which he is part owner. He struck the vein, after boring to the depth of 145 feet below the surface, and 130 feet below the level of the Mt. Carbon Railroad. He had penetrated about ten feet into the vein yesterday, and the coal is equally as pure as that found in the Broad Mountain. This is one of the most important discoveries ever made in this region, and will enhance the value of coal land in this section of the Coal Basin, at least four fold, while it will greatly add to the prosperity of the borough of Pottsville, and all that section of the region contiguous to the Sharp Mountain, the southern termination of this Coal Basin.

It has always been the impression that the Broad Mountain White Ash Veins underlaid the whole Coal Basin, but it was supposed that in the vicinity of the Sharp Mountain, their depth was so great that they could not be made available, except at an enormous expense, which the trade would not warrant—but the discovery of this upthrow or "saddle," which brings the veins within 130 feet of the surface, within a half mile of the range of the Sharp Mountain, removes all these difficulties, and affords the opportunity of opening extensive collieries for the mining of White Ash Coal within the limits of our borough, within a short distance of the head of Canal and Railroad transportation, (thus avoiding the high rates which must necessarily be charged on our Railroads of short distances:) and in fact throughout the whole southern range of the Coal Basin, bordering on the Sharp Mountain.

We are indebted solely to the indomitable spirit and enterprise of our fellow-citizen, Mr. E. W. McGinnis, for this important discovery, and we speak but the sentiments of the whole community, when we sincerely hope that it may be the means of relieving him from his present pecuniary difficulties.

Specimens of the Coal can be seen at this office.

A CASE AT HOME.—We conversed with a gentleman of Columbia county, a few days ago, who had been to Philadelphia, upon the iron business. While in the city, he saw a quantity of British iron, which, in consequence of its cheapness, he was tempted to buy. To bring the iron from England to Columbia county, will cost him $15. Now, it is known that there is no county in the State which has greater facilities for manufacturing iron than Columbia. The same kind of Iron has heretofore cost him in Columbia county, $65, per ton, and it cannot be made for less; but the difference in the prices produced by the price of labor in Europe and America, and the utter disregard of American interests, by the late administration, will explain the matter.

CHEAP COAL GAS.—The London Mining *Journal* states that Mr. Wilkinson, of Grimesthorpe, near Sheffield, has invented new Gas Apparatus, that will produce 9000 cubic feet of Gas from one ton of Coal, and that it is so constructed that a steady laborer can manage it with as little trouble as trimming Oil Lamps required to give the same amount of light. Mr. Watkinson says that good Gas can be obtained at less than 2s. per 1000 cubic feet.

WHEN the Apportionment bill was up, in the House last week, Mr. Dobbins, of this county, made a motion to unite Berks and Schuylkill into one representative district, with six representatives. We know not by what authority the motion was made; but we do know that he did not act in accordance with the views of his constituents.

FUN AHEAD.—The Locofocos are becoming "excited" upon the nomination of a Canal Commissioner. Every section of the State is pressing the claims of its respective candidate with much warmth, and the "signs of the times" are indicative of a small "muss" at Williamsport, very soon. We shall see.

A SAD RECORD.—The Philadelphia papers of Monday were filled almost to the utmost capacity of space with the particulars of crime, from the beginning to the end of the catalogue, of chapter after chapter of accidents, and of miscellaneous occurrences innumerable. Among the crimes which, on Saturday night, disgraced Philadelphia, were those of murder, assassination, stabbing, throttling, riot, robbery, arson, burglary &c.

IT HAS BEEN REMARKED, with much truth by a writer that "the faithful discharge of editorial duties is certain to arouse the active hostility of multitudes, but it is likely to make few active friends. The champion of the public interest, however efficient and successful may be the service he renders, rarely inspires any individual with the sense of personal obligation. While there may be tens of thousands to approve, there may not be ten who will think of rewarding."

PITTSBURG AND PHILADELPHIA.—All the heavy sections on the line of the railroad west of the mountains were let to the contractors on the 29th ultimo. The Pittsburg *Gazette* remarks that the question now, of railroad communication with Philadelphia, is purely one of time. As soon as the work can be performed the cars will be running. By the close of autumn, 1851, or the spring of 1852, the work will be done, and the line opened for trade and travel.

TWO FURNACES have been erected, recently in Cornwall, Lebanon county; but they will not be "blown in" because it is feared by some of the Locofocos, it will have a "*bad effect on public opinion in England!*"—Yes.

THE BURLINGTON FREE PRESS thinks that the best way to get up "a family broil," is to buy a good ham. That's to our taste exactly.

Counterfeit ten dollar bills on the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Waynesburg, Pa., are in circulation.

TEXT.

The Iron Cowling.—Cyrus Prentiss, Esq., the very efficient Director of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, arrived from New York to day, and informs us that advices were received by the last steamer that 2000 tons of the iron for the road had been sent forward. The rails will reach Cleveland by the Quebec route, and the work is to be pushed forward with as little delay as possible.—*Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, 23d ultimo.*

The 2000 tons, at $50 per ton, would make $100,000. Three-fourths of this sum is actual labor, so that our laborers have been robbed of about $75,000 worth of labor, by this *single* importation—which has been transferred to England, while our Factories, Furnaces, and Rolling Mills, are standing idle! We doubt whether there ever was a country, which pursued a policy so suicidal as ours. While our mountains abound, in profusion, with the productions of nature—while we have strong arms and willing hearts to turn the same material into metal—while improvements have been erected, that we might manufacture our own iron, and not, like colonists, be depenant on England, we have the mortification to see all these put aside, in order to accommodate the manufacturers and laborers of Europe! This is all the effect of improper legislation—of Locofoco rule.

What is the effect of these importations of iron? Let us see, and we deal with nothing but facts, which we defy the Locofoco cohort of this county to disprove! We speak plainly, because we know there are a few individuals, Locofocos of course, in this region, who, in view of all the difficulties that surround us—in view of an impending calamity, still more overwhelming in its effects, and having no regard for our true interests, forsake them, to pander to the dictates of the Locofoco party, and to the tastes of the British Lordling. But how stands the iron trade of the State? It is almost prostrated. In York county, where, not long since, all was life and bustle, not a Furnace remains in blast; in Mifflin, the Furnaces are also lying idle; in Lebanon, five Furnaces have ceased operation; in Clarion, seven Furnaces are blown out; in Armstrong, six Furnaces have resulted in the failure of the operators; in Venango, out of eighteen Furnaces, only four are in operation: within a circle of 10 miles of Duncan's Island, near Harrisburg, six or seven Furnaces are out of blast! Such is the state of the trade, so far as our knowledge extends, and in all likelihood, there are many other Furnaces in a similar condition.

The effect of the stoppages of these establishments, is severely felt by all classes of the community; but upon none does the stroke fall so heavily as upon the laborer.—His price of wages is rapidly coming down to the European standard, and ere long, unless government extends protection to our industry, there will be no difference between the American Laborer and the Russian Serf. Such a result would, indeed, be lamentable; but it would be the consummation of an object, for which Locofocoism is contending.

THE NEXT ELECTION.—The next Election, in this State, will be one of the most important, and *interesting* general elections that has taken place for some time. In addition to the selection of a Canal Commissioner, the People will vote for an Auditor General, Surveyor General, District Attorney and County Surveyors. The amendment to the Constitution, making the Judges elective by the People, will also come before the People for their approval. At such elections, the responsibility, resting upon our citizens, is very great, and it is to be hoped that this mode of selecting our State officers will result advantageously.

PROFESSOR WEBSTER.—It is generally believed in Boston, that Professor Webster will be executed. The Rev. Mr. Spear, (prisoner's friend) says, that he has good reason to believe that the enormity of the prisoner's guilt would be much lessened at least, were the facts of the case known. The family ask an unconditional pardon, and not any commutation. A letter has been written to the Boston *Post*, in which the writer states that he had seen Dr. Parkman, not long since, in Indiana. There have been so many stories relative to this matter, that we can place no confidence in them.

THE BANK BILL.—By the general Banking bill, regulating the Banks of this State, which has passed both branches of our Legislature, the liability principle is extended to all issues of Banks—all foreign notes, or the notes of other States, under the denomination of ten dollars, are excluded from circulation in this Commonwealth—cashiers are required to give bonds to the amount of one-fifth of the capital, when it is $200,000 and under; in one-eighth, when it is between $200,000 and $500,000; and in one-tenth, where it is over $500,000 and not exceeding $1,000,000. The extent of the term for which each bank shall be chartered, is fifteen years. Banks can be chartered for a less period, but none for a greater in the aggregate.

The provision introduced requiring all the country banks, east of the mountains, to keep their bills at par in Philadelphia, and those west of the mountains at par in the city of Pittsburg, was stricken out.

HORACE GREELEY says he will not say that every man who smokes cigars is a blackguard; but he says that *every* blackguard smokes! Horace has some queer ideas.

A BILL HAS recently passed the Pennsylvania Legislature incorporating a company to construct a railroad from Downingtown, on the Columbia Railroad, to Norristown, 19 miles in length. The route is that of the Norristown and Valley Railroad Company, and the improvements of the old Company, are by the charter, vested in the new. About $800,000 are said to have been expended in the work by the former company, and the grading has been completed. It is estimated that about $200,000 will be required to finish it. When completed, this road is to connect with the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Road, so as to form a continuous line of railroad from Downingtown to Philadelphia, by the way of Norristown.

A LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY in Boston, in its advertisement, showing the advantages of life insurance, offers a very strong inducement in the fact stated, that people actually live *longer* after getting insured than before. This is an advantage that both parties, the insurer and the insured, are likely to profit by.

BENEFIT OF PLANK ROADS TO REAL ESTATE.—Since the organization of the Braddocksfield Plank Road Company, and the location of the line, a piece of property, some 3 or 4 miles from Pittsburgh, which was purchased some year or so ago for $250 per acre, has been sold for $1000 per acre. Contiguous property which was purchased for $250 per acre a few months ago, is now held at $1000. Such are the effects of Plank Roads and Rail Roads every where.

THE BILL, re-chartering the Miners' Bank, has passed the Legislature.

THE VILE SPIRIT OF LOCOFOCOISM.

We copy the following infamous libel from the new Locofoco Free Trade paper, published in this Borough:

"Open plenty of mines—run in debt all you can—screw down your men and gouge them by store orders if you can't do it in any other way. Dang the odds about whether the market will want your coal or not—and as for paying your debts, pooh!! Nonsense!!!"

If this aint Whig talk, it is Whig acts: and Schuylkill county owes its downfall this day solely and entirely to this practical application of extravagant Whiggery by the coal merchants, the canal and the railroad directors, nearly every one of whom are Whigs. It is insulting to the common sense of our laborers, whom they have starved down to 60 cents a day, and store order pay, to cry out: "stop thief" at others that they themselves may escape undetected with the plunder, or avert from their own heads the moral retribution they have provoked.

If the Collieries of this county had been in the hands of sober, practical, calculating and cautious Democrats, instead of wild, unsystematic, theoretical and visionary Whigs, the present disastrous humiliation would not have befallen the coal trade of Schuylkill county."

After practising one of the most infamous frauds upon the people by destroying the Tariff of 1842, and almost ruining the business of Schuylkill County,—a fraud which if it had been perpetrated in business, instead of politics, the laws of the State, would have consigned the actors to the Penitentiary, thus to insult the business men of Schuylkill County, on whom these *miscreants* are living, is an outrage almost intolerable. We can scarcely permit ourselves to comment upon it, this week.

Our Mines have been open to all—men of every description of politics could go into the business. Some "calculating" democrats" *did* go into the Coal business, but when they "calculated" the destructive character of Locofocoism upon the best interests of our Region, they left the party in disgust. Out of *six*, we believe, who remained Locofocos, in a body of about 110 Operators, *four* of these "*practical, calculating and cautious Democrats*" have failed, making the proportion of "calculating *democratic*" failures about 20 to 1; while on the Whig side they have not exceeded one in ten. It is true, that those who give employment to the people in this Region, are nearly all Whigs, and it is also true that if it were not for the business they derive from *these* Whigs, Locofocoism would be nearly, if not quite, "*starved out*" of the Region.

We regret the necessity of being called upon to make these remarks, but we are determined to defend our citizens against the unfeeling and uncalled for attacks of such black-hearted and scandalous libellers.

CORRUPTION IN THE LEGISLATURE.—The citizens of Pennsylvania are probably not aware that MONEY was brought to bear upon the apportionment bill now before the Legislature. An individual, who was interested in the Senatorial district composed of the counties of Fayette, Somerset, and Bedford, in order to procure means to attain his object, sent the following telegraphic despatch to D. Kline, Uniontown. It speaks for itself:

"HARRISBURG, April——, 1850.

"A new apportionment bill has been reported making a Senatorial District out of the counties of Fayette, Somerset, and Bedford, and another out of Washington and Green. Send us ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS and we will defeat it!!!

The Uniontown paper asks for whose use was this money wanted? Who was to be bribed? Have funds been procured elsewhere? How much money has been expended to perfect the iniquitous conspiracy against the rights of the People?

CURIOUS FACT.—The house and barn of Mr. Abijah Chamberlain, near Heightstown, N. J., stands on a dividing ridge. The rain which falls on the west roof, runs off into a rivulet, which after coursing thirty miles, empties into the Raritan; while that which falls on the east roof, after a winding course of thirteen miles, finds its way to the Delaware.—[*Brooklin Adv.*

There are three springs in Potter county, Pa., rising within three miles of each other, the water of one of which finds its way to the ocean by the Allegheny, Ohio, and Mississippi rivers, and the Gulf of Mexico; another, by way of the Susquehanna river and Chesapeake Bay; and the third by way of the Genesee river, Lake Ontario, and river St. Lawrence.—[*Boston Journal.*

THEY HAVE some "tall" specimens of mosquitoes in California, and their suction powers are enormous. They are said to be so strong limbed, too, that one of them will take the edge of your bed blanket in his teeth at night, and raise it up, so that another may creep under and bite. Fever-and-ague "ain't a circumstance."

MR. WEBSTER.—This Statesman is now sojourning among his coastituents, in Massachusetts. He arrived on Monday last, and was publicly received. The Boston *Courier*, says: "He comes home after the most signal and important act, perhaps, of his whole public life: his last crowning effort to preserve that glorious Union, and that noble Constitution, of which he has been and is the acknowledged ablest defender."

MYSTERIOUS KNOCKINGS.—The operators in this new, or rather recently revived system of humbugging, multiply 'exceedingly.' In Western New York, Pittsburg, Eastern Pennsylvania, and more recently in Connecticut, they have been carrying on their pranks with undiminished dexterity and success. The last are at Stafford, Conn., in the house of Rev. D. Phelps, where a poker has become so active as to dance in the air and hurl itself at people's heads, while strange and invisible beings drape doors and mirrors (the latter in the room of young ladies) in black, and set all the little etc. of the work-table flying about most unaccountably. Nine female figures have been seen kneeling over open bibles, clad in dresses belonging to the family. A young gentleman who went into the ladies' room to "investigate," had a brush skied at his head, and finding it warm declared it come out of the bed where the ladies were; but they protested that it did not, he was of course too gallant to persist—and so when they got out of the bed he found nothing there of course. The perpetrators of such impudent impositions should be hooted out of respectable society.

A WISE JUDGE.—*Protection of the Press.*—Henry Kleber, a musician, was convicted in a Pittsburgh Court recently of cowhiding an editor for a criticism upon him. In passing sentence, the judge said:—

"You have been found guilty of assault and battery. If you had been libeled or slandered in a newspaper, you might have had a legal redress. Artists, as well as statesmen and politicians, are open to criticism. The man who in this country, where liberty prevails, and where all men should be sensitive of their honor, raises a cowhide to his neighbor, should be prepared to die at his feet. It is a gross outrage. The sentence of the court is, that you pay a fine of $100 and the costs of prosecution.

THINGS IN WASHINGTON.

What a courageous and fair-dealing men the locofoco members of Congress are! They have devoted much time, during the present session, to getting up resolutions, enquiring into the conduct of President Taylor's Cabinet—not for the purpose, in most cases, of having them passed by Congress, but merely to create an impression among the People that *cause*, for such action, exist. Mr. STANLEY, properly thinking that the acts of the late administration, its corruption and profligacy, needed investigation, offered a resolution in the House, a few days since, which contemplated inquiry into some of the alleged misdeeds of the office-holders under that administration. It was objected to by a locofoco, as a "parcel of trash."

This is a fine specimen of locofoco fairness and sense of justice. The Locofocos, Abolitionists, and Disunionists, will march up in solid column to support any libellous resolutions that may be proposed by one of their own number—it is of no consequence of what they may consist; but when a Whig member proposes an official enquiry into abuses and malversations that are well known to have *existed under Polk's* administration, the locofocos seek shelter behind rules, and like criminals, with guilt staring them in the face, endeavor to avoid investigation.

In the Senate, on Monday, after the transaction of morning business, the bill granting alternate sections of public land to the State of Illinois, to aid in the construction of the Central Railroad, was taken up, but the Senate adjourned before action was had. In the House, a Resolution was adopted, inquiring into the causes of the delay in the public printing. The Census Bill was then taken up.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, very little was accomplished. A bill, reported from the Finance Committee, was passed, providing for the exchange of coin in any required amount for all bullion which may be received at the mint. In the Senate, on Wednesday, the bill in favor of defailing officers and men from the Navy for the expedition now fitting out at New York, by Mr. Grinnell, to go in search of Sir John Franklin, was passed. In the House, the Census bill was again under disdussion. Nothing of importance was transacted in Congress on Thursday.

EUROPEAN POLITICS.—There is somewhat more than the usual uncertainty hanging over the political horizon on the other side of the Atlantic. Changes are looked for in France and Germany, but speculation is at fault in pronouncing upon the probable turn of affairs. In the present unsettled and anomalous condition of things a long period of quiet can be expected by no one. The next arrival may disclose very decisive tendencies in France either towards imperialism or another popular outbreak. It seems impossible for matters to remain as they are in that country. In the palmiest days of tyrannny France knew no such iron rule as now. All the practical efforts of Louis Napoleon seem to have been concentrated on the single point of yet further centralizing the most highly centralized administration in Europe, and perpetuating a system under which France must remain a despotism, whatever be her form of government. We see the French republic divided into military sections, occupied by immense bodies of troops, and forming one vast camp. We see a police invested with, or assuming unchallenged, the control of public opinion. We see provincial political activity paralyzed by the most arbitrary restrictions: the prefects being endowed with the power of dismissing schoolmasters and appointing mayors. We see a French army engaged in the task of suppressing Roman liberties. We see a national assembly that openly mocks at the constitution from which it derives authority, and a republican President almost openly and avowedly seeking to win an imperial crown. Men and institutions live fast in France.

THE PEOPLE will please bear in mind that the Locofocos have a majority in both branches of the legislature—that they can pass any bill they choose—and adjourn when they please; and that they have now prolonged the session to a greater length than any held for years, and accomplished less good than any of their predecessors. Is it not time they had quit and gone home?—[*Bucks Co. Intel.*

The people will "bear in mind" the present Legislature. They will also "bear in mind" that in 1847, when the Legislature was Whig, it adjourned early in March, after having transacted much important business,—by which several hundred thousand dollars were saved to the State. The present Legislature, however, regardless of the vast expenditure of money, have expended a great deal of time in useless legislation,—have trifled with the people, and it is time that such men as the Locofocos of our Legislature should be borne in mind!

GEO. W. SIMMONS, of Oak Hall, *Boston*, sells clothing at low prices. He originated the excellent system of quick sales and small profits, which has rendered his establishment exceedingly popular throughout the known world. Strangers going to Boston will find it to their advantage to make their purchases at 32 and 34 Ann street.

WATER PRESSURE ENGINES FOR MINES.—In mountainous districts, where there are high falls of water, with only a small quantity, a water pressure engine is much better than a water wheel. At the Albert mines, England, we learn from the New York *Mechanic*, there is a water pressure engine, the cylinder of which is fifty inches in diameter, and the stroke ten feet. It was worked by a column of water one hundred and thirty-two feet in height, so that the proportion of power to act on it was as the area of a piston to that of the plunger—namely, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-three to one thousand three hundred and eighty-five or fully seventy per cent. This engine has never cost them sixty dollars a year since it was erected in 1841. Its speed was capable of working at seven strokes per minute without any concussion in the descending column, the duty actually done being equal to one hundred and seventy-three horse power:—Area of plunge nine thousand six hundred and twenty-one feet by nineteen feet, by seven strokes equal to 673,41 by 62,5 by 132, equal to 55 55632—33000 equal to 163 horse power.—When water acts by its gravity or pressure, those machines do the best work when the water enters the machine without shock or impulse, and quits it without velocity—They, therefore, obtain all the available power that the water will yield with the least loss of effect; and this result is best accomplished by making the pipes and passages of sufficient and ample size to prevent acceleration of the hydrostatic column.

TO HOUSEWIVES.—The season for the semi-annual scrub having arrived, we publish the following as a caution to housewives:

"An old lady in Holland, whose sole occupation was housewifery, scrubbed her sitting-room floor until she fell through into the cellar, and dislocated her shoulder."

MONTOUR, is now a county out of parts of Columbia. The Speaker of the Senate did his *best* to procure its passage, and succeeded.

FREE TRADE AND LABOR.

The following article, taken from the Albany Evening *Journal*, exhibits the true state of the case of which it treats. With such facts before us, no one can mistake the ruinous policy which Locofoco legislation has inflicted upon us. We ask for it an extensive perusal, by all engaged in this Region:

Every one professes sympathy with the laborer. But different men have different modes of embodying that sympathy. In this, however, as in everything else, "the proof of the pudding is in the eating."—That policy which creates a demand for labor is the best policy for the laborer. The poor man's capital consists in his ability to work; and what he wants is, opportunities for its steady and profitable investment. His is altogether unlike cash capital. That may be profitably sent out in a thousand directions; but sinews and muscles can only be profitably employed in labor. Those, therefore, who wish to give practical demonstrations of the genuineness of their sympathy for that laborer, can only do so by advocating the policy which creates a demand for labor.

Now let us look at the practical effect of the Locofoco policy of free trade. Take, by way of illustration, the single interest of iron in the single state of Pennsylvania.

In 1842, there were 213 furnaces in operation, producing 151,885 tons of pig iron.—Before the close of 1846, this number had increased to 316, producing 373,231 tons—showing an increase, in four years, of 103 furnaces, and 222,346 tons of iron.

The value of the product of 1842 was in the neighborhood of $3,000,000, and in 1846 over $7,000,000.

Two-thirds of this pig iron was manufactured into hoops, nails, bars, boiler-plate, castings, &c., in the State of Pennsylvania, at *twice* the cost, for labor, of the pig iron itself. Consequently, if we add this to the pig iron, we will have the following results:

1842, value of iron manufactured	$9,000,000
1846 do do do	14,000,000

Of these sums, four-fifths, (say three-fourths) are expended in labor. There was, therefore, expended in labor, in this single branch of industry, in Pennsylvania, in

1842	$6,750,000
1846	10,500,000

It requires no acute knowledge of political economy to perceive the benefit which the laboring man of Pennsylvania derived from the policy which induced this vast increased demand for labor. If the same policy had continued, instead of ten millions in 1846, the iron-workers of Pennsylvania would have pocketed at least *fifteen millions of dollars* for their labor in 1850. But that policy was superceded by those who profess the most profound sympathy for the poor man. And what is the result? Intelligent men estimate that *the product of the present year will not exceed one half that of* 1846. Consequently the money to be paid for labor will be reduced one-half also—even though the price of labor is not affected by the reduced demand for it.

To place this fact distinctly before the mind of the reader, we subjoin the figures:

1846—Money paid to iron laborers in Pennsylvania	$10,500,000
1850—Money paid to iron laborers in Pennsylvania	$5,250,000
Price paid per annum by the iron-workers of Pennsylvania for free trade	5,250,000

Here are five millions of dollars taken out of the pockets of the working men in a single branch of business in a single State in one year! Apply the same rule to the whole Union, and the sum will run up to at least *ten or fifteen millions!* This is the iron-workers' tax for free trade!

There would be a shadow of consolation for the Iron-worker if he knew that these millions went into the pockets of his fellow-laborers in other branches of business in this country. But he is comforted by no such reflection. He knows that *what is taken out of his pocket goes into the pockets of foreign manufacturers.*

This is but a single illustration of the effect of the policy so tenaciously adhered to by the Locofoco party. Constantly *professing* extreme friendship for the laboring men of the country, they are *doing* all they can to curtail the demand for labor, and thus to deprive the laborer of the means of supporting and educating his children!

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

HARRISBURG, April 30th, 1850.

MR. B. BANNAN:—The great principle of Free Banking has been established, so far as the Senate is concerned, by the passage of a bill, 18 to 11, to create a new loan of between three and four millions, at four per cent., to pay off old loans which have fallen due, and make this stock the basis for banking on the principle of the system in New York. It is hardly to be supposed that such a bill will pass the House, the present session. As the member from Northampton is in the "friendschaft" with the *Easton Bank*, it is not reasonable to suppose that he will allow any new system to come into competition with the old banking system of Pennsylvania. Most of the bills to re-charter Banking Institutions, have passed or are being passed.

The Wetherill case passed the Senate one day last week, and was sent to the House for concurrence, but at the earnest solicitation of Mr. Crabbe who had *dodged*, and who had become frightened by the clamor raised in Philadelphia, an unprecedented resolution was adopted, calling it back from the House, which body yielded it up. It is probably now laying in the tomb of the Capulets.

I had the honor and pleasure, this winter, to form the acquaintance of a very distinguished foreigner, G. C. Hebbe, L.L. D., an almost universal linguist and scholar. The Dr. is a Scandinavian by birth—a Swede from the neighborhood of Stockholm, where he was at one time a member of the Swedish Parliament, which embodies the representation of the peasantry. The Dr. himself belonged to an ancient and distinguished family. After having travelled into most of the foreign lands of note, and enriched his mind with the literature and learning of the East, the philosophy and political economy of the south of Europe, he returned to confer its benefits on the people of his native land by an attempt to regenerate their old institutions. In this attempt he has received the meed which is often awarded to the good and great by being banished from his country at the expiration of his term in Parliament. With an ample fortune at his command he resumed his foreign travels. Having visited the places most renowned in story, the battle fields of Marathon and Thermopylae, and all the classic spots of Peloponnesus, the sight of ancient Troy, Egypt, Italy, &c., he now finds himself a citizen of the United States, and is engaged in writing a Universal History, of which the two first volumes, referring to the anti-deluvian age, have been published, and the third volume which commences with the mythology of the Greeks, is now in press. The Doctor speaks almost all the modern languages, and reads the vernacular Homer "like a book." His conversation is of course most entertaining and instructive, and he is to be regarded as one of the lights of the age.

ORIANA.

WOMEN IN CALIFORNIA.—We have had quite an influx of the fair sex recently, by sea and by land, and when the weather becomes settled and the streets dry, an elegantly dressed lady will no longer be a *rara avis*. It is quite amusing to see the Chilian and Mexican women dress here. Their plain and unostentatious *reybozes* have given place to the most costly and elegant India shawls, their plain calico frocks to the rich silks and satins, while from their ears sparkle precious gems, in lieu of the cheap washed French jewelry they used to wear—diamonds displace glass. One of the most recent dodges is to have women at the gaming tables as lures; and in several establishments may be seen a pretty, richly dressed Senorita, bejewelled enough to excite the envy of an English Dowager, dealing at *monte*, shuffling the cards, smiling upon the loser, and scolding the winner. All are fish that come to their net.—[*California paper.*

Cincinatti pays $725 per week for cleaning the streets.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NEW COAL FIRM.—Mr. William Wallace, who has been engaged in the Coal Trade for the last 18 years, and Mr. Samuel H. Rothermel, who was for a number of years connected with the Delaware Coal Company, have formed a Co-partnership in the Coal Business in Philadelphia. Their knowledge of the different qualities of Coal, and the great experience they possess will unquestionably commend this firm to the favorable notice of the trade abroad.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.—J. Franklin Harris, at his Manufactory, in Minersville St., Pottsville, manufactures an excellent article of Carpets and Flannels—equal, in every respect, to articles of a similar kind made abroad. Mr. H., is a good mechanic, and endeavors, by strict attention to business and to the wants of his patrons, to give satisfaction.

VOLUNTEER CANDIDATE.—We learn that Maj. John H. Downing, will be a Volunteer Candidate for Town Clerk, at the election to be held in this Borough, on Monday next.

ISAAC S. HIGLEY will be a candidate for High Constable of the Borough of Pottsville, at the election on Monday next.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.—You that have suffered and have failed to obtain relief from the use of all other remedies for Rheumatism, read what Betsey A. Ranney, of Ethridge, Mich., says about Merchant's Celebrated Gargling Oil:—"I have used your Gargling Oil for inflammatory rheumatism, and found immediate and perfect relief from a painful attack by a few applications. I had previously used other remedies without any benefit; and the relief which I received from the use of your oil was too apparent to admit of a doubt of its value as a remedy for that painful disease. Get a pamphlet of the agent, and read more about this wonderful remedy. See also advertisement in this paper.

POTTSVILLE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE JOURNAL.

Wheat Flour, bbl.	$5 25	Di'd Peaches par'd.	2 00
Rye do do	4 50	do do unpar'd.	1 75
Wheat, bush.	1 10	Di'd Apples, par'd.	1 50
Rye, do	60	Eggs, doz.	9
Corn, do	60	Butter, lb.	18
Oats, do	35	Bacon, do	7
Potatoes, do	50	Hams, do	9
Timothy Seed, do	2 50	Hay, ton,	15 00
Clover do	3 50	Plaster,	5 00

MARRIED.

On the 18th ult., by the Rev C. Meyer, Mr. ABE KEGRON, of Chester co., to MISS ELIZABETH DAVIS of Schuylkill Haven.

On Monday, 29th ult., by Rev. E. D. Sanders, Mr. WILLIAM E. BRYANT, of Philadelphia, to Miss MARTHA OSLER, of this Borough.

At Minersville, April 25, by Rev. J. P. Harris, Mr. JAMES ROWE, to MISS MARGARET EVANS, both of Taylorsville.

DEATHS.

In this Borough, on Saturday last, HARRIET, daughter of Joseph S. and Harriet B. Silver, aged 7 years.

At the residence of his mother, in North Manheim township, on Sunday last, Mr. JEREMIAH MISICH, aged about 20 years.

In this Borough, on Wednesday last, MRS JANE TAGGEN, wife of Mr. Jacob Taggen, in the 33d year of her age.

In Schuylkill Haven, on the 25th ult., FRANCIS, son of Dr. Lewis and Isabella Royer, aged 6 months.

OBITUARY.

The recent death of COLLINS P. WITMAN is deeply lamented in this community. His modest and unpretending worth had drawn around him a large circle of attached friends, who admired him for his unaffected kindness of disposition; in him were happily blended, courtesy of manners, a delicate regard for the feelings of others, love of truth and conscientiousness. With these qualities of heart, his quiet and unobtrusive life could not fail to inspire affection and confidence; his intellectual endowments were of a superior order, and he possessed a lively appreciation of whatever was beautiful in nature or art; had he been spared, he would have honored the profession he loved, and upon which he was about to enter. In his domestic relations, his character beautifully harmonized with the general tenor of his life, and the memory of his virtues will be cherished fondly by those whose hearts have been desolated by the sad bereavement. H

At a meeting of the Fountain Division, No. 78 Sons of Temperance of Orwigsburg, on Saturday, April 27, the following resolutions were adopted—

Whereas, It has pleased an omnipotent Providence, suddenly to remove from our midst our worthy friend and brother, COLLINS P. WITMAN,

Resolved, That we, as a Division, extend our sympathies to the relations and friends of the deceased, assuring them that, during his connection with our Order, we have seen in him much to admire, respect and esteem; in the modest demeanor of his manners, in the correctness of his deportment in the high rank and promise of his talents, as well as the general excellence and uprightness of his character.

Resolved, That we, in testimony of our regard for his memory, wear the usual badge of mourning, for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be transmitted to the Father of the deceased, and to the press, for publication.

REV. R. K. BRUSH, will deliver a discourse in the Universalist Church, next Sunday morning. (May 5th) at Pottsville, in the evening he will deliver a discourse upon the Redemption of Friends to the Future State. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

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. T. CARTHEW. 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 no subscriptions or donations contributed and to be contributed, as donations to the Vestibule and furnishing of the church edifice; the vestry do hereby act 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. 11, 13, 127, 135, 143, 151, 159.
South side, No. 112, 120, 128, 136, 144, 152, 160.

IN THE NORTH AISLE.

North side, No. 1, 7, 15, 23, 31, 37, 42, 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, 66, 74, 80, 88, 92, 98, 104, 110.
North side, No. 62, 63, 72, 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

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On Wednesday, the 1st inst., between Pottsville, and Morris' Addition and Mount Carbon, a Blue Silk Purse, with small change, about six dollars in small notes and some small change. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this Office. [May 4, 1850 1t

WANTED.

WANTED.—A position, by a Young Man, who can speak German and English, has a general acquaintance in Schuylkill county, and is not afraid of labor, and can give satisfactory reference. Address, post paid, A. B. Z., Pottsville P. O., stating where an interview may be had.
April 20, 1850. 16 3t *

BLACK-SMITH WANTED.—A good Country Smith wanted. One acquainted with Copper Mine work would be preferred.
Address THOMAS PAYNTER, Finksburg, Carroll County, Maryland.
April 20 1850. 16 3t

TO PARENTS—Wanted a youth from 16 to 18 years of age, of good character and education, and of respectable connection, to learn the Drug and Chemical business, and can also have an opportunity of being an 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-tf

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.
WM. H SCHALL, Orwigsburg.
March 30, 1850 13-6m*

WANTED—An outside Superintendant at the Brockwylle 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

Post Office Regulations.
AT POTTSVILLE PENN'A.

Hours of Closing the Mails.

All way mails between Pottsville and Philadelphia will close at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, except Sundays, and arrive daily about 1 o'clock, P. M.

To Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, at 6½ o'clock A. M., and 12 o'clock M., daily, except Sundays, and arrive about 1 o'clock, P. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.

To Northumberland, Sunbury and intermediate places, at 11 o'clock, A. M., daily, except Sundays, and arrive daily about 8 o'clock, P. M.

To Danville, Williamsport, Muncy, &c., at 11 o'clock, A. M., daily, except Sundays, and arrive daily about 8 o'clock, P. M.

To Minersvill, Llewellyn, Donaldson, Tren ont, &c., at 11 o'clock, A. M., daily, except Sundays, and arrive daily