TERMS OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.—SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION.—Two Dollars per annum, payable semi-annually in advance, to those who reside in the County—and annually in advance to those who reside out of the County. The publisher reserves to himself the right to charge $2 50 per annum, when payment is delayed longer than one year.

TO CLUBS.

Three copies to one address,	$5 00
Seven " "	10 00
Fifteen " "	20 00

Five dollars in advance will pay for three year's subscription to the Journal.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Square of 14 lines, 3 times,	$1 00
Every subsequent insertion,	25
Four lines, 1 time,	25
Subsequent insertions, each,	12½
One Square, 3 months,	$3 00
Six month,	5 00
One Year,	8 00
Business Cards of 5 lines, per annum,	3 00
Merchants and others, advertising by the Year, with the privilege of inserting different advertisements weekly,	12 00

☞ Large Advertisements, as per agreement.

Miners' Journal.

THE PROTECTIVE POLICY:
The People Demand its Restoration.

Saturday Morning, June 1.

TEACHER'S MAGAZINE.—We have been in the receipt, for some time past, of a valuable and interesting publication, devoted to the cause of Education—moral, physical and literary—edited by the Rev. J. J. Buchanan. It is published monthly, at Pittsburg, at $1 per annum, and should be liberally supported by Teachers, and Educational gentlemen throughout the State.

JOHN CLAYTON, Esq. it will be seen by a card in our advertising columns, has been appointed an Agent to effect insurances on property, for the Lycoming County Mutual Insurance Company of this State.—Mr. Clayton is a gentleman of fine business capacities, and persons having business with that Company will rejoice at his appointment.

WE INVITE ATTENTION to the advertisement, in to-day's paper, of Wm. H. Maurice, Stationer, 108 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. His assortment is one of the most extensive in the country, and embraces everything that comes within the boundaries of Stationery, &c.

AN ESTEEMED FRIEND has called our attention to an article in the London Examiner, in reference to the Tariff and Slavery questions in this Country. We had previously noticed it; but are unable this week to carry out his suggestion, as to comments upon it.

DON'T FORGET the County Meeting, on the 11th inst., at Orwigsburg. We must all be "about" on that occasion.

WE ARE COMPELLED to omit a considerable amount of matter prepared for this week's paper.

OUR STATE FINANCES.

According to the Report of the Auditor General, just published, the condition of the Financial affairs of Pennsylvania is very gratifying. The Report is made up to the first of the present month, and it appears that after paying the appropriations of the two last sessions, amounting each to more than *four millions of dollars*, and applying the money belonging to the sinking fund, there will be left in the Treasury, after paying the annual interest, twenty-six thousand, seven hundred and eighty-nine dollars, and thirty-two cents. This condition of the Treasury insures the speedy completion of the North Branch Canal—a consummation devoutly to be wished. The people of the State and of the country at large, cannot but be gratified by a contrast of this condition of the Treasury, with that exhibited a few years ago. Then, the annual interest was not regularly paid—the stocks depreciated—the people groaning under taxation—and, in consequence, public and private prosperity under a cloud. The present and future prospect is most cheering. The result ought not to pass without rendering credit to the present Executive department of the Government. Governor Johnston is entitled to gratitude for his efforts to create a sinking fund, and his labor to resuscitate the Treasury; and Mr. Ball, the late State Treasurer, is not to be forgotten among the gratulations felt by the people. Justice also requires that proper credit should be rendered to the present Auditor General, for the industry and ability he has displayed for several years past, in the management of that important department of the finances, the result of which is now felt by the people.

THE IRON BUSINESS.

One of the most interesting of the many documents accompanying the report of the treasury, is a letter from Charles E. Smith, Esq., of Philadelphia, on the prices and cost of manufacturing iron in England and in this country. It is well known how largely labor enters in the manufacture of iron, and Mr. Smith shows that, while in Great Britain the cost of labor in the manufacture of iron amounts to only three dollars and seventy-one cents, the Pittsburg *American*, in remarking upon this striking fact, says the American price of eleven dollars, is what is paid at the east, but at Pittsburg, even the present reduced prices at one fourth greater, say two dollars and seventy-five cents, making the entire cost of labor there thirteen dollars and seventy-five cents, or *ten dollars and four cents* more per ton, than is paid for labor by the English manufacturers. The Pittsburg iron makers are paying, therefore, nearly four times as much for labor per ton as their English and Scotch competitors.—The *American* says further, the mills of that city average about 5,000 tons a year. The amount paid to labor in England for the production of five thousand tons is eighteen thousand five hundred and fifty dollars, while in Pittsburg is sixty-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. Taking the ten mills in Pittsburg (there are twelve in all), which average five thousand tons each annually, there is paid for labor six hundred and eighty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, while the same number of mills of equal production in England would pay for the labor one hundred and eighty-five thousand five hundred dollars, showing an excess of these ten mills alone, of *over five hundred thousand dollars* more being paid for labor annually, than the production of the same amount of iron would cost in England.

NORTHERN VERSUS SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES.

The people of the South have always reproached the North, with respect to her manufacturing interests, that we desired to build up a *monopoly* of their *expense;* or, in other words, that if they afforded us the protection we ask, they, being *consumers*, would have to pay more than if they received the same kind of manufactures from Europe. This has always passed for sound argument. But what do they ask of *us?* They have always *monopolized* the slave interest, and with the aid of Northern renegades, have not only fastened it, time after time, upon new Territory, thereby *widening* and increasing the field for their operations in Slave Traffic,—but they have stopped the *foreign Slave Trade*—and for what purpose? Philanthrophy *may* have had something to do with it, but *interest* had at least a small share! Their slave interest is, or heretofore has been, in a clear majority,—while all the *other* manufacturing interests of the country, have been and are still in a hopeless *minority*. Is it, therefore reasonable to talk of monopoly when we have given them the exclusive control of the slave market, and have cheerfully opened new avenues of profit to that interest, whenever it could be done? Be reasonable, gentle Southerners! Be reasonable!

HARRISBURG.

We paid a brief visit to this interesting Borough, on Monday last. It was originally our intention to take note of matters by the way—but the fatigue and monotony of stage-travel has completely frustrated the scheme.

Our visit, however, was extremely gratifying. Harrisburg, in fact, contains so much that is brilliant, refined, and interesting, that no one could fail to be gratified with a brief visit. We met the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens there, who was engaged in a land-case, before the Supreme Court, involving a very large amount. The claim for which he was advocate, embraces nearly all the entire town adjacent to Hollidaysburg—(the name we cannot remember) and the general impression is that he will gain the suit. His speech was one of the most powerful efforts of forensic learning and eloquence ever heard on any similar occasion, and drew together a large number of spectators, including legal gentlemen, from the surrounding country.

Mr. Stevens gave notice, a short time since, of his intention to introduce a bill in Congress for the repeal of the Tariff of 1846, and the restoration of protective duties on those articles the manufacture of which is now in the greatest state of depression. He will have this bill fully prepared in a few weeks, when we may look for the *ne plus ultra* of a defence and an appeal in behalf of the great interests of the Keystone State. Mr. Stevens was asked at what time it was thought Congress would adjourn. "That," said he, "will depend on the *Cholera!*"

We had the pleasure of meeting the celebrated John C. Kunkel. He is quite a young man. Considered properly as an *orator*, he is said to be unequalled; and some of his efforts before the local Courts, in that Boro', were marked with all the fiery eloquence that gave celebrity to Patrick Henry. He will doubtless be again elected to the Legislature, where his talents will receive the *training* necessary to reap higher honors, and a world-wide fame.

We lodged at the Washington Hotel—kept by Col. Wm. T. Sanders. Harrisburg contains some very fine Hotels—but the Washington has always been pre-eminent among them, from the days of the immortal Washington himself to the present time. But it never was in better hands, and never was more worthy a splendid career, than now. Col. Sanders, as a landlord, is precisely like Lord Brutus,—the elements of our nature are so nicely mixed up in him, that all the world might say, with a common voice, *This is a man!*

COTTON, AND COTTON MILLS.

The Cotton Mills at Lancaster are to be partially suspended for a short time, in consequence of the present high price of cotton. Many of the Eastern Mills have already closed, and others will be compelled to do it, from the same cause. We perceive by the recent news from Europe, that the tendency of cotton is still upward, and prices have advanced. This is in consequence of the *impulse* given to British manufactures, by the Tariff of 1846, which was "revised and corrected" by her British Majesty's Ministers previous to being submitted and passed by the Locofoco party in Congress! The *dictation* of foreign powers—the sway of the British Queen—has been absolutely felt and regarded in this country, by certain of our leading statesmen, with all the devout humility of *royal slaves!* We cannot even *propose* measures of redress, without being openly *insulted* with *protests* from her diplomatique agents, and reproached with the terrible warning that we "may excite an unpleasant feeling in the public opinion of Europe!" No wonder that a Government that can bear such insults with impunity, at its own Capitol, is hourly threatened with *dissolution!*

MR. CLAY AND THE TARIFF.

Mr. Clay, on Wednesday last, presented a petition in the United States Senate, from citizens of Berks County, asking a modification of the Tariff, so as to afford adequate protection to the coal and iron interests. He remarked that he had heard, with great regret, that these interests, as well as other manufacturing interests in various parts of the country, were greatly suffering. Of one thing the country might be assured, that until the agitation of slavery was disposed of one way or the other, none of these interests could receive any attention on the part of Congress. For himself, he must say that his mind was so entirely engrossed with this vital subject, that he had not, and could not give his attention to any other subject, until that should be disposed of. When that should have been accomplished, without proposing any extravagant measure of protection, he would be prepared, and he believed all sides of the House would be ready, to look into these manufacturing interests, and afford such relief as might seem necessary, if any. He moved that the petition be laid upon the table. Agreed to.

☞ *The Southern Convention.*—The delegates from many parts of the South are already setting out for Nashville, and we shall soon have something like a definite idea of the material of which the proposed convention is to be composed. Many delegates are taking Washington in their route. The assembling of the Convention, even at the South, seems to be regarded now as altogether unnecessary, and the question is propounded in every quarter—"What will the Convention do?"

☞ *Our Secretary of State.*—The Lancaster *Union* pays a just and well-merited compliment to the talents, industry, and liberal feelings of Mr. Russell, the present Secretary of State. He combines, in our estimation, all the essentials of a high public officer, with those rare personal qualities which nature always stamps upon the thorough gentleman.

☞ *Col. Valentine Best* upon his return to Danville, was received with a flourish of trumpets. Having succeeded, as a member of the Legislature, in procuring the erection of the new county of Montour, of which Danville is to be the county seat, the citizens of that Borough tendered him the compliment of a public dinner,—but which he, good soul, declined.

☞ *Whom We Trust our Laws To.*—The report of the committee of the National Convention recently in session at Cincinnati, mentions that the medical schools in our country are too many, the students too numerous, the professors too few and incapable, the quantity of instruction too limited, the quality too superficial, and the preparatory training insufficient. Yet are our lives entrusted to the persons who are pronounced capable after this kind of instructions.

☞ *Old Tecumseh.*—Col. R. M. Johnson is a candidate for the Kentucky Legislature.

☞ *Fashion in New York.*—The Mantinee or morning parties in New York are still the vogue. One o'clock in the day is the usual hour of assembly at fashionable gatherings. The ladies go in their street dresses, and the gentlemen in frock coats, drab pants and yellow kids. There is music and dancing, and a breakfast, which may be converted either into a dinner or supper, according to the taste of the individual.

☞ *Iron Chimneys.*—A gentleman in New Jersey, has invented and is manufacturing a chimney, constructed of iron, which can be furnished at a low rate, and no doubt, possesses many advantages. But how will it operate in a thunderstorm! If it can be made to penetrate the ground to the depth of perpetual moisture, it may serve the double purpose of a chimney and lightning conductor. Otherwise we should be afraid of it.

☞ *The Grandson of Robert Burns*, the poet, has been sojourning in the Island of Borneo, and has so pleased a native Prince, that he has given him his daughter to wife. This gives promise of strange descendents from the Scottish bard. Mr. Burns has discovered extensive coal and antimoney fields in Borneo. He is described as a man of much intelligence.

☞ *John L. O'Sullivan, Esq.*, formerly of the Democratic *Review*, is said to be one of the prime movers in the Cuba Expedition, and author of the stirring Spanish addresses, put forth by Gen. Lopez. Mr. O'Sullivan himself spent many years in Spain, his father having been minister to that country, and is a highly accomplished and chivalrous man.

☞ *Queer Wager.*—In Brooklyn, a young man, named William Pool, has been backed in the sum of twenty five dollars, to pick up, with his mouth, twenty eggs, placed one yard apart and drop them into a bucket without cracking a shell. Each Egg is to be separately raised from the ground and deposited in the bucket; and the feat is to be performed within twenty minutes.

☞ *A Way to make Boys Sharp.*—When Mr. Pickwick complimented the intelligence of Mr. Tony Weller's son Sam, the proud father replied with an air of great satisfaction: "Werry glad to hear of it, sir; I took a great deal of pains in his eddication, sir? let him run in the streets when he was very young, and shift for hisself. It's the only way to make a young lad sharp, sir.

☞ *The Indians Won't Go.*—It is said that Gen. Twiggs has abandoned all hopes of inducing the Seminoles to leave Florida. The Indians have secreted themselves in the direction of the head waters of the St. Johns. The citizens on the frontier are becoming much alarmed.

☞ *Healthy and Unhealthy Months.*—According to sanatory statistics for 1849 the greatest general mortality is in the month of July, the least in November; but in consumptive cases, the greatest number of deaths are in January and February, and the least in August.

☞ *Lip Service.*—The Norristown *Watchman* says that "had one-tenth part of the willing promises, made at the time of the death of Governor Shunk, by professing friends, been fulfilled, a Monument would have been erected long ere this."

☞ *A New Species of Philanthrophy* has been started in the West. A writer, who is champion in the cause, denounces, in indignant terms, the "practice of sneaking along the river and catching fish while they are guarding their eggs."

☞ *Tedesco* was hissed a few nights ago by a Boston audience, for laughing over the body of a man operatically dead. The corps stubbornly refused to hold its head but in a certain position, which excited the lady's risibility. Werry natural.

☞ *The Lancaster Union* has just made its appearance, greatly enlarged. The *Union* has long been one of the best, as it is now one of the largest and handsomest papers in Pennsylvania. It is edited with ability and tact by George W. Hamersley, Esq.

☞ *Whenever you hear* a locofoco talking about Banks, remember that Gov. Johnston recommended to the Legislature, at its last session, to require all Bankers to deposit at Harrisburg *security for the redemption of their notes*, and that it was *voted down by locofocos.*

☞ *At it Already.*—The United States Hotel at Saratoga, was opened on the 18th instant. In a few weeks the full tide of travel to that fashionable watering place, will commence.

☞ *Messrs. Cooper & Hewett*, of Trenton, have taken the mill of the Delaware Manufacturing Co., of that city, and are employing it in the manufacture of wire rods.

NEW MEXICO TIRED OF WAITING.

The delegate from New Mexico, H. N. Smith, Esq., has grown tired of waiting to see the territory he represents recognized under the constitution, and he has written a letter to his constituents, telling them that a combination, composed of the slave interest, is at work against them, delaying their claim to representation in the general Congress of the nation. This combination he ascribes to a desire on the part of the slave interest to hold political power and equal weight in the Senate of the United States with the rapidly progressing population and multiplying free States of the Union. To this aim the rights and interests, and all the hopes of a rapidly growing and rich prosperity, which beckoned New Mexico into the Union, are to be sacrificed. He points out the inconsistency of those whose continual cry is non-intervention with domestic institutions, and yet who attempt instant intervention with the prohibition of slavery which New Mexico has adopted as one of its fundamental laws. He says:

"The connection with this government which you have been encouraged to look forward to as the beginning of your prosperity and improvement, has had its opening in three years of depredation, miserable misrule and military despotism. You are left prostrate that Texas may dismember and divide New Mexico, and subject her to southern influence; that negro slavery may be introduced into the remnant of territory that may not be appropriated to Texas; and, finally, that the region thus secured to southern policy may become the stock on which to engraft new conquests from Mexico. To this whole policy I know you entertain the strongest repugnance."

Mr. Smith concludes by informing his constituents that they can expect nothing from Congress; that the slave interest there is leagued with the slaveholding Secretary of War, and with Texas, against their rights; that they must rely upon themselves. He recommends them to establish a State Government, interdicting slavery, and prepare to defend themselves and their territory, in the full faith that the masses of the Union will rally to their support. The delay of Congress may yet cause the people of the territory and those of Texas to come into an angry collision.

MORE NEW COINS.

Specimens or illustrations of the two new coins proposed in the bill presented by Mr. Dickinson, in the United States Senate, have been struck at the Philadelphia mint. The *cent*, containing a small proportion of silver, is designed as a substitute for the copper coin now issued. It weighs twenty-five grains; the present cent, one hundred and sixty-eight. It has a circular hole in the centre. The *three cent* pieces, composed of three-fourths silver and one-fourth copper, are intended to be exchanged for the "fips, levies, and quarters," of Spanish type, now and so long infesting our currency. The exchange is to be made at current value, and not by weight, so as to induce a rapid and general re-coinage. The piece weighs twelve and three eighths grains, and its diameter is just midway between the half dime and gold dollar. The Pennsylvanian says that these coins are decidedly more elegant and convenient than those now in use. We trust they will be authorized to be issued.

Local Affairs.

☞ *Pine Grove Looking Up!*—In the early history of the Coal Trade, Pine Grove stood in the enviable position of a rival to Pottsville. Speculators, on the look-out for *large* "profits and quick sales," were puzzled as to which place offered the strongest attractions for the investment of capital. One of the two spots, it was universally conceded, must become *the* City of the Coal Regions—and large and small dealers in town lots hesitated. Pine Grove laid in a beautiful valley, with the waters of the Swatara running through the gap of the mountain. Pottsville lay in a similar position, without, it must be admitted, as much level surface to *spread* herself—but she laid with the beautiful Schuylkill at her feet, and its broad and fertile valley winding from out the mountains. The rivalry resolved itself into this simple question: "is Pine Grove to be *the* future city?" The debate was warm, and of long continuance,—but victory finally perched on our banner—the question was decided in the *negative*. Pottsville soon ran a-head of her sister,—counting heads by thousands. Piney bowed her head in submission, and, in the meantime, proceeded to business on a small scale and in a quiet, unpretending way. A little ditch, capable of bearing good sized canoes, was constructed, the waters of the Swatara—(*why* will people pronounce it "Sweet Arrow?"—the name is pretty and don't deserve the corruption,) supplying it. By this route she sent off her coal,—the trade receiving annual augmentations from the districts North. It has now arrived at such importance that the Canal must be enlarged, and this work, as we stated last week, is to be proceeded with immediately between Middletown and that place. This fact has given a decided impulse to business in that quarter, and awakened capitalists once more. Real estate has advanced from twenty to twenty-five per cent. on its recent value, and improvements of every description are being urged rapidly forward. The farmers in the valley seem to partake of the "progressive" spirit—large and costly barns and handsome dwellings are taking the places of old and less capacious structures, and the traveller is continually assailed with the music of the saw and the hammer.

The Inn of Major Koons is creditable to the town. It is a neat, spacious, and well arranged building, and admirably conducted. No one can sit down at his board without forming a favorable opinion with respect to the Agricultural resources of the neighborhood, as no one can visit the Borough without being delighted with the gorgeous scenery, and the business and people it sustains.

☞ *Matters in Tamaqua.*—A correspondent at this place furnishes the following interesting items:—The desirable improvement of erecting water works in this enterprising borough is going to be put under contract—an act having passed the Legislature, at its last session, giving the "Borough Fathers" authority to make a loan of thirty thousand dollars, at the rate of six per cent. interest per annum. The Town Council, as becomes an enterprising and go-ahead set of men, have, for the last few weeks, been making great improvements in this place, in grading and beautifying our principal streets and sidewalks. Thanks to them for their noble actions! the citizens will no more be obliged to wade through ten inches of mud. It is reported here, that in all probability, the Schuylkill Haven Bank will be removed to Tamaqua. How true this statement is I am not prepared to say. This much, however, we do know, that said institution had a bill passed during the session of the Legislature, granting them the privilege of removing to Pottsville or any town in Schuylkill county.—[FRANK.

☞ *Mr. James Ratcliffe*, of Tamaqua, had his hand lacerated so injuriously, on Monday last, as to render amputation necessary. He had been shooting birds, when the gun accidentally exploded, and inflicted the wound. Mr. R. is said to be poor, with a large family dependent upon the labor of his hands. He and they ought to be attended to.

☞ *Disgraceful Riot.*—A riot took place on Wednesday night last, between some boatmen, at Mount Carbon landing. It appears that suspicions were excited against Mr. J. McGuire, owner of a certain Canal boat, to the effect that he was carrying coal at the rate of one dollar and sixty cents per ton, while the usual rate is one dollar and seventy cents. Acting upon the strength of this suspicion, a party of fifty or more, headed by a man called Dutch Levy, attacked the boat and crew. The Captain and his men were severely beaten, and the boat, after being considerably mutilated and damaged, was finally sunk, together with its cargo of coal. The party then went in quest of McGuire, but not having succeeded in finding him at his lodgings, they finally retired for the night. We may add that the suspicion which led to the above disgraceful proceedings, was founded in error—to prove which, the bill of lading, exhibiting the amount per ton agreed upon for carrying the coal, was produced. Efforts will be made to bring the ruffian actors to legal account, and it is to be hoped that they will meet their just deserts. Some of them belong to the class of "Bouncers" and "Killers" that infest the suburbs of Philadelphia.

☞ *The Lebanon Valley Railroad* project is going ahead. It is a rich and beautiful valley, and considered merely as an outlet for its agricultural produce, we think the road would pay expenses. But there is an abundance of iron ore in the valley, as also limestone, which, added to the accessibility of coal at all seasons, give it important advantages for iron manufactures. If the iron trade ever revives, Lebanon Valley must become widely known for its manufactures. We passed over the route the other day, and have made up our mind that the road will pay, and that it ought to be made. We learn from the *Courier* that the whole of the stock of the North Lebanon Railroad company, was taken on Monday week, by the Messrs. Coleman, but that the work upon it will not be commenced until it is ascertained what will be the location of the Lebanon Valley railroad, with which it is designed to connect.

☞ *Historical Memorandum.*—This day, June first, A. D., eighteen hundred and fifty, is interesting from a historical point which it involves. At about the hour of—*between* the hours of ten A. M., and four P. M., the Mineral Water Fountain attached to Hughes' Drug Store—after a suspension of several months or more—*will begin to play!* It is a curious fact—a philosophical and a "fixed" fact—that we hav'nt had any warm weather thus far. It is also curious that no mineral water has yet appeared! Now, put that and that together—and what does the eye of Philosophy and Reason perceive! Eh? Will the mineral water be "hard to take" or not? And if so, *why?*—and if not, *where?* Respectfully submitted.

☞ *German Lutheran Synod.*—The German Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania and adjacent States, assembled in the Church of the Rev. Mr. Minnig, in this Borough, on the 25th ult. There were seventy-two Ministers present. The Rev. J. W. Richards, of Easton, was elected President; Rev. W. G. Eyer, of Catawissa, Secretary; and Rev. J. C. Baker, D. D., of L[illegible] Treasurer. Six candidates were ordained, [illegible] four applicants licensed. The discussions that sprung up during the course of business, are said to have been highly interesting. The Synod adjourned on Wednesday evening last, to meet at Allentown, Lehigh county, on Trinity Sunday, 1851.

☞ *The Court House.*—The corner stone of the Court House, was laid on Monday last, without the ceremony that usually attends such occasions. The work upon it was resumed on that day, and will not be again suspended until the building is fully completed. Messrs. Shearer, Owens, Reed, and Auman have the contract for the brick work, and it is their intention to proceed with it as rapidly as possible. Mr. Isaac Severn has the superintendence of the whole work, as it progresses, and there is a moral certainty that anything that is done under his eye will be done *right*. Several papers, containing the history of the Court House and events connected with it, were deposited in the Corner Stone, under direction of the Building Committee.

☞ *Assault and Robbery.*—A Mr. Beidler from Chester county, was knocked down and robbed, on Friday last, near Port Carbon. He had some boats at the landing there, receiving cargoes of coal, and it was while looking after them that he was thus attacked. There were two or three persons concerned. A valuable watch which they seized was afterwards recovered—having been found in a Canal boat; but as Mr. B. was satisfied that none of the persons belonging to the boat had any share in wresting it from him, he had no desire to proceed against them.

☞ *Crane's Patent Soap.*—We have tried this composition in our own family, and it is one of the most valuable domestic improvements of the day. It saves time and labor, and preserves the clothing from being rubbed to pieces. The qualities claimed for it in the advertisement, are not exaggerated.

☞ *Captain Mills.*—A letter from Captain Mills, addressed to the editor of the *Emporium*, appears in the last number of that paper. There are few persons in this county better known than he, and though we were always opposed to him in political associations, we still feel his absence sensibly. No one took greater interest in local politics than he, and he was invariably called upon to address Town Meetings, where his good humor and pungent remarks, would be sure to draw down rounds of applause. The only mistake the Captain ever made in his political movements, that we are acquainted with, was in reference to old Rough and Ready. He attached himself to the "Native" party, and advocated the election of General Taylor, but when that honest old soldier became the Whig candidate, the Captain went back to the Democracy, and threw himself into the breach, heart and soul, in behalf of Gen. Cass. He was overwhelmed with defeat, and we are not sure that we ever saw the Captain's jolly face after that event. Our *private* opinion is, that he has never yet recovered from the effects of that defeat! It was a regular Buena Vista affair—a perfect "square-toe'd" defeat.

We are glad to learn from the letter alluded to, that the Captain is prospering in his new home in Potter County. He will no doubt commend himself to the kindest wishes of the hardy yeomanry of that region. We append a few extracts from his letter, dated at Lymansville:—

This is a cold frosty country, and men who intend to live here must calculate well and manage to lay up a good store of food and raiment for their families, and provide well for their flocks, or they will suffer greatly and perhaps starve in the long winters, we are exposed to in this high Northern part of Pennsylvania. These difficulties, however, can all be avoided with less labor here, than in any other County I have ever lived in. The summers are short, but of fine temperature, pleasant and exceedingly healthy. There is no chance here for Doctors, and but little for 'lawyer-men; our citizens rarely get frightened, and I know of nothing that will bring them to their "benders" but a nine month winter. We have excellent schools, and our people are happy and contented. I have never heard one of them express a wish to leave Potter County for any other.

The land here is very good, easy to farm, and if well tilled will produce from three to four tons of excellent Timothy hay to the acre. Of Potatoes, and you will scarcely believe it, we raise from five to six hundred bushels to the acre; and for Oats and Buckwheat, Potter County excels any other portion of Pennsylvania—they grow large and yield abundantly. Of Wheat I raised 25 bushels to the acre, while some of my neighbors did better. Indian Corn is not a safe crop, as it is frequently cut off by the early frosts.

This is a fine country for rearing cattle, and I often wish we had some of those Northern and Eastern German farmers of Schuylkill and Berks Counties, to aid us in breaking up and improving the fine prolific lands of this County.

Land can be had all round me for two dollars an acre, and many partly improved farms might be purchased very low, from persons who desire to enter exclusively into the Lumber business, which is here carried on to a great extent.

In Coudersport, the Seat of Justice, two miles from me, property is very high. There are many new buildings going up and Mechanics are much wanted. Wellsboro' is 25 miles from this place, and the New York Railroad, now all under contract, will be completed to that point during the present summer. We have a direct raise market; I can sell every thing I raise, for cash, as well as I could in Pottsville. Indeed, I am delighted with the country, so much so that I intend to end my days here; though when I think of the distance which separates me from my old neighbors and friends in Pottsville, it somewhat mars my peace. We have no Rum Holes, and there is not a single individual on the township. Our County Prison, too, is empty and has been nearly all winter, which facts ought to be satisfactory evidence that Potter County is ahead!

☞ *Fire-Damp Explosion.*—We regret to learn that an explosion of Fire-Damp occurred, on Monday last, in the Mines of Messrs. Bainbridge and Byers, on Mill Creek. Some sixteen persons were severely burned, and several otherwise wounded. One man in particular, whose name we could not learn, had both legs and an arm broken, and it was subsequently reported that he died of the injuries received. This explosion was rendered additionally violent and destructive, from its having communicated with five or six kegs of powder, which also exploded instantaneously with the Fire-Damp. It is always more or less dangerous to enter a mine—particularly such as are known to be fiery—on Monday morning: Labor being suspended on Sunday, the noxious gases accumulate the more freely, and more especially when, as has been the case for several weeks past, damp and cloudy weather prevails. Derangements in the weather always interfere, more or less, with the ventilation of the mines, and they are not unfrequently filled with water so far as to compel a suspension of work in them. Such, we learn, is the case in the above instance. Too much care cannot, therefore, be observed in dispersing the gases upon entering mines on Monday morning, or, in fact, at any time.

☞ *A Daring Burglary.*—We learn that the office of H. M. Walker, Esq., at Mount Carbon, which is adjacent to his dwelling, was burglariously entered on Thursday night last, and about two hundred dollars stolen therefrom. Mr. Walker is superintendent of the Reading Railroad, and the parties no doubt expected to make a handsome haul. These outrages are becoming of frequent occurrence, and convey significant warning to the whole community. The guilty perpetrators may, for a time, elude the law—but once caught, they will be certain to receive the punishment their crimes merit.

☞ *On Monday Last*, Mr. William Harris, of Schuylkill Haven, was accidentally knocked from the rail-road landing, at that place, and fell backwards some fifteen feet, upon the wharf below. He was carried home insensible, and the injury sustained was found to be a bruise and dislocation of the arm. Dr. Koehler was immediately called, and the arm replaced, since which time the patient has been doing well.

☞ *Cass Township.*—The recent act of Assembly, requiring the repairs of the public roads in certain Townships to be given out by contract, was put in operation in Cass Township, on Monday last, with complete success. The sum of seven hundred and sixty-six dollars was bid and accepted—being, it is said, about *one-fourth* the amount of road taxes collected in that Township last year.

☞ *Jail Delivery.*—We learn that four persons by the name of Michael Colby, Edward Reilly, John Carlen, and John McVoy, prisoners, made their escape from the Jail, at Orwigsburg, on Saturday night last, by breaking through the wall of their room. The fact is that the Jail is in such a condition that it is useless for the Sheriff to attempt to keep any person in, unless he is chained.

☞ *The Carbondale Journal* announces the final completion of the Railroad of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, through the Lackawana Valley, which secures communication from the Susquehanna to the Delaware river. A portion of the road went into operation last week, and the remaining portion some day this week.

☞ *The Mauch Chunk Gazette* says that the lots laid out in East Mauch Chunk, formerly known as the "Kettle," are being rapidly taken up, and improvements going up upon them. As near as we can remember what improvement is, this looks something like it.

☞ *Public Schools.*—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, on Thursday last, it was unanimously resolved to commence the morning session of the Schools at eight and a half o'clock, and close at eleven and a half, A. M., during the Summer months, commencing on Monday next.

☞ *Unfortunate Accident.*—We regret to learn that Mr. Samuel Keller, we believe of Rush township, had his leg broken by the fall of his horse at Patterson, on Thursday last.

☞ *Good Stock.*—Shares in the Saving Fund Association of Schuylkill Haven, sell readily at $63 each. This is respectable.

☞ *Euphrata Springs.*—This is a place started somewhere in Lancaster county, and the editor of the Lancaster *Tribune* says he would rather spend *one day* there than *a month* at Bedford or Saratoga. No doubt, and the reason is plain: it would consume only one-thirtieth part of the time, and one-thirtieth part of the "funds"—both of which materially interfere with the locomotion of an editor.

☞ *At one time* Daniel Webster had a difficult case to plead, and a verdict was rendered against his client. One of the witnesses came to him and said, "Mr. Webster, if I had thought we should have lost the case, I might have testified a great deal more than I did." "It is of no consequence," replied the lawyer, "the jury did not believe a word you said."

☞ *Good Business.*—The Oak Hall establishment in Boston sells annually half a million dollars' worth of clothing. This is probably more than is sold by any other establishment in the country. This argues well for the low-price system, which is the motto of that establishment.

☞ *Summer Shawls* are now worn of black silk, with embroidered borders of the cashmere patterns. The borders are twelve inches deep, the embroidering is in bright tints, yellow predominating, giving the effect of gold. The shawls are also edged with fringe.

MR. CLAY AND THE PRESIDENT.

The Washington *Republic* defends the President against Mr. Clay's attack, in four columns. It endeavors to break the force of the similie of Mr. Clay, that of the "five wounds" afflicting the country, the President only proposed to heal one, by admitting California. Refuting this, it says that in respect to the territories, their early admission into the Union as States, the non-intervention by Congress in respect to slavery, and non-action by the same body in regard to the establishment of territorial governments, constitute the policy recommended by the President. As to the fugitive slave bill and the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, (each a "separate wound,") the Republic says they stand independent of and unaffected by any other of the proposed measures, and though held as a part of the compromise, may or not pass Congress, even if the other portions do. The President is in no wise committed against them. The conclusion of the Republic's article has something of what might, by forced construction, perhaps, be termed polished and delicate thrusts at Mr. Clay, in regard to "leadership." A statesman of his great mind, capacity, and renown, as a "compromiser," in the past, it intimates could not be expected to "play second fiddle" to any man, all of which, the Republic says, is very "laudable *in hum*, under the circumstances."

☞ WHIG STATE COMMITTEE.—At a meeting of the Central Committee, held pursuant to public notice, at Congress Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, By an act of Assembly passed since the last meeting of this Committee, the Auditor General and Surveyor General of the State are directed to be chosen by the popular vote at the annual election in October:

Therefore, Resolved, That the Convention of Whig Delegates called for the purpose of nominating a Canal Commissioner, on the 19th day of June next, at Philadelphia, are hereby authorized to place in nomination at the same time and place, candidates for the offices respectively, of Auditor General and Surveyor General.

Resolved, That the editors of Whig newspapers throughout the State, be respectfully requested to insert the forgoing Resolutions in their columns, or to make such notice of the fact as they may deem proper.

Resolved, That the Whig Committee of Superintendance of Philadelphia be solicited to make the necessary preparations for the suitable accommodation of the State Convention. On motion adjourned.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Chairman.
JAMES TRAQUAIR, Secretary pro tem.

☞ DEMOCRATIC WHIG COUNTY MEETING.—The Democratic Whigs of Schuylkill co., and all those favorable to the Protection of American Industry from the low labor of Europe, are invited to attend a meeting at the Court House, in the Borough of Orwigsburg, on *Tuesday the 11th day of June next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention, for nominating a Canal Commissioner, Auditor General and Surveyor General, and making such arrangements as may be deemed necessary for the forthcoming election in Schuylkill County.

DANIEL HILL, ROWLAND JONES,
DANIEL STERGER, SAMUEL KISTLER,
PHILLIP KOONS, JACOB KRAM,
JAMES H. GRAEFF,
County Standing Committee.

☞ A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Mechanics' Saving Fund Association will be held at the house of Joseph Kline, on Monday evening, June 3d, at 8 o'clock, to elect a Director, and to make the necessary arrangements for the application of a Charter. The Board of Directors will also hold its monthly meeting to receive dues, &c.—Punctual attendance is requested.

JAMES FOCHT, Sect'y.

☞ A STATED MEETING OF THE SCHUYLkill County Medical Society, will be held at the Pennsylvania Hall, in the Borough of Pottsville, on Wednesday evening, June 5th, 1850, at 8 o'clock, agreeable to adjournment.

G. W. BROWN, Sect'y.

☞ THE REV. J. B. CRIST, OF ILLINOIS, will preach in the English Evangelical Lutheran Church, (2d Street, between Market and Norwegian Street,) on Sabbath Morning, June 2d, at 10 o'clock.

☞ THE RELIGIOUS SERVICES OF THE Second Methodist Episcopal Church, in Market Street, will be held at 10 o'clock, A. M., and 6½ P. M.—no service in the evening, until further notice.

☞ THE ASSOCIATE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Congregation, worshipping in Thompson's new building corner of Market and Second sts.; have moved into the large upper Hall of said building, where religious worship will be conducted every Sabbath, by Rev. D. T. Carnahan. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 3½ o'clock, P. M. Seats free. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

TESTIMONY OF ELEVEN YEARS OLD!—I hereby certify that I have for a long time made use of the Darling Oil, as prepared by Mr. Merchant, and have had frequent opportunities of witnessing its remarkable healing properties, even in cases which had resisted all other remedies. By the use of this Oil, about 3 years ago, I saved a fine animal that had been severely cut in the flank by a boat knife, while taking him from the bow of a canal boat, after using many other remedies in vain. I would therefore recommend to all those who keep horses, to have it constantly on hand, as its timely application will save much time and trouble, and I feel happy to be able to contribute on my part to confirm the good effects of this valuable medicine. HENRY WALBRIDGE.

Lockport, April 6, 1848.

See advertisement in this paper. A pamphlet of description may be had gratis of the agent.

MARRIED.

On the 23d ult., by Rev. E. J. Richards, Mr. CHAS. BABER, of Port Carbon, to Mrs. SARAH P. PEARSON, of Philadelph'a.

On the 12th ult. by Rev. D. Harbison, Mr. WILLIAM MARTZ, to Miss MARY THOMAS, both of Weatherly, Carbon county.

In this Borough, on the 28th ult., by N. M. Wilson, Esq., Mr. Wm. REESE, to Miss EMMA JONES, all of Schuylkill County.

On the 16th ult., by Rev. E. Breidenbaugh Mr. SAMUEL KIMMEL, to Miss CATH