Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1860.

☞The circulation of the MINERS' JOURNAL is equal to the aggregate circulation of any THREE other English newspapers published in the County—and as it circulates among the best portion of the population, an advertisement in the JOURNAL is, of course, worth as much as the same advertisement in any three other papers. In our estimate the rates of advertising are always graded to price according to the circulation of the paper.

Agents:

At New York—O. H. Frost, Room No. 2, 110 Broadway.
At PHILADELPHIA—Jay, Coe & Co., 5th and Chesnut streets.
At BOSTON—D. N. Lake, Esq.
Who are authorized to receive subscriptions and get bills for the MINERS' JOURNAL at establishment.

ADEQUATE PROTECTION to American Industry;

and not another Inch of Slave Territory, by Extension, Purchase or Conquest.

The above are, and will be the two leading Principles before the country, until they be victorious; and we nail them to the mast-head of the MINERS' JOURNAL, there to float until they wave in triumph above the Nation-Capitol at Washington.

FOR GOVERNOR:

ANDREW. G. CURTIN.

THE Lehigh Canal was opened for navigation yesterday.

THE iron-masters of Ohio are petitioning strongly for Protection.

AT Rochester, New York, on Monday, snow fell to the depth of ten inches.

MR. McLANE, United States Minister to Mexico, has embarked for Vera Cruz.

THE *Independent* predicts that Mr. Seward will be nominated and elected President.

"REGISTER" is the name of a new weekly paper published at Shamokin, by Sr John.

A BILL has been introduced in Congress to divide Pennsylvania into three Judicial Districts.

THE Bangor (Me.) municipal election resulted in a sweeping Republican victory on Monday.

CALIFORNIA.—The Republicans of that State have declared for Mr. Seward for the Presidency.

HON. LEWIS C. LEVIN for some years a prominent Native American politician, died at Philadelphia on Wednesday last.

GENERAL orders just issued from the War Department involve the movement of nearly all the troops in Utah and New Mexico.

LAUER'S artesian well at Reading, will be carried to a depth of two thousand feet. The present expense of boring is $50 per day.

ADVICES have been received in Washington, claiming a Republican majority in the Constitutional Convention of Nebraska, just elected.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The delegates to the National Convention from Massachusetts are not instructed. They are divided between Banks and Seward.

JOHN P. FAMOUS, aged 8 years, was on trial at Norristown, recently, for the murder of Mary Elizabeth Eagans, aged 12 years. He was acquitted.

THE Danville *Intelligencer* concludes that Seward's speech has made no particular sensation. Whistle away my lads; you're not out of the woods yet.

THE Treasury Department is still in conflict with the President on the subject of the tariff. Mr. Cobb is bitterly opposed to any increased duties on iron.

TO Connecticut and Rhode Island the eyes of Republicans now turn for rousing majorities at their approaching State elections. Nor will they be disappointed.

WE observe that the poetical productions of our friend, the "Butkville Blacksmith," are published pretty generally by our cotemporaries. They richly merit the honor.

PHILADELPHIA is moving in the matter of a paid fire department. If the system should be adopted, the City will be relieved in a great measure, of rowdyism and expense.

THE Greensburg (Westmoreland) *Herald* says that Mr. Foster will not run 100 votes ahead in that, his own County. The Opposition are a unit for Andy Curtin and Victory.

THE first gun from Pennsylvania, since the nomination, was fired at Mauch Chunk, last week, and resulted in a majority for the People's Ticket of 80. Last Fall the majority was only 30.

AN Ohio paper calls Senator Pugh a "type of Democracy," whereupon Geo. D. Prentice continues the metaphor, observing that the "type" is considerably battered, and does not make a fair impression.

MAHANOY AND BROAD MOUNTAIN RAILROAD Co.—By an advertisement in this paper, it will be seen that this Company will be speedily organized, and we learn that the work will be commenced without delay.

E. B. H. GARDNER, city comptroller, and Robert Lynch, city clerk, of Milwaukie, have been arrested and committed to jail, on the charge of forging city orders, and of being guilty of other malfeasance in office.

OUT of three hundred and thirty-five free colored people who pay taxes in Charleston, three hundred and four own real estate. Of these, two hundred and twenty-six own property to the aggregate value of $717,495.

GOV. PACKER has appointed the Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes, of Lancaster, Superintendent of Common Schools for this State, from the first of June next, when the term of Mr. Hickok will expire. The salary is $1400 per annum.

THE journals of the Democracy are angry with Gov. Seward because, in his late speech, "the conservative can find * * * no departure from the Constitution." That is a great deal more than can be said of the creed of the Democracy.

IT is conceded that the tone of the recent Democratic Convention of this State was adverse to Douglas. The delegates at large are headed by Mr. Bigler, who is one of Douglas's bitterest Senatorial opponents, and the confidential friend of Mr. Buchanan.

MR. CAREY'S LETTERS.—This week we publish two for the purpose of "catching up."—Hereafter these powerful arguments in favor of Protection will appear in the MINERS' JOURNAL, simultaneously, with their appearance in the *Tribune* and *North American*.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—Desperate efforts are making in Washington to aid Democrats in carrying the Connecticut election; and, as a means of inciting State feeling, promises are freely made to nominate Mr. Seymour for Vice-President at Charleston.

THE Washington *Star* says that it is very certain that Douglas will not be the nominee of the Charleston Convention. Saying that the *Star* is right, it is more unfortunate for us, as Douglas would undoubtedly be the easiest candidate to beat of any who have been mentioned. The late Senator Benton's words were probably prophetic, when he said, "Douglas can never be President, Sir, his coat-tails are too near the ground, Sir! too near the ground, Sir!"

A letter written from Washington to Senator Monroe, of the Onondaga (N. Y.) District, and published in the Syracuse *Journal*, says:

"Cameron told me to-day that Mr. Seward could carry Pennsylvania by 10,000 majority."

THE friends of Judge Bates have given publicity to the statement that he had emancipated his slaves. Says the St. Louis *Evening Post*: "So far from this being the case, it is undeniable that they ran away from him, and he used every means in his power to recapture them."

THE Spring elections in New York show great gains for the Republicans, as far as they have progressed. Townships which have always heretofore been Democratic, have elected Republican officers. Every township in the counties in which Senators Seward and King reside, elected Republican officers.

NEW JERSEY.—The People's Convention in New Jersey was held last week. Every thing passed off harmoniously. Delegates were appointed to the National Convention without instructions. The Convention adjourned with three cheers for Dayton, Pennington, Seward and Bates.

A CONVENTION of Southern Inventors is to assemble at Charleston during the session of the Democratic National Convention.—*Baltimore Sun.*

One of their duties should be to invent a machine to hoist the Democratic party out of the quagmire it is in. It will take a "cute" fellow to do it though.

CONSISTENT.—In Pennsylvania the Democrats in Convention pass Tariff resolutions, to gull the people if possible, while in Congress they vote in a body for a Free Trader for Speaker. Look at Bocock's vote, recorded on Wednesday last against the Tariff. Pah! the Democrats are practising in Pennsylvania a stale dodge.

THE Charleston hotel-keepers are already squabbling over the prospective pickings and pluckings of "Ye Fierce Democracie" at their National Convention. They contemplate charging the neat little sum of five dollars per man per day. The "roughs" will have to stay away. *They* never go beyond six-penny eating houses.

THE Tariff.—The Opposition members of the Ways and Means Committee have matured a Tariff, and are ready to report whenever the opportunity is offered. The main features of Mr. Morrill's bill are preserved, with various improvements. A loan of $20,000,000, to fund the Treasury Notes, forms a part of the measure.

CHICAGO CONVENTION.—Rooms have been secured at the Richmond House, Chicago, for the Pennsylvania delegation, who will be comfortably quartered therein. The Richmond House is a first-class hotel, and the proprietors, contrary to the greedy example set at Charleston, pledge themselves not to charge more than the ordinary rates.

THE great breach of promise case of Miss Carztang against Mr. Shaw, is now on its second trial in St. Louis. On the first trial, a verdict was given for the plaintiff, with damages to the unusual amount of $100,000. A large number of very eminent counsel are employed on both sides, including Hon. Edward Bates, who leads for the defendant.

CALLING IN VAIN.—The so-called Democratic papers are calling upon the people to circulate the papers. For what purpose? There is nothing in them about Protection, Free Labor or Homesteads for the people—and what is the use of circulating such papers now-a-days. You may call as loud as you please, but the people won't do it. They do not consider them worth circulating.

THE chances are that the Democracy made a loss by keeping John Sherman out of the Speaker's Chair, and that if they have not already found it out, they will long before the session ends. There is nothing of show or fancy about Mr. Sherman. He is decidedly PRACTICAL; and has the habit of finishing what he undertakes. He did so in Kansas and in the Navy Yard Investigation.

THE Texas Regiment proposition has at last got through the Senate. Here is an expense of a million a year initiated for the Texan frontier, which will probably go on indefinitely when once begun. Senator Wilson said the bill was necessary to prevent Gov. Houston from invading Mexico. Let him invade. It is "paying dear for the whistle"—a million dollars a year to hold him by the coat-tail.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION IN VIRGINIA.—The Republicans of Virginia have issued a call for a Convention in the city of Wheeling, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Chicago Convention. In view of the difficulties with which this party is surrounded in Virginia, the language of the call is bold and courteous, and indicates that those who endorse it will not shrink from the exercise of their constitutional rights.

THE Southern aristocracy do not, it is evident, desire the attendance of the "mud-sills" at the Charleston Convention. We judge so at least, from the fact that a gentleman of Philadelphia, who applied for accommodation in advance, has been advised that a parlor and bed-room would cost him $75 per diem, and that they would have to be taken at that rent, several days in advance of the assembling of the Democratic Convention.

A VOICE FROM THE HOME OF DOUGLAS.—The majority for the Republican Mayor at Chicago, is 1246, the largest vote, and the largest Republican majority ever polled in that city.

	REP.	DEM.	MAJ.
1860,	10,007	8,759	1,246
1859,	8,587	8,728	859
1858,	8,641	7,481	1,161

The Hon. John Wentworth, the Mayor elect, is a Seward man.

THE Germantown *Telegraph*, prominent among the many well conducted weekly newspapers of the State, this week entered upon its thirty-first volume. The first number of the *Telegraph* was issued on the 17th of March, 1830. Major Freas says he feels young enough to accomplish another thirty years in editorial harness. We congratulate him upon the possession of sufficient youthful vivacity to look cheerfully at such a prospective term of hard labor.

SLAUGHTERING THE GERMANS.—The Hon. Mr. Witte was slaughtered at Reading by the Democracy. The Dougherties, the Cassadies, &c., could not stand a Dutchman for Governor. And in Missouri a German was beaten in the most horrible manner, and left for dead, by some pro-slavery democrats, because he dared to vote in opposition to the Democracy. The consequence is that the Germans are leaving the Democracy by thousands, and enrolling themselves in favor of Freedom and Protection to American Industry.

THE Missouri Republican State Convention met at St. Louis on Saturday. F. P. Blair, B. Gratz Brown, Fred. Muench and James Sutton were elected delegates at large to the Chicago Convention. It was understood that the delegation will stand 12 for Mr. Bates and 6 against him, as the nominee for the Presidency.

The Convention regarded the threats of dissolution with scorn and contempt; pledging their lives, fortunes and sacred honors to the preservation of the Union; recognizing the "irrepressible conflict" between free and slave labor in Missouri; holding it the duty of the Government to protect the rights of free intercourse between the citizens of different States; &c., &c.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—The Granite State opens the ball beautifully. The State election took place on Tuesday, Ichabod Goodwin, Republican, was re-elected Governor by over 5000 majority. In 1859 his majority was 3543, showing a heavy gain this year for the Republicans. The Republicans have a majority of 90 in the Legislature, which is a gain over last year of 13 members. Good for New Hampshire. Pennsylvania will respond gloriously, in October next, and prove overwhelming in November.

PETITIONS FOR PROTECTION.—In the House on Tuesday, Hon. James H. Campbell presented seven petitions, signed by Jacob Reick, John W. Koons, E. Tibbetts, and 324 others, citizens of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, asking for the enactment of a law giving increased protection, with specific duties, to all articles of American production requiring increased protection. Also, the petition of J. E. Nice, James Brown, and 40 others, for the same purpose. That is right. Keep pouring them in. Let Pennsylvania be heard.

THE ultra free trade position of the New York *Evening Post*, which represents a very select class of free traders in the city of New York, has given a little comfort to the unscrupulous politicians of the Democratic party, in their endeavors to demonstrate that the advocates of Free Labor are not the friends of the Free Laborer. But the vote in Congress on a modified tariff bill, when it shall have been recorded this session, will not only leave the *Post* "alone in its glory," but will have the effect to destroy the ammunition of its locofoco admirers.

THE Louisville *Journal* remarks in reference to the paltry attempt of Senator Douglas, on the floor of the Senate, to create the impression that the shoemakers' strike in New England was the result of the withdrawal of the Southern custom, says: "These strikes are the strongest evidence against that assumption, for labor never attempts to coerce higher wages from capital unless the times are brisk. If the orders for manufactures have fallen off, the strikers would be playing into the hands of their employers by quitting work when they can be dispensed with profitably."

SPEECH OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, OF ILLINOIS.—In our Supplement we publish the able speech of Mr. Lincoln delivered recently at the Cooper's Institute, New York. It contains powerful arguments against the false charge of the Disunion Democracy that the Republican party is sectional and unconstitutional. Read it attentively, and then hand it to your neighbor. Misrepresentation must be met by solid facts. On the eve of a Presidential election, the people should read and think, and this year they will be called upon to act with or against Free Labor and Protection.

THE President has sent an army to the Rio Grande ostensibly for the protection of the Texas frontier, but with the authority to invade Mexico should such action be deemed necessary. This may lead to another war with the latter nation. Had the President posted troops in Texas at the proper time, a small body of men could have maintained the peace, and the government would have been spared the shame of declaring war with a weak and distracted State. This concentration of troops on the Rio Grande will add millions to the public expense, while it may lead to results which will detract materially from our national reputation.

THE slaveholders of Kentucky are seeking noble game. The Northern Methodists in Kentucky, or rather those Methodists in that State who adhere to the Methodist Church North, are, it seems, to be the next object of persecution and violence. The Cynthia *News* calls upon the slaveholders to prevent by force of arms if necessary, the next assembling of the Kentucky Conference of that organization. The *News* man thus raves:

"Will Kentuckians allow a set of men to get a foothold in their State, who announce that their God is an anti-slavery God, and their Church an anti-slavery church?"

What a contemptible cur.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Schuylkill Haven, furnishes us with the gist of a conversation between a Democrat and member of the People's Party on the Tariff question, during which the latter asked the former, why the Reading Democratic Convention put a Tariff plank in its platform. The Democrat replied, "To humbug you again." This fact we would inform "L." is well recognized by the people. The Democratic party has so few strong arguments or decent principles to bring before the people, that it is compelled to resort to this piratical mode, to obtain even the shadow of a chance of success. Won't do.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.—We are in possession of Liverpool dates to the 29th ult.—The loss of the American ship *Luna* is made certain. Only two of one hundred and seven persons went to shore alive. There had been another disastrous gale on the English coast. Mr. Gladstone's budget is progressing through the House of Commons in a favorable manner. It is said that the project for the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont is to be abandoned. The Russo-Austrian alliance is the subject of asservation and denial. The latest report was that the Austrian government denied that there was any such treaty. Lord John Russell was not prepared to make any explicit statement respecting affairs with China. Sir Robert Peel had made a speech against the ambitious designs of Louis Napoleon. The Atlantic Cable is receiving the active consideration of the directors of the Company.

THE Strikes of workmen in New England and in Philadelphia have elicited attention and justly, sympathy. The political economist perceives in this state of affairs the increased power which capital has acquired over labor, in consequence of a steady decrease under the operations of Free Trade, in the demand for the services of the workman. Capital will control and regulate the wages of labor, as long as it can dictate terms; but let workingmen strike at the ballot-box for Protection to their labor, and they will soon find that capital will cease to control labor. That is the place for action. "Strikes" in the common acceptation of the term, are bad, as they rarely benefit the workmen, capital being stronger and more able to hold out than labor. Let the workmen at their meetings, petition for Protection; let them strike at the real root of the evil, and Labor will again be well rewarded, and be able to dictate its terms. This is the true course.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL passed the House of Representatives at Washington by a vote of 116 to 60 on Monday last. All the Republicans voted for it with a little sprinkling of Democrats from the West. The opponents of the Bill were the so-called Democracy, and a portion of the South Americans.

The bill provides—"That any person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States, or who shall have filed his intentions to become such, shall be entitled to enter, free of cost, one hundred and sixty (160,) acres of the public lands, upon which the said person may have filed a pre-emption claim, or which may at the time the application is made be subject to pre-emption at one dollar and a quarter, or less, per acre, or eighty acres, at two dollars and a half per acre. No certificate to be given, or patent issued until after the expiration of five years from the date of said entry; and on the payment of the ten dollars, the rights secured by the actual settlers shall issue to the heirs and devisees. The land thus acquired, in no case to become liable to the satisfaction of any debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent."

THE CAUSE OF DEPRESSION IN BUSINESS.—The importations continue on the increase.—The following is a comparison with former years at the port of New York:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Dry Goods,	$1,092,569	$2,356,870	$2,991,994
General Merchandize,	676,376	2,867,066	2,980,134
Total for the week,	$1,767,954	$4,867,456	$5,572,128
Previously reported,	18,182,183	43,225,269	42,985,117
Since Jan. 1,	$19,950,137	$48,757,705	$48,611,235
The exports exhibit the following result:			
	1858.		1860.
Total exports,	$2,573,193		$4,518,126
Increase in 1860 so far,			$1,311,915

Of the increase $1,506,332 is in cotton.

No country on the face of the globe can flourish with such a balance of trade against it—and no other people on the face of the globe would submit quietly to such a governmental policy as long as the people of the United States have done, under the rule of one of the most corrupt parties that ever disgraced any country.

THE year 1860 will witness the spectacle of a party claiming to be Democratic, marching to its nominating Convention in the hot-bed of disunionism, and under the eye and lash of the Slave power, with its banner inscribed: "SLAVERY, DISUNION, FREE TRADE AND DEATH TO FREEDOM."

That the Slave propaganda will be too heavy a weight for it to bear, we do not doubt. Hence the Charleston Convention will result in a fizzle.

In contrast with this degrading picture, we will have the Republican party like a young giant, marching west—a type of the progress of our great West in all the elements of true greatness and Freedom—to the free city of a free State, upon *its* banner inscribed

"PROTECTION, FREEDOM AND AN EMPIRE OF FREE LABOR."

With which assemblage will our best wishes go? Every true man can decide without difficulty.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, made a powerful speech in the House on Tuesday, in favor of increasing the appropriation for arming the militia of the United States. Mr. V.'s position is the stronger from the fact that while the militia have increased in fifty years from six hundred thousand to certainly three million, or more now, the appropriation for arming them has remained stationary at $200,000; while the army, increasing within the same period from three thousand two hundred to seventeen thousand four hundred, has increased its expenditures from $3,000,000 to $21,500,000. In this Brigade many of the companies need decent arms, and they cannot be considered highly efficient, until they receive them. In time of war the government looks to the volunteers; therefore, in the interim of peace they should be as thoroughly organized as possible. This is an important matter, and we hope that Congress will take decided action.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.—The Hon. John Covode is the Chairman of the Investigating Committee recently appointed by the House of Representatives. A letter from Washington says:

Mr. Covode's Committee will organize for work immediately, and probably take up the corruption fund for electioneering purposes in Pennsylvania, as most complementary to the President's Duquesne letter. Mr. Wendell states before the Senate Committee that he expended $125,000 for political purposes in three years, and it is known he loaned out $150,000 besides among partisans, which have been turned over to his assignee at fifty cents on the dollar. There is a wide field for exploration, as Mr. Buchanan will discover, after the Lecompton matter has been thoroughly explored.

It is believed by many that the corruption exposed will be of so astounding a character, that it will result in the preparing of articles of impeachment against the President. The cry of "stop thief" in the Duquesne letter will scarcely screen him.

NEW MINING EXCITEMENT IN CALIFORNIA.—The New York *Tribune* publishes a letter from San Francisco, dated 20th ult., from which we extract the following parragraph:

The great topic of news is Washoe. The stories are coming in like those from Fraser River, but accompanied by much tangible evidence in the shape of precious metal. The Washoe Melting Works in this city are turning out thousands of dollars of the pure metal weekly, and the proprietors say that more ore has been offered to them than they can possibly melt. Everybody thinks Washoe; everybody dreams Washoe; everybody talks Washoe; provisions for Washoe; clothing for Washoe; mining tools for Washoe, everything for Washoe. Fortunes have already been made in buying and selling stock or shars in the veins, and even in veins which have not yet produced anything, and which the present claimiants have never seen, and probably will never see. We expect now that not less than 20,000 persons will migrate to Washoe in the Spring. Many have already gone, although the Winter there is intensely cold, and the snow still covers the ground. Hiram Pierson, a notorious millionaire of this city, is among those who started. Many private letters have been received, and they contain stories as wild as those current in California in '49. A young man named Brandes, who used to loaf about San Francisco, went over to Carson city last Fall, and established a liquor shop, and now he writes that he is taking in from $65 to $80 every day at his bar, and has two silver leads each 200 feet long. For one he has been offered $800 per foot, and for the other $600, so that the former lead would be worth $160,000, and the latter, $120,000. He has ore worth $8,000 already dog. Besides his remarks about his claims, he says in his letter that Washoe is the finest country in the world for shooting. Only the day prior to that upon which the letter was written five men had been shot, "and," he remarks, "it was a very poor day for shooting at that."

☞The stores in Cuba are open on Sundays, and on that day the bull fighting, dancing, and theatrical business flourish beyond all description.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

From the Congressional Globe of Wednesday.

LOAN, TARIFF, ETC.

Mr. SHERMAN. I am also instructed by the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill to provide for the payment of outstanding Treasury notes; to authorize a loan; to regulate and fix the duties on imports, and for other purposes.

Mr. COBB. I object to the introduction of that bill.

* * * * * * *

Mr. CAMPBELL. I appeal to gentlemen upon the other side to withdraw all objection to the introduction of this bill. The wants of all sections require it should pass.

Mr. COBB. Under the circumstances, I think I will hold on to my objection.

The SPEAKER. If objection be made, the bill cannot be introduced.

Mr. SHERMAN. Then I desire to report from the Committee of Ways and Means one of the general appropriation bills.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I object to the introduction of that bill, and I give notice that I will object to the introduction of any appropriation bill until the tariff bill has been reported. It is more important than any other.

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Mr. MCQUEEN. I have no objection at all to the introduction of the regular appropriation bills. I am as desirous as any other member that they shall all be passed through this House; but I will say that, so long as my opposition can avail anything, I will oppose any bill to increase the taxes upon my constituents for the benefit of any State.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I am under the impression and belief that the bill *first* sought to be reported by the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means is of more importance to the country than any appropriation bill which can be submitted for the consideration of this House; and I will object to the introduction of every appropriation bill so long as gentlemen on the other side persist in their objections to this bill.

Mr. MCQUEEN. I am ready to admit that it is important to the iron interest of Pennsylvania that a tariff bill shall be passed; but it is as important to my constituents that they shall not be taxed for the support of the interest of the people of any State.

Mr. CAMPBELL. This bill is as important to other interests of the country as it is to the iron interest of Pennsylvania. It will protect the interests of the South as well as the North.

After some further debate, during which Mr. Campbell stated that the Government is in debt $58,000,000, and that it is necessary to increase the tariff, in order that we may have revenue sufficient to pay that debt, the chair sustained the objection of Mr. Campbell to the introduction of the other appropriation bills, he taking as the report states, the ground that the Tariff was an appropriation bill, and of more moment to the country, than any other.

Mr. Campbell merits commendation for his action in this matter. The interests of Pennsylvania will not suffer with such a zealous defender in the halls of Congress.

We have not room for the entire debate, or we would publish it.

There is every indication that the Democracy intend resisting the passage of the Tariff bill at every step of its progress; but we think that the Republicans will pass it in the House for all that. If the Democratic Senate should defeat it, Pennsylvania will be heard in tones of thunder next Fall.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, March 15, 1860.

MESSRS. EDS:—I omitted in my last to notice what I regard as a very important public bill, having a bearing upon a subject which interests every man in the State, more or less. It was read in place by Mr. Beardsley, in the House, on Wednesday of last week, and is entitled "An Act relating to the publication of the laws of this Commonwealth." Its provisions are to require notice in each county of all intended applications for local legislation, to be published only in such counties as may be concerned, and to advertise all general laws in two papers in each county under a certain number of taxables; over a certain number, as in Philadelphia, Allegheny, Lancaster, Schuylkill, &c., in four papers.—Also, to publish all local laws in two papers published, to be selected by the people, each voter voting for one "public printer," and the persons in each county having the highest number of votes to be elected, same as the inspectors of elections, the object being to give each party one, and thus keep it out of politics. The bill was referred to a select committee. Its provisions like a double edged sword, were calculated to cut both ways. In the first place, the masses would obtain a knowledge of the acts passed, instead of the information being confined to the lawyers and magistrates of the Commonwealth. Secondly, it would circumvent the serpent that now glides through the Legislative Halls without the people of the State knowing anything about them until they become laws of the land. You are no doubt aware of the fact that repeated efforts have been made to pass an act for the publication of the laws in such a way as to reach the people, but they have always proved fruitless, although no plausible reason can be given why they should not be so published. It is to be hoped that the bill will receive the consideration which the importance of the subject demands.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill fixing the day of final adjournment on the 27th inst., came up and was amended in committee of the whole fixing the day on the 3d of April, in which shape it passed finally. I can only say that if the House concurs in this bill, a vast amount of public and private bills must go by the board.

Gov. Packer has been exercising the veto power. Mr. Fawke, the inventor of the steam plow, and his partner, Mr. Dickerson, had an act of incorporation passed some time ago in the Senate, which the governor returned yesterday, with his reasons for non-approval, which are similar to those given for the veto of a number of bills passed at the last session. The bill was passed over the governor's head by a constitutional majority, viz: 20 to 9.—He also vetoed the bill requiring the Pittsburg and Cleveland Railroad Company to fence that part of their track lying in Beaver county—which was laid over for the present. It will not be likely to go through by a constitutional majority.

The bill taxing deposits in banks has been postponed until the first of September next. This is a facetious and pleasant way of killing a bill. The Spanish brigand calls a highway robbery a *wounded* (a novelty) and I think such a postponement comes under the same head.

The great point question is settled, and it appears that the liberty and rambling propensities of the "nannys" and "billys" are not to be curtailed. The bill has been negatived by the committee. Having experienced a rear attack by an odorous old villain who was "bearded like pard." I watched an opportunity and loosened a rib or two in his body by a vigorous application of a stout boot. He never saw me after that he didn't make time up an alley with a "baa-a-a-h," from which I infer that goats have good memories. I give this hint to those who petitioned for the law to prevent them running at large in your county.

The amended military bill has been under consideration in the House for the last few evenings; and but the action on it was ridiculous and unbecoming in a deliberative body. Pointless jokes and abortive efforts at wit to ridicule the military of the State, may do very well here, but some of the members should not think that their constituents to know what they said. The bill will be so hampered up by amendments that when passed it will be very little improvement on the old bill.

A valuable hint has been derived from a petition presented in the Senate on Thursday last, by Senator Gregg. It prays for the passage of a law to prevent all defalcation to the Comptroller, Treasurer, or any other officer of trust or profit in the State. I do not know that such a law would be constitutional, unless such defalcation was decided to be a crime *de facto* instead of *de jure*; but if so, I think a law of the kind would scare many of them, especially those who still figure among the most importunate office-hunters of the day.

I believe I incidentally mentioned some time ago, that some Philadelphians were asking for a charter for a company to insure the payment of promissory notes. I copy the sixth section of this Legislative novelty:

"That the Commercial Guarantee Company shall be empowered to guarantee the payment of promissory notes, acceptances, bills of exchange, or any other kind of obligation or debt for such rates of premium as may be agreed upon between the parties, and to accept, receive and hold all and any collateral or other securities therefor, and to execute such agreements, policies, and other instruments of writing as shall or may be necessary to effect that purpose, and to collect such debts."

When the bill comes up in order, I mean to get some friend to offer an amendment, or, rather, a new section, as follows:

SEC. 7. That the Commercial Guarantee Company shall be enforced to extend their operations to the interior of the State, so far as the newspaper printing offices are concerned, and they shall be compelled to guarantee the payment of all monies due such establishments, at the following premiums. On amounts due for subscriptions, 5 per cent.; on amounts due for job work and advertising, 4 per cent.; on amounts due from men "whose sands of life have nearly run out," and all other city sharps skilled in the science of drawing on country editors, 10 per cent.

The capital of the Company is a very large one, and if they agree to undertake such insurance, they will get plenty to do, and your correspondent will be immortalized by the Country press.

I was quite disappointed in my prophecy that the Governor would sign the Supplement to the Mount Joy Saving's Institution. On the contrary, "quite the reverse"—he sent in a veto of the bill to-day, and as the bill passed by a close vote, there is every reason to believe that the veto will be sustained.

The act incorporating the Mifflin County Bank passed in the Senate, to-day finally, by a vote of 17 to 13. The fate of the Mount Joy foreshadows its fate, notwithstanding some of the Governor's most intimate personal and political friends are interested in the establishment of this bank.

The Supplement to the Sunbury and Erie Rail Road bill has not yet come up. On Monday last Mr. Strong moved that it be made the special order of the day for Wednesday, which motion was lost,—ayes 30, noes 34. This, however, is no indication of its strength. It will pass when the proper time comes.

The revised penal code is on second reading. To-day the section in regard to the law of libel gave rise to some discussion. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate struck out the penalties of the act of 1850, as well as the provisions of the law, and restored the old common law, which stood by a large majority. Yeas—Senator R. M. Palmer, Esq., made a very eloquent speech in behalf of the restoration of the old law, which was equal, if not superior to any oratorical effort in the Senate this session. Speaking of Mr. Palmer, I am informed by one of his friends that there is very strong probability of his being elected Speaker at the end of the session. If so he will certainly be in a safe district to be re-elected at the next session. I do not know of any man better qualified for the position who is now in the Senate.

The local legislation since my last, is as follows:

On Thursday of last week, in the House, Mr. Pinkerton read in place an act changing the name of William Benjamin.

Also, an act to incorporate the Lebanon Valley Marble Company.

Also, a supplement to the act, incorporating the Franklin Mining Company.

In the Senate on Monday, Mr. Palmer read in place an act supplementary to an act incorporating the borough of Port Carbon.

In the House, on Tuesday, Mr. Pinkerton read in place a bill relative to voting by proxy.

On the same day, the supplement to the Allentown Rail Road was laid over by a vote of 63 to 10.

On Tuesday Mr. Palmer presented a number of petitions. One from citizens of West Penn, praying to be annexed to Tamaqua. &c.

Also, a remonstrance from citizens of Port Clinton against any extension of their borough limits.

Yours, BROAD GAUGE.

Since the above was in type we learn that the Allentown Rail Road Supplement passed the House on second reading.

Mr. Strong's Free Banking Bill has passed the House, finally, by a vote of 51 yeas to 36 nays.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, March 17, 1860.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 32,436 19 against 20,952 tons last year. By Canal 995 against 789 tons for the corresponding week last year. Total for the week 33,432 tons against 21,741 tons for the corresponding week last year. Increase, 11,691 tons.

The trade sums up this week as follows:

Coal Trade for 1860.

	1859. WEEK.	1859. TOTAL.	1860. WEEK.	1860. TOTAL.
Phila. & R. R. R.,	20,952	364,224	32,437	376,820
Schuylkill Canal,	861	789	995	995
Il. Val. R. R.,	11,746	137,627	15,634	198,597
Scranton, South,	2,799	76,273	14,400	115,531
Do. North,	94	16,229	2,493	23,408,
Shamokin,	1,474	12,551	1,352	17,846
Trevorton,	2,137	20,231	1,740	13,247
Broad Top,	1,351	24,613	2,605	32,113
H. Thomas. (Rh. Mt. Co.,)	206	206	1,229	4,762
Lykens Val. Coal Co.,	149	149	1,217	5,207
Total,	41,659	653,993	74,192	785,5.6

The demand for Coal is not brisk, and from the best information we can glean, but little will be shipped before the 1st of April. The mild weather is against an early commencement, together with the high freights to the East.

We present our readers with the rates established by the different companies for the Spring season, which will be found below:

RATES OF TOLL AND TRANSPORTATION BY RAILROAD, (*until further notice*).

FROM	Port Carbon.	Mount Carbon.	Schuyl. Haven.	Port Clinton.
To Richmond,	1 38	1 37	1 30	1 20
" Philadelphia,	1 47	1 46	1 39	1 29
" Inclined Plane,	1 46	1 47	1 40	1 30
" Nicetown,	1 43	1 47	1 40	1 30
" Germantown R. R.,	1 43	1 47	1 40	1 30
" Falls of Schuylkill,	1 43	1 42	1 35	1 25
" Manayunk,	1 38	1 37	1 30	1 20
" Egbert's,	1 33	1 32	1 25	1 15
" Conshohocken,	1 28	1 27	1 20	1 10
" Swede Furnace,	1 23	1 24	1 17	1 07
" Rambo's,	1 24	1 23	1 16	1 06
" Norristown or Bridgeport,	1 23	1 22	1 15	1 05
" Port Kennedy,	1 17	1 16	1 09	0 59
" Valley Forge,	1 14	1 13	1 06	0 56
" Phœnixville,	1 08	1 07	1 00	0 50
" Hoyer's Ford,	1 03	1 04	0 57	0 47
" Aramingo,	1 03	1 04	0 57	0 47
" Limerick,	1 03	1 02	0 55	0 45
" Pottstown,	0 98	0 97	0 90	0 80
" Douglassville,	0 94	0 93	0 86	0 76
" Monocacy,	0 92	0 91	0 84	0 74
" Birdsboro',	0 90	0 89	0 82	0 72
" Exeter,	0 90	0 89	0 82	0 72
" Reading,	0 85	0 84	0 77	0 67
" Tuckerton,	0 81	0 80	0 73	0 63
" Leesport,	0 78	0 77	0 70	0 60
" Mohrsville,	0 75	0 74	0 67	0 57
" Hamburg,	0 72	0 71	0 64	0 54
" Orwigsburg and Auburn,	0 51	0 50	0 43	0 33

RATES OF TOLL BY CANAL, (*until further notice*).

FROM	To Philadelphia.	Port Carbon.	Mount Carbon.	Schuyl. Haven.	Port Clinton.
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
To Philadelphia,		72	62	52	35
" Manayunk,		63	53	43	26
" Spring Mill,		55	45	35	17
" Conshohocken,		55	45	35	17
" Bridgeport,		50	40	30	12
" Norristown,		50	40	30	12
" Port Kennedy,		45	35	25	07
" Valley Forge,		45	44	43	40
" Pawling's Dam,		44	43	42	40
" Port Providence,		44	43	42	40
" Phœnixville,		43	42	41	40
" Boyer's Ford,		43	42	41	38
" Pottstown Landing,		43	42	41	38
" Port Union,		40	39	38	35
" Birdsborough,		35	34	33	31
" Reading,		32	31	30	28
" Althouse,		32	31	30	28
" Mohrsville,		32	31	30	28
" Hamburg,		32	31	30	28
" Orwigsburg Landing,		32	31	30	28

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD.—Prices of Coal on board vessels at Elizabethport, until further notice: