MINERS' JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, JAN. 25, 1851.

☞ *We are* under obligations to Hon. C. W. Pitman, Senator Frailey, Messrs. Struthers, Hart and Dobbins for public documents. We have also received from the last named gentleman several petitions, which we have circulated, praying Congress for a modification of the Tariff.

☞ *We are requested* to state that the Petitions for the People's Road will be out next week. We would advise the citizens in the different sections of this Region to call meetings at once, and give their views on the subject. Many of the Coal Operators cannot take open ground for the Road,—because (we blush when we record it) they *dare* not, without rendering themselves liable to be *punished* by Companies incorporated for the benefit of the public. In fact, some of our Operators, who supposed they were freemen, scarcely know to whom they, or their property, belongs, so completely have they been tyranized over by monopolies.

☞ *Associate Judge*—SOLOMON FOSTER, Esq., was on Wednesday nominated to the Senate and unanimously confirmed as Associate Judge of Schuylkill County, *to supply* the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Pomroy. This is an honor that Mr. Foster richly deserved for the great services rendered, and unwearied exertions made, in the erection of the new Court House in our borough. The appointment, as a matter of course, gives great satisfaction, for as soon as his name was announced as a candidate, all others named for the office immediately withdrew.

INTEMPERANCE AGAIN.

We cannot drop this subject without another effort to enlist public attention to its alarming prevalence in our Borough. Few men, whether habitual drinkers or occasional tipplers, but will admit the injurious effect of the free use of alcoholic drinks in a community, in a business, as well as a moral point of view. Public Houses were originally intended for the accommodation of the traveller, and so long as kept for that purpose, they are commendable; but the sale of liquors at their bars has been added for profit's sake, and in most cases, is used without discretion. Indiscriminate access is extended alike to all, and the most alluring enticements presented to confirm the appetite of the occasional drinker, and tempt the young and unwary—the cause of sorrow to many an anxious parent's heart.

To merchants who sell spirituous liquors, we have a plain question to propose, and we leave their honest experience to answer it. They have probably not taken this view of it before, and therefore we urge the matter more earnestly upon their consideration: Is it not your interest, pecuniarily considered, to have a sober community, and would not your general business improve, if you suspended the sale of liquors? Would not the sale of other commodities of merchandize increase in proportion as the sale of liquor decreased? Where you now sell so many dollars' worth of alcohol to the head of a family, would you not then sell ten times the amount of other articles to its remaining members? He might then be sober and industrious, and his family would be better supplied with the necessaries of life. He would have more to spend on them, and no less upon himself, though in a different way. The landlord has some shadow of excuse in public accommodation for his bar, but the merchant has no reason for his dealing out that which causes wretchedness and suffering, almost starvation to innocent *wives and children, except the mere making* of money—his purse against the misery of the community.

But there is still another view of the case, which we commend particularly to public attention—the sale of ardent spirits on the Sabbath. So long as License laws exist, we shall expect to see men sell grog; it is only to be hoped they will improve in discretion. But the sale of liquors on the Sabbath, we do hope to see entirely abandoned in our Borough, and that before long. There are many and strong reasons why this should be so—too many and too long for our present space. First, it is violating the command which says, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." It is secular business, and therefore contrary to the established usages of the community. Sunday is an idle day with many, and the temptations to drink and become riotous and disorderly are greater than on other days. They might spend their time in Church or elsewhere, were it not for the temptations of the bar. It moreover prevents bar-keepers and others engaged in the business from observing the Sabbath in a more rational manner. We recommend this measure of Reform to landlords and bar-keepers, as well as to all order-loving and Sabbath-respecting citizens, and in judicious hands, we have no doubt, an arrangement might be made by which the Sabbath would be as much respected in selling liquor, as in any other business. If the practice be still persisted in, contrary to divine authority, and the established laws of the land—in open violation of every principle of morality and religion, and in utter disregard of public sentiment, the issue must sooner or later arrive, and a general outpouring of public feeling overwhelm the transgressors—the Sabbath day must and will be respected.

Another view: to think of the enormous expenditure in this traffic—one hundred thousand dollars annually spent for rum in Pottsville! We ask, where are its fruits? where, the churches, the halls of education, it has built? how much has it contributed towards the public enterprise of the place—what public benefit has it conferred? Its fruits? Go to the beggared families of the community—see the toiling, care-worn mother—the suffering children. These are its fruits. Go to your Alms-houses—your prisons—see there the legitimate rewards of its doings. Go still further, go the gallows, see there the wretched victims of this seductive monster. How many unfortunately trace back through the wanderings of an infamous life, their final transgression to the fatal temptations of the poisonous cup. But very recently a man was publicly executed in Texas, his last words, as he addressed the assembled crowd from the scaffold, were uttered in caution to the drinkers of intoxicating liquors—they were the cause of his ruin. We appeal to every reflecting citizen of the community, for confirmation of our views and their co-operation in effecting a Reform. Our motives are honest and prompted solely for the good of the community.—We have personally not the slightest ill feeling towards any of the dealers in liquor—on the contrary for many of them we entertain high respect as excellent members of society and good citizens—but we believe the traffic wrong—subversive of peace and good order, and injurious alike to individuals and the community.

MR. DOBBINS—THE TARIFF.

We would take occasion to remark, that although we opposed Mr. Dobbins' election, his late course on the subject of the Tariff before the State Legislature has greatly raised him in our estimation and won for him no doubt many admirers generally. It is the subject of all-engrossing interest now before the country, and its advocates warmly deserve the public support. Not being factionists, we rejoice at seeing all parties acknowledging the justice of the measure, and thus making it assume a national character. It ought to be treated calmly and without party or sectional prejudices, and such specific alterations made, as experience and prudence dictate. And hereafter, whenever any particular interest is found to be suffering, that alterations can be made without rendering business liable to the disastrous fluctuation which total changes naturally produce.

☞ *Whig Central State Committee.*—Henry M. Fuller, Chairman of the Whig Central State Committee has issued a notice, calling a meeting of that body at Coverly's Hotel, at Harrisburg, on Tuesday 4th of February next, for the purpose of fixing the time for calling a State convention, to nominate candidates for Governor, Judges &c.

☞ *Flax Cotton.*—We lately published an extract on this subject showing new methods of preparation of Flax, by which its general substitution for cotton was rendered probable. It is contradicted by the European papers, and a warm discussion has arisen as to the applicability of cotton machinery to the spinning of flax into yarn.—The truth appears to lie between the two. Flax has been spun by cotton machinery, but it has only been when mixed with an equal quantity of cotton.

☞ *Gen. Quitman.*—A Bench warrant has been issued for the arrest of Gen. Quitman for refusing to appear before Court, and the Marshall of Louisiana has proceeded to Mississippi to take him, and bring him before the United States Court at New Orleans.—A pretty spectacle indeed, to see a Governor of a State, who is sworn to support the laws of the Country, and see them faithfully executed, thus openly setting them at defiance. But such is the spirit of *Locofocoism* everywhere when cornered.

☞ *Florida Senator.*—We are rejoiced to learn that Senator Yulee has been defeated in Florida. He was an open and avowed disunionist, but a large portion of the Locofoco party supported him. His successor is Judge Mallory, a moderate Locofoco, but a union man. He was elected by the Whigs uniting with three or four disaffected union Locofocos.

MOVEMENTS ON THE TARIFF.

Delegates from both the North and South, chosen irrespective of party, are now urging upon Congress the consideration of the Tariff. Mr. Hampton addressed the House to that effect on Wednesday last. The following are the principal resolutions now proposed:

1st. To levy a duty of 40 per cent. *ad valorem*, on Iron, the value to be ascertained by taking the average cost of the preceding ten years.

2d. To restore the free list of the act of 1842, which contains a clause levying a duty of five cents on Woollens costing under seventy cents, and at the same time admits Dye-Stuffs, and other articles employed in the manufacture of carpets, calicoes, &c., duty free.

3d. To declare that duties shall be assessed on the value which articles bear at the time and place of exportation, which, it is asserted, was the real intention of the act of 1846, though it had been evaded since the decision of Judge Woodbury.

4th To make manufactured fabrics pay ten per cent. more duty than the raw material of which they are composed.

To this latter stipulation many of the Locofoco object, and it is not conclusively determined upon; but in regard to the others there appears to be a pretty general concurrence.

CONGRESS.

In the House on Saturday, after a protracted discussion, in which various substitutions were proposed, the Cheap Postage Bill was carried by a vote of of 130 to 74. The following are its provisions:

Postage on letters, uniform for any distance, weighing half an ounce, three cents; and every additional half ounce, or fraction of half ounce, to be charged three cents additional. No diminution in the existing mail service and compensation to Postmasters. On printed matter of no greater weight than two ounces, one cent is to be charged; bound books, weighing no more than thirty ounces, to be deemed mailable matter. Newspapers, delivered within the State, are to be charged with half of the foregoing rates.—No postage is to be charged on newspapers delivered within the county in which they are published, nor within thirty miles of the place of publication; and a deduction of fifty per cent on the postage of magazines is to be made when it is pre-paid. In order to furnish a convenient coin for post-office purposes, three cent pieces, to be composed of three-fourths silver and one-fourth copper, are to be made at the mint, to counterfeit which will be punished by fine and imprisonment. There is also a change made in the publication of uncalled for letters. The new law directs that letters that may be uncalled for for two weeks shall be published but once, instead of three times as at present. There is another feature of this law which will commend it to general favor, viz: the establishment of post offices in the large cities, on the English plan, from whence letters will be collected and delivered at one and two cents each. This will be a great accommodation. The present bill appropriates the sum of one million and a half of dollars to provide for any deficiency that may arise in consequence of the reduction of postage.

THE COAL TRADE FOR 1851.

The quantity sent to market this week is 25,417 15 tons, showing a falling off of about two thousand tons. This is caused in some measure by the mild weather, and the determination on the part of the dealers not to accumulate much stock at Richmond during the winter season.

The operators are making their arrangements for the Spring business, but until the rates of toll and transportation are promulgated, nothing definite can transpire with regard to the state of the trade.

We are credibly informed that the rates by Railroad will not exceed $1 20, and may be less, in order to check the current in favor of the new Road to Philadelphia. The rates by Canal will be 95 cents per ton less than by Railroad.

Negotiations are pending between the different regions to limit the quantity, and arrange prices—but it is doubtful whether they will succeed. The Delaware and Hudson Company consider themselves strong—calculate upon a considerable increase from the Pennsylvania Company, located at Pittston, and also from their own works. They have also declared recently, that they are entitled to the New York market, and are determined to have it. The high rates charged by our carrying Companies, will give it to them in a short time, unless a remedy for the evils under which we labor, is applied in time.

Sent by Railroad for the week ending on Thursday evening last.

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Port Carbon,	10,281 15	84,367 02
Pottsville,	1,049 11	23,686 03
Schuylkill Haven,	10,556 19	88,219 12
Port Clinton,	3,529 07	34,978 19
Total	25,417 15	231,250 16
To same time last year,		111,213 01

RAIL ROADS.

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

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Mine Hill and S. H. R. R	10,194 08	30,831 04
Little Schuylkill R. R.	3,525 18	12,528 12
Mill Creek do	7,172 00	20,693 02
Mount Carbon do	1,049 05	6,108 02
Schuylkill Valley do	4,175 05	11,985 14
Mt Carbon and Pt Carbon	11,356 05	29,305 04

RATES OF TOLL AND TRANSPORTATION ON RAILROAD for 1850.

	From M Carbon.	S. Haven.	P. Clinton
To Richmond,	1 70	1 65	1 45
To Philadelphia,	1 70	1 6	1 45

☞ *The People's Road vs. Monopoly.*—The Doylestown *Democrat*, thus speaks of the new road:

We see that an effort will be made during the present session of the Legislature for a charter for a new railroad from Pottsville to Philadelphia. It is to run on this side of the Schuylkill and connect with the Norristown road. We think, if the proper means were used, the road might be extended so as to connect with the waters of the Delaware at New Hope. Sooner or later the waters of the Schuylkill and Delaware will be united by railroad, and we see no time for those interested in the matter, so propitious to make a movement, as the present. A road from Norristown to New Hope could be constructed at moderate cost, and it would prove of great advantage to those engaged in the coal business. It would open facilities for getting it to market which it cannot enjoy in any other way. It will be much to the interest of the contemplated new company to take the matter into serious consideration. It would also prove of infinite advantage to the Camden and Amboy road, as the most of the coal which now goes to New York by sea, would be taken over their road. Coal could be sent to New York at a much cheaper rate than now, and the sales would be much increased. We hope those interested will take the matter into consideration."

☞ *The* love of plants is a sure indication of a generous mind. The man that would slay a geranium, is only kept by the law from slaying you. In all our travels we never yet met with a rascal that could tolerate a rose-bush.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A TWO AND A HALF STORY house, corner of Coal and Norwegian streets, a desirable location for a STORE, now occupied for that purpose by Mr. Hiram Rigg. Also, three Two Story DWELLING HOUSES in Coal street, near Norwegian, with Hydrants and other conveniences.

Also, two Two Story DWELLING HOUSES in Sanderson street, near the Court House, nearly new, and with a large lot adjoining.

Also, two Two Story DWELLING HOUSES on Lyon street, above Seventh.

Also, one Two Story, BRICK DWELLING HOUSE in Market street, with a Hydrant, Carriage House, Outbuildings and other conveniences. All of which will be disposed of on easy terms, either by Sale or Rent, by application to the subscriber.

PHILIP SAFFA, Coal street.

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LUMBER! LUMBER!

THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD MOST RESPECTfully inform the public, that they are now prepared to manufacture all kinds of either White Pine, Yellow Pine or Hemlock lumber, Plastering Lath or Pickets, at their Saw Mills in Rush township, Schuylkill county, about 9 miles from Tamaqua.—They hope, by selling at fair prices and a disposition to render satisfaction to all who may have dealings with them, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

All orders thankfully received and speedily executed. They will contract for delivering lumber at any station along the Reading Railroad or Schuylkill Canal.

Persons wishing information respecting the prices of lumber, will please address Franklin C. Smith, Agent, Tamaqua, or the undersigned at Poustown, Montgomery county.

SMITH & MINTZER.

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ASTROLOGY.

THE CELEBRATED C. W. ROBACK, FROM Sweden, Office No. 73, Locust street, Philadelphia, offers his services to