TERMS OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

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Miners' Journal.

Saturday Morning, Jan. 4.

OUR DUTY IN THE PRESENT YEAR.

In our last paper, we wrote an article about the year that is now in the arms of the past. Its journey is ended, its destiny accomplished, and we shall hear no more the lone sighing of the storm, or see again the bright green verdure with which the year 1850 decked the broad landscape. The toil which we endured, the errors we committed, and the various faults and follies of which we have been guilty, cannot now be recalled—the past cannot be amended, but the present and the future are our own. It is to the present we would direct your attention, reader, and not to the past. We are all too much inclined to defer until to morrow what properly belongs to to-day; but we should remember, that "procrastination is the thief of time," and if we continue to defer our promised reformation, from day to day, the hand of death may visit us suddenly, and no time be given us, to carry our resolutions into effect. This is the first week of the year. Now while the catalogue of duties is yet easily remembered, is the time for us to make a commencement. If we have neglected to discharge our duty to ourselves, our neighbour, and our country, now is the hour for us to make amends for past neglect.

If we have discharged all these duties, there are yet others which we should strive to perform, trifling perhaps in the estimation of some, but important, when viewed through the glass of experience and learning.

Every rational being exerts an influence either for good or evil upon society. It matters not what may be his position high or low, noble or ignoble, learned or ignorant—still his influence is felt at some time or at some period, when external circumstances call forth an occasion upon which that influence may be exercised.

This being an admitted fact, how important that we should devote every hour of time allotted to us, in advocating correct moral principles, advancing the means of education and endeavouring to perpetuate the glorious institutions which we enjoy.

True, when we look around us we see but little at the first glance, for us to perform. The battle for freedom is over, and the fathers of the revolution have gone to sleep. Our liberty is bought and paid for, and the honor of the struggle belongs to the heroic dead. But because all this has been accomplished are we to fold our arms, and set idle all the day long? No; another and a nobler duty has been given us to perform. To our hands was committed the sacred trust of perpetuating, and handing down to posterity unsullied the blessings which we enjoy. But it may be asked how are we to accomplish this; we answer by universal education. If we look at the various countries of Europe, we find where the education of the people is neglected, life is a curse rather than a blessing. Of what value is life in the cold bleak mountains of Russia—what value is placed upon life in the empire of the Sultan?—Man there is upon a level with the brute, for Kings and Lords hold in their hands the power of life and death.

Lord Brougham states that in England, not more than one man in every twenty possesses the means of learning to read and write. In Wales not more than one in twenty-five; in France not more than one in forty.—Ignorance is the only sure safeguard of tyrants and tyranny; and therefore, every American who has the welfare of his country at heart, should by influence and example assist in building up and placing upon a permanent basis, our Public Schools. Let us educate our youth in the true principles of freedom, and we may laugh at the combined effort of all the world. They will view this continent as the resting place of freedom; it will be sacred in their eyes for,

"What's hallowed ground? 'Tis what gives birth
To sacred thought in souls of worth!
Peace, independence! truth! go forth
Earth's compass round,
And your high priesthood shall make earth
All hallow'd ground."

This then should be our object during the present year, for it is upon Education alone, and the influence it will scatter broad-cast over the land, we must depend. It is to it, and it alone we must look for the perpetuation of our free government.

TARIFF OF TOLLS.

We learn that the rates of toll that will be charged by the Schuylkill Navigation Company, will be 95 cents less than the rates fixed by the Railroad Company for toll and transportation. We hope the Managers of both Companies will bear in mind the absolute necessity of a reduction on the rates charged last year. In the great competition that must necessarily ensue the present year, Schuylkill County may lose ground, with a tax of $1.70 per ton for transportation to Philadelphia. High rates maintained on the Canal, against the remonstrances of the whole trade, built the Railroad; and high rates maintained on these improvements now, will build another Road from here to Philadelphia in less than four years. This is just as certain as day is to follow night.

The following ticket has been published in the Philadelphia papers, to be supported for Managers of the Schuylkill Navigation Company for the present year.—The election will take place on Monday next:

F. FRALEY, President.

MANAGERS.

Richard D. Wood,	George F. Tyler,
John R. Worrel,	B. Hammitt,
Joshua Lippincott,	P. R. Dowell,
Ezra Price,	Thos. T. Lea,
Samuel Billman,	Geo. W. Carpenter,
Lewis Audenried,	Charles H. Rogers.

The election for Managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will take place on the 13th inst.

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION.

The repairs are rapidly progressing every where along the line, and we are authorized to state that the work will be completed, and the company ready for operation at the opening of navigation in the spring. The damages have been mended in a superior manner, and the points that did not give way have also been strengthened, so that the whole line will be more secure than at any period since its construction. The number and capacity of boats will be so increased as to enable them to carry 800,000 tons of coal to Philadelphia and other accessible points the present year. The expenses, we learn, will not be over $225,000, being less than one half the cost at first anticipated for the repairs.

We learn that several extensive Wharves for the re-shipment of Coal, are being erected on the Delaware below the Navy Yard.

THE TARIFF.—MR. CLAY'S VIEWS.

Mr. Clay in presenting a petition of certain memorialists, manufactures and labors, from Blair county in this State, praying a modification of the Tariff on account of the depressed condition of the various branches of business in which they are engaged, and also one from a cotton manufacturer of Virginia for similar reasons, addressed the Senate in the following pointed language on this subject. It will be regarded with general interest coming as it does from such high authority:

I will take the occasion to say that I do hope that now, when there is an apparent calmness upon the surface of public affairs—which I hope is real, and will remain without disturbing the deliberations of Congress during the present session—for one I should be extremely delighted if the subject of the tariff of 1846 could be taken up in a liberal, kind, and national spirit; not with any purpose of reviving those high rates of protection which at former periods of our country, were established for various causes, sometimes from sinister causes, but to look deliberately at the operation of 1846, and without disturbing its essential provisions, I should like a consideration to be given to the question of the prevention of frauds and great abuses, of the existence of which there can be no earthly doubt. Whether some suitable legislation cannot take place for that purpose ought to be deliberately considered. We should see whether we cannot, without injury, without prejudice to the general interests of the country, give some better protection to the manufacturing interests than is now afforded.

The fact is no longer doubtful that the fires are extinguished, and extinguished daily, in the furnaces of the country. The fact is no longer doubtful that the spindles and looms are daily stopping in the country. Whether it is possible to arrest this downward course and to throw a little spirit of hope and encouragement into this great industrial interest without agitating the country generally, and without any extravagance of legislation, are questions, I think, very well worthy of serious consideration; and I hope in the calm which we are allowed at present to enjoy in relation to other great topics which have so long and so disastrously agitated the country, that at some early period during the present session this subject will be taken up and dealt with in a spirit of kindness, and harmony, and nationality.

FLAX-COTTON.

A recent discovery is said to have been made in the preparation of common flax, by which it is seperated from the woody matter of the plant and rendered in a great measure a complete substitute for Cotton—being indeed no less than a species of that article. It can be spun and manufactured by the same machinery and in a similar manner to the preparation of Cotton goods. A full exposition of the discovery with the yarns spun and the cloths woven from it will appear at the London Exhibition next May.

It is hardly necessary to expatiate on the importance of such a discovery, if it has been really made, or the consequences that must flow from it to this country. The subject will be appreciated every where, but in no section more strongly than in the cotton States of the South, where it is already beginning to attract some attention. The following natural and sensible remarks are from the *Richmond Whig*; and they deserve to be weighed, as we have no doubt they will be by our Southern friends who have built so many pretty and patriotic theories of secession, an independent Southern republic, &c., on the basis of their possessing, in the monopoly of cotton, a sceptre of commercial supremacy and a talisman of political security for all time—a basis, however, which the realization of the flax-cotton novelty would prove to be one of sand:

"If it should turn out, upon further trial, that flax, prepared in a particular way, can be substituted for cotton, so as to enable Great Britain to dispense with our Southern staple, a mighty effect will be produced upon the value of property in the Southern States. The price of lands and slave property will at once be diminished, and business arrangements entered into upon the present value of that species of property, will, after they have matured, produce a crash that will be felt over the entire country. A lesson would thus be read upon the mutability of human affairs. The political consequences resulting from the change would be most important. A considerable diminution in the wealth and power of the Southern States would of itself have a marked effect upon their political relations with the other States—the importance of their friendship as well as the dread of their enmity would thereby be decreased.

The Cotton Treaty, to be negotiated with England, which, not long since, we had occasion to discuss, and through which the Southern States were to cure all the evils of Disunion, would vanish into thin air, and the Southern States be thrown upon their own resources. Should flax be made to supply the place of cotton, then will be exemplified the impolicy heretofore pursued by the cotton States, of relying on one leading interest to the exclusion of all others. If that great system of American Industry, first recomended by Gen. Hamilton, and since enlarged and enforced by Mr. Clay, had been adopted here in the South, no such catastrophe could befall her. But, unfortunately, the system was rejected. It is difficult to foresee the effects of this change. South Carolina, now standing on the brink of secession, might be induced to draw back, should she look into the future."

DANIEL WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

At the New England Festival held in New York last week, the Hon. Daniel Webster, in reply to the sentiment "The Constitution and the Union, and their great *Defender*," propoed by the Chairman, delivered an eloquent address in his usual happy style. He concluded with the following beautiful language, after alluding to the distractions that lately threatened the country:

The Day Spring from on high has visited us. Light has broken in upon us. There is no longer imminent danger of dissolution in these United States. We shall live and not die. We shall live as united Americans: and those who have supposed that they could sever us, could rend one American heart from another, and that secession and metaphysics could tear us asunder, will find themselves egregiously mistaken. Let the mind of the sober American people remain sober. *Let it not inflame itself.* Let it do justice to all.—The truest course, and the surest course, is to leave those who meditate disunion to themselves, and see what they can make of it. No, gentlemen, the time is past: Americans North and South will hereafter be more and more united.

There has been lately aroused a sternness and severity in the public mind. I believe that, North and South, there has been, in the last year, a renovation of public sentiment, of the spirit of Union, and more than all, of attachment to the Constitution as indispensably necessary: and if we would preserve our nationality, this spirit of devotion should be largely increased. *And who doubts it?* If we give up that constitution what are we? You are a Manhattan man—I am a Boston man. Another is a Connecticut, and another a Rhode Island man. Is it not a great deal better, standing hand to hand, and clasping hands, that we should stand as we have for sixty years—citizens of the same country—members of the same Government—united all—united now, and united forever? That we shall be, gentlemen. There have been difficulties, contentions, controversies—angry controversies. But I tell you that, in my judgement—

"Those opposed eyes,
Which, like the meteors of a troubled heaven,
All of one nature, of one substance bred,
Did lately meet in th' intestine shock,
Shall, now, in mutual well-beseeming ranks,
March all yes way."

☞ "*Courting* is an irregular active transitive verb, indicative mood, present tense, third person, singular number, and agreeing with—it agrees with all the girls in town, don't it?"

Local Affairs.

☞ *Matters and Things in and about Pottsville—The Effects of the Air.*—Every place has its peculiarities, and customs, and as we have a heterogeneous population, it is possible, that the manners and customs of the Coal Region are more diversified than any others in the State. Perhaps at some future time, we may lay before our readers a slight sketch of how they manage things "down below"—but at present our design is to write about how matters and things are "done up" in and about the Coal Region, upon Christmas and New Year.

'Tis said that the fickle goddess of fashion reigns supreme in "Cities and in Cottages,"—well, so she ought, for "she has nothing else to do." But "she can't come it" in our county, for here our honest yeomanry will not yield to her charms, even if she is dressed up in her "Sunday go-to-meetings" and has her hair befrizzled so she can't shut her eyes. They will none of her reproof, nor listen to her councils even if she was ever so charming. Talk of fashion in the Coal Region. You might as well hunt for a leaf from the verdure of May, find a ship that has navigated the sea of troubles; purchase the tale which the ghost of Hamlet's daddy could unfold, as to find a real live *fashionable* biped, from the Mahantangos to the free and independent townships of Union and West Penn.

'Tis true, you may occasionally find a sickly specimen with four inches of shirt collar, and two of coat tail, but the poor "*thing*" is evidently lost. It has unfortunately strayed from its parental root, and is now like the "poor little fisherman's boy" whose friends are dead and gone.

We have been with a practical Chemist to-day, for information upon a subject which we think, properly belongs to the Sons of Temperance, but as they have neglected it, duty to our Country demanded an investigation, and we have left no book unstolen from, in our important researches. The inquiry we propounded was simply this:—Why is it that the air in our County, about Christmas and New Year, creates such unconquerable thirst? The conclusion which we arrived at after a faithful analysis, was, that it was "a kind of a way it had" or that there must be salt in it. The different Literary Associations, whose wisdom is not to be denied, may perhaps differ from the learned Chemist, and the author, but we hold our position to be the true and correct one. If this position is true, and it can't be denied successfully, then all other funny things going on "about this time" can be accounted for upon Physological principles: It will also account for the absence of fashion and the scarcity of "individuals" with the shirt collars and tight boots. Salt is the only thing that can account for this great thirst. Salt being in the air, man is not accountable for his thirst, and ergo man must drink to quench his thirst, and as water is cold, and punch is hot, punch must be swallowed in great quantities to allay thirst and keep out the cold; and therefore if any thing is wrong it is the confounded air, which will not become fit for breathing till after the holidays, and therefore we must drink punch until the air becomes rarified and fit for a respectable man to inhale. On Christmas, the air was very impure, consequently punch was in demand. On New Year's Eve, the air was in a sad condition, and a substitute was found which operated very favorably, it was "Egg-nogg"—we saw one practitioner save several valuable lives by it, though at the imminent risk of his own. The confounded pavement would not "stay put"—it seemed to possess an indiscretionary affinity for his noddle.

Upon the same principle we can prove why it is that some of our public speakers cannot convince the public of the important fact of their own greatness. It is simply because the people are so thirsty they can't swallow a doubtful fact without punch. If you want proof of this fact, look at the ease with which an audience will swallow anything a demagogue may say to them before an election, when they have imbibed freely at his expense. Then there is no difficulty in the case; then they could "as the boy said" stop at the gate and swallow a saw mill. Now this is all very plain, and we are certain that it is as plain as the argument of Bishop Hughes upon the downfall of Protestantism, or the reply of the Rev. Mr. Berg. If the arguments of these gentlemen had been made here, all would be plain, and we could account for the difference of opinion that is so manifully evident between them. We know that

"A man must serve his time to every trade.
Save censure—critics all are ready made."

And then let him have

"A mind well skilled to find or forge a fault,
A turn for punning, call it Attic Salt."

And then ring the bell and let the Engine start, and you have nothing to do but to run rough shod over your opponent and all will be right. If you are not brave enough to speak boldly, and the air is oppressive, drink punch, and you'll fear not to lie.

"It will seem a lusty lie,
And all your blasphemy, will pass for wit,"

But we have strayed from our subject, which was, "matters and things in general" in and about our Borough.—Render, if you wish for personal information, go to the Town Hall and ask *Ira*. He'll tell you that we are a great country, that "we dance all night till broad day light, and go home with the gals in the morning."—If you want music, go to the Philharmonic Society, and if you want knowledge, go to the Literary Society, and you'll be taught how to "draw a long bow," equal to the Baron of former days—If you want to get mellow, drink punch—If you want a headache, drink brandy—If you want health, avoid it—If you want money, save what you have—If you want wisdom, study, and if you want nonsense, write it yourself, for we are now at the end of our paper, and we shall stop for this week.

☞ *New Year's Day.*—Wednesday last was a merry day in this corner of creation. The snow of Sunday and Monday made excellent sleighing, and none seemed backward about enjoying it. There was one incessant jingle of bells all the day, and to the sorrow of the quadruped creation, a good part of the night too. The usual Anniversary calls were made, and happy greetings and the "compliments of the season" mutually exchanged. We like the custom. In addition to the bounties of an excellent table, prepared for the occasion, it savors of hospitality and general sociability. The pleasures of the day were concluded, according to an established custom, by a sleighing party to Mr. J. Lawton's, at St. Clair. His entertainments are always pleasant. They are given with so much spirit and cordiality, they cannot fail to be enjoyed.

☞ *Foot Broken.*—Thos. M'Kenson, of Philadelphia, a fireman on one of the Engines of the Reading Railroad, had his foot broken at Palo Alto, on Saturday evening last, from being caught by the cow-catcher of a Locomotive. He was standing on the track, engaged about his Engine, the noise of which prevented his observing the approach of *another*. The accident is generally considered dangerous, the patient mostly suffering extreme pain. In this case, however, but little pain was experienced, and the patient at the last accounts, was doing well. He has since been removed to the city.

☞ *Shocking Accident.*—On New Year's Day, while a party of young men were out gunning in the neighborhood of Potts' Colliery, Alexander Cowan, one of the party, accidentally shot himself. Drs. Halberstadt and Nicholas, were instantly summoned to the aid of the sufferer, and on examination they found the entire charge of the gun had penetrated the right side, also a portion of the charge had entered the cavity of the lungs, making its exit at the back. The Physicians express a belief, however, that he will recover, owing to his vigorous constitution and temperate habits.

☞ *Attorey at Law.*—We refer our readers to the Card of Wm. L. Whitney, Esq., found under the proper head. He has lately been admitted to the bar, and opened an office nearly opposite the Bank. He is a gentleman of much ability, and industrious habits. He will be found well read in his profession, and possessed of all the requisites that recommend and entitle him to a liberal share of public patronage.

☞ *Jacob Long, Esq*, has been appointed by the Governor one of his aids with the rank of Lieut. Colonel. His commission was received on New Year's Day. Such Holiday presents are worth receiving. We congratulate both the Donor and the Receiver—the former upon his good selection and the latter for his good luck.

☞ *I. O. of O. F.*—On Friday evening, December 24th, the following gentlemen were elected officers of Girard Lodge, No. 53, I. O. F.

N. G.—Richard D. Schoyer.
V. G.—D. G. M'Gowan.
R. S.—Daniel Kreps.
A. R. S.—J. O'Connor.
Trustees—Messrs. Minnig, Fox and Smith.

☞ *Professor Kirkwood*, left for Reading on New Year's morning, to deliver three lectures on Astronomy in that place. He delivered one there last week. The inhabitants were so well pleased, they appointed Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday Evenings of this week and wrote for him to return.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

We have collected the following statistics of the different Sabbath and Day Schools in the Borough, showing the number of pupils, course of studies, and other interesting information respecting them. The number of pupils will be materially increased from this time for the remainder of the winter, many waiting until after the Holidays to enter School:

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Trinity Church, in Centre street, Thomas H. Walker, Esq. Superintendent, 12 male and 15 female teachers. No. of pupils, 280—average attendance, 200. No. of volumes in Library, 1000.

First Presbyterian Church, in Mahantango street, Rev. Joseph McCool, Superintendent. 20 male and thirty female teachers. No. of pupils, 300. No. of volumes in Library, 1490. Three hundred copies of the Youth's Gazette are distributed monthly.

Baptist Church, in Centre street, Mr. Jas. R. Shearer, Superintendent, assisted by 4 male and 8 female teachers. No. of pupils, 75—average attendance, 60. No. of volumes in Library, 600.

Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, in Market street. Rev. D. T. Carnahan, Superintendent, assisted by 7 male and 8 female teachers. No. of pupils, 105. No. of volumes in Library, 325.

Central Presbyterian Church, Clayton's Hall, Centre street, founded in 1847, Mr. A. Swift, Superintendent, with 4 male and 4 female teachers. No. of pupils, 50—average attendance, 35. No. of volumes in Library, 300.

Second Methodist Church, established in 1845, Mr. Wm. Hetherington, Superintendent, with 16 male and 15 female teachers. No. of pupils, 150. No. of volumes in Library, 350.

DAY SCHOOLS.

Pottsville Academy, Chartered in 1848, Elias Schneider, Principal, assisted by 3 teachers. No. of pupils, for the session ending 24th ult., 90. The course of study embraces a thorugh English and Classical Education, together with a knowledge of the French and German languages. A valuable collection of apparatus is used in the Chemical and Philosophical departments. The number of pupils was larger in the year previous, but the School is still in a prosperous condition, the decrease being mainly owing to the late general depression of business throughout the Region. The same remark will partially apply to the other private schools of the Borough.

St. Patrick's School, for boys, in the basement of the Roman Catholic Church, under charge of J. D. Scanlan. No. of pupils, 38. It has been in operation 2 years. There are a few pupils in Greek and Latin, but the studies are principally confined to the English.

Young Ladies' Institute, a boarding school, corner of Market and Third streets, opened in 1849, Rev. A. Pryor, Principal, with three assistants. No. of pupils, 52. In addition to a thorough course of English education, Latin, French, Music, and Drawing are also taught.

St. Joseph's School, a Catholic Institution for females. Location, corner of Seventh and Mahantango street. No. of teachers, (female) 4. No. of pupils, 125—average attendance, 100.

Young Ladies' School, in Centre opposite Mahantango street, by Miss M. Allen, commenced in 1849. No. of pupils, 30—average attendance, 25. The course of study embraces a thorough English education, together with a knowledge of the German and French languages.

Primary School, for girls, in the basement of the Second Methodist Church, by Miss A. Strauch, commenced in 1849. No. of pupils, 35—average attendance, 30.

Seminary for Young Ladies, in the basement of the 1st Presbyterian Church, by Miss Mary S McCool, Principal, assisted by Miss Sarah A. McCool. Institution founded in 1845. The branches taught comprise a thorough course of English instruction, together with the Latin language.

Primary School, for girls, by Miss Mary Hay, in Foster's Hall. No. of pupils, 15.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS—MALE.

(*From the Reports of the Month of November.*)

No. 1.—Teacher, T. T. Kutchen. No. of pupils, 35—average attendance, 29.

No. 2.—Teacher, J. J. Jones. No. of pupils, 53—average attendance, 42.

No. 3.—Teacher, Jno. G. Martin. No. of pupils 67—average attendance, 51.

No. 4.—Teacher, L. G. Straugh. No. of pupils, 81—average attendance, 56.

No. 5.—Teacher, David E. German. No. of pupils, 54—average attendance, 29.

No 6.—Teacher, Miss Eliza A. Hendershott. No. of pupils, 62—average attendance, 40.

No. 7.—Teacher, Miss Eliza A. Gensley. No. of pupils, 67—average attendance, 58.

FEMALE.

No. 1.—Teachers, Misses M'Camant and Wynkoop. No. of pupils, 96—average attendance, 65.

No. 2.—Teachers, Misses A. B. Loser and A. Lewis. No. of pupils, 116—average attendance, 92.

No. 3.—Teacher, Miss T. M. Strauch. No. of pupils, 57.

No. 4.—Teachers, Mrs. Mary A. Bosbyshell and Miss K. M'Camant. No. of pupils, 111—average attendance, 93.

No. 5.—Teacher, Miss Elizabeth E. Downing. No. of pupils, 95—average attendance, 64.

☞ *The above* statistics are not yet complete, in consequence of some reports that we expected no being received. We will publish the remainder next week.

Will our friends in the different districts be kind enough to furnish us with the school statistics in the different districts.

☞ *Concert.*—The "Little Kilmistes" propose giving two of their delightful entertainments at the Town Hall, next Thursday and Friday Evenings. To those who have had the pleasure of seeing them before, we need say nothing—they will be present. To others, we strongly recommend their attendance if they wish to hear some excellent music and see some interesting performances. See advertisement.

☞ *At a meeting* of the Board of Directors of the Poor, held on the 2d inst., the following persons were appointed officers of the Alms House, for the ensuing year:

Jonathan Heisler, Steward.
Daniel Focht, Clerk.
Geo. Halberstadt, M. D., Surgeon and out door Physician.
Samuel H. Shannon, M. D., Physician and Surgeon to House.
John Bannan, Esq., Counsel.

☞ *Literary Society.*—Unfortunately, we were not present at the lecture of Col. Patterson, before the Society on Thursday evening, but we have heard it spoken of everywhere in the most complimentary terms. The house was well filled, and the exercises passed off with their usual interest.

☞ *Lecture.*—Rev. Mr. Pryor will deliver a lecture on the Intemperance of the Borough, in the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, next Friday evening, the 10th inst. The public are invited to attend. The subject is one of growing importance to every citizen, and in the hands of the Reverend lecturer will no doubt be rendered generally interesting.

☞ *The Carrier*, desires us to return his sincere thanks for the liberality with which his patrons received him on New Year's Day. He promises the same untiring promptness in serving them for another year.

☞ *Accident.*—Michael Boas, a lad of 16, was struck by the gin at the mines of Job Rich, near the York farm, a short distance from town, last week, and had his thigh fractured. The case was severe, but we learn that he is since doing well.

☞ *Notary.*—Governor Johnston has appointed Henry Saylor, Esq., of Schuylkill Haven, Notary Public, for Schuylkill County. This is a good appointment.

☞ *Our Gas Bill*, for the last month, was $15,50. This is a little too tough. There must be something wrong—we can't stand such bills—and won't much longer.

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN AFFAIRS.

☞ *Sons of Temperance.*—At an election held in Mountain Spring Division, No., 153, Saturday evening last, the following gentlemen were elected to fill the offices for the ensuing quarter:—W. P., Dr. P. R. Palm; W. A., Daniel Saylor; R. S., Henry J. B. Cummings; A. R. S., Benj. J. Reifsnyder; F. S., F. B. Huntzinger; T., John Frehefer; C., Wm. Ungerbuehler; A. C., Wm. Kantner; I. S., John L. Cobo; O. S., Peter Grakelow.

Masonic.—At an election held on Tuesday evening last, at Schuylkill Lodge, No. 138, of Ancient York Masons, the following gentlemen were chosen as officers for the ensuing year:—Dr. J. G. Koehler, W. M.; Wm. A. Hammer, S. W.; Thos. Shall, J. W.; G. B. Zulich, T.; Wm. B. Pott, S.

American Mechanics.—On Thursday evening last the following gentlemen were elected as officers of Matamora Council, No. 66:—C., Jacob Biddle; V. C., P. Porter; F. S., Joseph Bilger; R. S., D. Bergert; A. R. S., Enoch Binkley; Out. Pro., B. Guiger; In. Pro., J. Greitz; In. William Styers; E., Levi Brown; Rep. to State Council, Levi Lewis.

The Ladies of Schuylkill Haven made $200 at their late Fair.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISATURE 1851.

This body meets next Tuesday the 7th.—The following is a complete list of the members. Two of the first and most important measures are the election of a U. S. Senator, to take the place of Mr. Sturgeon, and State Treasurer. Newly elected members marked with a star. Whigs in Italic, Locofocos in Roman.

SENATE.

*Joseph Baily,	Joshua Y. Jones,
*H Jones Brooke,	Jos. Konigmacker,
*Chas. R. Buckalew,	George V. Lawrence,
*Thomas Carson,	Benjamin Malone,
*James Carothers,	Benjamin Matthias,
Wm. A. Crabb,	Maxwell McCaslin,
J. J. Cunningham,	*R. A. McMurtrie,
Thomas S. Fernon,	*Christian Meyers,
*Thomas S. Forsyth,	H. A. Muhlenberg,
Charles Frailey,	Wm. F. Packer,
R. M. Frick,	*Archibald Robertson,
Henry Fulton,	*George Sanderson,
John W. Guernsey,	Peleg R. Savery,
W. Haslit	Conrad Shimer,
*John Hoge,	Daniel Stine,
Isaac Hugus,	John H. Walker.
Timothy Ives,	

Whigs 17; Locofocos 16:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Adams county—*William McSherry.*
Alleghany—*Morgan Robertson, Thomas J. Bigham, John [illegible]ley, Robert C. Walker, James Fife.*
Bedford and Cambria—*John Linton, John Cessna.*
Berks—Alex. S. Feathers, Samuel Fegely, John C. Evans, J. Reiffsnyder.
Bucks—Noah Shull, Jonathan Ely, Edward Thomas.
Beaver, Butler, and Lawrence—*Thomas Dungan, D. H. B. Brower, Samuel Hamilton.*
Blair and Huntingdon—*Wm. B. Smith, Seth R. McCune.*
Bradford—Addison McKean, Henry Gibbs.
Chester—*David J. Rent, John S. Bowen,* James Dorlan.
Cumberland—T. C. Scouller (one vacancy.)
Centre—William H. Blair.
Crawford—*D. A. Finney, H. C. Johnson.*
Clearfield, Elk, and McLean—William J. Hemphill.
Clarion, Armstrong, and Jefferson—John S. Rhey, Reynolds Laughlin, Thomas McKee.
Columbia & Montour—John McReynolds.
Dauphin—*John C. Kunkel, John Cooper.*
Delaware—*John P. Broomell.*
Erie—*James C. Red, A. W. Blane.*
Franklin—*John McLean, David Maclay.*
Greene—Lewis Roberts.
Indiana—*William Evans.*
Lycoming, Clinton and Potter—William Dunn, William Brindle.
Lancaster—*C. L. Hunsecker, Bartram A. Shaeffer, Robert Baldwin, Jacob Nissley, Jas. Cowden.*
Lebanon—*John W. Killinger.*
Lehigh and Carbon—David Laury, William Lilly, Jr.,
Luzerne—S. S. Benedict, Jas. W. Rhodes.
Monroe and Pike—John D. Morris.
Mercer, Venango and Warren—Morris Leech, John W. Shugart, Glenni W. Scofield.
Mifflin—John Ross.
Montgomery—William Henry Oliver, P. Fretz, Curtis W. Gabe.
Northampton—*Alex. E. Brown,* (independent,) Joseph Brown, (independent.)
Northumberland—John P. Packer.
Perry—David Stewart.
Philadelphia City—*Charles O'Neil, George H. Hart, Jacob L. Glosser, Edward Armstrong.*
Philadelphia County—Washington J. Jackson, Lewis Cassidy, William Goodwin, Smith Skinner, E. A. Penniman, Abraham W. Olwine, *Solomon Demeares,* Wm. H. Snyder, Richard Simpson, Andrew Hague, Henry Huplet.
Somerset—*George Mowry.*
Schuylkill—*John S. Struthers,* William J. Dobson.
Susquehanna, Sullivan and Wyoming—Isaac Reckhow, E. Mowry, Jr.,
Tioga—*Augustus J. Monroe.*
Wayne—Calvely Freeman, (independent.)
Westmorland and Fayette—James P. Downer, Joseph E. Griffin, L. L. Bigelow, Joseph Guffey.
Washington—Jonathan D. Leet, David Riddle.
Union and Juniata—*Eli Slifer.*
York—Jacob. S. Halderman, Alex. S. McCurdy Edwin C. Trone.

Total, 60 Locofocos, 39 Whigs, 1 vacancy.

RECAPITULATION.

	Locofocos.	Whigs.
Senate,	16	17
House of Representatives,	60	39
	76	56

Locofoco majority on joint ballot, 20.

TAKE YOUR COUNTY PAPERS.

Graham, the Magazine man, in his February number, already out, gives his subscribers the following gratuitous advice, for which we pronounce the said Graham both a "gentleman and scholar." He says:

"We hope that there is not a subscriber to "*Graham*," who has overlooked the propriety and *duty* of sustaining by his subscription and advertising, the paper of his own county. This duty is the *first*, even before subscribing to "*Graham*," which is well worth the money it costs, and prior, as a matter of interest merely to a subscription to *any* Journal whatsoever. The prosperity of the county in which you live—the thriving business character—active intelligence, and more than all; its very moral strength depends upon the liberal policy of each and every one of you, toward the central point of your greatness—your own County Journals.

Now think of this!—before you squander your dollar upon some ephemeral, trashy, and pernicious sheet of a distant city. The telegraph and railroad, have brought the *news* early to your editor—earlier than you will get it from afar by due course of mail. Now, encourage his heart and strengthen his hands by a manly support, and brighten, under the genial influence of a generous and proper estimate of his position.

If you want *literature*, as well as *news* and general miscellany, he will give "*Graham*" and his paper for, perhaps, $4—but, Graham *himself* does not want you, unless you appreciate and support your own county newspapers—he has no just right to receive, or you to remit him $3, while this debt remains unpaid at home. Go to!—you are a dull fellow;—stupid!—and would not understand *us*. Put your three dollars in a stocking and go to sleep Drowsy!—enact Rip Van Winkle over again—but come not to us. Graham wants subscribers that have brains, heart, *soul*—a quick eye to perceive a duty and a truth, and manly courage to meet and back them—now

"Life's first, best duty, always is at home."

Try our suggestion reader, and you will feel more like a man, the first day you take hold of the newspaper of your neighborhood, as a subscriber, who has paid his $2 and done a proper act of citizenship.

FIRST FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

The Boston *Post* has the following bit of political history:

"The Fugitive Slave Bill of 1793 was drafted by George Cabot, of Massachusetts, in November, and it was passed by the Senate on the 18th of January unanimously, fourteen from free and thirteen from slave States voting for it. The House committee, Theodore Sedgwick and Sheerjashub Bourne, of Massachusetts, and Alexander White, of Virginia, reported that bill to the body, by which it was passed on the 5th of February, without discussion. Eight free States were represented by thirty one votes, six slave States by twenty-four votes; free States majority, seven. The bill received forty-eight yeas to seven nays. Massachusetts gave six yeas to one nay. This records that the free States passed the first Fugitive Bill."

☞ *Remedy for a cold.*—We find the following in one of our exchanges: It can easily be tried:

Take a pint of good rum, put it in an earthen vessel, with two ounces of honey and one of butter; ignite the rum and let it burn until nearly all the spirits are burned out. Of this syrup take a table-spoonful three times a day. This is considered one of the surest and most permanent cures for violent colds and coughs that was ever known.

☞ A late Philosopher says that love is like the measles—all the worse for coming late in life. Girls who hesitate, will please notice.

MASTERS AND APPRENTICES.

A very culpable neglect is too often observable, upon the duties, and mutual obligations existing between masters and apprentices, tending in no wise to advance the interests of the one or improve the condition of the other. The editor of the *Lancaster Gazette* makes a few excellent remarks upon the subject, which we heartily recommend to the consideration of the reader:

"It has frequently occurred to us that masters and employers in general are chargeable with much of the misconduct of the young men who are placed under their control. By this we do not mean that they *directly* encourage the spirit of lawlessness that to so great an extent prevails with this class of young men; but they *indirectly* give it countenance. There was a time, when in the workshop, or out of it, the authority of the master was acknowledged by apprentices. Attendance at the public worship on the Sabbath was strictly enjoined, and certain hours appointed for retiring to rest during the nights of the week, which were strictly adhered to. True, but little attention was given to the mental culture of the apprentices, the efforts of the masters being directed rather to their moral improvement.—Now, however, both mental and moral improvement is lost sight of, and apprentices are permitted to conduct themselves as they please, when beyond the limits of the workshop.

This is certainly a most deplorable state of affairs, and one that claims important consideration. The relation that exists between master and apprentice is in many respects similar to that of parent and child. Their interests are mutual. There is a higher object to be gained in apprenticing a youth, than the mere knowledge of a particular trade: and if young men are taught to know that their mental and moral improvement are objects of solicitude with their masters, a reciprocal feeling of regard for the employer's interests will naturally spring up in their bosoms. But when apprentices are regarded only as so many hirelings, bound to a certain period of service for a trifling consideration—when employers manifest a total disregard of the manner in which their evenings are spent, and offer them no inducements to forsake the corners of the streets and vicious companions, by supplying them with books and other means of improvement, is it a matter of surprise that they avail themselves of every opportunity to indulge in pursuits which the criminal indifference of the masters thus *indirectly* sanction. Unwelcome as the truth may be, such conduct is characteristic of but too many master mechanics, and is already productive of the very worst results. It must eventually operate most disastrously upon the respectability of the mechanic profession. How can the dignity and manliness of this all important branch of the community be sustained, when those who now are master mechanics, permit themselves to forget the duties they owe to the youths who are to succeed them—the apprentices of the present day.

We would never apprentice a son to any man, without first expressly stimulating that a comfortable place should be provided him, where his evenings could be passed pleasantly and profitably."

☞ *Horseback Riding in Madeira.*—The Hon. John A. Dix, in his recent work, "A Winter in Madeira," gives an amusing account of horseback riding at Eurchal. For 30 cents an hour a fine horse can be hired at any livery stable, together with a man as attendant, who follows on foot; and when you desire to ride fast he catches hold of your horse's tail and is drawn along! In this way he prevents you from running away from him. Mr. Dix says that the horses soon become accustomed to these human appendages, and that the fellows have a way of making the horse go fast or slow, as they desire, in spite of the rider.

THE YOUNG MAN who purchased a Box of Mathematical Instruments at B. Bannan's Bookstore on New Year's Day, will please call at the Store and pay the Note given in payment in a counterfeit. We hope this notice will be sufficient.

VALUABLE MEDICINES PREPARED BY DR. J. S. ROSE, of Philadelphia:

Dr. ROSE'S Alternative Syrup;
Dr. ROSE'S