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 a 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 16 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.

Saturday Morning, Aug. 31.

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.

For Congress,
THOMAS M. BIBIGHAUSE,
Of Lebanon County.

THE AMERICAN ART UNION.—The Engravings of this valuable Institution have been received at B. Bannan's Book Store and are ready for immediate distribution. Each subscriber of last year receives a book of Etchings illustrative of the "Legend of Sleepy Hollow," with a beautiful engraving "The Voyage of Life." and a share in the distribution of choice Paintings on the 20th of December next. The Prospectus of this year, presents strong inducements for new subscribers. Every member, for the year 1850, for each subscription of five dollars, will receive a copy of the Bulletin, an Illustrated Monthly Journal of Art; a line engraving on steel 22½ by 16½ inches; a sett of fine prints from finished engravings on steel, average size 7½ by 10 inches, together with a share in the distribution 15 a large number of Paintings and other works of Art, Bronze Statuettes, Medals, Sculptures in Marble and Drawings in water colors.

Subscriptions taken at the office of the Miners' Journal, where the Prospectus can be examined.

B. BANNAN,
Honorary Secretary for Schuylkill County.

TO FARMERS.—In another column will be found an advertisement of Mr Keller, the Agent for the sale of Bommer's patent method of making manure. We have once examined the process as explained by a pamphlet Mr. K. left us, and also a number of recommendations from gentlemen with whom we happen to be acquainted, in different parts of the State. They pronounce the new process an excellent one, and recommend it as a cheap, convenient, and highly important method of improving land. Such is the testimony of good practical men who have tried it. As for ourselves, we do not pretend to great attainments in practical agriculture, but we believe there is not only very little economy, but absolutely a great waste, in the ordinary way of using manures. Many dollars spent for lime and bone-dust and guano and other foreign manures, might be saved, by a better use of the ingredients, such as corn-stalks, stubble, leaves, shavings, &c., constantly accumulating on every farmer's premises. Bommer's method teaches how these may be made available, and by fixing the ammonia and other gases converted into valuable farm manure.

We advise those interested in agricultural improvement, to call on Mr. Keller, near Orwigsburg, and see what he proposes to exhibit on the 9th and 10th of September. The Patent for making this manure can be had for Five Dollars.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.—A copy of this valuable Journal lie before us. It is published weekly in New York, by Munn & Co., and is well worthy the extensive patronage it receives. It is devoted to the scientific and mechanical improvements of the day. We regard it with peculiar interest, as filling up a department so much needed, and which seems to have been purposely avoided by all other periodicals.

WE CALL attention to the excellent article we publish this week on Life Insurance. Every one is more or less interested in such an institution, and he will there find many useful hints on the subject.

THOMAS M. BIBIGHAUSE.

In another column will be found the proceedings of the Congressional conference, held in Jonestown, on Saturday last. Mr. Thomas M. Bibighaus was unanimously chosen as the candidate for Congress from this District, composed of Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill counties. We are assured that no happier selection could have been made. Mr. B. is a sterling Whig, and a very popular man. He is acquainted with the interests of the region, and in favor of the Protective system it so much needs. He is represented as a fine scholar, and a man of pleasing and remarkably popular address, using with equal facility the English and German languages. A gentleman of such qualifications is needed as the representative of this District.

CORRECTIONS.

In regard to the "ten cent a day" business—the documents, Mr. *Journal*—the documents are wanted. It should always be the business of the accuser to furnish evidence to prove the accusation before the defence is called for. Let us see the language of the speech as found in the *Globe*. The all we ask.—*Pottsville Ledger.*

In reply, we have only to say, we had a copy of the identical *Globe* referred to, and but very recently disposed of it, and don't feel sufficiently interested in gratifying the *Ledger* to send to Washington for a new one. One thing we will guarantee, however: if James Buchanan is ever brought before the people for an office, the "documents" will be forthcoming as soon as called for, if not before. Make a note on that as *certain*.

EXCITEMENT AT HARRISBURG.

On Saturday, a considerable excitement was got up in and around the Prison at Harrisburg, in consequence of the attempted recapture of three runaway slaves by their owners from Winchester, Va. They were indicted for horse-stealing, but upon trial the Court decided that the stealing of a horse by a slave to effect his escape, was not a criminal offence under the law for the recovery of fugitive slaves, and they were accordingly discharged. The owners, however, attempted to seize them, and in the scuffle that ensued, a number of the citizens, both white and black assisting the slaves, several negroes were stabbed, and other persons slightly injured. One slave escaped and the other two were hand-cuffed by the owners despite the resistance of the assembled crowd. The Court immediately issued warrants for the arrest of all parties concerned, on the charge of assault and battery, with intent to incite a riot, and the whole posse was soon after lodged in Jail.

We regard the whole scene as highly disgraceful to both parties, and at present productive of much unnecessary excitement. Judge Pierson in dismissing them from confinement, on Saturday evening, charged the owners with their responsibility in the use of discretionary power, to rescue their property, and equally assured the interference of the citizens in matters where the civil authorities should have been sufficient for the law's execution.

Oak Hall.—The largest and most splendid stock of ready-made clothing to be found in Boston can be seen at George W. Simmons' Oak Hall. The success of this establishment has been truly wonderful. The proprietors have adopted a correct system in doing business, and they have been richly rewarded by a constant increase of patronage. No person in visiting Boston should fail to witness the rich display of goods, and make their purchases.

DANIEL KIRKWOOD.

The late Scientific discovery of our talented townsman, now known in the Scientific records of the day as "*Kirkwood's Analogy*," we are pleased to see, meets with a highly favorable reception everywhere. The learned men of our own country have recognized it as the most important discovery since the time of Kepler, and it is regarded with no less interest and admiration by the more advanced Scientific Schools in Europe. A notice of it appears in the London *Athenæum*, of the 3d inst., accompanied by some highly complimentary remarks from Sir David Brewster before the British Association for the advancement of Science, of which the Philadelphia *North American* gives the following extract. Of the practical value of the Analogy, in determining the mass of the original planet whose fragments now constitute the asteroids Ceres, Pallas, Vesta, Juno, &c., between Mars and Jupiter, Sir David remarks:

"If these eleven small planets, are really the remains of a larger one, the size of the original planet must have been considerable. What its size was, would seem to be a problem beyond the grasp of reason. But human genius has been permitted to triumph over greater difficulties. The planet Neptune was discovered before a ray of its light had entered the human eye; and by a law of the solar system just discovered, we can determine the original magnitude of the broken planet long after it has been shivered into fragments,—and we might have determined it even after a single fragment had proved its existence. This law we owe to Mr. Daniel Kirkwood of Pottsville, a humble American, who, like the illustrious Kepler, struggled to find something new among the arithmetical relations of the planetary elements. Between every two adjacent planets there is a point where their attractions are equal. If we call the distance of this point from the sun the radius of a planet's sphere of attraction, then Mr. Kirkwood's law is, that in every planet, the square of the length of its year, reckoned in days, varies as the cube of the radius of its sphere of attraction. This law has been verified by more than one American astronomer, and there can be no doubt, as one of them expresses it, that it is at least a physical fact in the mechanism of our system. This law requires the existence of a planet between Mars and Jupiter; and it follows from the law that the broken planet must have been a little larger than Mars, or about 5000 miles in diameter, and that the length of its day must have been about 5½ hours."

PENNSYLVANIA AND TEXAS.

We find an excellent article, under this head in the Philadelphia *North American* of last Wednesday. The writer contrasts the respective relations of the two States to the General Government, and the treatment received by each. Pennsylvania is figuratively and virtually the Keystone of the Federal Arch, an old, populous, and patriotic State. Her interests are now suffering, and she respectfully asks, through numerous petitions to Congress, for some modification in the present Tariff, by which she will the better be able to develope her own resources and exhibit her industrial abilities. Congress turns a deaf ear to the voice of her entreaties, and she is expected to suffer on, but be loyal still. Texas is a new State, with comparatively a small population, admitted into the Union at her own request, through a sort of good feeling on the part of Uncle Sam for a foundling that needed parental protection. She goes off into high dudgeon because Congress doesn't legislate to please her, and scolds dreadfully. Her presumptuous demands are immediately attended to, and she is bread-and-buttered with an appropriation of ten millions of dollars, and public territories belonging to the United States, for which she was ready to fight the Union, instead of blushing to ask as a favor. The writer continues:

"If presumption and disunion prove so profitable to her, why should not Pennsylvania try the same experiment? She has asked only protective duties on coal and iron. We suggest that she should put in *her* claim to New Mexico (which is quite as good as that of Texas,) with a threat to rebel, unless Congress should also make *her* grants of money and public land, proportioning both on the same scale as those made to Texas. With a population twenty-five times greater, she should demand twenty-five times as much,—that is, two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, and about three millions of square miles of territory. It is true that the Government does not possess so much land—no not half so much—and it is doubtful whether it could ever borrow so large a sum of money. But no matter, Pennsylvania must be as bold as Texas. And, by and by, when she gets the two houses into a corner, she can then abate a little—become patriotic—and say she will let Congress off, for a while, for a bounty of protective duties sufficient to restore to her loyal and hard working citizens the natural rewards of their industry."

THE DISUNION PLOT.

Every day's revelations on this subject only confirm us that this great bug-bear was from the beginning a matter of moon-shine. The excitement has been principally got up and sustained by designing ultraists principally in the Southern States. But that the *mass of the people* of the South, or of a single State, South Carolina not excepted, ever entertained any definite idea of Disunion, we never have and never will believe. When the people are moved toward any object, commendable or otherwise, their intentions are generally signified in a more decisive way than any yet manifested on this subject. The following from the *Union* supports our opinion:

"We again pronounce the whole plot to be a humbug. We have contradicted it once on the authority of Gen. Houston, and we now subjoin the contradiction of Gen. Rusk. Just before Gen. Houston visited Texas during the last winter, he received a written sheet, which was altogether anonymous. There was no name to vouch for its statements or propositions. He left it with his colleague to read and give his opinion of it; and it washed until his return, several weeks after, that it was returned to Gen. Houston, with the endorsement "A Humbug." Gen. Rusk, in fact, considered it as the emanation of some crazy person, utterly unworthy of the slightest notice. Such was the character of this idle plot. It related to the Scheme against Cuba—and Gen. Rusk does not recollect any allusion that was made in it to Mexico, the presidency, &c."

We subjoin additional testimony from the New Orleans *Bee*, in reply to some Disunion effusions from the *Southern Press*:

"We are quite certain that amongst the five-and-forty Southern Senators and Representatives who encouraged the project of the establishment of a print at Washington, to defend the interests and elucidate the opinions of the South, there are not half a dozen who would give the slightest sanction to the doctrine of disunion, or who would hesitate to repudiate and denounce it wherever and under whatsoever circumstances it might be broached. If this impression be correct, it follows that the *Southern Press* grossly traduces the sentiments and convictions of its patrons, as it does those of an overwhelming majority of the South, when it reproduces, with that virtual approval which silence implies, an article of which it is difficult to say whether the opinions are most abhorrent or preposterous; most worthy of indignation or ridicule.

"The *Southern Press* may settle the question of its fidelity to the principles of which it was founded, with those who contributed their means to start it into being. Our business is with the atrocious sentiment which it has helped to disseminate. We say, then, without much apprehension of error, that *disunion* is looked upon with loathing by nine-tenths of the citizens of the South, and by every citizen of Louisiana. We speak by the card, in reference to disunion, and we wish to be distinctly understood as intending to include in our declaration the people of the country as well as the city. Not a syllable has been uttered, not an opinion put forth in reference to the great question of slavery by the citizens of Louisiana, that does not breathe the strongest attachment to the Union. The schemes of profligate or intemperate politicians to bring about dissolution meets with no favor in our patriotic State."

QUICK INTELLIGENCE.

Time and Tide used to wait for no man, but it seems the Telegraph has headed them at last. On Saturday, the 17th inst., a message was communicated from Washington to New Orleans *ahead of time*. It left Washington at thirty minutes past eleven o'clock, *Washington time*, and reached there five minutes past eleven, *New Orleans time*, thus travelling about twice as fast as the apparent motion of the Sun round the earth, or correctly speaking, double the velocity of the earth's motion on its own axis, as the difference of time between the two places is about one hour.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Steamship America,

The America arrived at Halifax, Tuesday Afternoon, 27th. She brings advices from Liverpool to the 17th, being one week later than the news announced last week. One of the most important features among the Liverpool items is the decline of Cotton, middling qualities having gone down ¼, though other kinds are unchanged. The sales of the week amount to 35,000 bales, of which speculators took 7000, and exporters 14,000.

Jenny Lind has been singing to crowded houses in Liverpool, and left in the steamship Atlantic for New York on the 21st inst. Miss Cushman, the American Actress, is also a passenger by the Atlantic; also Mr. Wilbur, bearer of despatches from England and the Continent to the American Government.

The reports of the Potato rot somewhat contradict the previous anticipations of an abundant crop. The other crops, generally, promise well.

The Queen had prorogued Parliament and delivered an Address, commending their Legislative action. A London paper, however, does not favor the Legislature, and thinks their management has not been very sagacious, very systematic, or very business-like.

In Paris the Assembly had been prorogued and most of the members left the city. Things remain quiet, but less easy than some months ago. The President is now making a tour through the provinces.

It is stated that an engagement took place between the Danes and the Holsteiners on the 8th. An explosion of the Laboritory of Gen. Willisen's Artillery, is said to have caused a precipitate attack on the part of the Danes, and to have proved a great loss to life and property. Ninety-one persons were killed, 35 wounded, and eleven missing. The Danish army, though outnumbering the Holsteiners, was repulsed and retreated in so much haste as to leave their dead and wounded on the field—a very uncommon circumstance. Some further skirmishes are reported, in which the Holsteiners were generally victorious. A settlement of their difficulties is anticipated under the auspices of Russia, England and France.

BRASS.

Yes, *brass*: that is the very article we want to talk about. We don't wish to discuss it mineralogically nor mechanically considered. Much might be said under either head. It is a compound metal of various uses, applications, &c., but we have a word or two to say of it *physiologically*.

Under this head it is highly abundant, being found as the product of every town and city, and oftentimes in the country. No soil so barren but it yields plentifully, and like many other minerals, the less useful the soil for other purposes, the more abundant in this product. It has become an indispensable substitute for many other more valuable substances; it answers admirably for gold and silver, and as often for brains and principle. It is made the passport of the stranger and renders him, though unacquainted, *au-fait* in any society. It gives to the countenance that stamp the printers call "bold-face," and renders the cheek of a hardiess no tailor can withstand. The "brazen stare" is a perfect knock-down argument in favor of its general utility. It figures largely at a country Hotel or boarding house some distance from its native bed, and is very frequently seen in the fresh establishment of a new business. It glitters in the newly painted sign or the emblazonry of a "turn-out." Various articles are manufactured of it. An astonishing instrument, the self-blowing trumpet, can be made only from this metal. It is used alike in upper ten-dom and the humbler walks of life. In proximity to a blue coat and metal buttons it makes an explosive compound highly dangerous to all who are unfortunate enough to be near, but more especially to the fair sex. It becomes sonorous almost to deafness in the Literary and Scientific circles, and makes a considerable noise on gas and light lectures. It is terrific when compounded with the ologies and isms. The sound thereof is like the blast of a triple-tongued bugle or the braying of many wild asses.

This useful metal has but one serious inconvenience. It does not wear well, and cannot be warranted "not to cut in the eye." Sound, not sound-ness may be reckoned its first and probably highest quality. Upon its first *entre* into a community, it is marked A-No. 1, but the searching rays of a better acquaintance generally expand it, till like the frog in the fable, it bursts, and woe to the gaping admirers near.

☞ *Beautiful Phenomenon.*—At Hagerstown, Md., on Sunday last, about 12 o'clock, two rings, having the color of the rainbow, were observed around the sun. The inner circle was much the brighter, and far enough from the sun to be looked upon for a short time with the naked eye. The outer ring was less brilliant, but of the brightness of the ordinary rainbow. There were high fleecy clouds in the atmosphere at the time the rings were seen, but the clouds becoming heavy, they disappeared. They were, however, visible for an hour.

☞ *Military Force of Cuba.*—It is announced that four new regiments of 1,000 men each, and a body of cavalry, fully armed, and consisting of four squadrons, are about to be sent out from Spain to Cuba. The number of troops in Cuba, in consequence of the late Lopez expedition, will be, when all the corps now forming have arrived thither, upwards of 9,000 men, rendering the effective standing military force of the island 30,000 men.

☞ *The Question Settled,*—Professor Silliman, the Geologist, who can see farther into a stone than almost any other man, has decided the century question. I remember, said he, lying awake to listen to the last knell of the 18th century. I mean the 31st day of December 1800—not 1799—for I never was fool enough to suppose 99 made 100.

☞ *Fanny Kemble,* who has lately made an engagement with the manager of the St. James Theatre, London, for the purpose of Shakspearian reading, is reported to have met with the most flattering success. These entertainments are spoken of as the most popular and profitable given this season in the English Metropolis.

☞ *The Annual Exhibition* of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, will take place at the Rising Sun Village, on the 16th and 17th days of October next.

☞ *Last Saturday* (August 24) thirty-six years ago, the British did what they can never do again. Under the command of General Ross, they captured the City of Washington and committed to the flames all its useful national structures.

☞ *Fruit in Ohio.*—In Ohio, most of the peach trees are really breaking down with the abundance of the fruit. The apples are nearly as abundant; the fruit crop appears to be everywhere good.

☞ *Plumbago.*—In excavating the Danville rail road, about three miles from Danville, Va., a vein of very fine and rich plumbago, some three feet thick, was discovered a short time since.

☞ *The Michigan* City news of the 1st inst., says the Engineers engaged in making the survey of the Michigan Central Railroad route from New Buffalo to that place, have completed their survey.

☞ *Pumpous.*—The Baltimoreans want the services of a "pumpologist," to repair a pump in that city; which is in a shocking bad condition. Rather pumpous demand.

TARIFF MOVEMENT.

In the House, on Saturday, Mr. Hampton of Pennsylvania, offered the following as an additional section to the civil and diplomatic Appropriation Bill, then under discussion:

"That from and after thirty days after the passage of this bill, the duties imposed by the act entitled "An act reducing the duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved July 30, 1846, shall be levied on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, agreeably to the average values which the same goods bore in the principal markets of the United States during the year ending June 30, 1846, to be ascertained and fixed under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury."

Mr. Toombs objected, and the chairman, contrary to precedent, ruled the amendment out of order. From this decision Mr. Stephens, of Pa., appealed, but after a slight discussion, the Yeas and Nays were taken and the chair sustained by a vote of 81 to 77. The amendment was thus lost. Under the present arrangement of recording votes in the Committee of the Whole, there is no way of knowing the names of the voters. We hope some effort may be made to bring this moderate and excellent measure up again, and in such a way that the names of these anti-protectionists may be recorded and published. They deserve no screen to cover their cowardly position. Let them be brought out and exhibited in their true colors. A writer in the Baltimore *Sun* thus speaks of Mr. Hampton's proposition:

"The Tariff movement made by Mr. Hampton, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on Saturday, was far from taking the House by surprise, and had been anticipated in committee. Mr. Hampton's proposition is not ultra—it is not going "the *whole hog*" for protection; it is a fair effort at a great stability in the Tariff of 1846, by taking the prices of 1846—the year in which the Tariff was framed for the standard of the *ad valorem* contained in it, and discriminating between the duties, levied on raw materials used in American manufacture, and those levied on the manufactured articles.

Neither of the alterations proposed by Mr. Hampton is, in itself, adverse or hostile to the tariff of 1846, and neither need alarm any particular section of the Union. If both were adopted, no revolution in trade would necessarily follow; though one or two particular interests, (such as iron for instance,) which are now drooping, and leaving thousands of hands unemployed, might derive very positive advantage from it. It cannot be denied that in all the iron districts of Pennsylvania, a very great anxiety is felt for an increased duty on iron, or such a home valuation of iron as shall give the iron manufacturer the experience of several years' labor, and not expose him to the fluctuation of the European market. It must not be forgotten that railroad iron, for instance, has but few markets of the world and these only in the most civilized countries; and that consequently when these are disturbed, from internal commotion or other causes, all the manufactured railroad iron instantly thrown on the American market, the only one in such a case remains open to the trade. There is a compensation in the world-trade of other articles, but the compensation of iron is almost in direct proportion to the progress of civilization.

Mr. Hampton's proposition in the shape of an amendment to the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, was ruled out of order; but the strong vote by which the appeal from that decision was supported, though not carried, showed sufficiently the strength of the proposition. The attempt will be renewed, and if defeated in the House, will again be made in the Senate perhaps with more success.

☞ *The N. O. Picayune* says that in the case of Paul Tricon, charged with obliterating a letter-book of his own, which had been deposited in the United States Clerk's office, as evidence in the case of the United States vs. Paul Tricou, several witnesses have been examined, whose tendency goes to show that the book was defaced by Mr. Tricon by means of acids or some strong liquor, which took out the ink that had been formerly used.

Local Affairs.

☞ *Census Statistics.*—We give below the census statistics, as far as we have received them from the different Deputy Marshals. The population has increased largely in the Coal Region, within the last ten years—but if the census had been taken last year, it would have exhibited a much larger increase. It is estimated that the Coal Region has lost a population of at least 6,000 within the last year:

Pottsville—North West Ward.

White Males	1,491
" Females	1,518
Colored Males	73
" Females	72
Total	3,157

Number of dwellings 614—families 637.

There are 159 persons over 50 years of age, 85 males, and 74 females—50 over 60 years of age, 22 males and 28 female—16 over 70, males 10, females 6. One male over 80, and one over 90. Oldest male 93, oldest female 78. There are 129 persons over 20 years of age in the ward who cannot read or write.

North East Ward.

White Males	829
" Females	815
Colored Males	5
" Females	9
Total	1,658

Number of houses in the ward 297—families 320.

There are 61 persons over 50 years of age, males 30, females 31—25 over 60 years, males 11, females 14—5 over 70, males 2, females 3—and 2 females over 80 years of age. Oldest male 73, oldest female 81. There are 96 persons in the ward over 20 years of age who cannot read and write.

The census of the South Ward, which comprises the balance of the borough of Pottsville, has not been completed yet, which will swell the population of the borough to about 7,300. This is a larger population than we anticipated, and shows that notwithstanding many have left the borough within the last year, there are still some folks left. Including Mount Carbon, which is considered a part of our borough, the population will reach 8,000.

In 1810 the population of Pottsville was 1,337
In 1845 do do 5,224

Schuylkill Haven.—The population of this borough is 2,001. In 1815 it was 1,610, and in 1840 988, showing an increase of 1,073 in ten years, and within the last five years an increase of 421. The *Map* gives the following additional statistics:

Real estate in borough	$332,495
Number of dwellings in do.	471
" families " "	497
" married within the year	46
" attended school in do.	423
No. over 20 who cannot read or write	315

Minersville—The population of the borough of Minersville is 2,961. The population in 1845 was 2,180, and in 1840, 1,296, showing an increase of 1,028 in ten years, and within the last five years an increase of 751.

Union Township.—The population is 1,064. In 1840, 904.

Rush Township.—The population is 442,

Mahanoy Township.—The population is 224. This township was cut off of Rush, and the two give a population of 666 inhabitants. In 1840 the population was 370 only.

Barry Township.—Population 669.

Butler Township.—Population 400. Butler was cut off of Barry, and the united population is 1,069. In 1840 the population of Barry was 639.

Branch Township.—The population of this township is 2,663. In 1840 the population was 1,418, and Cass township has since been cut off.

South Manheim Township.—Population 766. This township was cut off of Manheim, which contained a population of 2,458 in 1840. The census of North Manheim, the other and larger portion of the township, has not been taken yet.

☞ We would be particularly obliged to the Deputy Marshals if they would furnish us with the census of the different townships more full as they progress, and separate the males from the females, if not too much trouble.

☞ *Military Parade.*—The 1st Troop Schuylkill county Cavalry, Capt. Geo. C. Wynkoop, left this borough on parade, on Thursday afternoon for Target firing. They selected an open field near Friedensburg. The prizes were two handsome silver medals, and a pair of pistols. One of the medals, the 1st prize, was awarded to Jeremiah Hummel, of this borough, the other to a gentleman of Port Carbon, whose name we have not learned. The pistols were awarded to Jacob Sharp, also of this borough.

☞ *Rather Mysterious.*—A bay horse was found dead on the Broad Mountain, about one mile west of the Lorberry Creek Mines, and about a mile and a half south west of Kimmel's Tavern, on the 21st inst. When found he had apparently been dead about a week. The horse is unknown in that neighborhood, was shod for turnpike travelling, and from the fact that his head was cloven with some sharp instrument, which unquestionably was the cause of his death, it is supposed that he belonged to some drover passing that way, who has been foully dealt with. The horse was found in the woods, about a mile from any public road, and was apparently valuable, so that no cause can be assigned for his destruction, unless concealment was the object.

☞ *New House.*—In one of our town perigrinations, some days ago, we were shown through Mr D. G. Yuengling's large four-story brick dwelling house, now building in Mahantango street.—Mr. Joseph C. George is the architect and general superintendent, and we understand that the work throughout was performed by our own mechanics, as well as most of the materials manufactured in our borough. It presents a very handsome appearance on the outside, and the interior we think finished in a style that would do ample credit to the best workmen. The convenience and comfort of the inmates seem to have been consulted in every apartment. Gas fixtures, heaters, bell-wires, and the means of good ventilation, a matter of immediate importance, and yet greatly neglected, are arranged in every room. As we could discover nothing superfluous, so we could suggest nothing deficient in the whole building.

☞ *Serious Accident.*—An Irishman named Glenn, met with a terrific accident, at Young's Landing, on Tuesday last. The circumstances, we learn, were these: He was descending a mine in a car, heavily loaded with props, and a considerable weight of chain, when the chain from some cause was suddenly slackened from above. The car descended at a tremendous rate for about two hundred yards, throwing the man, with the shattered car and its contents in one confused mass together. He was, however, taken out alive, and conveyed home, and we are happy to learn his life is not despaired of, and notwithstanding his serious injuries, he is thought to be somewhat recovered. The accident is attributable to carelessness.

☞ *Fatal Accident.*—Matthew M'Cormick, of this borough, a teamster of Snyder & Milnes, was killed, near Tamaqua, on Tuesday last. In attempting to mount his horse, he slipped and fell under him. Before he could recover, the wagon passed over his body, causing almost instant death. He leaves a wife and five children to mourn the loss of their only support.

☞ *At the Target Firing* of the Washington Artillery, Capt. Jas. Nagle, last Monday, the 1st prize, a handsome silver medal, was awarded to Lewis Friest (private,) and the second, a neat gilt medal, to corporal Thomas Newman.

☞ *On Wednesday Evening last,* a little girl named Garing, of this borough, about six years of age, met with a very serious accident She was playing, in company with some other children of her own age, on a high porch, and by some accident fell to the ground, a distance of about ten feet, lighting on her head and shoulders. Her forehead and shoulders were much bruised, and she lay for a considerable time insensible. We have not as yet been able to learn the extent of her injuries.

☞ *Public Schools.*—The Public Schools of this borough will be resumed on Monday next. A competent male teacher is wanted for one of the Schools. See notice in another column.

TAMAQUA AFFAIRS.

We learn from the *Legion* that much has been done of late, in that borough, to render the highways smooth and the crooked ones straight; quite a reformation seems to have been effected in street-grading, to the great improvement of the town and the convenience of its citizens.

A general turn-out took place among the youngsters, upon the opening of the Public Schools, last week. They have enjoyed a four months' vacation, and are now beginning a fresh literary campaign for the coming year.

From the Stockton (California) *Times*, we learn that two men from Schuylkill county, Miller and Orlando, were attacked and murdered in their tents by three Mexicans, who had been accustomed to trade with them. Miller, we believe, is from Minersville. Mr. P. K. Aurand, not *Orlando*, is a son of Capt. Peter Aurand, now of Tamaqua. He left Port Carbon in company with Mr. Miller, about 18 months ago. Mr Aurand was well known in this community, and his unfortunate fate is deeply regretted by a number of relatives and a large circle of friends.

The Columbia House has lately been repaired, and now promises to the stranger from the outside, what he is sure to find within—comfort and convenience. It is kept by Mr. John Jones, formerly a resident of this Borough.

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN AFFAIRS.

The Corner-stone of a new School House, now building in this borough, will be laid to-morrow (Sunday) morning, at 10 o'clock, with the official ceremonies of the Order of Free Masons. Several addresses will be delivered. The building is designed to accommodate all the pupils of the borough, and we understand, will cost about $7,000. This amount was made up for the Directors by voluntary loans on the part of the citizens, in sums varying from $50 dollars upwards—a commendable example, well worthy of imitation.

The Map says the first and second weeks of September next will be quite interesting for the citizens of Schuylkill Haven. It will suit all classes—the religious, the worldly, and the politicians. On Monday, the 2d, the Camp Meeting will commence near this place, and the Locofoco County Convention; the Circus will exhibit on the 5th; Delegate election on the 7th; Episcopal Convocation on the 9th, and also the Whig County Convention on the same day. We knock under, we do; Schuylkill Haven is some.

POTTSVILLE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE JOURNAL.

Wheat, Flour, bbl.	$5 75	Dr'd peaches pa'd.	$3 00
Rye do do	4 62½	do do unpa'd.	1 75
Wheat, bushel	1 15	Dr'd apples paired	1 00
Rye, do	60	Eggs, dozen	9
Corn, do	60	Butter, do	10
Oats, do	40	Shoulders, do	5 to 6
Potatoes, do	50	Hams, do	9 to 12
Timothy Seed,	2 50	Hay, ton	14 50
Clover do	3 50	Plaster, do	5 00

MARRIED.

By the Rev. Wm. C. Cooley, on Thursday, Aug. 22d, JOHN CHYNOETH, to PHILLIPPIE BARKLA, both of Mount Bethel, formerly of Pottsville.

On the 25th inst., by Rev. Dr. Nanz, Mr. RICHARD HEYD, of Beaver Meadow, Carbon county, to Miss MAGDALENA SPECHT, of Pottsville.

On the 24th inst. by Michael Madara, Esq., Mr WILLIAM YOUNG, of New Castle, to Miss REBECCA POTTS, of St. Clair.

In the City of Reading, on the 13th inst., by Rev. Mr. Lembach, Mr. HENRY M. OTTO, to Miss SUSAN GOODHART, all of that City.

On the 15th inst., at Miller's mines, by Rev. Peter Hallowell, Mr. SAMPSON THOMAS, to Miss JOANNA EUSTICE, both of Schuylkill county.

On the 25th inst., by Rev. Mr Burns, NICHOLAS FOWER, to JOANNA DRISCOLL.

On the same evening, by the same, THOMAS NEWNAN, to CATHARINE McGREEVY, all of Pottsville.

DIED.

In Norwegian township, on the 24th inst., Mr. ROBERT WHITE, a native of Scotland, aged 36 years.

In this borough, on the 28th inst., of Dropsy of the Heart, Mr. JOHN JINNINGS, in the 52d year of his age.

☞ U. O. of O. F.—AT A SPECIAL MEETING of Penn Lodge, No 2, of the U. O. of O., held at their Hall, in Pottsville, on Saturday evening, August 21, 1850, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted.

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove suddenly from amongst us, our worthy and beloved brother, Past N. F. Robert White, and whereas his death is a loss which we deeply deplore, and which we sincerely sympathize with his afflicted family and friends,

Resolved, That this Lodge will attend the funeral of our deceased brother, in a body, and in appropriate regalia, with the ceremonies of the Order, and that our brethren of other Lodges in the county be invited to participate with us.

Resolved, That as a mark of our respect to the deceased, these proceedings be published.

N. McARTHUR, Secretary pro. tem.

☞ 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 4 o'clock, P. M. Seats free. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ 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 services in the evening, until further notice.

MERCHANTS GARGLING OIL—IT IS WORTHY of special remark, that beside the great and extraordinary powers in the cure of diseases of the horse in which its virtues first attracted the attention of the *farrier* and *farmer*, and the wonder of the public generally, it has been successfully employed in a great variety of the maladies which affect the human race; and it has proved, by the wonderful cures it has performed on the lower animals, that it is endowed with curative properties not found in other horse oils, which has established its claims to general confidence.

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

GOLD PENS, ONLY ONE DOLLAR.—The subscriber has just received a lot of Gold Pens with Silver Cases, which he will sell as low as *one dollar*. Also, superior Commercial Gold Pens, with heavy gilding Silver Cases, a new article very cheap—together with Ladies' Gold Pens with Silver Cases, as low as $1 25. Also, Gold Pens and Pencils with Gold Cases, all of which will be sold unusually low, at

B. BANNAN'S
Cheap Book and Stationery Store.

July 20, 1850. 29-

CARDS.

EDWARD SHIPPEN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR at Law, Philadelphia, will attend to collections and all other legal business in the City of Philadelphia, adjoining Counties and elsewhere.—Office No. 18 Prune street, Philadelphia.

G. M. EGAGE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Tamaqua—Office in the Library Room, late the Town Hall.
Sept 22, 1849. 39-tf

EDWARD CLARKSON, DESIGNER & ENGRAVER ON WOOD, No. 804 Walnut Street Philadelphia. August 4, 1849. 32-1y

CHARLES FERNBERG, COAL DEALER, No. 501 Callowhill, above 13th st., Philadelphia, Coal received on Storage or on Commission, and liberal advances given.
August 10, 1850. 32—3m*

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SUPERINTEND, Sell, Rent, Collect, Sue out, all kinds of property and accounts, within this County, and will, if requested, act as Assignee, Trustee, or Administrator, in settling up estates with promptness and fidelity.
N. M. WILSON, J. P.
Market Street, Pottsville, Penn'a.
June 22, 1849. 35-1y

J. P. SHERWIN, EXCHANGE AND COLLECTING Office, Pottsville, Pa.—Dealer in uncurrent Bank Notes, Bills of Exchange, Certificates of Deposit, Orders and Drafts. Checks for sale on Philadelphia and New York, in sums to suit.
March 9, 1850. 10-1

AGENCY—For the purchase and sale of Real Estate; buying and selling Coal; taking charge of Coal Lands; Mines, &c., and collecting rents—from twenty years experience in the County he hopes to give satisfaction. Office Mahantango street, Pottsville.
CHAS. M. HILL,
April 6, 1850. 14-tf

T. A. GODFREY, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Tremont, will promptly attend to all Business entrusted to his care. Has for sale several lots—also, houses and lots for sale or rent.
March 30, 1850. 13-3m

DOCTOR C. HÆSELER, HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Removed his Office to one of the Brick Houses in Coal Street, Pottsville.
April 27, 1850. 18-1f

DR. W. LINK, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Office in Coal street, in the same house occupied by Dr. Haeseler.
Pottsville, April 17, 1850. 15-tf

S. D. BALL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Port Carbon, Schuylkill County, Pa. Office adjoining the Exchange Hotel,
Dec 15, 1849. 51-1y

CHARLES W. HEGINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Has removed his office to the building formerly occupied by Horace Smith, Esq.
Sept. 1, 1849. 36-3m

J. D. MEREDITH,—Real Estate Agency office, Centre St., Pottsville, Schuylkill County, Pa. Agent for the sale and purchase of Real Estate. Agent for Lands, and collection of Rents, &c.
Oct. 28, 1849. 44-1y

SAMUEL HARTZ—JUST