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
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Miners' Journal.

Saturday Morning, Dec. 14.

WILLIAM AUDENRIED ESQ.

We regret to announce the death of this gentleman. He was one of the pioneers of Schuylkill county, having moved from Berks county, where he was born, to McKeansburg, in the year 1800. At a very early period he devoted his time, energy of character, and his purse, to developing the resources of this region, by promoting schemes of internal improvements for carrying our black diamonds to market. He was the pioneer in urging the construction of the Little Schuylkill Railroad, and he had a route for a Railroad surveyed, many years ago, at his own expense, with a view of connecting this region with New York, (the same route now proposed for said purpose.) His untiring industry and self devotion to the interests of the people rendered him one of the most popular men in the county, and he was selected to represent its interests in our State Legislature, where he served in the Senate, and the House for a period of six years, from 1822 to 1828. His career as a Legislator was quite brilliant and attracted great attention. He was the advocate of all measures of reform calculated to advance the interests of the masses, and ameliorate the condition of the people. Even at that early day he proposed calling a Convention to amend our Constitution, by lopping off some of its features, which experience had pointed out to be defective,—he espoused all schemes of Internal Improvement, and originated and warmly advocated a System of COMMON SCHOOL EDUCATION, such as we have now in existence, and at a time too, when it required great nerve to stem the torrent of opposition that was brought to bear against it from all parties.

Mr. AUDENRIED entered into public life under Gov. Snyder as a Magistrate, and was one of the most enterprising and deserving men in the County. He was a democrat of the Old School, but when Jacksonism triumphed, and strayed away from the principles of democracy, he, like many others, adhered to his principles, and afterwards acted with the Whig party, which, being largely in the minority in Schuylkill County, consigned him to private life. He was an honor to the County, and the good he has done, will live long after his ashes have mouldered in its mother earth.

COAL BREAKERS.

A friend has furnished us with the following trial of breaking Coal over one of Mr. Richardson's Patent Breakers, imperfectly put up. The Coal was White Ash, all in lumps from 8 to 10 inches in size. The result of this experiment is certainly much more favorable than the one made by the committee appointed to test the different Breakers, with Mr. Battin's, which exhibited a loss of 29 per cent in dirt and Chesnut Coal. We ought, however, to remark, that the trial with Battin's Breaker was made with Red Ash Coal, and White Ash was used in the present experiment. It is however contended that the construction of Mr. Richardson's Breaker is such that it makes no greater loss in breaking Red than White Ash Coal:

Result of twenty tons of Coal, broken by Richardson's Patent Coal Breaker.	tons.	cwt.	lbs.
Broken Coal,	8	17	56
Egg Coal,	6		80
Nut Coal,	2	16	88
Chesnut Coal,		14	32
Pea Coal,		17	16
Dirt,		13	64
Tons,	20	"	"

Whole amount of waste including Chesnut and Pea Coal is 11 per cent.

THE TARIFF—RIGHT DOCTRINE.

We find the following sensible article in the *Pottstown Ledger*, a Locofoco paper, which we heartily respond to:

"Our readers are all aware that we have treated this subject as a 'business matter,' as it most strictly is. The long and angry war it has occasioned as a political question, is now subsiding, and nearly every paper, at least on the Democratic side, are now treating it as one that of right ought to be withdrawn from the political arena. Success to their efforts. No man among the once ardent sensible admirers of the Tariff of '42, on the protection side of the House, now advocates the restoration of that act. Then what is the true course? Why, make such modifications in the present tariff as common sense and common interests seem to demand. Pennsylvania asks for an advance of duty on iron. If both parties unite, as they ought, in asking for it, they will no doubt, be successful. As all men, except *ultra free traders*—and we must have our ultras in every school—recognize the propriety of so levying our duties as to discriminate in favor of protection, they cannot fail to favor the levy of specific duties on this article or any other upon which the principle will apply as reasonably, that languishes under foreign competition. Specific duties on iron, if protection is desired at all, is one of the most reasonable attendants that can be immagined. When prices are low, it affords the same protection as when high. It gives at least the same, while the ad valorem principle gives least protection when most needed, and most protection when least needed, as was the case when the present tariff was enacted. Specific duties cannot be laid in the most instances as fairly as ad valorem—but where they can be levied, as in the case of iron, there is no earthly reason why it should not be done. Specific duties belong to the protective principle.—ad valorem to the revenue raising policy.

It is true that no friend of Protection desires the Tariff of 1842 restored without alteration. All the friends of Protection ask is the *principle* of that Bill, which gave specific instead of advalorem duties, and also discriminated between American and European labor, by levying low duties on the raw material imported, and higher on the manufactured articles. The rate of duties levied in the Bill of 1842 would be too high under existing circumstances—they could easily bear a reduction from 25 to 30 per cent on most articles, provided the duties were specific, and an assurance given that the rates would be permanent for at least 10 or 15 years. Permanency is an important feature in adjusting a Tariff, and the rates thereafter should only be changed on such articles as required a change after a fair trial. Nor is there a more fitting time to remove this question from politics, and make it a National question, than at present. Both parties are represented in our Government, and both parties must give it their sanction before it can become a law; therefore neither party could claim it as a triumph over the other.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, gives the following important table, showing the foreign trade of the U. States, arranged under the different heads, for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1850.

IMPORTS.

Gold, Bullion	$9,357,240	
" Specie,	1,000,722	
		$10,357,962
Silver Bullion	$22,316	
" Specie,	2,028,820	
		2,052,136
Iron and Steel,		22,100,607
(Of which amount $3,141,901 was for Bar Iron.)		
Woollens,		15,966,784
Cottons,		19,896,620
Silks,		17,079,619
Silk and Worsted,		1,652,600
Flax, Linens, &c.,		8,095,022
Tea, pounds 58,722,617		4,588,973
Coffee, " 141,988,895		11,215,076
Spirits, (Brandy, Cordials, &c.)		3,156,841
Sugar, (white, $840,927; Loaf, $18,604; $6,659,543)		7,555,145
Salt, bushels, 11,924,155		1,527,156
Guano, tons 8,940		91 916
Coal, " 190,459		278 817
Amount of Imports, 1850,		$186,917,574
Under valuation estimated at		43,000,000
Total amount of Imports,		$229,217,574

EXPORTS.

Products of the Sea.		
Oil, Sperm,	$768,794	
Whale and other Fish,	672,640	
Whalebone,	646,483	
Sperm Candles,	260,107	
Dried, Smoked and Pickled Fish,	423,794	
		$2,894,818
Products of the Forest.		
Staves, shingles, boards, hewn timber and other lumber,	2,544,906	
Masts and Spars,	52,109	
Oak bark and other dye wood,	205,771	
Manufactures of wood,	1,948,758	
		$4,751,536
Tar, pitch, resin and turpentine,	1,142,717	
Ashes, pot and pearl,	570,570	
Skins and furs,	8,246	
Ginseng,	192,916	
		$2,590,965
Products of Agriculture.		
Beef, tallow, hides, horned cattle,	1,675,668	
Butter and cheese,	1,215,465	
Pork, bacon, lard, hogs,	3,350,587	
Horses and mules,	129,464	
Sheep,	15,722	
Wool,	62,778	
Wheat, bushel, 605,661	612,745	
Flour, bbls, 1,305,418	7,008,570	
Indian corn, bush. 6,595,098	2,594,193	
" Meal, bbls. 250,448	1,260,011	
Rye Meal, " 19,002	216,076	
Rice, tierces, 197,069	2,631,557	
Rye, oats and peas,	121,131	
Ship bread,	34,122	
Potatoes,	99,333	
Apples,	84,974	
		$26,271,755
Cotton, Sea Island, lbs. 5,829,463		
Upland, lbs. 627,145,111	71,984,616	
Leaf Tobacco, hhds. 145,229	7,051,022	
All other agricultural products,	159,363	
		$79,195,001
Manufactured articles.		
Cottons, printed and colored,	609,651	
Woollens,	771,467	
All other manufactures of wool,	252,386	
		$4,733,424
Iron, pig, bar and nails,	154,240	
Cast iron,	79,376	
All other manufactures of iron,	1,677,792	
		$1,911,309
All other manufactured articles of wood, tobacco,	2,374,740	8,352,661
Cotton,	219,175	75,102
Hemp, flax,		107,018
		5,49,211
Gold and silver, specie,		2,040,679
Raw produce not specified,		470,556
Total value of domestic exports,		$136,089,912

The aggregate tonnage of the United States, at the close of the last fiscal year, amounted to 8,536,461 23 tons. Of this amount, 8,169 34 tons were engaged in the cod fisheries. The total tonnage of new vessels built during the year, including steamers, was 272,218 54. This shows a very considerable increase over the new tonnage of 1849.

SUPPLY OF COAL IN 1851

We commented last week upon some of the extravagant calculations made in some Coal Region, last week, and particularly the publications made with regard to the supply from the Cumberland region. The following, from the last *Civilian*, published at Cumberland, confirms what we said last week:

"The Clearspring *Whig* says it has heard much complaint about the difficulty of getting Coal in Cumberland, and asks if we cannot keep 20 boats running with Coal, what can we do for 1000, the number that should be on the Canal? The *Whig* thinks somebody must be asleep and calls upon the people of Allegheny to wake up.

We would remark in reply that the delays that have deferred the completion of the Canal from time to time,—bringing that event, at last, near the end of the season for navigation,—have induced the parties who will engage most largely in the business to postpone operations until the spring. The result is that the Coal Companies have added nothing as yet to the cars, motive power, &c., they have heretofore employed in furnishing Coal for transportation on the rail road. Nor are the fixtures for loading at the wharves yet completed to one fiftieth part of the extent that will be necessary for the business. It has been regarded as more prudent to postpone the commencement of these heavy operations until the opening of spring and then take a fair start under the reduced rates of tolls."

If these extensive improvements are delayed until Spring, all experience warrants us in asserting that not one half of the Coal promised in 1851 will be sent to market.

SENATOR COOPER.

We copy the following from the Washington *Republic* of Tuesday last:

We had yesterday the pleasure of examining a very beautiful snuff box, the exterior of silver, and the interior of gold. It is richly chased and embellished. Upon one side is stamped in relief a most excellent view of the National Capitol, upon the other is engraved the following inscription:—"Hon. JAMES COOPER, from E. F. PRENTISS and others of his mercantile friends of Philadelphia, as a slight token of their appreciation of his distinguished services in the United States Senate, in behalf of the Union, Pennsylvania, and the Whig party, October 10th, 1850."

In a letter accompanying this valuable present, so appropriately inscribed, is this sentiment, "Let the voice of faction or the pen of traduction assail as they will, you stand where, though they may strike they cannot harm you."

The sentiments of the donors are just and their compliment is well merited. Senator Cooper deserves well of his noble State, and of the true friends of our glorious Union in every State. He is one of those, indeed, whom the voice of faction and the pen of traduction may assail in vain, and whose fame will be held in grateful remembrance by the people of this country as long as the blood of patriots shall course through their veins, and as long as "Liberty and Union" shall be the watchwords of republicanism. It is a precious thing to an honest and faithful statesman to know that the people for whom he acts, approve his conduct; and it is grateful to the heart of every true American to be assured that, despite each puny and ignoble manifestation of disunion, the hearts of the people are true to the Constitution of their country, and their emotions of gratitude are thus so often manifested toward those public servants who are ever found where honor and duty call them.

Senator Cooper arrived in our borough on Wednesday and proposes returning to Washington on Monday with his family. He has already offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information, regarding the operation of the Tariff of 1846, and he is determined to use every effort in his power to carry through the Senate a Bill modifying that act. We sincerely hope he may succeed.

☞ *Political Retribution.*—The Clerk of the House of Representatives dismissed, on Saturday week, Mr. Grey, of Connecticut, a Whig engrossing clerk, and appointed Mr. Chapman, of Ohio, democrat, in his place. This is all right, and we trust the example will not be lost upon the Secretaries of the different Departments. We should like a jolly sweep of all the opposition office holders in Washington! Their tears would cause a freshet in the Potomac, and their immolation would prove an acceptable oblation to the *manes* of many departed Whig officials.

☞ *Lancaster* county, Pa., according to the complete census returns, has 17,982 families, 16,675 dwellings, and 100,760 inhabitants.

Local Affairs.

REPORTED FOR THE "MINERS' JOURNAL."

☞ *Court of Quarter Sessions.*—DECEMBER TERM, 1850.—The first case called was

Com. vs. Jacob Kline—Surety of the Peace.—This case grew out of a quarrel which originated between Levi Rice and the defendant. It appeared in evidence, that during the great flood in September last, the public bridge in Tamaqua was swept away, and the defendant, living in the immediate neighborhood, erected a temporary bridge, for the benefit of himself and the public. Mr. Kline concluded, that, as he was the sole contractor, he had a right to prohibit all and any persons he pleased from passing and re-passing the bridge, and therefore politely informed Mr. Rice, that if he wished to cross the Little Schuylkill, he should erect a bridge for himself. Mr. Rice, declining to undertake the job, insisted on crossing the river. Mr. Kline used some harsh language, and therefore Mr. Rice had him bound over, and the Court ordered the defendant to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Charles Molly—was the next case. It was for obstructing a public street in the borough of Pinegrove, on oath of William Krick. After some of the evidence was given to the Jury, the suit was withdrawn, and the defendant paid the Court costs, and the Council of Pinegrove paid their own costs.

Com. vs. Owen Conahan—Surety of the Peace, on oath of John Thomas. The fact was fully made out, and when Owen was called up to receive his sentence, and was asked the question if he had anything to say why the sentence of the Court should not be passed, Owen said he had nothing to say, and then went on talking for six or ten minutes, and perhaps should have been talking yet, if the Court had not in mercy sent him up to Sheriff Straub for twenty-four hours, to enable him to get sober. Owen marched "with not a color flying or a drum beating."

Com. vs. Patrick Derelein—Surety of the Peace, on oath of Catharine Bulger, was the next case called. There was nothing in this case, and it should never have came into Court; but to punish both parties, the Court sentenced each to pay their own costs.

Com. vs. Susannah Rose.—This was for passing counterfeit money. I always dislike to say aught against woman; but from the circumstances and evidence in this case, am sorry to say that Susannah was very unfortunate in the selection of her companions. It appeared in evidence that some time in November last, she went to the store of Ruben Reeser, in Market street, in the borough of Pottsville, and purchased goods to the amount of one dollar; Mr. Reeser informed her that he had no change, she then purchased some more articles, and he gave her the change, receiving from her a $5 counterfeit on the Bank of Lebanon. He then gave her a basket to carry the articles purchased, she went home, and he heard no more of her or the basket until her arrest. It was also proved that she had offered the same bill to several other persons before she offered it to Mr. Reeser, and that she had in her possession counterfeit money on the Lancaster County Bank, and made several attempts to pass that kind of money to various persons, both in Port Carbon and Pottsville. It was also given in evidence that she had passed one or two counterfeit notes, and when returned to her she redeemed them. I fancy she was forced into it by some accomplice, and she is more to be compassionated than blamed. It appears that we have a gang of scoundrels in our midst, who are so completely destitute of every manly principle, that they place helpless children and women in the way of danger, while they skulk in the shade and avoid it. Susannah was found guilty in the manner and form as she stood indicted. Sentence deferred to the next Court of Quarter Sessions, and she entered into bail in the sum of $400 for her appearance.

Com. vs. Mary McCormick—Assault and battery, on oath of Ann Stadd. The Grand Jury returned the bill ignoramus, and the Court directed Ann to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Ann Stadd—Assault and battery, on oath of Mary McCormick. The same notion was taken on this as the above, as it was a cross action, and grew out of the same difficulty. Costs paid.

Com. vs. John McCormick and Mary McCormick—Indecent exposure—Jury trial. Guilty as to John, and not guilty as to Mary, but Mary for the costs. When John was called up to receive his sentence, he was *non est*, so the sentence had to be deferred till John saw fit to appear, which will not be, I presume, until after thanksgiving dinner.

Com. vs. William Thomas—Assault and battery, on oath of Catharine Krouse. This action grew out of a difficulty which occurred between Catharine and Thomas last fall at Tamaqua. Mrs. Krouse had, it appeared, a chesnut tree growing near her house, which was covered with fruit, and Mr. Thomas fancying that the fruit belonged to the first corner, one afternoon, in company with a friend, commenced knocking down the fruit. Mrs. Krouse requested them not to take the fruit, as she wanted them for her children; but they paid no attention to her polite request, and continued to knock down and collect as before. Finding her request not complied with, she sent her son into the house for a gun, and pointing it at Mr. Thomas, told him to "depart or she would certainly shoot him." It appeared, however, that there was not a charge in the gun, and she only wanted to frighten them; but Mr. Thomas, not knowing this important fact, picked up a stone and struck her on the left temple, inflicting quite a dangerous wound, so that she remained under the physician's care for some time.—The Jury believing that the chestnuts were not the property of Mrs. Krouse, (the tree, it appeared, stood upon another man's ground,) and that she had no right to threaten citizens of this commonwealth with death, found Thomas not guilty, but ordered him to pay the costs, &c. The costs were paid, and Thomas found the chestnuts he had gathered very dear, and he departed, concluding not to purchase fruit at so extravagant a rate again.

Com. vs. Daniel Shay—Assault and battery, on oath of his wife. Guilty; but the court, in consequence of a penitential letter, sentenced him only to pay one dollar fine and the costs, which was done, and Daniel departed on his way rejoicing, promising to sign the pledge and turn a new leaf. It is to be hoped that he will adhere to his promise, for he is an old Mexican soldier, who faithfully served his country with honor, during the war with Mexico.

Com. vs. James Robison—Larceny of two shirts—Jury trial. Guilty in manner and form as indicted. Sentence not known.

Com. vs. Daniel Rose—For passing and uttering counterfeit money. Daniel is the husband of Susannah, but he had not the fortune of her, for there not being evidence sufficient against him, he was acquitted of the charge.

Com. vs. John Stirling—Larceny—Jury trial. The result of this trial unknown.

Com. vs. David Heckert—Assault and battery, on oath of Gabriel Fisher. Verdict, guilty, and defendant for the costs.

Com. vs. Gabriel Fisher—Surety of the Peace, on oath of David Heckert. Defendant for costs.

The Homicide Case—Commonwealth *vs.* Wier, was commenced yesterday.

☞ *Encampment.*—At an adjourned meeting of the officers of the 1st Brigade, 6th Division of Schuylkill County Volunteers, held at Mortimer & Brother's, on Monday evening, Dec. 9th, 1850,

On motion, Brigadier General Larer was called to the Chair, and Dr. J. T. Nicholas acted as Secretary.

On motion of Brigade Inspector Krebs, it was

Resolved, that Brig. Gen. Larer be requested to order the attendance of his Brigade at an Encampment, to be held on Monday, the 26th day of May, 1851, at Schuylkill Haven, to continue four days; each Company to be provided with a sufficient number of Tents, and otherwise to provide for themselves at their own expense.

On motion of Capt. Wynkoop, it was *Resolved*, that Brig. Gen. Larer have discressional power to appoint the different Committees necessary to form the Encampment.

On motion of Major Wetherill, it was *Resolved*, that a committee be selected to petition the Legislature with respect to Encampments, such as were recommended by the Adjutant General, in his last report. The chair appointed the following officers, said committee, viz:—Col. James Nagle, Major Wetherill, Capt. Wynkoop, Lieut. R. M. Palmer, Capt. Metz, Major Beatty and Lieut. Col. De Forest.

☞ *The Presbytery of Luzerne* held an adjourned meeting at Middleport, December 10th, at which Mr. Glenn, after examination, which was sustained by the Presbytery, was ordained to the full work of the Gospel Ministry. Rev. Mr. Harbison of *Beaver Meadows* preached the sermon. Rev. Mr. Cook of Tremont presided, and proposed the constitutional questions. Rev. Mr. Webster of Mauch Chunk delivered the charge to the Evangelist, and Rev. Mr. Wardlaw, of Port Carbon, addressed the people. The audience was large, the services interesting and solemn, producing a happy effect upon the people.

☞ *Arrested at Last.*—Pifer, the murderer, was found on the Blue Mountain, about eight miles below Schuylkill Haven, by Mr. Bossler, and after a hearing before Esquire Weston, was committed to Orwigsburg. The *Mop* adds: "He made no resistance, in fact he could not, he was too drunk. Mr. Bossler brought him before Edward Weston, Esq., and he was duly committed. Mr. Bossler testified that Pifer stated to him that he had committed the deed but that it was done accidentally. He and his wife were trying to wrest from each other a spear he had purchased as a defence against the Rangers, and he letting go his hold, the spear pierced her heart."

That story will not answer, because the unfortunate woman received three stabs with a knife, which was found, all bloody.

☞ *Pottsville Manufactures.*—A few days ago we stepped into Wistar A. Kirk's new Coach Making Establishment, in Coal street, and found that he has greatly extended his establishment, in order to accommodate his increased business. While there, we examined some beautiful vehicles in course of construction, together with a stock of materials on hand, well seasoned, which not only exhibited good workmanship, out discretion in the selection of the most durable and suitable materials from which to manufacture vehicles, which is the most important feature, after all, in turning out good work. From what we saw, we can confidently recommend those in want of neat and durable vehicles to Mr. Kirk's establishment.

☞ *Ladies' Fair.*—The Ladies connected with St. James' Church, Schuylkill Haven, will hold a Fair at that place on the 23d and 24th inst. They have manufactured a large lot of beautiful articles suitable for this season of the year—and as the proceeds are to be appropriated to liquidate the debt of the Church, the object is a praiseworthy one, and deserves the patronage of the community, which it will undoubtedly receive. We understand that all the beautiful ladies in this region will be there, graced with all their winning smiles—it will be worth an "X" to see them.

☞ *Messrs. Brady & Elliott* have laid in lots of beautiful articles to supply the folks with Christmas Presents. You must take care of your eyes and your purses too, when you enter. They have a way of dazzling your eyes with their wares that your purse disappears before you are aware of it. It is fine amusement—try it.

☞ *As it Should Be.*—Thanksgiving-Day was generally observed on Thursday last, and the Churches were filled about as usual, and appropriate discourses delivered by the different Pastors.—All nations that forget Him, who rules Supreme over all, will most assuredly be doomed to destruction sooner or later.

☞ *Mnemonics.*—Miss Pike took our folks by surprise in her Lecture, and immediately formed a large class. She proposes forming another class in a few days. It was funny to see some of our "old boys" captivated by the eloquence of Miss Pike. We were not prepared for that.

☞ *Death in the Mines.*—We regret to learn that a German miner, by the name of Balizer Guender, was killed at Mr. Guiterman's mines, on Wednesday last. We did not learn the particulars. He has left a family.

☞ *Coal Land.*—We refer our readers to the sale of Coal Land advertised to take place at the Pennsylvania Hall, on the 18th of December inst., belonging to the estate of Dr. J. F. Baum, deceased.

☞ *Literary Association.*—The Lecture on "Hope," by D. G. McGowan, Esq., on Wednesday evening last, was an elegant production. There is evidently a great improvement in the lectures delivered before the Association this winter.

☞ *We had* cold, blustering and freezing weather yesterday. Winter is here.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

GRAHAM for January is before us. We cannot do it justice in attempting a description, but would recommend all to procure it at once—if you desire one of the very best Magazines in the country, for either ladies or gentlemen. The embellishments of this number are worth nearly half the price of subscription—and among the host of contributors for the ensuing year, we see that James, the Novelist, has given notice that this is the only Magazine in this country to which he is engaged to contribute for 1851. Subscriptions received and single numbers sold at Bannan's.

Communicated to the Miners' Journal.

REMINICENSES OF THE OLDEN TIME.

People are apt to say, at this time there never was such Weather in the winter month's before, but the following extract, from a Journal kept in January, 1756, will show the mistake of such assertions:

1755, Jan. 5.—To-day the rain spoils the sliding.
" " 9.—High wind, and hard rain last night.
" " 16.—Warm and pleasant.
" " 17.—Plenty of rain and mud.
" " 21.—Plenty of rain, mud, and warm.
" " 22.—Fair weather, brings fair news. We heard that Washington has taken Fort Du Quesne.
" " 27.—A light snow last night, not exceeding half an inch.
" " 29.—No snow to be seen.
" " 31.—Remarkably warm and pleasant; little or no frost in the ground. Snakes appear during the ground, of which I killed two this day.

1756, Feb. 2.—Still remarkably warm; the frogs peep, and grasshoppers appear plenty in the fields.
" " 7.—It is surprising to see winter turned into summer; boys begin to wield bare footed, and the men think of ploughing and planting, and some people are actually ploughing.
" " 11.—Now come cold winds and squalls of snow, &c.

The following is the state of the votes taken for Governor, throughout this State, the returns being opened by the President of the Senate, in presence of both Houses, on Saturday, December 14th, 1793:

	HIPPLE.	MUHLENBERG.
York county,	719	1363
Bedford,	783	878
Westmoreland,	845	358
Franklin,	1433	1023
Bucks county,	808	459
Chester,	1172	158
Berks,	2070	1345
Delaware,	309	119
Dauphin,	706	477
Cumberland,	1034	239
Montgomery,	1403	768
Lancaster,	845	312
Northampton,	804	753
Northumberland,	1443	514
Fayette,	1367	60
Luzerne,	359	895
Washington,	1257	920
Huntingdon,	292	193
Mifflin,	1120	136
Philadelphia county,	369	313
Philadelphia city,	438	120
	13,340	10,700

With some few scattering votes, not worth attending to.

POPULATION OF CITIES & TOWNS.

		1850.	1840.	Inc.
Boston,	Mass.	138,788	93,383	Inc. 45,405
Newburyport,	Mass.	9,534	7,112	Inc. 2,410
New-Bedford,	Mass.	16,464	12,037	Inc. 4,377
Buffalo,	N. Y.	42,266	18,213	Inc. 24,053
Oswegatchie,	N. Y.	7,709	——	Inc. 1,355
Southampton,	N. Y.	6,505	6,205	Inc. 300
Whitehall,	N. Y.	4,724	——	Inc. 770
Newburgh,	N. Y.	7,623	4,840	Inc. 2,783
Newark,	N. J.	38,894	28,209	Inc. 10,685
Baltimore,	Md.	169,125	100,001	Inc. 69,125
Annapolis,	Md.	4,196	2,792	Inc. 1,406
Richmond,	Va.	30,280	20,153	Inc. 10,127
Portsmouth,	Va.	8,456	6,477	Inc. 1,976
Alexandria,	Va.	8,700	9,957	Inc. 1,257
Milwaukee,	Wis.	20,026	1,700	Inc. 18,326
Chicago,	Ill.	28,269	4,479	Inc. 23,790
Newport,	R. I.	9,348	8,333	Inc. 1,015
Cleveland,	Ohio.	17,600	6,071	Inc. 11,529
Columbus,	Ohio.	17,656	6,048	Inc. 11,608
Cincinnati,	Ohio.	116,108	46,382	Inc. 69,726
Washington,	D. C.	43,266	18,213	Inc. 25,053
Georgetown,	D. C.	7,900	7,312	Inc. 588
Indianapolis,	Ind.	8,034	2,692	Inc. 5,342
York,	Pa.	6,976	6,776	Inc. 100
Lancaster,	Pa.	12,369	8,417	Inc. 3,952
Harrisburg,	Pa.	8,000	5,930	Inc. 2,070
Reading,	Pa.	15,821	8,410	Inc. 7,411
Bridgeport,	Conn.	7,588	4,570	Inc. 2,988
New-London,	Ct.	9,025	5,519	Inc. 3,497
New-Haven,	Ct.	22,539	14,390	Inc. 8,149
Danbury,	Ct.	5,962	4,504	Inc. 1,458
Hartford,	Ct.	17,851	12,793	Inc. 5,054
Covington,	Ky.	9,689	2,036	Inc. 7,651
Newport,	Ky.	6,028	1,018	Inc. 5,010
Maysville,	Ky.	4,235	2,735	Inc. 1,500
St. Louis,	Mo.	about 80,000	16,469	Inc. 63,531

☞ *The Rise of Men of Eminence.*—Mr. Disney, Member of Congress from Ohio, was formerly a house-painter; Senator Dickinson worked at a mechanical trade until after he attained his majority; H. L. Turney, U. S. Senator from Tennessee, and Andrew Johnson, Representative from the same State, were and are tailors, and there are now in Congress many others who are mechanics.—Gen. Houston worked at his trade as a hatter until after he was twenty-one. Justice McKinley, of the U. S. Supreme Court, was a carpenter and joiner. The history of Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, Gen. Greene, Gen. Putnam, and hundreds of others who have been elevated to stations of honor, are full of instruction, and worthy of emulation by the youth of the present generation.

RAILROAD CONVENTION.

Pursuant to adjournment, a convention of delegates from the counties of Northampton, Lehigh, Berks, Schuylkill, Carbon, Columbia, and other counties in North-eastern Pennsylvania, was held in the Court House at Allentown, on Tuesday the 3d instant.

The Convention was called to order by SAMUEL A. BRIDGES, Esq., who had been chosen President at the last meeting of the Convention Messrs. C. A. LUCKENBACH and R. E. WRIGHT, Secretaries.

The following gentlemen presented their credentials and took their seats as members of the Convention.

Northampton County.—Robert McDowell, Jesse Steimer, Jacob Brunner, James M. Porter, C. A. Luckenbach, James T. Borheck, Geo. Henry Gundie R. Brodhead and A. H. Reeder.

Lehigh County.—Samuel A. Bridges, Solomon Fogel, Jacob Erdman, Henry King, Jacob Dillinger, Christian Pretz and R. E. Wright.

Berks County.—Daniel K. Hottenstien, Daniel Bieber, Charles J. Wink, David Hottenstein, Wm. Heidenreich and Lewis K. Hottenstein.

Schuylkill County.—Jacob Huntzinger, Jr. John T. Werner, Charles Frailey, Daniel Koch, Israel Stem, Jer. Barr, D. H. Goodwin, C. B. Bertolette, John S. Boyer, Peter Bowman, A. L. Boughner and J. D. Meredith.

Carbon County.—Stephen Balliet.

Columbia County.—Joseph Paxton.

On motion, James M. Porter, President of the Delaware and Schuylkill Railroad Company, addressed the Convention, in which he gave a brief but comprehensive statement of the action of the Company since its organization. He stated that a survey had been made by Mr. Childs who had passed along the proposed route and the result of which investigation had been published. His report was so favorable that the company resolved to open books in the principal towns along the route, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions of stock from the citizens of the State along the line. In consequence of the want of interest that this experiment exhibited the whole matter was allowed to rest.

Recently the attention of another set of capitalists had been called to the road under whose direction a corps of Engineers had been placed upon the route, who had just finished their labors, and were now preparing their estimates. If the result should show that their estimate does not exceed the estimate of Mr. Childs, there was no doubt but that the road would be constructed.

He was followed by C. Frailey, Esq., of Schuylkill, who in a most happy manner showed the absolute necessity of constructing the road, and the beneficial results which could not fail to accrue therefrom.

The proceedings of a meeting held in Kutztown, on Monday the 2d inst., were presented and read before the Convention.

On motion, a committee of five were appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention.

Whereupon the Chair appointed Jacob Dillinger of Lehigh, J. M. Porter of Northampton, J. D. Meredith of Schuylkill, S. Balliet of Carbon, W. Heidenreich of Berks, who after a short absence reported the following:

Resolved, That this convention learns with pleasure that the Delaware, Lehigh, Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad Company, contemplate constructing a good and permanent Railroad from Easton, on the Delaware river, up the valley on the Lehigh to a point where it will intersect the Beaver Meadow Railroad at Perryville or Mauch Chunk, as may be arranged between the two Companies; and from the river Lehigh, north of the Blue Mountain, to the valley of the Little Schuylkill.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to the citizens of the valley of the Lehigh, as an inducement to an early completion of the said road, to subscribe to the stock of the said Company, and that the Land holders on the route be requested as soon as the location shall be definitely fixed, to settle and adjust their claims for the right of way, before they shall be commenced, and as far as practicable in the stock of the company.

Resolved, That James T. Borheck, Andrew H. Reeder and C. A. Luckenbach, of Northampton, Christian Pretz, Henry King and Jacob Dillinger, of Lehigh, Jacob Huntzinger, Jr., F. W. Hughes and Richard Carter, of Schuylkill, and Stephen Balliet, John Paulinger and Asa Packer, of Carbon, be a Committee, for their respective Counties, with power to act jointly if necessary, to confer with the Board of Managers of the said Railroad Company, on the subject of procuring additional subscriptions of stock as above recommended, and to render to said Company any aid in their power in settling the right of way along the line of said Railroad.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the construction of the said Railroad will give great facilities to our farmers and millers in getting their grain and flour to market, as well as to our manufacturers in getting supplies of coal and sending their Iron and other products to New York and Philadelphia at all seasons of the year, when the Railroads from Easton to those cities shall be completed: as the counties of Northampton, Lehigh and Carbon will then be put within five to six hours distance of either of those great Cities, and thus the value of property along the line of the said Railroads will be greatly enhanced.

Resolved, That as the construction of Railroads tends to develope the resources of the country, and afford facilities to carry to market its products, mineral, agricultural and mechanical; and as every portion of our Commonwealth is entitled to the best market that can be obtained, it be recommended to the next Legislature to pass a general Railroad law, authorizing any person or persons, upon proper terms and stipulations to connect and construct Railroads from any given place to another within this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Commissioners named in the Act authorising the Incorporation of the Hamburg, Allentown and Easton Railroad Company, again to open the books for the subscription of stock to that road, which in a distance of 30 miles, will connect the Reading Road at Hamburg with the Lehigh Navigation and the proposed Delaware, Lehigh, Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at Allentown; thus opening another avenue from the Schuylkill Coal Regions to New York, and giving the Farmers, Iron Masters and Manufacturers of this fertile portion of the Kechatinny Valley, an outlet both to the New York and Philadelphia markets.

Resolved, That the interests of all engaged in the mining of Coal in Schuylkill and Carbon counties, require wholesome competition in the transportation of the same to market and the completion of the proposed Railroad to the Schuylkill Coal Fields, and the lower terminus of the Beaver Meadow Road, will contribute in an eminent degree to produce such a competition.

Resolved. That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the New York and Philadelphia papers, and those of the counties of Northampton, Lehigh, Berks, Schuylkill, Carbon and Columbia.

No further business being before the Convention, it on motion adjourned *sine die*.

☞ *Very True, O Priest.*—The N. Y. *Herald*, in replying to the ridicule cast upon the Americans by the English press for our extravagance about Jenny Lind says: "The people of this country have more money than melancholy—more beef than bowels—more fun than fashion—more brains than beer—more soul than selfishness—more impulse to be enlivened than interests to be consulted—more freedom for excitements than excitements for freedom—more downright, hearty, uncon