MINERS' JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1850.

REMINICENCES OF WASHINGTON.

Jesse Johnston, Esq.

The nomination of this gentleman as Consul to Glasgow, and which had been pending for confirmation by the Senate, during the last six months, was finally withdrawn by the President, a few days ago. This Consulate is one of the most lucrative posts under the Federal Government. Under the existing Tariff law, it is worth perhaps six thousand dollars per annum. While in Washington, we were in daily intercourse with Mr. Johnston, and cannot but give expression to the warm personal regard we entertain for him. He is one of the finest scholars in the country, and the recollection of the happy moments spent over venison and toast, while he and Judge Breckenridge overhauled "*Scottish* bards and English Reviewers," is treasured in our heart's casket. There is scarcely a man in this country whose pen enjoys a wider celebrity than the Judge's—his works on the mineral deposits of the United States, the fossil remains of the Mississippi valley, the Indian tribes of North America—his works upon law and jurisprudence, on Politics, Poetry, and Trade—and, withal, his travels and colloquial command of nearly every modern language—all stamp him one of the greatest men of the age. Well, Johnston and I used to hear *such* a man—now upwards of sixty, and bald as a piece of sole-leather—recite *Tam O'Shanter*, interspersed with critical and explanatory remarks—which embraced, in their ample range, the times, the scenery, the circumstances, an' a' that, an' a' that!

A man out West, who once heard Henry Clay make a speech, declared that it was worth a hundred mile's travel to hear him pronounce the word *Alabama!* But much as we like the bugle voice of old Hal, we are confident that he could not pronounce, with the same graceful and poetical *twist* that the Judge gives, the *finale* of bold *Lochinvar!*

We cannot but regret the necessity, in Mr. Johnston's case, which occasionally calls for the sacrifice of personal feeling on the altar of political consideration. There was opposition to his confirmation—and he, himself, indirectly invited it. But the *prime* cause of it was not in *himself*, nor his supposed enemies in the Senate. The *source* was nearer at home—and if any reproaches are hereafter to be felt, let them fall upon no man in the Senate—for *there*, we are satisfied, he had fair play and abundant time. It was "out of *his own mouth* (and those who spoke for him) that he was condemned."

WHO DAT KNOCKING?

New Mexico is "Knocking at the Door."

She wants to come in—and we suppose we must make room for all her Indians, Peons, and half-civilized vagabonds, because we have thus far treated her with criminal neglect. Well, we deserve it. We should have provided the right kind of a government for her long ago.

The latest intelligence we have had from that quarter shows that the people, tired of waiting for the action of Congress in providing a Territorial Government, have resolved to form a State Constitution, and ask for admission into the Union on the same terms as California. This Convention was to have met in May last, and no doubt all the preliminary steps have already been taken, to perfect her arrangements for immediate admission. The Proclamation was issued by Col. Monroe, the civil and military Governor of New Mexico, and has all the importance of like official acts.

Col. Neighbors, who was appointed a commissioner by the authorities of Texas, to organize a new county on certain disputed Territory, (claimed by the authorities of both New Mexico and Texas) has returned home, having been unsuccessful in his mission. The people of New Mexico interfered, and opposed all attempts to fasten the laws of Texas upon them.

All this intelligence has created a great sensation at Washington. What effect it will produce upon the measures now pending in Congress, remains to be seen. It is worthy of remark, however, that the Southern members are excited, and have held caucuses to secure united and determined action in the face of the new aspect this affair is likely to give the political issues of the day.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

We notice an address in the newspapers, in behalf of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, signed by Bishop Potter, Dr. Durbin, and others, and addressed to the Clergy of all denominations of the State, urging upon them the importance of pleading the claims and taking up collections in their respective Churches, in aid of the Society, on or about the 4th of July. The claims of the Society are eloquently set forth, and declared to have for its object "to elevate and bless the colored population of our country—to ransom from perpetual slavery those who otherwise must descend in bondage to the grave—to harmonize the conflicting interests of the North and South, and quiet the agitations which convulse our land, by removing the evils which give them birth—to banish from the earth the iniquitous and accursed slave trade, and to diffuse the blessings of civilization and christianity throughout the dark continent of Africa." Alexander Brown, Esq. Colonization Rooms, Philadelphia, is Treasurer, and will receive any funds that may be raised for the purpose named.

OUR STATE TICKET.

We place the names of the Whig nominees for State offices, at the head of our columns this morning. It is unnecessary, in this case, to apply the stereotyped phrases of commendation, in introducing the names of these men to our readers. We *pledge our sacred honor* on the assertion, that, considered as men and citizens, there cannot be found, in the whole State of Pennsylvania, three other men whose lives are purer, and who illustrate in their conduct, in a happier degree, the duties and responsibilities of citizens.

The editor of the Germantown *Telegraph*, who is attached to no party organization, and always speaks his sentiments intelligently, deliberately, and independently, says the following:

The nominations are regarded as very fair ones—the nominees being all respectable, capable and popular gentlemen. That of Joshua Dungan for Canal Commissioner, we know to be excellent and unexceptionable—Mr. D. being a practical farmer, of considerable intelligence and energy of character, and honest as the day is long. He was for some years President of the Bucks County Agricultural Society, and delivered one or two annual addresses before it, marked for their good practical sense and peculiar adaptness to the occasions.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

At a meeting of the citizens of Pottsville, held on Monday evening, June 24th, 1850, at the house of Jacob Kram, to make arrangements for the celebration of our National Anniversary—

Samuel Sillyman, Esq., was appointed *President*, Benjamin T. Taylor and Charles Lord, *Vice Presidents*, and John T. Whitney and J. Macomb Wetherill, *Secretaries*.

After the object of the meeting being stated by the President, the following resolutions were offered and read by F. W. Hughes, Esq., and unanimously adopted, the blanks being filled by the President of the meeting:

Resolved, That we will celebrate the approaching anniversary of our National freedom by a civic and military parade in our Borough, and by a public dinner in our new Court House.

Resolved, That F. W. Hughes, M. Mortimer, B. T. Taylor, John C. Lesig, Daniel Hill, William Wolf, D. G. Yuengling, John J. Jones, B. Reilly, Wm. G. Johnson, C. F. Jackson, Wm. Martz, M. Beltzer, Wm. H. Mann, Charles Lord, George C. Wynkoop, Robert M. Palmer, George Mason, George Lauer, Peter Woll, B. Pott, be a general Committee of arrangement, whose duty it shall be to invite the military of the county, the various societies of Masons, Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, Firemen and citizens generally, to partake of a grand celebration and festival on the coming 4th of July, at the Court House in the Borough of Pottsville. That said Committee shall invite suitable public speakers, procure music, and make such other arrangements as will secure a large and general turnout of the citizens of our county.

Resolved, That we hereby pledge ourselves to our fellow citizens throughout the county, that our new Court House shall be fully completed within the time limited by law, without cost to the Treasury of the county, and in style equal if not superior, for convenience, arrangement and comfort, to the best constructed Court Houses in the State of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers of the county.

Resolved, That the meeting now adjourn.—[*Signed by the Officers.*

At a meeting of the Committee of Arrangements, the following Sub-Committees were appointed for the sale of tickets, to wit:

Minersville—G. Bromm, M. Mohan, E. Shiesler, J. K. Clement, B. Christ, F. Spencer, M. Weaver.

St. Clair—J. Johnson, A. Kline, Henry Krebs, W. Johns, J. Williams, M. Shirk, C. Lawton, jr.

Schuylkill Haven—J. W. Cake, J. B. Levan, A. W. Leyburn, C. Christ.

Orwigsburg—G. Koch, C. M. Straub, J. Bannan, J. W. Roseberry, J. T. Werner.

Pinegrove Borough—W. Zimmerman, L. Reeser, C. Wheeler, S. Reinhard, P. Koons.

Tamaqua—S. Jones, J. Hendricks, J. M. Reinhard, J. Hougawout, R. Waley, A. Boughner, R. Jones, E. J. Fry, P. M.

Port Clinton—J. Bond, Major Myers, J. Seigfried.

North Manheim—E. Kiefnert, R. Dooly, T. Brennan, B. H. Guldin, T. Lynch.

South Manheim—A. Bertolet, S. Kremer, J. Fisher, J. Hillegas.

East Brunswick—Dr. Troelchler, P. Buck, G. Drelbelbis, N. Jones, Samuel Medlar.

West Brunswick—F. F. Ludwig, J. Matz, G. Moser.

West Penn—S. K. M. Kepner, S. Zimmerman, P. Seiberling.

Union—J. Eisenhour, D. Gobo, J. Rapp, C. Foos.

Rush—J. Blue, J. Faust, M. Weant, C. Kaup.

Schuylkill—J. H. Alter, Col. J. S. Struthers, H. Myers, C. Bennett.

Barry—J. Reed, J. A. Otto, F. Yarnall, F. Denisler.

Butler—G. Seltzinger, A. Wilson, E. Pedrich, S. Hower, J. Dubois.

Cass—M. E. Morgans, J. Kelly, W. Payne, Thomas Petherick; R. Heckscher

Upper Mahantongo—G. Bayn, J. Maurer, D. Herb.

Lower Mahantongo—J. Osman, J. Kaufman, W. Hoff, A. Schwenk.

Frailey—Capt. Gaskins, G. Sheesely, A. Auchner.

Tremont—O. F. Moore, J. Hipple, L. M. Gager, W. Bigler, M. Mellon, John Fernsler.

Pinegrove—Col. Mosher, J. Hoover.

Reterstown—T. Seely, L. Fehler.

Wayne—W. Ryland, J. Conrad, H. Daniels, J. Hummel, M. Fritz.

East Norwegian—L. F. Whitney, E. Collahan, Esq., J. Gwinner, W. Wolfinger, Geo. Dougherty, J. K. Souder, U. Gane, Wm. C. Barber, Joseph Schlatman.

Norwegian—E. O'Conner, J. W. Smith, R. Heath, J. B. Garber, H. Wilson.

Bigler—J. O. Rhodes, C. Bensinger, N. Barlow, C. Dobbins, D. Breisch, A. Balliet.

New Castle—W. Reifsnyder, L. Reber, M. Medara, H. Adams, Dr. Phillips, J. Wild, D. Lindenmuth.

Brock—J. B. Reed, F. McDonald, J. Rockill, P. Caress, J. Youndt, J. Kauffman.

Pottsville, June 24th, 1850.

[For the Miners' Journal.]

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Mr. Editor—As the time to select different persons to fill our County Offices is near at hand, permit me to call the attention of the Whigs of Schuylkill, to Daniel Hill, your fellow-townsman, as a suitable person for the office of County Commissioner: Mr. Hill *is one*, and has *been one*, of the *working Whigs* of this County for years, and would if elected, make an efficient officer. The nomination of Mr. Hill would, I am satisfied, give general satisfaction to all sections of the County, and particular pleasure to

June 25th, 1850. MANHEIM.

SCIENTIFIC ITEMS.

☞ *Disinfecting Compound.*—A scientific writer in the *Journal de Pharmacie* recommends pulverized plaster of paris, well dried and mixed with rather more than one-fifth its weight of powdered charcoal, as a cheap and most effective mixture for removing the noxious effects of decomposing organic matter. This compound combines with the ammoniacal products which would otherwise escape, and forms a most valuable manure.

☞ *New Coloring Matter.*—M. Garot obtains, by acting upon the root of the rhubarb by nitred acid, a substance which he calls *erythrose*. It combines with the alkalies, forming coloring compounds susceptible of application in the arts. The compounds with potash and with ammonia possess, according to M. Garot, a colouring power many times greater than that of cochineal.

☞ *Gigantic Reptile.*—At a recent meeting of the Royal Institution in London, Professor Owen exhibited, among other fossils, the arm bone of an extinct species of lizard, which was four and a half feet long and thirty-two inches in circumference. Professor Owen remarked that the animal to which this belonged must have been ninety feet in length.

☞ *The Celebrated* Dr. Locke is projecting a University on a large scale in Cincinnati, for the tuition of the Natural and Practical sciences, by actual experiments in the Labroatory, the Field and the Shop. This result is the effect of popular tendencies during the last several years. Success attend him.

☞ *Let There be Light.*—Professor Paine, the rain water gas man, has arrived at the Astor House, and has pledged himself to light that establishment with his new discovery by the fourth of July.

☞ *Professor Liebig*, the eminent German chemist, and who ranks unquestionably at the head of his profession, is about to visit the United States to lecture. He is welcome.

An Indian Speech.—The Minesota *Register* contains the following report of a speech made by Nah-hakokah, *alias* Jim Two Bits, a Winnebago Chief, to his people, on the 16th of May last: "We have come to a poor country. There is no game here but bugs, frogs and mosquitoes. We can no longer live by hunting. I can hear the frogs and mosquitoes around me now. We must go to work, or we shall starve. We must live as white men do. The women must no longer do all the work—the men must come out and help their wives and sisters to plant the corn. Another thing I wish you to hear. Our children must all be sent to school. It is a great thing to know how to read and write well. It is what gives the white men such an advantage over us.—Take all the children that are old enough to walk, and push them into a school-house, where they can learn to be skilful and industrious; and more, beside that, they will bring home bread and pork. The pork will afford you something to grease your hands with when they have become sore by hard work."

☞ *Mr. Teddy O'Neil*, the special correspondent at Washington, of the Washington (Pa.) *Commonwealth*, says in a recent letter: "P. S.—I've bin talking confidentially with Docther Stargeon about publishing his spaches like Webster's in three volumes bound in muslin, wid a frontispiece av the ould Docther himself, in his arm chair—wide *awake!* Cud you 'get subscribers av it was done, out wid ye?

"P. SS.—'Twd it not be a good idea to put Misther Roberts' spaches on the Buckshot war, jist by way of giving the work a karakter?

P. SSS.—I've nivir bin quite as well, since I was over at Harrisburg. Their champaign is as strong of Newark cider, and their segars are touched lightly wid the Ohio Rasarve tibakky.

MR. STEVENS' SPEECH.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens made another speech in the House of Representatives, a short time ago, which is now before us. It is a *scorcher*. In fact, we can't help thinking that it is too ultra—but then *he* ought to know, and we "knock under." We should like to publish it entire, but our columns are so crowded just now, that we cannot find room. We append a few extracts:

When I ventured some time since to give my opinion freely of the real condition and evils of slavery, I expected to be assailed by the defenders of the institution. While that greatest, most honest, and most fearless, of modern statesmen, who was stricken down by death in this Hall, was almost unaided, defending human rights, and denouncing the horrors of slavery, we saw him, from year to year, the object of the bitterest personal abuse in this House, and by the slave press everywhere. No motives were too foul to impute to him; no crimes too atrocious to charge upon him. It was sought to expel him from this body, and it was prevented only by his own gallant defence. Sir, I trust it will not be supposed that I have the vanity to expect to be touched by any of the rays of that glory which will forever surround his name, on account of the calumnies, the insults, and the persecutions, which he endured in this high and holy cause. But if I could indulge such hopes, gentlemen of the South, and those who are no gentlemen from the North, are kindly contributing to my ambitious aspirations. My late speech has been deemed of sufficient importance to attract attention, not to it, but to its author. Sir, our acts and our remarks here are legitimate subjects of comment and rigid examination; and when any humble effort of mine shall receive such notice as the only way which *gentlemen* will pursue, it will give me pleasure to retract what I am convinced is wrong, and calmly to defend the rest, however severe may be the criticism.

I do not remember one of the numerous gentlemen who have referred to my remarks, who has attempted to deny one of the facts, or, refute one of the arguments; they have noticed them merely to vituperate their author. To such remarks there can be no reply by him who is not willing to place himself on a level with blackguards. I cannot enter that arena. I will leave the filth and the slime of Billingsgate to the fishwomen, and to their worthy coadjutors, the gentlemen from Virginia, [Mr. Millson,] from North Carolina [Mr. Stanley,] from Kentucky, [Mr. Stanton,] from Tennessee, [Mr. Williams,] and all that tribe. With them I can have no controversy. When I want to combat with such opponents and such weapons, I can find them any day by entering the fish-mar ket without defiling this Hall.

I beg these respectable fish-ladies, however, to understand that I do not include my colleague from Bucks county among those whom I deem fit to be their associates. I would not so degrade them.

There is, in the natural world, a little, spotted, contemptible animal, which is armed by nature with a fetid, volatile, penetrating virus, which he emptied whoever attacks it, as to make him offensive to himself and all around him for a long time. Indeed, he is almost incapable of purification. Nothing sir, no insult shall provoke me to crush so filthy a beast.

In speaking of the Compromise bill before the Senate, he says:

An amendment proposed by the Committee of Thirteen provided, that the claimant may make up a record before a court in his own State, without notice to the alleged fugitive, proving his slavery and absconding; and, on production of this record before the Commissioners of Title Writers or Postmasters, it shall be taken to be conclusive evidence of the facts; and on the production of which, those officers are *required* to give the certificate of slavery. These are more extraordinary tribunals. These are awful trials. Clerks of courts, marshals, collectors, and township postmasters, are transformed into high judicial tribunals, whose signature to the forged certificate is to be conclusive of the liberty of human beings! They are the sole judges of the law and the evidence; and from their judgement there is no appeal. The accused *cannot* be allowed to be tried by jury denied. The evidence which they are bound to hold conclusive, may be made up *ex parte*, by affidavit or record, a thousand miles from the party whose safety is involved in it. If, on his arrest, he should be able to prove that he was born free, and had resided in a free State all his life, he is not permitted to do it. These *ex parte* records chase his mouth, and stop up judicial ears—These learned judges—these title waiters and county postmasters, who make no pretensions to legal learning, are *compelled*, not to judge, but to decide without judging, that the affidavit of a distant soul-dealer is evidence of slavery, which cannot be gainsaid. The slave hunter may bring this postmaster judge, as well as his proof, with him; for the law gives jurisdiction not only to one residing but *being* in the State where the arrest is made. Behold this court and jury to pass on human liberty—one witness, one ex parte power of attorney; the affidavit of a professional slave trader; an itinerant postmaster from Virginia signing judgment in a barroom; the defendant a bloodhound negro, without counsel, witnesses, or judge. Verily, a second Daniel has come to judgement.

SENATOR FOOTE EXCITED!

Say what you will of Senator Foote, he is a man of talent and spunk. We begin to like him. The New York *Tribune* says that he defined his position, the other day, on the porch of Brown's Hotel. He is much excited by the articles which appeared in the *Mississippian* against himself and his friend Judge Starkey, during a controversy with Judge Smith, and openly denounced his enemies in the porch of that Hotel in his usual energetic manner, and collected around him a large crowd of passers-by, who witnessed the scene with much amusement. During his remarks, he defended the course of the Administration on the California question, and stated his determination not to resign his pretensions to re-election to the Senate, and that if superseded he would take the stump like Benton. That's right. Go it!

☞ *The Tariff Prospects.*—An intelligent correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, writing from Washington, says: I find that the friends of a modification of the Tariff, with a view to an increase of the rate of duties and restoration of the specific instead of the ad valorem system, are very confident of success. But it is admitted that their success must depend upon the passage of the Adjustment scheme. Without that, there will be no legislation on that subject.

☞ *Therese Ellsler*, the sister of the divine Fanny, has just married the cousin of the King of Prussia, the Prince Adalbert. Though inferior to Fanny as a dancer, Therese was superior as a women, and it was only after long and fruitless pursuits for love without benefit of Clergy, that the enamored Prince decided on her posession at any price, and now introduces into the Royal Family the legs which the public have had the privilege of admiring.

☞ *Death of High Constable Hays.*—Jacob Hays, for many years High Constable of New York city, died of old age at his residence in Lispenard street, last week. He was one of the notables of N. York, having been in office, under the municipal government, for more than fifty years. He was, when in his prime, the most noted thief taker in the country, and one of the best in the world. No complications of knavery seemed to be too deep for him to unravel. The name of "Old Hays" is known from one end of the country to the other.

☞ *Ovenshine vs. Galphin.*—We see that the Washington Union and its satellites through the country propose, with irresistible wit, to dub the Whigs with the name of *Galphins*. Upon this the York Republican aptly remarks, "we really do not know how we could better return the compliment of our kind Locofoco friends, than bestowing upon them the name, style and title of *Ovenshines*, as a memento of the memorable transactions at Willamsport!"

☞ *Kneeling to the Pope.*—Upon the occasion of escorting the Pope to his throne at Rome, all the foreign ministers kneeling and kissing his slipper, except Mr. Cass, the United States Charge, in reply to the reproof of the Spanish minister, Mr. Cass stated that as a representative of a republican government, he could not kneel to any monarch on earth. Mr. Cass offers an exception to the proverb, that when in Rome we must do as the Romans do.

☞ *The Eustonian* is a name of a very respectable-looking paper, of good size, just started at Easton in this State, by Cooley & Davis, and is far ahead of the other papers published there. The appearance of their first number is evidence of their success. It is Whig in politics.

☞ *Sensible Men.*—We are glad to see our Locofoco freinds of the Pottstown *Ledger*, advocating a modification of some of the features of the present Tariff. This is honest, Why dont *other* Locofoco editors do likewise?

☞ *The Assertion* that the Astor House is to be lighted up by Payne's new light, is denied.

THE NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

The steamship *Niagara* arrived at Halifax on the 25th inst., whence her news has been telegraphed. We select the following as the most important items:

England.—The debates in Parliament present but few features of general interest, beyound the fact that the ministers have been again beaten by a majority of 32.

The new bill to limit the sale of encumbered estate in Ireland, has been introduced and twice read in the house of lords. The object of the bill is to exempt from sale all estates not mortgaged to a certain amount, and fixing the minimum.

France.—In the Assembly the bill for suppressing clubs and political bodies had been enacted for another year. The bill for legalizing the transportation of political offenders has passed entire, as the Government presented it excepting the clause which gave it a retrospective effect. The bill for granting pension to the families of those killed and wounded in the affairs of February and June, was rejected by a great majority. In his recent tour throughout the provinces the President was well received. Another project of a law for fettering the press by a stamp duty is at present engaging the attention of the government. Theirs has left Paris to visit Louis Philippe in England. He was well received by the diplomatist statesman of St. James. It is said his visit has a deep political change in view. He had an interview with the President before leaving Paris.

Rome.—The latest accounts form Rome state that the Pope is wholly absorbed in religious ceremonies, to the exclusion of all attention to the temporal government. The people are said to evince a very uneasy state of feeling. Nothing but the presence of foreign troops restrains a popular demonstration against the government.

THE COAL TRADE FOR 1850.

The quantity sent this week by Railroad, is 26,743 12—by Canal, 17,225 18—total for the week, 44,079 10 tons. At this period last year there was a suspension of more than three-fourths of the shippers, which lasted for two weeks.

As this is generally considered the dullest season of the year, we have nothing important to announce in the state of the Coal Trade. Letters from New York state that the price of Coal has been reduced at least 10 cents a ton, in this Region, within the last three weeks by the imprudent, false, and malicious quotations made by that non-de-script writer, called Joseph S. Silver, who pens all the nonsense about the Coal Trade in the columns of the *Mining Register*. This reduction amounts to a weekly loss of upwards of *four thousand dollars* to those engaged in the trade in this Region. This Silver is a restless, troublesome and meddlesome fellow, who does a great deal of mischief and seldom effects any good. His acts are directly the reverse of all his professions: he professes great knowledge of everything, but seldom if ever applies that knowledge to any practical purpose,—professes to be interested in this Region, while his whole business community among whom he lives, is unparallelled in any other place in the Country, and his paper is filled with articles calculated to depreciate investments and destroy the future prospects of this Region. Abroad, we learn, he is constantly defaming our people, and its institutions; and, but a few years ago, under the signature of *Anthrax*, in the *Ledger*, he even carried his hostility to our County to such an extent as to call upon the people abroad not to visit it—that it "possessed no attractions"—that a "curse] rested upon the people, &c."—and all because they would not bow down and worship this *great genius!* He is an Englishman by birth, and, we believe, has seldom voted in this Country—is a rank Locofoco in principle, and a *raving free-trade man*. The people here can assign no motives for his course, unless incited to it by free-trade interests abroad; or is determined to ruin the Coal Operators, if he can, (all of whom condemn his course,) because *he* cannot *rule* them.

If the others interested in that paper don't soon "choke him off," like the *Emporium* did, last year, and refuse to publish his articles, we are rather inclined to think that this community will very soon "choke off" their paper. The advocacy of free-tradism is bad enough in Schuylkill County; but the general malicious and destructive tendency of his whole course will not be tolerated much longer, even by a *very patient* community.

Since the above was in type we received the following communication from one of our principal Operators:—

In the coal article, of your Journal of Saturday last, (which article has been extensively read, and highly approved,) you speak of the necessity of some action on the part of the transporting companies, and land owners, to relieve the colliers of this county, from a part of the burthen under which they are at present suffering, in consequence of the depressed condition of the coal trade in this county, which depression is by many attributable, in a great measure, to the high rates of charge made by those interests, in connexion with the ruinous effect of the present revenue laws of the country. A disposition, I understand, has been manifested on the part of some of those interested in the Canal and Railroad, to come forward at this critical period, and if possible, by a timely assistance, avert the threatened ruin that is hanging over us. If your suggestions could be carried out, promptly, by an honest and efficient movement on the part of the two transporting companies, and the land owners, I have no doubt this business community could yet be saved from ruin. But, unless something is done, and that very soon, we must sink under the accumulation of difficulties through which we are now struggling. I understand a general meeting of the operators is contemplated, to take place some time next week, at which time, no doubt, all the evils under which the trade of this county is now laboring, will be extensively discussed. It would be well for the land owners and the transporting companies to be represented at said assemblage. A COLLIER.

Amount of Coal sent over the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and Schuylkill Navigation, for the week ending on Thursday evening last:

	RAIL ROAD. WEEK.	RAIL ROAD. TOTAL.	CANAL. WEEK.	CANAL. TOTAL.
Pt Carbon,	6,247 14	173,560 07	7,243 10	101,598 08
Mt Carbon,	4,258 09	74,418 11	2,328 08	29,849 14
S. Haven,	10,120 01	224,387 09	6,003 16	56,916 04
Pt Clinton	4,017 08	82,235 03	1,700 04	20,952 08
	25,743 12	556,621 10	17,225 18	219,616 14
		219,616 14		

Total by R R & Canal 776,238 04 tons.

To same time last year by Railroad		504,727 05
" " "	Canal	139,768 02
		644,495 07

Increase this year 131,842 17 tons.

LEHIGH COAL TRADE.

Sent for the week ending June 22th, 1850

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
By Lehigh Co.	14,055 18	223,791 13
Room Run Mines,	2,008 18	35,141 18
Beaver Meadow Co.,	1,412 04	10,098 02
Spring Mountain Co.,	2,182 18	24,117 05
Cranberry Coal Co.,	1,275 00	14,755 06
Hazleton Coal Co.,	3,651 00	30,219 18
Diamond Co.,	937 03	7,205 10
Buck Mountain Co.,	3,724 03	49,119 11
Wilkesbarre Co,	1,767 03	11,272 01
	31,092 00	305,854 16
To same period last year,		218,072 06 tons.

RAIL ROADS.

The following is the quantity of Coal transported over the different Railroads in Schuylkill County, for the week ending Thursday evening.

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Mine Hill and S. H. R. R.	15,756 07	229,316 12
Little Schuylkill R. R.	5,706 07	64,315 10
Mill Creek do	7,297 10	151,925 19
Mount Carbon do	7,023 19	93,866 16
Schuylkill Valley do	7,259 03	102,104 12
Mt Carbon and Pt Carbon	7,290 07	151,585 06
Union Canal do	2,267 18	22,090 09
Swatara do	2,227 00	19,386 03

RATES OF TOLL AND TRANSPORTATION ON RAILROAD for 1850.

	From M. Carbon.	S. Haven.	P. Clinton.
To Richmond,	70	1 65	1 45
To Philadelphia,	1 70	1 65	1 45

RATES OF TOLL BY CANAL FOR 1850.

From Port Carbon to Philadelphia,	76½ cts. per ton.	
" Mount Carbon	75 "	"
" S. Haven	72 "	"
" Port Clinton	63 "	"

FREIGHTS BY CANAL.

From Mt. Carbon to New York,	$1 70 "	"
" Mt. Carbon to Philadelphia,	60 "	"

☞ The freights from Schuylkill Haven are generally 50 cts. per ton less, and from Port Clinton 10 cts. per ton less.

N. B. NEWNAM'S

PLUMBING SHOP, BEATTY'S ROW, NORWEGIAN street, Pottsville.—All kinds of Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Brass Cocks (a superior article,) Bath Tubs, Shower Baths Hydrants, Hydrant Hose, Double and Single Acting Pumps, &c., kept constantly on hand and for sale.—Kitchen Sinks made to order, neat and durable, and all kinds of Plumbining done in the best manner. re-tf

☞ *For additional New Advertisements see Next Page. They will there be found arranged under suitable Heads.*

Resolution

RELATIVE TO AN AMENDMENT IN THE CONSTITUTION.—Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the Constitution of this Commonwealth be amended in the second section of the fifth article, so that it shall read as follows: The Judges of the Supreme Court, of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Records as are or shall be established by law, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, in the manner following, to wit: The Judges of the Supreme Court, by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth at large; the President Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, and all other Judges required to be learned in the law, by the qualified electors of the respective districts over which they are to preside or act as Judges, and the Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas by the qualified electors of the counties respectively. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices for the term of fifteen years, if they shall so long behave themselves well, (subject to the allotment hereinafter provided for, subsequent to the first election;) the President Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, and all other Judges required to be learned in the law, shall hold their offices for the term of ten years, if they shall so long behave themselves well; and the Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas shall hold their offices for the term of five years, if they shall so long behave themselves well; all of whom shall be commissioned by the Governor, but for any reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient grounds for impeachment, the Governor shall remove any of them on the address of two thirds of each branch of the Legislature. The first election shall take place at the general election of this Commonwealth next after the adoption of this amendment, and the commissions of all the Judges who may be then in office shall expire on the first Monday of December following, when the terms of the new Judges shall commence. The persons who shall then be elected Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices as follows: One of them for three years, one for six years, one for nine years, one for twelve years, and one for fifteen years, the term of each to be decided by lot by the said Judges, as soon after the election as convenient, and the result certified by them to the Governor, that the commissions may be issued in accordance thereto. The Judge whose commission will first expire shall be Chief Justice during his term, and thereafter each Judge whose commission shall first expire shall in turn be the Chief Justice, and if two or more commissions shall expire on the same day, the Judges holding them shall decide by lot which shall be the Chief Justice: Any vacancies happening by death, resignation or otherwise, in any of the said Courts, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, to continue till the first Monday in December succeeding the next general election. The Judges of the Supreme Court and the Presidents of the several Courts of Common Pleas shall, at stated times, receive for their services an adequate compensation, to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office; but they shall receive no fees or perquisites of office, nor hold any other office of profit under this Commonwealth, or under the government of the United States, or any other State of this Union. The Judges of the Supreme Court, during their continuance in office, shall reside within this Commonwealth, and the other Judges during their continuance in office, shall reside within the district or county for which they were respectively elected.

J. S. M'CALMOT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
V. BEST,
Speaker of the Senate.

SENATE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, January 28, 1850.

I, Samuel W. Pearson, Chief Clerk of the Senate of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify that the foregoing resolution, (No. 10 on the Senate file of the present session,) entitled "Resolutions relative to an amendment of the Constitution"—it being the same resolution which passed the Senate at the last Legislature—after having been duly considered and discussed, was this day agreed to by a majority of the members elected to and serving in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, at its present session, as will appear by their votes, given on the final passage of the resolution, as follows, viz:—

Those voting in favor of the passage of the resolution were H. Jones Brooke, J. Porter Brawley, Wm. A. Crabb, Jonathan J. Cunningham, Thos. S. Fernon, Thos. S. Forsyth, Charles Frailey, Robert M. Foster, Fulton, John W. Guernsey, Wm. Haslett, I. Hugus, Timothy Ives, Joshua Y. Jones, Joseph Konigmacher, Geo. V. Lawrence, Maxwell McCaslin, Benj. Matthias, Henry A. Muhlenberg, Wm. F. Packer, Wm. B. Sadler, David Sankey, Peter B. Savery, Conrad Shimer, Robert C. Sterret, Daniel Sturgis, Jesse Ritenour, John H. Walker, Valentine Best, *Speaker*—Yeas 29.

Those voting against the passage of the resolution were George Dunlap, Augustus Drum and Alexander King—Nays 3.

Extract from the Journal.

SAML. W. PEARSON, Clerk.

In the House of Representatives,
Harrisburg, March 14, 1850.

I, William Jack, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify that the foregoing resolution, (No. 10 on the Senate file, and No 21 on the House Journal of the present Session,) entitled "Resolution relative to the amendment of the Constitution"—it being the same resolution which was agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House of the last Legislature—after having been duly considered and discussed, was this day agreed to by a majority of the members elected to and serving in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, at its present session, as will appear by their votes, given on the final passage of the resolution, as follows, viz:—

Those voting in favor of the passage of the resolution were, John Acker, John Allison, William Baker, Robert Baldwin, David Bent, Craig Biddle, Jeremiah Black, John S. Bowen, William Brindle, Daniel H. Brower, Jesse R. Burden, John Cessna, Henry Church, John N. Conyham, Sylvester Critchard, Benjamin C. David, William J. Dobbins, James P. Downer, Thomas Duncan, Wm. Dunn, Wm. Espy, John C. Evans, William Evans, A. Scott Ewing, Alexander S. Feather, James Fowlers, Benjamin F. Fortner, Alexander Gibbony, Thomas E. Grier, Joseph E. Griffin, Joseph Guffy, Jacob S. Halderman, George H. Hart, Leffert Hart, John Hastings, William J. Hemphill, John Higer, Henry Huplet, Lewis Herford, Washington J. Jackson, Nicholas Jones, John W. Killinger, Charles E. Kinkead, Robert Klotz, Harrison P. Laird, Morris Leech, Jonathan D. Lent, Anson Leonard, James J. Lewis, Henry Little, Jonas R. M'Clintock, John F. M'Culloch, Alexander C. M'Curdy, John M'Laughlin, John M'Lean, Alexander Mack, John B. Mecly, Michael Myers, John Miller, Joseph C. Molloy, John D. Morris, Wm. T. Morison, Ezekiel Mower, Edward Nickleson, Jacob Niesly, Charles O'Neill, John B. Packer, Joseph C. Powell, James C. Ried, John S. Rhey, Lewis Roberts, Samuel Robinson, John B. Rutherford, Glenni W. Scofield, Thomas C. Sconler, William Shaffner, Richard Simpson, Eli Slifer, William Smith, William A. Smith, Daniel M. Smyser, William H. Souder, Thomas C. Steel, David Steward, Charles Stockwell, Edwin C. Trone, Andrew Wade, Robert C. Walker, Thomas Watson, Sidney B. Watts, Hiram A. Williams, Daniel Zerbey and John S. M'Calmont, *Speaker*—Yeas 87.

Those voting against the passage of the resolution were, Augustus K. Coryon, David Evans and James M Porter—Nays 2.

Extract from the Journal

WILLIAM JACK, Clerk.

Secretary's Office.

Filed, March 10, 1850.
A. W. BENEDICT, Dep. Sec'y of Commonwealth.

Secretary's Office.

Pennsylvania ss:

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "Resolution relative to an amendment of the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's Office, at Harrisburg, this fifteenth day of June, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and fifty. A. L. RUSSELL,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
June 29, 1850. 26-3m

Life Insurance.

THE GIRARD LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY and Trust Company, of Philadelphia. Office No. 132 Chesnut Street. Capital, $300,000. Charter perpetual. Continue to make insurances on Lives on the most favorable terms.

The capital being paid up and invested, together with a large and constantly increasing reserved fund, offers a perfect security to the insured.

The premiums may be paid yearly, half yearly, or quarterly.

The Company add a bonus period