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.

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

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Every subsequent insertion,	25
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Subsequent insertions, each,	12½
One Square, 3 months,	$3 00
Six month,	5 00
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Business Cards of 5 lines, per annum,	5 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.

Saturday Morning, July 20.

THE PROTECTIVE POLICY:
The People Demand its Restoration.

For Canal Commissioner,
JOSHUA DUNGAN,
Of Bucks County.

For Auditor General,
HENRY W. SNYDER,
Of Union County.

For Surveyor General,
JOSEPH HENDERSON,
Of Washington County.

THE PRINTER wants but little here below, but must have that little promptly. The weather is hot, to be sure—but that is no excuse for delay in paying your Printer's bills. These are, of all other accounts, the hardest to collect by the usual means; hence we are under the necessity of asking you and *all* of our subscribers who are in arrears for subscription, job work, or advertising, to remit it to us at once, by post. We cannot send a collector into remote regions and distances—we must rely upon the business-promptness of our patrons, and we rely upon it with confidence.—We need money here, at all times; but we particularly need it now, when *all the accounts of our establishment* have undergone their semi-annual audit, and when we are in the habit of bringing them up, as nearly as possible, fair and square.

FOR SEVERAL week's past, our engagements at home and abroad prevented us from paying much attention to the *Journal*. During that period, several articles appeared in our editorial columns, which seemed to conflict with the views which we entertain on several prominent subjects, now agitating the country. As our opinions were known, we presumed there would be no departure from them—but we were mistaken, and hence the necessity of this notice.

ON OUR FIRST PAGE will be found a brief, but truly eloquent and interesting biography of the *lamented President*.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—The August number of this elegant monthly fully sustains the reputation of the July number, which surpassed any of its predecessors. The embellishments are costly, and the contributions are from some of the ablest pens in the country; among which we notice Simms, Prentice, Bayard Taylor, Alice Neal, &c. Each person who remits $3 in advance to the publisher, will be *furnished* with the beautiful print of "Christ blessing little Children." Single numbers sold, and subscriptions received at Bannan's Bookstore.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—This favorite of the Ladies for August, and the best patronized Magazine in the country, contains no less than 22 engravings and other embellishments. The contributions are from the pens of the most popular writers of the day,—in fact, how could it be otherwise, when it numbers such a host of subscribers among the ladies of the land.—Single numbers sold and subscriptions received at Bannan's.

THE PLOUGH, LOOM AND ANVIL for July, is a capital number. The "Harmony of the different Interests," from the able pen of Henry C. Carey, Esq., is continued. When completed, the article ought to be issued in a cheap form, and scattered broad-cast over the whole country.

HON. JAMES COOPER, will please accept our thanks for two valuable public documents.

LOCOFOCOISM AND PROTECTION.

We find the following paragraph in the Locofoco free trade papers. It is a fair example of all their professions for the interests of the laboring classes of this country, whose wages of labor have been so much reduced by coming into competition with the low labor of Europe under free-trade, as exemplified in the working of the Bill of 1846:

"One of the largest distilleries in St. Louis, which is said to turn out more raw whiskey than any establishment in the West, suspended operations on Wednesday last, owing to the high price of corn."

"Now here is another example of the "ruinous effects of the Tariff of 1846." The suspension of this distillery is just as much the effect of that Tariff, as the suspension of the cotton mills is. Nay, more: for the price of corn and other agricultural products were raised by that Tariff, by opening a foreign market for them."

It would certainly be a great blessing if every "Whiskey Factory" in the country could be closed up—and if the Tariff of 1846 accomplished it, it would be probably the only redeeming quality it possesses. But to the point. It is untrue that the Tariff of 1846 raised the price of produce in this country one cent—but on the contrary, it depressed it. The prices of all kinds of produce would have ranged at least from ten to fifteen per cent higher during the last four years, if the Tariff of 1842 had continued in operation; because under its beneficial and progressive operation, we should have had a greatly extended market at home, while the exports would have not diminished one pound. England only takes from us what she requires to feed her people—and that she *will take*, when her crops are short, provided we can furnish it as cheap as other countries, protection or no protection. The present s[illegible]ion of our foreign trade establishes this fact. Produce is now lower than it was in 1846, '47, and '48,—the Tariff of 1846 is in full operation—and our importations *from* abroad will be at least 20 per cent greater this year than they were last year—or in fact for the last four years, while the exportations of American produce to England and Ireland has fallen off at least two-thirds compared with last year, (when it was much less than the previous year,) as the following statistics from official sources will show.

Official statement of Produce exported to Great Britain and Ireland for the years 1848 *and* 1849, *commencing Sept.* 1, *to the latest period:*

	bls Flour	bls Meal	bs Wheat	bs Corn
1848-'49	968 251	72 393	1,028,784	10,722,638
1849-'50	221 521	6 086	430,229	4,549,226
Decr. this yr.	747 02	67 307	598,455	6,173,412

That the Free Trade Tariff Bill of 1846 benefits the farmer, is one of the greatest delusions that was ever hatched up by the theorists and British Agents, who contribute to the columns of the Locofoco papers in this country. They must look upon their party as scarcely possessing an idea above a brute, otherwise it is hardly possible they would insult their readers with such trash as arguments.

EUROPEAN WAGES.

A little book published in England in 1836, states that in Denmark, notwithstanding Sunday is nearly as do not usually amount to more than £15 ($75) a year. Women earn about 4d (8 cents) a day. The united earnings of a family, consisting of a laborer and his wife with three or four children, will not enable them to purchase anything better as food than rye bread, milk-cheese, and butter and poor coffee; to which must be added tobacco and snuff, and cheap bad spirits; which they consume in large quantities. The wages of a weaver are from 7s to 12s. ($1,62) to $1,87.)

This is the kind of labor that the free American citizens are compelled to contend with, under the free trade system. Ocean transportation is cheap, and Denmark can send a ton of her products to New England, quite as cheap as they can be sent from the interior of Pennsylvania. Under these circumstances, how is it possible to maintain good prices for labor in this country, with such a competition from abroad?

☞ *President Fillmore* has refused to withdraw the nominations for office now before the Senate.

IMPORTANT TREATIES.

It is stated that two treaties of considerable importance were negotiated under the direction of General Taylor, just before his death, but were not concluded, and will doubtless be approved by his successor. One was with Mexico, for the extradition of fugitives from justice, upon the principle contained in the treaties with France and England; and the other was with Peru, for commerce in Guano, on a footing with the most favored nations. This privilege has heretofore been monopolized almost exclusively by Great Britain. It will be of great value to the agricultural interests and particularly to the benefit of several of the old States. No administration has been so successful in negotiating treaties as the present one. They have succeeded in obtaining in every instance, all that was asked by our Government. In the Nicaragua question, the English papers admit that all was conceded to the American government that they claimed. The reasons are simply these—the present administration asked for nothing but what was right, with a full determination to maintain these rights. They did not bluster and bully about "54 40 and fight," and then ignominiously "back out" on 49, as Locofocoism did on the Oregon question.

THE BALTIMORE STEAM PUMP.

The following item may be of some service to our operators working below the water level:—The Committee of Science and Arts of the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania, have, we perceive, made the following report on the steam pump invented by George W. Fulton, of this city, and now in successful operation. After describing the pump, the report says:—"The pumps are very ingeniously arranged in connexion with the engine, and the Committee believe bids fair to be a very useful application of the double *acting pump* combined with the steam cylinder; and as the power of the steam is applied direct to working the pumps, without the intervention of any unnecessary machinery, they concur in recommending this pump to a favorable notice, believing this particular arrangement to be new."

SMALL NOTES.

The bill passed by the last Legislature prohibiting the circulation of small notes, after the 21st of August next, under heavy penalties, is attracting considerable attention, particularly in the northern portion of the State, and where Banks are inconvenient of access. In these localities, the *locofoco* press generally, takes ground against the measure, as totally uncalled for, and already demanding its repeal. On this subject, the Lackawanna *Journal*, a Whig paper, holds the following language:

The locofocos in these diggings, are breathing exceedingly hard, but cheap," at the law, which prohibits the circulation of small notes after the 21st of August. The people should not forget that for every violation of the provisions of this law, the person offending is liable to a penalty of twenty dollars, and to be prosecuted criminally before the Courts. It is made incumbent upon the Judges to charge the grand juries in this behalf, and we think mistake the character of Judge Jessup, if, so far as his district is concerned, the law is not enforced. The "democrats" are responsible for this odious feature in the Banking Law, and yet *the first to urge its repudiation*. This is not fair *nor right*; they should stand up to the mark and own those all the "doings" of their own Representatives, right or wrong,—that is "democratic doctrine. The Whigs have no part or parcel in the business, further than quietly to yield obedience. We hope it will be remembered that William T. Morison, the Locofoco candidate for Canal Commissioner, was one of the Committee who reported the Bill to the House. But the feeling or hostility to this measure is not confined to any particular locality. In Susquehanna, a county which from its proximity to the State of New York, must always in a measure depend upon that State for its circulating medium, we are told that much dissatisfaction prevails with *their late Senator*, because he voted for Mr. Laird's bill. In Bradford and Tioga, the same state of things exist. The Tioga *Eagle*, a strong locofoco paper says:

"What is to be done in regard to the law prohibiting the circulation of small notes? This question is frequently asked in our vicinity, but has not yet been satisfactorily answered. The principal circulating medium for change in the north-eastern counties of this State, is New York money and New Jersey paper, under the denomination of five dollars. If all the bank paper of one's, two's, and three's, is drawn out of circulation, we cannot see what business men will do for "change" in their daily transactions. We have no banks to call at for change—no facilities whatever, such as exist in other parts of the State, and the late law will therefore be extremely oppressive on the business community of northern Pennsylvania. The late act of Assembly, forbidding the circulation of small notes, may be called Democratic or Whig, we care not which—the act was uncalled for, and will be found highly oppressive to the people of this part of the State, and must be repealed at the earliest moment."

☞ *Be Happy.*—A little child one day said to her mother, "Mother, I have learned to be happy, and I shall be happy." "My dear," said her mother, "how can this be done?" She said, "It is by not caring anything about myself, but trying to make every body else happy."

☞ *A Young Lady* of St. Louis, who "scarcely counted seventeen summers," having a passion for the stage, which her parents judiciously tried to check, took "poison," and requested to be buried with a copy of Shakspeare.

☞ *The Washington Monument* is now over sixty-four feet in height. Nearly four courses have been added since the resumption of the work on the opening of Spring. The receipts for the month of June, amount to $3,200.

☞ *The Insurance* companies of New York have come to an conclusion that they will not insure any building, for goods in any building, which contains saltpetre. It will be hereafter, placed on the same footing with gunpowder.

☞ *No Women.*—The Boston *Post* says that a great calamity has befallen this country. No women are to be found in it—they are all gone—become extinct, and are superceded by things called ladies.

☞ *If The Spring* put forth no blossoms, in Summer there will be no beauty and in Autumn no fruit—so, if youth be trifled away without improvement, riper years will be contemptible, and old age miserable.

☞ *A Good-natured Husband.*—When Haddix's wife kicked him out of the bed, he said—"See here, now! you'd better not do that again! If you do, it will cause a *coolness!*"

☞ *Leibeg*, the eminent German chemist, who ranks undoubtedly at the head of his profession, is about to visit the United States, for the purpose of giving lectures.

☞ *The Printers* are a gallant set of boys. The following toast given at their late banquet in Boston: "The ladies—always favorable to a 'press' properly conducted."

☞ *A letter From Yuba City* expresses the belief that there will be more gold taken out of Feather River alone this season, than from the whole of California during the last.

☞ *Quilp*, calls orators who extol our national characteristics on *independence day*, beyond what truth will justify, "fourth-of-July liars."

☞ *Some of the* people down East are making *light* of Payne, by calling him a humbug, imposter, and so on.

☞ *A Returned Californian* says of the country and the people, "I was a stranger, and *they took me in.*"

☞ *A City Watchman* of Cincinnati whilst taking a cozy nap the other night, was robbed of his boots, hat, and revolver.

☞ *There is* one disease that a miser is pretty certain never to die of—and that is "enlargement of the heart."

☞ *The City Council* of San Francisco has taken steps for the suppression of bull-fights, which are still kept up there.

☞ *Getting Married* without having the means to support a wife, is like posessing a bird without a cage.

☞ *Grain* is treated like infants. When the head becomes heavy it is cradled; and generally well threshed to render it fit for use.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

We are indebted to a friend for a copy of the Swansea and Glamorgan *Herald*, of June 19th which is filled with the proceedings and festivities attending the opening of the South Wales Rail Road. From this paper we learn that the average expense of constructing Rail Roads per mile in England is about £16,000 or $80,000 while in the United States, the average expense of the best roads does not exceed $30,000 per mile,—a great difference.

The annual consumption of Coal in England is estimated at 20,000,000 tons, one-fourth of which is mined in the neighborhood of New Castle, upon Tyne. It is estimated that the quantity of Coal in England will supply that country with fuel for 450 years to come with an annual consumption of 20,000,000 tons. The coal fields of South Wales are much more extensive than those of England, and it is estimated will supply the annual demand for *two thousand years*.

In the colleries about Newcastle, about 16,000 pitmen, or underground laborers, are employed; and as Newcastle furnishes about one-fifth of all the coals obtained from the various mines of England, it may be assumed that about 80,000 laborers are employed underground in the several coal works of the country. These men are under the direction of what are called "overmen" and "under-viewers," and the whole subterranean proceedings are placed under the guidance of the "viewer," who is sometimes also called the "agent" or "engineer." The particular office of the overmen and under-viewers is to give the necessary orders to the men, and to look to the proper ventilation of the several seams. Another part of their duty is to superintend the placing or taking away of the props by which the roof of the mine has to be supported. When a new seam of coal is worked, large square masses are left here and there to support the roof; but when the seam has been exhausted, it is naturally thought desirable to turn these temporary columns also to account. Before this can be done, props of a different kind must be substituted, and this is a delicate operation, to be performed only under the superintendence of the overmen. These props also are generally taken away when a stratum is about to be quite abandoned, when the roof falls in.

The deepest coal pit of which I heard was said to be two hundred and eighty fathoms in depth; but, far as these works descend into the mysterious bowels of our planet, and rich as they are in noxious gases, and other marvellous and unexplained phenomena, nevertheless, the imagination of these English pitmen has invented none of those pretty traditions about under-earth goblins, mountain spirits, and divining rods, with which German miners are so abundantly provided. These mines, untenanted by demon or spirit, are illustrative of the sound, intelligent, but unimaginative character of the English people.

Some of the coal mines are estimated at the value of £100,000, and some of them even as high as £300,000. These are mostly owned by sharing companies, yet many of *them are the property of private individuals*, and some of the large land-owners (as the Marquis of Londonderry and several others) are also owners of coal mines. The capital sunk in these mines must be enormous, seeing that the revenues derived from them are said to amount to £10,000,000 sterling annually.

Amusement of "the Ladies" in America.—At Hopperton feast the other day, a match at tea-drinking took place among "the ladies," for a new dress. The conditions were, that the one who drank the greatest number of cups-full in twenty minutes was to have the prize. A young woman of the village, who came in minutes after the party had sat down, was declared the winner, having drank twelve cups in ten minutes. She afterwards ran a race for a quarter of a pound of tea, and was again successful.

Italy.—The Osservatore Romano publishes a letter from Fossombrone, announcing that another miraculous image of the Virgin has commenced to move its eyes in that town.

The miracle was first observed in private by the owner and some of her female friends. The Bishop afterwards got it placed in the Episcopal Chapel. A commission of theologians, named to give its opinion, declared itself satisfied of the fact, and made a favorable report, in consequence of which the statue was transported to the Cathedral, where, says the letter, it now cures the halt, the blind, the dumb, and the deaf. Immense sums have already been received for alms by the Church.

CAPE ISLAND.

Our friend Masser, of the Sunbury *American*, is "going it" at Cape Island. He has recently made a happy hit in "freezing up luxuries" for others, and why should he not luxuriate himself a little upon the proceeds? We firmly believe that the goodness of Providence provided such places as Cape Island for the resuscitation of poor, w ru-out editors, who *know* how to encounter its breakers by day, and enjoy its "balmy breezes" by night,—but alas! the editor's *pocket!* a survey of that "dread abyss of empty *rocks*," casts a gloom over all these fond anticipations. But, enough of that—hear what Mr. Masser has to say:

"A breeze is constantly blowing from the ocean, enabling one to "keep cool," no matter how high the Mercury may rise in the thermometer. The beach is composed of pure white sand, and is almost as level and solid as a marble floor, and in the evening is thronged with visitors promenading. The hours for bathing, is generally from 5 to 6, and 11 to 12 A. M., and from 5 to 6 P. M. The most exciting and interesting scene is at 11 o'clock, when all the hotels put forth their crowds upon the beach; men, women, and children, young and old, from gray to gay. The bathers put on their *rigging* in little sheds over huts, close to the waters edge.—The gentlemen are generally attired in red flannel shirts, and breeches of the same material, barefooted and mostly bareheaded: in their gambols in the water, they might, not inaptly, be compared to so many half turned Indians. The ladies in a loose flannel wrapper, with a belt round the waist, and pants of the same material, and a course straw hat bound with red—convey to the imagination a vivid idea of the gypsies, as represented in the toy books of children, especially as they come tripping over the beach, barefooted and dripping with water, like so many half drowned rats. "Pretty feathers make a pretty bird," is an old maxim, but the converse is equally, if not more substantially, true. There is no poetry or romance in the bathing dress with the surf rolling over you. All distinctions seem levelled. The charms of the blooming Miss have few, if any, advantages over the furrowed cheeks of her eldest sisters. Even the poetry of a "pretty ankle" is lost in the absence of the stocking and the slipper. Shakspeare, when he said "beauty unadorned, was adorned the most, certainly had no reference to a lady in her bathing attire. One would hardly suppose the many fair forms, sparkling eyes and blooming cheeks, which you meet in the promenades and parlors during the evening, were the same that had been wriggling like seals in the the mud" on the beach.

Bathing in the surf is not only delightful, but exhilerating. Few can look on without wishing to join in the muss. To watch the wave that has traversed the ocean for a thousand miles, until in its course it comes careering high over your head, is a poetic reality that cannot be described."

If *our* delinquent subscribers would only *think* of our *sufferings*.

The President and the Compromise.—The Philadelphia *North American*, through its Washington correspondent, denies that President Fillmore has committed himself in favor of the compromise bill of Mr. Clay—that he will leave the question to be determined by the wisdom of Congress, without interference on the part of the Executive.

☞ *Messrs. Stephens and Toombs* deny that they had an interview with General Taylor during his illness. Mr. Toombs called upon Gen. Taylor on the third of July and had an interview, with regard to Texas and New Mexico, when it was intimated that Mississippi and Louisiana would send forces to cooperate with Texas. Gen. Taylor expressed his determination to hold New Mexico at all hazards, and remarked that these States would not engage in such a contest if they reflected upon its injustice, and if they were induced to enlist, he would go and lead them back to their homes.

☞ *Breakage in the Canal—Two Boys Drowned.*—We learn that the gate of the Lock leading into the Canal from Flat Rock Dam, gave way on Monday or Tuesday last, and two boats, which were lying at the entrance of the lock, were drawn violently into the same, one of which was forced on the top of the other, unfortunately drowning two boys, one being asleep, as we understand, in the cabin, and the other was thrown into the lock. We have not learned the names of the boys, but believe one belonged to Port Carbon. The Lock, it is stated, would be repaired in four or five days, so that but little interruption will take place in the Coal Trade.

Local Affairs.

☞ *Funeral Obsequies in Pottsville.*—On Saturday last, in compliance with the recommendations of the constituted authorities of the borough, all business was suspended between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock. The stores and dwellings along Centre street, and in fact, in all the other streets, were closed, and many of the houses were almost covered with black—while all with but few exceptions, exhibited emblems of mourning. The tolling of the bells, the firing of minute guns, the slow and solemn tramp of the military, with shrill trumpet and muffled drum, the display of flags at half mast, all, all proclaimed that a great man had fallen, indeed—and that a nation was steeped in tears. The scene was solemn and touching in the extreme, and will long be remembered by our citizens.

The Episcopal Church was shrouded in mourning, and an appropriate discourse for the occasion, delivered by the Rector, on Sunday morning. A similar discourse was also delivered by the Rev. Mr. Saunders, in Clayton's Hall, and we presume also in the other Churches of the borough.

In the surrounding towns, we learn, that all business was suspended, and appropriate tokens of respect paid to the illustrious dead.

☞ *Daring Burglaries.*—On Tuesday last, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clok, the office at the Depot, at Mount Carbon, was entered, and a drawer in which the key of the safe was kept, was broken open, from which they procured the key, and attempted to open the safe; failing in the attempt, the lock of the outer door of the same was cut with a chisel—but from some cause or other they decamped before forcing the inner door of the safe, in which were deposited between 8 and $900. To show the daring character of this robbery, some of the hands employed at the Depot, were sitting outside of the building, and Mr. Shoemaker, the collector, was *standing only about fifty yards* from the office in conversation with another person. Four persons, strangers, were standing at the Depot, when the afternoon train left for Philadelphia; but as this is a common occurrence, no suspicion was entertained.

The desk in the Navigation Company's Warehouse, at Mount Carbon, was also broken open the same afternoon, by the same party, as the marks of the chisel correspond, but they did not obtain any money.

The same night the Navigation Company's Office, at Schuylkill Haven, was entered by forcing the front door. The safe, which is small, was carried a distance of about three hundred yards up the tow-path, where it was broken open, and robbed of its contents, consisting of about $90, and some papers. They left, lying beside the safe, a broken chisel and a large pistol loaded.

The party suspected are apparently young men, one of whom was convicted a year or two ago, for stealing $500 from Mr. Winterstein's office, at Port Carbon. They were, we learn, in the neighborhood of Pottsville, on Wednesday night. We advise our citizens to be on the look out, as more daring attempts at robbery were never perpetrated in our midst.

A strong gang of counterfeiters also infest our region, and a considerable amount of counterfeit money has recently been passed.

☞ *Whigs do your Duty to your Papers.*—As the free trade Locofocos are making extraordinary exertions to circulate their papers in this region, not only among the members of their own party, but the Whigs also, it becomes the duty of all those Whigs who are interested in counteracting the pernicious doctrines of free trade Locofocoism—to use *their* exertions to circulate the Whig Protective Journals. The editors cannot do it themselves, because their necessities will not permit the expense, and their time must necessarily be devoted almost exclusively to their offices, to render their papers worthy of support. A cotemporary very properly points out the method

"*How to sustain Whig Papers.*—The *leading* and *influential* Whigs of each county and township should take the time and trouble to go around amongst the people and urge and impress upon them the importance of taking their county paper. If they do not succeed upon one trial in getting up a list, they should try again and again, until they do succeed. This is the way to do it, and not put it upon the poor and uninfluential. The *leaders* should do it. It is their duty to do it. When the rewards and honors of party turn up, *they* are the men to get them, and they should be willing to share the *labors* as well as the *honors* of success. If this were done honestly and faithfully, the Whig papers would all flourish, and principles would grow in proportion to the extension of the circulation of the papers."

☞ *Court House Bell, Clock, &c.*—The Court House is under roof, and the frame work of the steeple is up. Our enterprising townsman, Mr. Samuel Sillyman, has also purchased a fine-toned Bell, and a Clock, to be placed in the Court House as soon as finished. When will the Commissioners commence the Prison?

☞ *Brockville Stone Ware Works, &c.*—A few days ago, we were shown some fine specimens of Stone Ware, and Rockingham Ware, manufactured by Mr. F. Hodgson, at his works, at Brockville. The Ware is very durable, and some of it beautiful; and can be afforded at fair prices. He also manufactures Clay Water Pipes, of various sizes, at less than half the expense of Iron, and which, he states, will last quite as long as any pipe so will require them. We sincerely hope that all such enterprises among us may prove successful

☞ *Bitten by a Rattlesnake.*—On Monday last, a little girl about eight years old, daughter of Mr. Wm. Kuebler, of West Branch Valley, was bitten by a Rattlesnake. Dr. Royer, of Schuylkill Haven was immediately called upon, under whose attendance the child is doing well; and it is supposed will recover. The child was bitten in the finger, and a cord was drawn around the wrist tightly, as soon as possible, after bitten.

The most effectual way to extract the poison from a bite, of the rattlesnake, is, for a person, whose mouth is free from any sores, to suck the wound and thus extract the poison. It is attended with no danger to the person, provided he does not swallow any of the poison extracted, and cleanses his mouth immediately after.

☞ *Military Visiters.*—Capt. Page's Company of State Fencibles, we learn, will arrive in the afternoon train of Cars, on Wednesday next. Our Regiment will parade at 4 o'clock, P. M., of that day, for the purpose of receiving them. We understand that they will be accompanied by the Staff of the Second Regiment from Reading.—Welcome to our Mountain home.

☞ *A Freshet.*—The heavy rain which commenced on Thursday morning, and continued almost without intermission up to yesterday evening, has created quite a freshet in the Schuylkill, and adjacent streams. The Norwegian flooded a portion of the town yesterday, and we are fearful that the high water may cause considerable damage.

There is also danger that many of the collieries below the water level, may be flooded, which would indeed add to the other calamities now affecting the trade.

☞ *Suicide.*—We learn that a person by the name of Shum, committed suicide, by hanging himself, near his residence, at Westwood, on Monday last. Family difficulties, is said to have been the cause of this sad occurrence.

TAMAQUA AFFAIRS.

☞ *Another Effort* is being made to organize a Military Company in Tamaqua.

Coal Mine on Fire.—The *Legion* says that the Little Schuylkill Company's Mine, in Sharp Mountain, worked by Wm. Donaldson, caught fire on Tuesday last, in the following manner: it appears that Mr. D. had a fire kindled in the mine, for the purpose of driving the foul air out through the air shaft; the fire coming in contact with the woodwork, entirely destroyed it. This accident will suspend operations for a short time.

The Coal sent to Market from the Little Schuylkill region, this season, was mined by the following operators:

	Week.	Total.
J. & R. Carter,	1,344 13	19,520 13
Heaton & Carter,	646 10	10,821 03
R. Rateriff & Co.,	443 19	8,247 13
Rateriff & Co., N. C.,	441 11	3,246 16
William Donaldson,	290 17	16,397 02
Jones & Birkbeck,	513 05	7,754 00
do do O West,		2,571 02
Harlan & Henderson,		1,155 15
Carter & Greenwood,	578 13	15,443 11
Robert Rateriff & Co.,	443 19	8,247 19
G. Wagner & Co., N. C.,	225 07	4,797 12
Bowman & Co., N. C.,	385 19	3,327 08
Total,	5,147 04	101,573 06

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN AFFAIRS.

☞ *The Schuylkill Haven Map*, states that the Board of School Directors are about erecting a large and commodious Public School House. We learn from the Architect, Mr. George, that it will be superior to any of the Public School Houses in Pottsville.

The Rev. Mr. Pryor, will deliver a discourse on the death of General Taylor, to-morrow, in St. James' Church, Schuylkill Haven.

A Military Company has been organized at Schuylkill Haven, to be called the "National Light Infantry of Schuylkill Haven." Henry Hesser was elected Captain, G. W. Matchin, 1st Lieutenant, and Jonathan Heisler, 2d Lieutenant. The United States Uniform was adopted.

JEANSVILLE.

☞ *Destructive Fire.*—We regret to learn that a very destructive fire broke out in Jeansville, on Saturday last, in the new Hotel, nearly completed, belonging to David Martz, Esq., formerly of this borough, which consumed the Hotel, and ten other buildings, a large portion of which were among the best in the village. E-quire Martz lost every thing, and part of his family barely escaped with their lives. Martin Williams, formerly of this borough also, lost his dwelling house. Messrs. Francis Bedford, James and Thomas Courtney, William Watkins, L. Fowler, Charles Hampshire, Doctor Leonard, and Robert Preston, were among the sufferers—some of whom have lost all their property. Disasters of this character, appear to be rapidly on the increase in every section of the country.

MARRIED.

On the 3d inst., by Rev. Mr. Minnig, Mr. ANDREW KIENZLE, to Miss CATHARINE MOSER, all of Pottsville.

On the 5th inst., by the same, Mr. JACOB STEINHILBERT, of Minersville, to Miss ELIZABETH VOLK, of Shamokin.

On the 11th inst., by Rev. Wm. Smith, Mr. EDWARD ANDERSON, to Miss ELIZABETH DONALDSON, both of Tamaqua.

On the 7th inst. by Rev. C. Meyer, Mr. JONATHAN KRENTY, to Miss SOPHIA PILGER, both of Schuylkill Haven.

At Minersville, July 4th, by the Rev. Peter Hallowell, Mr. JOHN WEACH, to Miss MARY GRIFFITH, *both of Minersville.*

DEATHS.

In this Borough, on the 18th inst., Mrs. MARY WEBB, wife of Mr. Wm. Webb, in the 37th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband on Market st. near Second, this afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

In the Borough of Minersville, on Sunday morning last, Mrs MARIA, wife of Daniel R. Bennett, Esq., aged about 30 years.

In Minersville, on the 4th inst., Mr. GEORGE C. WEIST, aged 61 years 10 months and 7 days.

In Schuylkill Haven, on the 5th inst., Mrs. MARY, consort of J. G. Koehler, M. D., aged 22 years 9 mos. and 7 days.

In Schuylkill Haven, on the 4th inst., very suddenly, Mr. THOS. H. COPELAND, aged 52 years.

In Schuylkill Haven, on the 7th inst., Mr. HENRY WERNER, aged 80 years.

At her residence, near this Borough, on Monday last, Mrs. MARY, wife of Mr. John Danieli, aged 48 years.

☞ 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. Service to commence at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3½ o'clock, P. M. Seats free. The public are respectfully invited to attend

☞ THE RELIGIOUS SERVICES OF THE Second Methodist 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.

MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL OR HORSE Liniment—It is only necessary to become acquainted with this valuable Preparation, to be convinced that it is not only the best, but the cheapest medicine that farmers or any other owner of Horses and cattle can make use of.

We could fill a volume of certificates, but will at this time only insert the following small one from Mr. Loutridge, of Newford: "I hereby certify that I have used the Gargling Oil, prepared by Mr Merchant, and found it to be the best medicine for Horses, cattle and other animals, that I ever made use of, and I stand ready to recommend it to any one who keeps horses, and to farmers in particular, who should keep it constantly on hand. A. B. LOUTRIDGE.

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

WANTED, &c.

TO FINISHERS AND MOULDERS.—Six Finishers or Machinists, and two Moulders, will find employment at the Tamaqua Iron Works. J. K. & E. SMITH, Tamaqua

TEACHERS WANTED.—SEVEN MALE Teachers Wanted—The School Directors of Cass Township, will meet on Saturday, the 27th inst., to receive applications and examine Teachers, at the *Public House of Mr. John Provost, in the Borough of* Minersville Schools to commence on the 1st of August, 1850. ROBERT PATTEN, Secretary. July 13, 1850 3t-3t

WANTED—FIVE COMPETENT TEACHERS, for the Public Schools of Norwegian District, Schuylkill County. Applicants to appear for examination on the 6th day of August, at the house of John Reed, West Delaware Mines, at 2 o'clock, P. M. R. M. SMITH, Secretary. July 13, 1850 2t-3t

MUSIC.

PIANOS FOR SALE—NEW AND SECOND-hand Pianos, from the factories of the most celebrated makers in the United States, always on hand, and for sale on the most favorable terms, by the subscriber, who respectfully invites the public to examine them at his house, in 3d street, one door bellow Callowhill, west side, Pottsville. DONAT SAAR, Professor of Music. July 13, 1850 2t-1mo

NEW MUSIC.—FREEDOM'S FLAG, A NEW and popular Patriotic Song: The haunts of merry children, an admired song; Fair Ada's Cottage, a beautiful ballad; Clarissa Waltz; The Prize Polka; The Susquehanna March. Together with a large collection of the latest and most popular music, and preceptors of every description. Pieces not on hand obtained to order at BANNAN'S Book and Music Store. July 5, 1850

NEW MUSIC.—LEE & WALKER, SUCCESSORS to Geo. Willig, No. 162 Chesnut st., under Barnum's Museum, have just published the following beautiful Italian, Polkas, &c.: Think ere you Speak, by J. J. Speele The Secret, by the author of "Will I see thee as now." Saucy Kate, as sung by Mr. Hudson, in ele by Dr. Cunnington. "Raise the bright Flag of Columbia," adapted to the popular air of "Ever be Happy," in Opera "Enchantress." The Thou art gone, by the late "J. T. S. Sullivan." Hopeless Love, " " " " Woman's Love, " " " " A Dream that love can ne'er forget, by M. Keller. Diligent Polka, by J. A. Getze. Primrose do, by M. Keller. Phenix do, as performed at Cape May, by Johnson's Band. Galop Brilliant, from the Opera of the Four Sons of Aymon, by T. C. Wiereck. Six Amusements, Elegances, by Charles Voss: L. & W. have the pleasure to announce to the public that their stock of Sheet Music consists of the largest and most complete assortment to be found in the country, they are constantly adding to their stock all the new Music published in New York, Boston, &c. PIANOS. A fine assortment of the best manufacturers of New York and Boston, at the lowest cash prices. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Also, a general assortment of Guitars, Violins, Banjos, Flutes, Accordeons, &c. Violin, Guitar, and Harp Strings of the best Italian qualities, all of which will be furnished to the public and the trade at the lowest rates. Orders punctually attended to. Jan 12, 1850. 3-1f

NEW MUSIC.—THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, Best and most elegant assortment of PIANO FORTES in the United States, can always be found at the warehouse of the Subscriber, 171 *Chesnut Street, above Fifth*, at the Old Stand occupied more than a third of a century by Mr. Geo Willig, music publisher. PIANOES, HARPS, ORGANS, SERAPHINES, ÆOLIANS, &c. Fresh from the most celebrated Manufacturers in N. York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and elsewhere. Sold wholesale and retail, at the maker's cash prices. OSCAR C. B. CARTER, 171 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. Feb 9, 1850 6

CHARLES LEWIS GANZ, PROFESSOR of Music, American House, Centre Street, Pottsville. [June 29, 1850] 26-1f

IRON, &c.

RAILROAD IRON.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have on hand T Railroad Iron, weighing 25 lbs. to the yard—also, Flat Punched Rails. For sale low by T. E. GEORGE, Philada. July 13, 1850 22-3t

TIN ROOFING.—THIS BEING THE SEASON when our citizens who desire to secure their buildings from the ravages of fire, should seek to have them made fire-proof—the undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to fulfil all orders for Tin Roofing, spouting, &c., &c. JACOB M. LONG. Pottsville, June 29, 1850 26-1f

AMERICAN RAILROAD IRON—CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale, that superior article of light T Rail, 28 lbs. to the yard, manufactured at Phœnixville—also, furnished at short notice, heavy T rails at manufacturers' prices E. YARDLEY & SON. June 29, 1850 26-1f

PURVES, DEALER IN SCRAP IRON, Copper, Brass, Bar and Block Tin, Solder's Spelter Lead, &c. Orders received for Brass and Copper work, and Machine furnishing. All orders connected with the above line promptly attended to. ☞ South Street, above Front, Philadelphia. June 15, 1850 24-1f

IRON STORE.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING removed his Iron business to the large Store, No. 13 NORTH WATER STREET, is now prepared to receive orders for any article, and for any description of Iron and Steel; his stock is replenished from his own importations, by almost every Packet, and feels confident in his ability to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. Terms the most accommodating. WM. DE COW, 13 N. Water Street, Philadelphia. Feb 16, 1850. 7-6m

CHAINS.—For Sale, 120 feet ½ in. chain. Also furnished at the shortest notice, 5-8, 3-4, 12-16, 7-8, 15-16 and 1 in. best proof cable chain, at N. York prices—freight added. E. YARDLEY & SON. April 20 1850 16-

RAILROAD IRON.—80 TONS 2½ x ¾ Flat Railroad Iron, 50 do. 1¼ x ½ do do do 8 do 2¼ x ½ do do do