Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1861.

FINAL PASSAGE OF THE TARIFF BILL.

Once Again a Cause for Business Interests

GOOD TIMES AHEAD!

It is with unusual satisfaction, that we are a s to record the fact that the new Tariff bill, without serious amendment, passed Congress finally, on Wednesday. It is unquestionably, for the purposes alike of protection to our industry and for revenue to the Government, the best Tariff bill which has been adopted since the bill of 1842 was passed. Under its operations, embracing as it does, a combination of specific and *ad valorem* duties, the Government will not be cheated by means of false invoices, and our manufacturers throughout the whole country, will have all the protection they require. It is true that the warehouse system, which permits the storage by Government of goods for any period of time, not exceeding three years, remains untouched; but our representatives did well not to jeopardize the passage of the bill at this session, by opposing hopelessly, this feature of it. And in this connection we would say, all honor to HON. JAMES H. CAMPBELL, and the rest of the Pennsylvania representation in Congress, for the zeal and industry which they have exhibited in securing the passage of the bill. Their constituency will remember them gratefully, when they hear, which they soon will, the busy hum of industry in all its varied branches. It would have caused our representative's heart to beat quicker had he witnessed the electric manner in which the news flew from mouth to mouth on Wednesday, when his despatch reached here announcing, "The Tariff Bill has passed finally." Men felt the turgid current of confidence increasing its speed, and congratulations were warmly exchanged.

With this Bill, and a speedy resumption of peace within our borders, we can look forward to a period of unexampled prosperity.

We have not space this week, to lay before our readers more of the bill as adopted, than Section 7, which establishes the duties on articles mainly the product of Pennsylvania. The Senate amendments are in *Italic*:

SECTION 7. And be it further enacted, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: First. On bar iron, rolled or hammered comprising flats, not less than one inch or more than [six] *seven* inches wide, nor less than one-quarter of an inch or more than [one inch and a half] *two inches* thick; rounds, not less than [five-eighths of one] *one-half* an inch, or more than [three] *four* inches in diameter; and squares, not less than [five-eighths of one] *one-half an* inch, or more than [three] *four* inches square, fifteen dollars per ton. Provided, That all iron in slabs, blooms, loops or other forms, less finished than iron in bars, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, shall be rated as iron bars, and pay a duty accordingly. And provided, further, *That none of the above iron shall pay a less rate of duty than twenty per cent. ad valorem*; on all iron imported in bars, for railroads or inclined planes, made to patterns, and fitted to be laid down upon such roads or planes without further manufacture, and not exceeding six inches high, twelve dollars per ton; in boiler plate iron twenty dollars per ton; on iron wire, *drawn and finished*, not more than one-fourth of an inch in diameter, nor less than number sixteen wire gauge, seventy-five cents per one hundred pounds, and fifteen per cent. ad valorem; over number sixteen and not over number twenty-five wire gauge, one dollar and fifty cents per one hundred pounds, and in addition fifteen per centum ad valorem, over or finer than number twenty-five wire gauge, two dollars per one hundred pounds, and in addition fifteen per centum ad valorem; on all other descriptions of rolled or hammered iron, not otherwise provided for, twenty dollars per ton. Second. On iron in pigs, six dollars per ton; on vessels of cast-iron, not otherwise provided for, and on sad-irons, tailors' and hatters' irons, stoves and stove-plates, one cent per pound; on cast iron steam, gas and water pipe, fifty cents per one hundred pounds; on cast-iron butts and hinges, two cents per pound; on hollow-ware, glazed or tinned, two cents and a half per pound; on all other castings of iron, not otherwise provided for, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. Third. On old scrap iron, six dollars per ton: Provided, that nothing shall be deemed old iron that has not been in actual use, and fit only to be re-manufactured. Fourth. On band and hoop iron, slit rods (for nails, nuts and horse-shoes,) not otherwise provided for, twenty dollars per ton; on cut nails and spikes, one cent per pound; on iron cables or chains, or parts thereof, *and anvils*, one dollar and twenty-five cents per one hundred pounds; on anchors, or parts thereof, *and anvils*, one dollar and fifty cents per one hundred pounds; on wrought hand nails, spikes, rivets and bolts, two cents per pound; on bed screws *and* wrought hinges, one cent and a half per pound; on chains, trace chains, halter chains, and fence chains, made of wire or rods one-half of one inch in diameter or over, one cent and a half per pound; under one-half of one inch in diameter, and not under one-fourth of one inch in diameter, two cents per pound under one-fourth of one inch in diam., and not under number nine wire gauge, two cents and a half per pound; under number nine wire gauge, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on blacksmiths' hammers and sledges, [axle-trees,] *axles*, or parts thereof, and malleable iron in railings, not otherwise provided for, two cents per pound; on horse shoe nails, three cents and a half per pound; on steam, gas, and water tubes and flues, of wrought iron, two cents per pound; in wrought iron railroad chairs, [one dollar and twenty-five cents per one hundred pounds,] *and on wrought iron nuts and washers, ready punched, twenty-five dollars per ton*; on cut tacks, brads and sprigs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, two cents per thousand; exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, two cents per pound. Fifth. On smooth or polished sheet iron, by whatever name designated, two cents per pound; on sheet iron, common or black, not thinner than number twenty wire gauge, twenty dollars per ton; thinner than number twenty, and not thinner than number twenty-five wire gauge, twenty-five dollars per ton; thinner than number twenty-five wire gauge, thirty dollars per ton; on tin plates galvanized, galvanized iron, or iron coated with zinc, two cents per pound; on mill iron and mill cranks of wrought iron, and wrought iron for ships, locomotives, *locomotive tire, or parts thereof*, and steam engines, or parts thereof, weighing each twenty-five pounds or more, one cent and a half per pound; on screws, commonly called wood screws, two inches or over in length, five cents per pound; *two inches and less than two inches* in length, eight cents per pound; on screws washed or plated, and all other screws of iron or any other metal, thirty per centum ad valorem; on all manufactures of iron not otherwise provided for, [twenty-five] *thirty* per centum ad valorem. Sixth. On all steel in ingots, bar, sheets, or wire, not less than one-fourth of one inch in diameter, valued at seven cents per pound, or less, one, and a half cent per pound; valued at above seven cents per pound, and not above eleven cents per pound, two cents per pound; [and valued at above eleven cents per pound, two cents and a half per pound: Provided, That no] steel in any form, *not otherwise provided for*, shall pay a duty of [less than] twenty per centum ad valorem; on steel wire less than one-fourth of an inch in diameter, and not less than number sixteen wire gauge, two dollars per one hundred pounds, and in addition thereto fifteen per centum ad valorem; less or finer than number sixteen wire gauge, two dollars and fifty cents per one hundred pounds, and in addition thereto fifteen per centum ad valorem; *on cross-cut saws eight cents per lineal foot*; on mill pit and drag saws, not over nine inches wide, twelve and a half cents per lineal foot; over nine inches wide, twenty cents per lineal foot; *on skates costing twenty cents, or less, per pair, six cents per pair; on those costing over twenty cents per pair, thirty per centum ad valorem*; on all manufactures of steel, or of which steel shall be a component part, not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem. Provided, That all articles partially manufactured, not otherwise provided for, shall pay the same rate of duty as if wholly manufactured. Seventh. On bituminous coal, one dollar per ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel; on all other coal, fifty cents per ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel; on coke and culm of coal, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

The bill will go into effect on the 1st of next month, if signed by the President.

A COMMITTEE NONPLUSSED.—The late Democratic Convention held at Harrisburg, to take into consideration the State of the Union, appointed before its adjournment, a committee of thirty—a member of which was the Hon. F. W. Hughes, of this borough—to visit Washington, and present copies of the resolutions adopted by the Convention. The Committee reached Washington on the evening of the 22d. The members first called on Mr. Buchanan, and Judge Lewis made a short speech, which was replied to by the President. They then proceeded to the residence of the Hon. Lewis Cass, where a very touching and impressive scene took place.

Mr. McMillan spoke of the resolutions as being the expression of the platform of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and in reply to his remarks concerning the resolution denying the power of this Government to use force to maintain its integrity, Gen. CASS said THAT HE COULD NOT STAND UPON SUCH A PLATFORM, *as he believed the arm of the Federal Government was strong enough to prevent treason, call it secession or anything else.* Well said, Gen. Cass!

"LE ROI EST MORT; VIVE LE ROI!"

Since the days of Charlemagne, the French have cried at the death of each monarch, and succession of the heir, "the king is dead; long live the king." Good, bad, and indifferent, have alike been ushered to the portals of eternity, by that cry, proceeding it is feared in each case, without much distinction of feeling, from a gay and volatile people, eager for a fresh excitement, and but slightly concerned whether the bad king just dead is succeeded by a good one, or vice versa. Americans partake in a measure, of the *esprit* of the French, and of the gravity of the English, tempered sufficiently with each quality, to render them rather superior to both. We change our rulers, or more properly public servants, often with as much nonchalance, as the French, and yet we are as keenly alive to bad government; as anxious and determined to change it, and quite as jealous of our liberties and national honor as our roast beef and plum-pudding friends of Old England.

Our King—at least one of them, for the Hon. F. W. Hughes insists that Cotton is a monarch in this country—James I. is about to become officially defunct, and we are keenly alive to the importance of the coming event. On Monday next his reign will terminate, and though we would deprecate unseeming jollity on a like event, which partook of no extraordinary character, yet we cannot refrain from hoping that on the hour of twelve on Monday next, that a shout of rejoicing will commence amid the forests of Maine, not cease until the echoes die amid the surges of the Pacific.

Heaven knows there would be no levity in the act; but the sense of relief which the country will experience, would prompt the joyful utterance. Is it nothing we ask, to get rid, at twelve strokes of the clock, of imbecility which encouraged action, it was powerless to control, when passion ran riot with reason; nothing to get rid of a man whose Administrative power was subservient to that of his Free Trade Secretary of the Treasury, and whose integrity winked at peculation of the public funds, that party favorites might snugly feather their nests; nothing to get rid of a President who is the by-word and jeer of every Court in Europe? We put these questions to our readers, and leave it for them to decide whether the exit from public life of James Buchanan on Monday next, is not a matter for general and even extravagant rejoicing. Shall we not gaily shout, *"le Roi est Mort; Vive le Roi!"*

SHOULD BE MADE AN EXAMPLE.—However the present national difficulty shall terminate, there can be no question that there are a few men prominent in treasonable acts, who should be arrested, tried on a charge of treason, and punished. Every member of the Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan, who was false to his oath and trust, and every prominent officer of the Army and Navy, desirous of emulating the conduct of Arnold, should be made an example, to prove that fealty to this Government cannot be assumed or discarded as easily as one would don and doff a coat. The acts by which such men have disgraced this country, and consigned themselves to everlasting infamy, have culminated in one which in the extent of its baseness, casts the rest in the shade. We allude to the action of Gen. Twiggs in handing over to the secessionists his command in Texas. If it were a sudden act, compelled by the exigencies of his position, or by any new found sympathies for the cause of rebellion, some mitigation might be advanced to cover the act; but when it is clear that Gen. Twiggs long ago made up his mind to become an active traitor on the first eligible opportunity, we have not words to express our abhorrence at his conduct. It is now clearly established that in conjunction with his worthy son-in-law, Capt. Myers, who gave up the Government property in New Orleans, he laid the plans by which he has brought everlasting disgrace upon his name, and endeavored to soil the profession he dishonors. The citizens of this County feel a special interest in the fact that the troops this man surrendered—numbering three thousand men—will not accept the transfer of their service, but that under the command of loyal officers they will proceed to the coast, for among them are Major Nichols and Lieut. E. Hartz, of Pottsville. Although we have not heard directly, from either of those officers, since the present difficulties were inaugurated, yet from our knowledge of the personal qualities of those gentlemen, we strongly believe that they would indignantly spurn any proposition which would impair their fidelity to the flag of their country, or dishonor the swords they wear in her service. As for Gen. Twiggs, his life should pay the forfeit of his treason. The prominence of his position enhances the magnitude of his offence, and renders the example severe, as it is necessary to secure the service in the future from the peril and disgrace in which it has been plunged by his most disgraceful act.

THE INAUGURATION OF MR. LINCOLN.—There will be a military and civic procession in Washington on Monday next, on the occasion of the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln. The order of procession is announced by Major B. B. French, the marshal-in-chief. There will be eleven marshals, an assistant marshal for each State still in the Union, and a number of aids. Theodore Adams is the assistant marshal for Pennsylvania. We quote from the orders of the marshal-in-chief, as follows:

The procession will be formed in front of the City Hall, and in the streets adjacent thereto, at 9 o'clock A. M., of the 4th of March next. At 11 o'clock A. M. the procession will move from the parade ground by Louisiana avenue to Pennsylvania avenue, thence along Pennsylvania avenue, and so far past Willard's Hotel (where the President elect will be) up Fifteenth street, as will enable it to countermarch and halt on Pennsylvania avenue in front of the hotel. The entire column will, under orders, left face, and the military will present arms. The President and President elect will then be received into the line, and the column will under orders, right face and move, escorting them to the Capitol. Banners and adornments may be borne in the procession; but no offensive emblems or devices will be permitted to disturb the national ceremony. After the President elect reaches the Capitol, the various portions of the procession will witness the inauguration according to their pleasure, taking care to respect the programme, which has already been published by the Committee of the Senate.

As soon as the inauguration ceremonies are concluded, the military, with the marshals, assistant marshals and aids, will, as the final ceremony, escort the President and his attendants to the executive mansion.

A DEMAGOGUE'S COURSE.—If a point was needed to fasten upon Mr. Douglas, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in the late campaign, falsehood, wilful and criminal, it would be furnished by his action in the Senate on the Morrill Tariff bill. From first to last, he opposed it by word and vote; yet during his stumping tour in Pennsylvania last Fall, who so anxious about the suffering interests of this State, as Mr. Douglas? The fact is, that Mr. Douglas has been a Free Trader all his life, and he was insincere when he talked Tariff here. We believe that the eyes of the people of Pennsylvania are thoroughly opened in regard to the true character of Mr. Douglas, and that it will be perfectly useless for him to expect to secure their support should he ever again be a candidate for the Presidency. Pennsylvania has an excellent memory when men who oppose her vital interests, seek her vote. Mr. Douglas may rest assured that he is a marked man in this State.

AT Washington on Wednesday, one of the Federal soldiers stationed on Capitol Hill, killed his Sergeant, by shooting him through the heart; the latter having been the cause of the punishment of the former for misconduct.

It is a popular belief that the Cotton States are growing rich from their project. Have did a gunner falling overboard. It is conceivable as the *Tribune* says, that no institution requires so vast a capital to establish and keep in operation as Human Slavery. The Cotton States contain some 2,500,000 slaves costing the owners $10 annually for the food, clothing, and medical attendance of each. This charge amounts to $25,000,000 per annum. The value of the machinery of agriculture in these States—such as gins, presses, wagons, horses, plows, &c.—is $40,000,000, requiring an annual cash outlay of $8,000,000 to renew and keep in order. It costs $5 per bale for packing and delivering cotton at the seaports, averaging those remote with those near at hand, and on a crop of 4,000,000 bales this charge amounts to $20,000,000. It is known that cotton hands and negroes are rarely bought for cash, the usual terms of purchase being one-fourth down, with interest for the remainder. What sum this tax for interest may amount to can only be conjectured, but it must be very large—$20,000,000 per annum would be a moderate estimate. There are additional charges not necessary to recite, which careful examiners into the question of what it costs to raise and deliver cotton in market, estimate at a figure which brings the cost per bale up to $24. Others make it more, others less, but this may be assumed as the reliable average cost. Now, the crop of last year is held to be 4,000,000 bales, which, at $50 each, produces the gross sum of $200,000,000. But its cost, at $24, was $96,000,000, leaving a surplus of $104,000,000, or less than $575 to each of the 181,188 slaveholders in the Cotton States as his clear profit. It will be claimed that the charge of $10 as the annual cost of keeping a slave an is improper one, because the slaves produce their own food. But this is by no means certain. They certainly do not produce their own clothing and medicine, which two items must constitute a third of the whole, leaving say $17,000,000 more to be added to the total surplus of $104,000,000, which will increase the profit of each owner to $669. This is but a small income upon which to live in the style that slaveholders *will* live, and we can but conclude that in lieu of getting rich, they are becoming poorer annually. As to the importance of the trade to the North, it is but a fraction of the great Western traffic which has built up New Orleans, and the other great sea-ports of the country. *Is* Cotton indeed, King?

IN the House of Representatives at Washington, on Wednesday, the action on pending Compromise measures, was as follows:

I. The proposition to call a National Convention was rejected 74 Yeas to 100 Nays.

II. The Kellogg Compromise was rejected 93 Yeas to 158 Nays.

III. The Crittenden Compromise was rejected 80 Yeas to 113 Nays.

IV. The resolutions reported by the Committee of Thirty-three were then adopted 113 Yeas to 80 Nays. These resolutions declare 1. That the Southern discontents are deplorable, and that more specific and effectual guaranties of the peculiar rights and interests of the South should be promptly and cheerfully granted; 2. The Personal Liberty laws are unconstitutional and dangerous; 3 State Legislatures are requested to repeal all anti-negro-catching enactments; 4. Slavery exists in fifteen States, and no outside power has any right to interfere with it; 5. The constitutional provision for negro-catching and the laws made in pursuance thereof ought to be executed and there ought not to be any mob; 6. There is no cause for a dissolution of the Union; 7. All the States ought to observe their constitutional obligations; 8. The Southern States ought not to allow Northern men to be mobbed or lynched, and they are asked to make laws which shall protect them; 9. Each State ought to provide against lawless invasion of any other State or Territory; 10. As nobody designs to interfere with Slavery in the District of Columbia or in forts or arsenals within the Slave States, it isn't necessary to do anything concerning that matter.

V. The proposal to submit to the Legislatures of the several States an amendment to the Constitution declaring that no amendment of that instrument shall ever be made giving Congress the power to abolish or interfere with Slavery in the States where it exists, received 120 affirmative and 71 negative votes, and thus was lost, two-thirds of the votes being necessary to its adoption. A motion was made to reconsider this vote, and then another to lay the reconsideration on the table, pending which the House adjourned.

As Mr. Lincoln was leaving Cincinnati on his way East, a grenade of the most destructive character was discovered in the car occupied by Mr. Lincoln, his family and personal friends. It was found in a small carpet bag, which had been deposited in a seat of the car by some unknown person. Attention was drawn to it from the fact that no baggage was allowed in the cars. On examination, the grenade, concealed in the carpet bag, was discovered to be ignited, and so arranged that within fifteen minutes it would have exploded with force sufficient to have demolished the car and destroyed the lives of all persons in it. Of course, the "infernal machine was speedily removed and properly disposed of." Yet the Baltimore *Sun* and kindred secession sheets, have the audacity to say that there was no attempt on the President's life during his recent trip. There were repeated attempts made, and the President-elect undoubtedly acted wisely when he adopted the advice of his friends, to avoid a public reception in Baltimore. The mass of the citizens of that city would undoubtedly, have treated him with due respect; but a rowdy hostility has been engendered by the course of the *Sun*, which would have sought and found the means of insulting if not assassinating Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln in our opinion, did well, in passing quietly through to the seat of Government.

GOV. CHASE.—Some of the papers state that Gov. Chase of Ohio, who is named for Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, as Secretary of the Treasury, is an anti-Tariff man. This is incorrect. A number of years since, Mr. Chase like the majority of prominent Western men at that time, was in favor of Free Trade; but for the past four years he has been a decided Protectionist. A letter of his published not long since, and which we read, expressed strong Tariff sentiments. This is important, if Mr. Chase is indeed, to become Secretary of the Treasury in Mr. Lincoln's Administration.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURG MAGAZINE.—The February number of this sterling Magazine is unusually interesting. The contents are, School and College Life: its Romance and Reality; Carthage and its Remains; Spontaneous Generation; The Transatlantic Telegraph—Iceland Route; Norman Sinclair: An Autobiography.—Part XIII.; Biographia Dramatica; Judicial Puzzles.—Elias Fenning; and The Foreign Secretary. We would state that new volumes of the four Reviews and Blackwood, commenced January, 1861, and that the terms as published by L. Scott & Co., 54 Gold street, New York, are as follows:

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews,	$3 00
For any two of the Four Reviews,	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews,	7 00
For all four of the Reviews,	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review,	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews,	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	10 00

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—From the publishers, Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, 135 Washington street, Boston, we have received the March number of this fine Magazine. The contents, of great merit, are, German Universities; The Professor's Story; Gymnastics; Land-locked; Two or Three Troubles; Harbors of the Great Lakes; The Man who never was Young; The Men of Schoye; A Nook of the North; Behind the Mask; Diamond and Pearls; Reviews and Literary Notices; and Recent American Publications.

The publishers announce, and we notice the fact with pleasure, that the publication of a new novel by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, entitled "Agnes of Sorrento," will be commenced in the May number of the *Atlantic*. Mrs. Stowe is

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