Miners' Journal.

Saturday Morning, April 3.

THE LOCOFOCO TARIFF PROJECT AT WASHINGTON.

We adverted, last week, to the Tariff project, concocted at Washington by Locofocoism, and promised to speak of it more in detail, again. We now pronounce it, unequivocally, one of the greatest outrages upon Pennsylvania interests, ever hatched up by one of the most corrupt parties, that ever infested any country. The party knew that no friend of Protection in Pennsylvania, particularly those engaged in the Iron business, could support such a measure. They were plainly and promptly told so, when their plaiant and well-paid tools immediately commenced writing to all sections of the country, that the Locofocos had prepared a Bill, that was likely to pass, but that the Whigs backed out and refused to support it, preferring to keep the question open for the next Presidential Campaign.

We briefly presented the rascally character of this proposed Bill, last week, in its connection with Pennsylvania interests. We now proceed to expose its operations more generally. It proposes to reduce the present duty ten per cent. on the coarser Cotton fabrics—which, in reality, require no protection whatever, we being able to compete with the whole world in their production, having the raw material at hand—and, in lieu thereof, to increase the duty ten per cent. on the finer manufactures of Cotton and Wool, and, also, ten per cent. on all manufactures of Iron, *except for Railroad purposes, on which the present duty is to be removed entirely, and the article admitted, duty free, for five years.*

A beautiful bill, indeed, to protect Pennsylvania interests! Such a bill would close up every Rolling-mill, for the manufacture of Railroad Iron, in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, (they are already closed in other States) in one month, and every pound of Railroad Iron would be imported from Europe. The total destruction of this branch of business in Pennsylvania would over-stock our already glutted Iron market, to such an extent, that a large portion of the present producers would be forced out of the business, and prices must necessarily fall at least 20 per cent., below the present low rates; which would not only nullify the increased duty of ten per cent., but would, in fact, leave us ten per cent. worse off than with the present miserable abortion called the Tariff of '46. Yet we were told, forsooth, that the *Democracy would protect Pennsylvania*, because her interests were suffering peculiarly, under the Tariff of '46.

The obvious aim of this tremendous blow at Pennsylvania interests is to secure votes in the South and West, where the people, through their Congressional Representatives, have already voted themselves millions of acres of the Public Lands, thus openly robbing the older States of their proportion of the public domain; having a number of Railroads in progress, they are desirous of hawking their Bonds in Europe, to obtain cheap Railroad Iron in exchange.

The Eastern, and, in fact, all the other States, in which the finer articles of Cotton and Wool are produced, with the present rate of wages, and with fairly-levied duties, barring false invoices, would probably receive nearly all the protection they require, and, of course, would not object to such a Bill. Its general features would improve almost all the manufacturing States, except Pennsylvania—and her interests of Iron, Coal, Agriculture, &c., it would utterly prostrate at a single blow. And yet, the miserable tools and scribblers, who manage the entire Locofoco press of Pennsylvania, with a few honorable exceptions, (though they are not to be found in Schuylkill county,) endorse this Bill, and have even had the unblushing hardihood to accuse the Whig party and the friends of Protection, of sacrificing the interests of the country, with a view of keeping the Tariff question open for the next political campaign; because they have, with characteristic honesty, openly and very properly arrayed themselves against this infamous Locofoco concoction, and plainly told its projectors, that no such Bill could receive *their* support. They are right in resisting it, and, with whatever aid we can render, we shall stick by them to the last—WALKER's present British Bill is far preferable to this proposed substitute, and we hope no Whig, or high-minded, honorable friend of Protection in this or any other State, will lend a hand to inflict so deadly a blow upon our State's best interests; but, on the contrary, use their utmost vigilance and exert every power they possess, to rescue us, if possible, from this traitor-like attack of Locofocoism.

PROFIT ON GAS.

The Reading *Journal* complains of the high price charged for Gas in that city—$4 per 1000 feet, and adds some information upon the expense of its manufacture, which may prove still more interesting to Pottsville readers, as we have to pay $5 *per* 1000 *feet!*

The mere cost of *manufacturing* gas, says our neighbor, is comparatively trifling; and information upon this subject is now too easy of access for any company to pretend to mystify the process of making the article, or magnify the expense. The *Journal*, a few weeks ago, published a statement from an English paper, by which it appeared that one thousand cubic feet of gas could be *made and supplied to consumers* at 3s. or about 72 cts. And we have in our possession the letter of a builder of Gas Works, written at the time the project was first agitated in this city, containing some information relative to the cost and profit of making gas, which was intended for the eye of such as were disposed to invest in the enterprise. We copy but a single item: "One chaldron of good coal will produce 10,714 feet of gas, 45 bushels of coke, and 20 gallons of tar; and will leave 20 bushels of coke to sell, the other being used in carbonizing the coal. A chaldron of coal costs $5 71, and will return to the company $45 45. *So you can judge the profit!*"

There is no doubt about it, but that the Company here realizes a handsome profit, notwithstanding they insisted upon charging $7 at first, and afterwards came down to $5, pretendedly, at a terrible sacrifice. Moreover, their pay is always sure—the credit system don't affect them. Their bills must be attended to punctually every month—and pretty heavy ones they are sometimes, too.

☞ LARGE CARGO.—We learn from Mr. D. H. Stager, of Schuylkill Haven, that he loaded, on Wednesday, the Canal Boat called J. & J. Deibert, Captain Daniel Warner, with *one hundred and ninety tons of Coal*, which is the largest cargo ever dispatched by the Schuylkill Canal. The boat passed off without touching bottom, or meeting with any obstruction, as far as ascertained.

☞ WE UNDERSTAND that the IRVING HOUSE, New York, reduced their terms for Board to $2 00 per day, on the 1st of April.

MR. WALKER'S FAILURE.

We observe, by the late news from Europe, that Ex-Secretary R. J. Walker has failed in his financiering expedition to England. We are heartily glad of it, not because we would not have the citizens of Illinois accommodated in their Railroad enterprises, but because it implies a deserved want of confidence, on the part of our English neighbors, in Mr. Walker's notions of political economy. Had our Government adhered to the true policy of the country—the principles of Protection—instead of adopting the ultra and fallacious Free-Trade suggestions of Mr. Secretary Walker, we should now have enough money in the country to build our own Railroads, without sending across the water, to borrow English cash for that purpose.

The English are a keen-sighted people—they are not often over-reached in "driving a trade," as Brother Jonathan would say.—By means of their extensive commercial relations, they become acquainted with the peculiar habits and politics of other nations—it is their interest, and hence they make it their study. This country is too important, in the scale of nations, to escape a careful examination of its governmental policy—the English understand it as well as we do—they know that Free-Trade is sapping the very foundation of our Business prosperity, and hence that they should withhold their confidence from the man who is considered the author of this unsafe and ruinous policy is not at all strange. Notwithstanding the jokes of their ignorance about the geography of the Western world occasionally exhibited in their public prints, depend upon it, they are thoroughly conversant with what is of far more immediate importance, the financial condition of the country, and its political machinery.

We subjoin, in this connection, Mr. Walker's estimate of the effects of his favorite doctrine upon the export trade of the country, accompanying his first recommendation of the present Tariff; together with the actual result as ascertained since his prediction, and since the Law went into effect. Notwithstanding Mr. W.'s estimate to the contrary, the foreign demand for our grain has not been greater than it was under the Tariff 1842, whilst the home demand is not as good as it would have been, if the Tariff of 1842 had not been repealed, and the manufacturing interests of the country had not been thereby seriously injured. The annexed figures will show the case more clearly:

	Estimated value.	Real value.
Exports of 1848,	$222,898,350	$132,932,121
" of 1849,	329,959,993	132,666,955
" of 1850,	448,445,053	134,900,265
	$1,041,303,396	$400,499,341
	400,499,341	
OVER ESTIMATE,	$640,804,058 *in 3 years!*	

The public can thus see what reliance to place upon the calculations of Locofoco officers. One of the strongest reasons urged in favor of the Tariff of 1846 was the alleged increased foreign demand it would create for American products. In three years, the exports, it was said, would amount to over 1041 millions of dollars. They actually amounted to four hundred millions—being near *six hundred and fifty millions of dollars* LESS than they had anticipated! In this respect the Tariff of 1846 has totally failed to produce the results predicted, yet notwithstanding its failure to benefit any class of our citizens but smugglers, the Locofoco party still sing pæans to it, and proclaim it as the settled policy of the country!

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Crescent City, from Chagres, arrived at New York, on Tuesday, with 240 passengers and one and a half millions in gold dust. Her San Francisco dates are to the 24 March. Among her passengers J. H. C. MUDD and JUDGE DAVIS, delegates from California to the Whig National Convention.—Both parties have held their State Conventions and appointed their delegates to the National Convention, but left them free on the Presidential question.

The proceedings of the California Legislature possess little interest.

The yield of gold from the mines has somewhat diminished, owing to the scarcity of water, very little rain having fallen since the sailing of the last steamer. A great project is on foot for the organization of a company to turn the South Fork on the American river.

Crime is on the increase in all the more populous towns and cities, particularly burglaries and robberies. A series of Indian atrocities had been committed on Feather river, and some hundred miners had executed summary vengeance and justice upon as many of the criminals as could be discovered.

Some of the miners have introduced a new method of separating the precious metal from the clay, known as "sluicing," which will add largely to the yield of gold, and give an impulse to trade.

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

The following statistical comparisons between the cities of Philadelphia and New York were read at a meeting held in Philadelphia, on Thursday of last week, of persons favorable to a consolidation of that city and the Districts into one municipal government:

"The County of Philadelphia, from one extreme to the other, extends about twenty-three miles, and has an average breadth of about five and one-half miles. It comprises one city, seven incorporated districts, five boroughs, and a population of about four hundred and ten thousand souls, of which only 121,417 are in the city proper. The city and seven incorporated districts are, to a great extent, compactly covered with houses, have the appearance of unity, and contain about three hundred and forty thousand souls. The remotest point of the County from the State House is about fifteen miles. The City of New York embraces the whole Island of Manhattan, extends fourteen miles in length, and has an average breadth of about one and a half miles. The rural parts of the island contain only the ancient and small villages of Harlæm and Manhattanville, and the entire City a population of about five hundred and fifteen thousand souls. The funded debt of the City and County of Philadelphia is about nine millions of dollars. The funded debt of the City of New York is about eleven millions of dollars. The ratio of tax paid for corporation and county purposes varies in the various municipalities, but may be fixed at $1.31 per cent. of value; while in New York, for like purposes, it is everywhere, not including the rural parts, $1.13¼.

☞ BEARS ITS AGE WELL.—The Germantown *Telegraph* entered upon its Twenty-third volume last week. MAJOR FREAS, accompanies the announcement of the fact, with the remark that "there are few publishers, who have, for an equal length of years, *continually published the same newspaper, without intermitting a single issue, and personally editing every number as we have.*"

The *Telegraph* is, without exaggeration, one of the very best papers in the State—few equal it, any where. The MAJOR understands his business—many happy days to him and the *Telegraph!*

☞ THERE ARE over one hundred widows residing within the limits of the borough of West Chester. The *Record* gives this information under the head of "a place for widows,"—we should call it a place for the other sex.

☞ THE NUMBER of signers to the Petitions, before the Legislature, this session, in favor of the Maine Liquor Law, amounts, so far, to 200,000.

CONFEREE MEETING.

At a meeting held by the Conferees of Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill Counties, for the purpose of nominating an Elector and Delegate to the National Convention, the following proceedings were unanimously adopted:

On motion, Col. JAMES FREELAND was elected Chairman, and J. W. KILLINGER, Esq., Secretary.

The object of the meeting, and the choice of the District, having been stated by the President, the following resolution was offered by D. G. McGOWAN, Esq., and unanimously adopted by the Conferees:

Resolved, That in accordance with the wishes of the several counties, composing the 14th Congressional District, as expressed by the respective County Conventions, JAMES H. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Schuylkill county be the Elector; and that his name be placed on the Electoral College; and JAS. FOX, Esq., of Dauphin county be the Delegate to the National Convention, to nominate a Whig candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, That this Conference do now adjourn.

JAMES FREELAND, DAVID MEMMA,
JOHN KILLINGER, D. G. McGOWAN,
J. M. WETHERILL, F. LANDERBRUN.

Harrisburg, March 25, 1852.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE PENNA. FARM JOURNAL, published monthly at Lancaster, Halderman & Spangler, Editors, enters upon its second volume this month. Every Farmer should have a copy. Subscription price $1 a year—call at BARNAN'S and forward your name.

MR. JEWELL, of Schuylkill Haven, furnishes us another interesting communication on "Normal Schools," in to-day's *Journal*—read it. His reply to the Tamaqua letter, on the same subject, will appear next week.

MR. SCHNEIDER's communication, No. 4, on the "History of Popular Education," will be found on the first page.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

$ CAPT. FRANK POTT, advertises in to-day's *Journal*, that he is prepared to accommodate any quantity of customers in the Iron and Hardware line, at the old stand—read what he says.

PERSONS desiring to go into the "Coal Business" of this Region, should read the Proposals to lease several operations on the Donaldson property, in another column—applications should be made early.

GEANSLEN & HEHR, manufacture the much-talked-of *Acidulated Fruit Drops*—see advertisement.

WM. P. WILLIAMS, Philadelphia, offers a number of Canal Coal Barges for sale—purchasers would do well to examine the lot—read his advertisement in another column.

Local Affairs.

☞ *Literary Society.*—This body closed its public exercises for this season, last Wednesday Evening, under very favorable circumstances.—Rev. Mr. LEVERING, Baptist minister of this place, delivered the usual lecture—subject, "Moral Courage." The essay was forcible and eloquent—the subject being peculiarly appropriate before a society composed mostly of young men. The President, Rev. L. ANGELE, closed with a very handsome valedictory.

At a subsequent business meeting, the following officers were chosen, for the ensuing term:

Col. J. M. WETHERILL, Pres't; ELIAS SCHNEIDER, Vice President; J. A. M'COOL, Secretary; Dr. A. HEGER, (re-elect.) Treasurer; GEORGE D. HAPGHAWOUT, (re-elect.) Librarian.

☞ *The Clerk of the Weather* turned over a new leaf on Thursday, 1st inst.—hope it will stay turned. The oldest inhabitant gave in for the several days previous—the Sun hadn't been seen for we don't remember how long. Some body tells us, we don't know how true, we have had 30 snows since last November, and as for March rains and cloudy days, there was no counting them. Hope everybody got moved, that wanted to, on Thursday, and those that didn't, may congratulate themselves they were left *in statu quo*. Heaven forfend a muddy moving-day, it it must be so all the rest of the year round!

☞ *Green Peas* are abundant at Mobile.—*Exchange.*

So they were at Simpson's (Mt Carbon Hotel) the other day—we don't like to speak of it, though—it recalls a dinner, we fear we shall never see the like of again. Mrs. Simpson's cookery against all creation!

☞ *Masonic.*—At a special Election in Pulaski Lodge, No. 216, in this Borough, last Monday Evening, JOHN WHITNEY was chosen W. M., and H. L. CAKE, S. W.

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN AFFAIRS.

☞ *The Local Legislature* of Schuylkill Haven, seems to have afforded delightful weekly recreation to the citizens during the past winter.—It adjourned on Monday Evening last Speaker LEYBURN delivered a handsome valedictory—after which, the *Miscellany* says, the members proceeded in a body to the supper that had been prepared by Mr. Feger, the proprietor of the Golden Swan. The table was loaded with all that could please the eye or delight the taste, and was indeed well worthy of the occasion. After supper G. W. Matchin, Esq., presented on the part of the Legislature, in a brief but neat address, a beautiful pair of gold spectacles and silver case to their late Speaker. On the case was engraved the following inscription:

PRESENTED BY THE
Local Legislature of Schuylkill Haven, to their Speaker.
A. W. LEYBURN, ESQ.

March 29, 1852.

Mr. Leyburn received the same with a few happy and appropriate remarks. The members then thronged about him to bid him good-bye, for he leaves us to-day to reside at Tamaqua. He carries with him the best wishes of the town

☞ *Sons of Temperance.*—At an election held to elect officers in the Division, at Schuylkill Haven, the following were chosen:—W. W. Thomas, W. P.; Thomas L. Holt, W. A.; B. J. Reifsnider, R. S.; Peter Grakelow, A. R. S.; J. B. Kenneday, F. S.; John Frehater, T.; John L. Coho, C.; A. Reifsnider, A. C.; Daniel Haas, J. S.; J. Burchfield, O. S.; and J. Phillips, Chaplain.

☞ *Fair.*—The Schuylkill County Agricultural Society intend holding a Fair at the Public House of Mr. Lessig, on the turnpike between this place and Orwigsburg some time during the coming May.

TAMAQUA AFFAIRS.

☞ *Robbery and Ingratitude.*—A Mr. G. A. Klauder, a citizen of Tamaqua, was robbed last week, of a Lepine Watch, Black Over-coat, Green Plad Over-coat, a pair of Gum Shoes, three coarse Linen Shirts, one Fur Cap, the name of the manufacturer (Tawis, Paris,) inside—and two pair of Gloves. The *Legion* says, that a round, full faced German, named William ——, of a light complexion, having light hair and whiskers, and being about 5 feet 6 inches high, had been kindly permitted to stop with the family of Mr. G. A. Klauder, until he could get employment. On Friday morning, he left very suddenly, taking with him, it is supposed, the above mentioned articles. A reward has been offered for his apprehension.

☞ *Military.*—There will be a grand turnout of the Military, at Tamaqua, on the 12th of April, Easter Monday. The Brigade Inspector has ordered the assembling of the "Tamaqua Flying Artillery," "Tamaqua Cavalry," "Jefferson Artillery," "German Light Infantry," "West Penn Artillery," and the "Union Rifle Rangers," for the organization of two Battalions and one Regiment, when an election will be held at the same time, by the members of the several companies, respectively, for one Colonel, one Lieut. Colonel, one Major for the first, and one for the second Battalion.

Gen. John K. Clement and Staff, will be present and review the Troops. The display, will, no doubt, be a very creditable one.

☞ *Suitable Water Works* are about to be erected in Tamaqua.

☞ WE ARE requested to announce that the Apprentices' association will meet at their Room, corner of Centre and Mahantongo Streets, next Tuesday evening, for the purpose of making definite arrangements for a place of meeting for the ensuing year.—Punctual attendance is requested, as other business of importance will also be brought up.

ST. CLAIR AFFAIRS.

[FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

☞ *Our Correspondent* concludes his introduction (too long for publication) to the annexed Legend of "Crow Hollow," thus:—"We had some doubt whether the "Mill" was correct, in making doors to the wigwams, and have made diligent search through all the authorities down to the time when Abram, in the plains of Mamre, sat at his *tent door*, what time he received a visit from the Angels—by the way, we wonder what kind of Angels they were, that could eat a *calf* and "fixens," butter, milk, and three measures of cakes at a meal! (?)—when we came to this, we had to *give in*, for the "Mill" declared with a triumphant chuckle, "that if doors were necessary to wigwams in the mild climate of the East, how much more so in these northern latitudes;" and to think that the ingenious and refined "Kinterkooks" of "Crow Hollow" would live without doors to their wigwams was truly preposterous; and as we had explored every nook and corner in hopes to discover the *ruins* of one of their habitations, in vain, we were, for want of proof to the contrary, compelled to yield to the "Mill's" dictum.

MYSTERIES OF CROW HOLLOW.

In the summer time when ringing,
Through the glen the birds were singing,
And the bees were homeward winging,
With their loads of honied store;
And the skies above were glowing,
And the streams were onward flowing,
And the wild flowers sweetly blowing—
Earth with beauty scattered o'er;
Golden treasure, without measure,
Nature's hand did liberal pour,
O'er the vale in days of yore—

Where the woodlands dimly sleeping,
Where the mountain-streams were leaping,
And the Indian watch was keeping,
By his wigwam at the door;
Would there come strange sounds of croaking,
Strange unearthly sounds invoking,
Like the gurgling victim choking,
That for help did loud implore,
Like the moaning and the groaning,
Of the victim in his gore,
Fiercely struggling more and more.

On his bow the Indian leaning,
In his puzzled brain was gleaning,
For some light to read the meaning,
Gleaming from his treasured lore;
Still in vain was his endeavor,
Understand it he could never,
'Twas to him a mystery ever,
As he thought it o'er and o'er;
While the rumbling, and the grumbling,
Louder sounded than before,
Where he listened at the door.

When the swollen floods were dashing,
And uprooted trees were crashing,
And the forked lightnings flashing,
And the thunder pealing o'er:
Through the elemental clatter,
That the rifted trees did scatter,
Came the Goblin howl and chatter,
Rising from the earth's deep core;
While the howling, and the growling,
From the mountains did outpour,
As was never heard before.

Many a strange mysterious story,
Told the Prophet, sage and hoary,
On the Demon black and gory,
Guarding fierce his glittering store;
Seen by Indian looming nightly,
Formidable and unsightly,
Name not to be spoken lightly—
Fearful name the Demon bore—
Told his story, Prophet hoary,
Learned in legendary lore,
Lost to us forever more.

Not the friendly spirits olden,
That so kindly did embolden,
Man to ask the knowledge golden,
Secrets of his being's core;
Conversing with one another,
As a brother with a brother—
One of earth, of heaven the other,—
Earthly, heavenly things talked o'er,
Man appealing, they revealing,
Talked of heaven and heavenly lore,
And the God whom all adore.

Rumbling, grumbling—still increasing,
Daily, nightly—never ceasing,
Gnome and spright in darkness leasing,
Leasing in their mystic store;
Down in the dark profound abyss,
Black Tartarean howl and hiss,
Shapes infernal hurl'd from bliss,
Burn and rage with wild uproar;
Battle waging, fell engaging,
Belching forth the glittering ore,
From the sulphurous beds upture.

Deep-mouthed came furious rapping,
Over-head huge wings were flapping,
Echoing sounds of yelling, clapping,
Fearful pealed the mountains o'er;
In the dark the Red-man peering,
Saw ghast sights, his eyeballs searing—
Indian brave, in mortal fearing,
Blanched at with horror, trembled sore;
At the cracking, surging, shrieking,
Surging like the Ocean-roar,
From an unknown viewless shore.

Like mountain-pine that long has striven,
'Till by lightning blasted, riven;
So at last the Indian driven,
Lonely left his wigwam door;
Much he doubted, doubted whether,
It were good to dwell together,
Indian brave and Demon nether—
Left the evils long he bore,
With the moanings, and the groanings,
Left his hearth and wigwam floor—
Fled and left it evermore.

Lonesome was the valley haunted,
'Till the White Man came undaunted,
Though the Demon raved and ranted—
Came the "Hollow" to explore;
Fearless, every danger braving,
Heeding not the Demon's raving,
Ghostly ceremonies waving,—
Heeding not the fearsome roar;
There he found him, chained and bound him,
Found him black and smutted o'er,
Se'zed and bound him evermore.

And along the valleys streaming,
Day and night is heard his screaming,
Snorting fiercely, fiercely gleaming—
Demon fiercer than of yore;
Fiercely struggling, fast they chain him,
Vain the hope to ever tame him,
Anthracite his masters name him,
Now their slave for evermore;
All-caressing seems distressing,
Hissing louder than before,
Fiercely struggling more and more.

And thus, if not historical,
And somewhat metaphorical,
And meaning allegorical—
Thus we've oped the mystic door;
And it teaches man's reliance,
Must be in the light of *science*,
Bidding canting creeds defiance,
And the superstitious lore,
Would we let her, still would fetter,
Bind and fetter as before,
In the darksome days of yore.

☞ *Jubilate!*—St. Clair still ahead in shafting as in everything else. We have the pleasure to inform you that the "Pinkerton" White Ash Vein is reached in the "Carey" shaft, and bored through, and gives the magnificent result of 28 feet of pure Anthracite!! After passing through the upper seam called the 7 foot, they came to the dividing strata of slate and sandstone, that like a bed-quilt, overlays the slumbering giant, and passing through which, on Thursday night last, they solved the grand problem that has so long agitated the public mind by striking into the object of their long and laborious search; and thus have their laudable and anxious hopes been crowned with triumphant success. By noon, on the following day, they had tested its thickness, resulting as stated above.

After taking out the boring rods, and carefully planking the top, to prevent all chance of escape, they made the event, *old country fashion*, a cause of rejoicing, and procured a barrel of Ale, Crackers and Cheese, with a few thousand Segars, making merry in a most uproarious manner, wheeling their beverage in the procession mounted on a barrow to the soul-stirring squeak of a Fiddle and other sonorous instruments.

St. Clair, forever! May it flourish that long and a day after. Don't be jealous, Mr. Editor, we will now be able to subscribe for more *Journals*, and what is better still, (and we believe not much practised,) pay for them. R. W.

☞ WE HAVE been favored with the perusal of the following letter from California, which shows the value set on *Cherry Pectoral* in that distant portion of our country. It is sold there at five dollars per bottle.—*Boston Republican.*

SAN FRANCISCO, 2d March, 1850.

J. C. AYER, Esq.—Dear Sir:—We have the pleasure to inform you, that since our advices of the 5th ultimo, we have disposed of all the Cherry Pectoral consigned to our House. From the benefit experienced by those who have used it, there has grown up here a confidence in the article which will insure you for this market an increasing and permanent demand.

The rapid changes of our climate from heat to cold, and heat again, induce, as might be expected, the afflicting and often dangerous lung complaints. Many of these, within our knowledge, have been so speedily cured by your Preparation, as to afford, as it were, immunity from their attacks.

We are daily expecting the next arrival, and would advise the continuation of your monthly shipments in larger quantities than hitherto. Yours, &c.

J. G. CRAM & CO.

☞ SIGNIFICANT FACTS.—Two of the iron works which carried off the premiums at the World's Fair, for iron, have ceased operation—Messrs. Forsyth & Son, of Chester Co., and Moore & Hooven, of Norristown.—Messrs. Potts, of Norristown, whose iron received a prize medal of the same kind, continue in operation.

MOUNT EAGLE AND TREMONTR. R.

An important supplement was added to the original Bill, incorporating this Company, before its final passage through the Legislature—we, therefore, publish the entire act:

"*An act to Incorporate the Mount Eagle and Tremont Railroad Company," approved the eighth day of April, 1851:*

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same: That Henry Eckel, Levi S. Spangler, P. A. Godfrey, C. E. Spangler, H. K. Strong, John McCanless, Algernon S. Roberts, J. B. McCready, John Hipple, Sr., John Barnett, Samuel Gaskins, David McCormick, James Clark, Henry Heil, Daniel B. Althouse, Eli K. Price, B. Rundle Smith, J. Aupach, F. W. Hughes, Henry Adam, George Richards, Washington Bigler, Wm. Graeff, James Dundon, F. M. O'Brien, John George, Jefferson Shirk, David M. Rank, J. Dutter, George Hoffman, John Brummer, Christian Lentz, and their associates, or any two of them be and they are hereby appointed commissioners to open books, receive subscriptions and organize a company, by the name, style and title of the Mount Eagle and Tremont Railroad Company, with all the powers and subject to all the provisions and restrictions prescribed by an act entitled "an act regulating Railroad Companies," approved the nineteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Section 2. That the capital stock of said company, shall consist of ten thousand shares of twenty dollars each, provided that said company may, from time to time, by a vote of the stockholders, at a meeting called for the purpose, increase their capital stock so much as in their opinion may be necessary to complete the said road and to carry out the true intent and meaning of this act.

Section 3. That the said company shall have the right to build and construct a railroad from a point on the Mine Hill or Swatara Railroad, at or near the town of Tremont, in the county of Schuylkill, to a point near Mount Eagle, in the county of Lebanon, with the privilege of connecting the said Tremont and Mount Eagle Railroad, with the before named Mine Hill or Swatara Railroad at or near the town of Tremont, and also with the privilege of connecting with the Dauphin and Susquehanna or Pequa Railroad at or near Mount Eagle; that the said company shall make and construct the railroad on the most direct and practicable route, and shall have the power to decide whether the road shall be made with double or single track.

Section 4. That the said company are hereby authorized to construct branch railroads, not exceeding five miles in length from the mainline, to accommodate the owners of coal lands, subject to the same conditions and restrictrions as are herein-before provided.

Section 5. That if the president and managers of said company shall deem it expedient to use locomotive engines and tenders on said railroad, or the branches or lateral roads thereof that may be constructed by the said company for the conveyance of coal, passengers, merchandize, or other commodities, or to permit the same to be done by others; the president and managers shall have authority to do and to make such regulations concerning the same as may be necessary, with like penalties for any violation thereof and remedies for the recovery of the same, as now are or may hereafter be prescribed by law in regard to the use and regulation of the motive power of the railroads of this Commonwealth, or of the incorporated companies thereof.

Section 6. That the charges for tolls, freight, motive power, use of cars, and the transportation of passengers shall not exceed the rates charged by the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad Company, on their road at such time as the same is transported or used; provided, that no charge shall be made by said company for toll or motive power or empty coal or freight cars; and provided, that coal operators may use their own or the cars of any other company for the transportation of coal and other commodities.

Section 7. That upon all passengers and tonnage which may pass over said road on, to or from the Pennsylvania railroad, except coal, iron, iron ore, and gypsum and which may come from or which may be destined to Philadelphia, or any point east of the river Delaware, shall be levied and collected the same tax as is imposed by the eighth section of an act entitled "an act authorizing the laying out of State road from Schuylkill township, in Schuylkill county, to Beaver Creek township in Columbia county, relative to the Lebanon Valley Railroad Company, and to President township in Venango county," on the Lebanon Valley Railroad Company, and said tax shall be collected in the same manner as it is provided in said section, the tax therein imposed on the said Lebanon Valley Railroad Company, shall be collected and the same statement shall be made out and transmitted by said Mount Eagle and Tremont Railroad Company, in the same manner as is required by said section of the said Lebanon Valley Railroad Company.

Section 8. That so much of any act or acts of assembly as are hereby altered or supplied or shall in any manner conflict with the provisions hereby enacted, be and the same are hereby repealed.

A supplement to the act to incorporate the Mount Eagle and Tremont Railroad Company, approved the 18th of March, 1852:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that in lieu of Commissioners to open books, receive subscriptions and organize a company by the name, style and title of the Tremont and Mount Eagle Railroad Company, Algernon S. Roberts, John McCanless and Henry K. Strong, of the city of Philadelphia, Francis W. Hughes and Samuel Stillyman of the county of Schuylkill, and such other persons as shall become shareholders in the capital stock of the said company, are hereby incorporated into a body politic in deed and in law, with all the powers and privileges conferred upon the stockholders, by the act incorporating the Mount Eagle and Tremont Railroad Company; and they are hereby authorized and empowered to issue, sell and transfer bonds in the name of the said company, and to apply the proceeds thereof to the construction of the Railroad authorized by this act and by the third and fourth sections of the act to which this is a supplement, and the said company is hereby authorized to borrow a sum of money for the purposes aforesaid, not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, and to issue their bonds or obligations for the same in sums not less than one hundred dollars each, and to mortgage the road and the franchises of the company as security therefor.

Section 2. That in addition to the powers already granted, the company are authorized and empowered to extend their Railroad from any point of the same and to connect the Tremont and Mount Eagle Railroad used for the transportation of coal in the counties of Dauphin and Schuylkill, and also to make and construct a railroad with the right to connect the same with the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad, at any point within one mile of the village of West Wood, and extending into the borough of Pottsville, with the right to connect with any railroad passing into or alongside of said Borough, at any point within a mile of the same, provided, that this act shall not be construed to authorize any extension occupying the same route and running parallel with any other railroad eastward from the town of Tremont.

Section 3. That the company shall have the right to charge the same amount per mile for tolls, freight, motive power, use of cars and the transportation of passengers as the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad Company are now allowed by law to charge on their road.

Section 4. That so much of any act or acts of assembly to which this is a supplement, as are altered or supplied or shall in any manner conflict with the provisions hereby enacted, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Section 5. That the said company shall have power to make such regulationns to charge on freights and tolls on said road as they may deem proper; provided that the toll shall not exceed one and a half cents per ton per mile on coal and the charge for motive power shall not exceed one cent per ton per mile on coal.

LITTLE TELL-TALES.

—The Dauphin and Susquehanna Railroad Co. have made a connection of their road with the Pennsylvania road, 3 miles above Harrisburg.

—Prof. Olmstead, of Yale College, has in preparation a treatise on the Aurora Borealis, to be published by the Smithsonian Institute.

—Eggs and cakes of soup are used in Peru as money. Hence, we suppose, the natural question of "How are you off for soap?"

—The growing of willow, for making baskets in Baltimore and Philadelphia, is carried on to a considerable extent in Delaware.

—Gibson, the pedestrian, has just completed his feat of walking 1050 half miles in 1050 half hours, at Castle Garden, N. Y.

—A secretaire, formerly the property of Louis IV., is in Girard College. It was owned by Stephen Girard during his life.

—Max Maretzek and his opera troupe have been giving concerts in Cincinnati. They go next to New Orleans.

—The San Antonio papers say that crops were never better in Western Texas at this season than at present.

—The average cost of sending one of the Collins' steamers to Liverpool and back, is said to be $65,000.

—The American Art Union of New York has been declared to be an illegal lottery, by Recorder Tillon.

—A new Jewish synagogue was consecrated at Boston, on Friday, by the Rev. Dr. Raphael.

—There were 4070 criminal prosecutions in Massachusetts last year; with 2108 convictions.

—The Potomac fisheries are in operation, but shad and herring are not very abundant yet.

—Fifty-two persons in Massachusetts claim to have discovered a cure for the potato rot.

—We shall have twenty-three eclipses of the sun in the course of the next fifty years.

—The Boston City Council are debating as to the propriety of selling Faneuil Hall.

—The General Railroad Law has been defeated in the New Jersey Legislature.

—An old German family Bible recently sold, in Bucks county, for *fifteen dollars.*

—If any one speak evil of you, let your life be such that none will believe him.

—The small pox has made its appearance among the mines of California.

—In Louisville, the price of gas has been reduced to $3 per thousand feet.

—Kossuth paid a visit to Gov. Foote, at Jackson, Miss., on the 22d ult.

—A Free Soil National Convention will be held at Pittsburg, in June.

—Your character cannot be essentially injured except by your own acts.

—At some taverns madness is sold by the glass; at others by the bottle.

—The Louisiana Legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 19th inst.

—Tunnelling the Susquehanna at Port Deposit, is the latest idea.

—The pay of Louis Napoleon is to be fixed at $140,000 a year.

—Louisiana has within her bounds 25,000 free people of color.

—Bishop Potter preached in Harrisburg, on Sunday last.

—The shoe trade at the East is said to be unusually dull.

—Shad sell in Washington city at half a dollar per pair.

—A Cincinnati printer inherits $50,000. A "fat take."

—Navigation on the Lakes has been fully resumed.

—Henry Clay will be 75 years old on the 12th inst.

—He who swims in sin will sink in sorrow.

—Judge not of men or things at first sight.

—It's a bad cause that none dare speak in.

—Keep no more cats than will catch mice.

LIFE INSURANCE.—There is, perhaps, nothing that creates so severe a pang on the death bed as the reflection that we are leaving those we love, *perhaps* a wife and children, dependent upon the cold charity of the world! Therefore every one in life should prepare for this emergency. It can be done, even by the poorest, through the agency of Life Insurance.

Every man who loves his family ought to get his life Insured. Every man in debt, and owning a property ought to have his life insured, lest at his death his property may be sacrificed. There are but few who could not save a small sum annually to insure their lives; which if not invested in this way would be spent perhaps in trifles, and their families thus left to penury and want.

Life Insurance is becoming just as common in this country as Fire Insurances and should be more so. Wives persuade your husbands—you can save enough in your household affairs to pay the annual premium without feeling it—and the reflection that you are provided for, will alone be a fair recompense for the outlay. You can insure the lives of your husbands for your own benefit, and the amount cannot be touched by their creditors, in case of their death.

Full information on this subject can be obtained on application to B. HANNAN, at the Office of the Miners' Journal.

WE INVITE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO A new feature in Life Insurance which will be explained by calling at this office. It obviates one of the great difficulties in Life Insurance, while at the same time it does not diminish the security.

EUREKA.—*The great Secret Discovered!*—The subscriber has at last discovered the *ne plus ultra* of Hair Dye, and announces it for sale, with perfect confidence in its surpassing everything of the kind now in use. It colors the hair either black or brown, (as may be desired,) and is used without any injury to the hair or skin, either by stain or otherwise, and can be washed off in ten minutes after application, without detracting from its efficacy.

R Dollard has for years manufactured Dyes, which have given great satisfaction to his customers; but he did not advertise them, because he felt them not to be perfect while they defaced the skin. For a long time he has been trying to overcome that perplexing difficulty, and at last has the happiness to announce that he has succeeded.

☞ The Hair Dye may be had, wholesale and retail, at his popular establishment, 177 Chestnut Street, where such as desire can also have it applied.

Persons visiting Philadelphia who may wish their *Hair Dyed*, are invited to call on R. DOLLARD, 117 Chestnut Street.

Letters (postpaid,) will receive attention.

A SWIMMING OF THE HEAD, like every other disordered motion of the blood, is owing to corrupt and stagnant humors which, when floating in the general mass of the circulation, are the cause of headache, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, and many other unpleasant symptoms, and when thrown upon the various parts of the body, are the cause of every malady incident to man. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are always certain to remove headache, giddi