Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1869.

"By just and fair act;
Let all the ends thou aimst at be thy countrys!
Thy Gods and truths."

THE TARIFF.

THE WORK BEFORE US.

The revision of the Tariff is now the most important question before the country.—Congress before it adjourned authorized the Committee of Ways and Means to investigate the Warehouse System, the internal working of the Custom Houses, and also to revise the present Tariff of duties, and report to the next Congress. The Committee have already entered upon their duties at the New York Custom House, and we have no doubt, from the character of the committee, that they will give the subject a thorough investigation. In the meantime the friends of Protection must perform their duty and furnish all the aid in their power to the Committee. The workingmen who are clamoring for more wages and the eight hour system, are especially interested. It is only through additional protection to our home industry, that they can expect to realize their desires, and the scale of prices will be more likely to diminish than advance without its adoption.

The Hon. Andrew Stewart of Western Pennsylvania, who entered the XVIIth Congress a half a century ago, who is in his 80th year, and who is the sole survivor of that Congress, has through the columns of the N. Y. Tribune, addressed the following letter to Secretary Boutwell on the revision of the Tariff, which will be read with interest. Mr. Stewart was the leading Tariff member in Congress at that time, and contributed largely to the passage of the Tariff of 1842.—He understands the subject fully, and his views are therefore entitled to great respect:

Commissioner Wells's late Report on the Tariff.

THE HON. J. S. BOUTWELL, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY—SIR:—The revision of the tariff will require the enforcement of the revenue and the protection of the national industry, the great source of national wealth, will be one of your most difficult and important labors during the recess of Congress which I shall be glad to see by a resolution of the House. You will be aided by a part of the able Committee of Ways and Means, who will remain on duty for that purpose. In reference to the subject the following rules, among others, should be observed:

FIRST: That the highest rates of duties should be imposed upon for ign *luxuries*, to fall by the rich not for their intrinsic value, but for *their high price*, and the higher the duty and price the more they are opposed to the *real*. *Smuggling* is the only danger, and can be obviated by the employment of honest and vigilant Custom House officers.

SECOND: That the highest duties should be imposed on foreign and domestic articles of all articles that can and ought to be manufactured at home, as the immediate effect of those duties is to establish the home market profits of the manufacturer, thereby attracting to it profit and labor from other employments less profitable, until, by the acquisition of all skill, improved machinery, increased competition, and consequently increased supply, the price will be reduced to the low and as to not only supply our own, but to some extent, the foreign market for surplus. This has been the case in reference to a great many articles, among them cotton goods, plain glass, bells, chemicals, &c., which at the commencement, under protection had the effect, by the American manufacturer, for less than a year, to raise the price of the imposed for their protection.

THIRD: That no duties, rate, or no duties should be imposed, for obvious reasons, on raw materials, *dye stuffs, &c.*, used by American manufacturers.

FOURTH: That the highest duties, and expenses of labor should be made as light as possible, to enable our labor to compete successfully with foreigners in our own markets. Free trade gives our markets to the foreigners, while protection gives them to American cans.

FIFTH: That duties should be *specific*, and not ad valorem, as ad valorem duties being anti-protective, as they rise and fall with the foreign price, thus giving high protection when little or none is required, and taking it away when foreign prices are low, and high protection necessary. Specific duties are free from frauds, under-valuation, &c.

SIXTH: That the highest protection should be given to manufactures that require the greatest amount of agricultural produce, and employ the least amount of labor-saving machinery.

The scope of labor in Europe, as proved by Mr. Wells in his late report, is now less than half the amount paid in the United States. It is not clear, then, that if by free trade we open our ports to the free importation of the products of the half-priced labor of Europe, would not every ship on the ocean be at once employed in doubling the present labor, increasing their low priced goods, and exporting our gold and bonds to pay for them? Would not business and credit be both exhausted, when American labor would have to starve, or come down to the depressed level and condition of the labor of Europe?

Mr. Wells suggests two plans for sustaining American manufactures—the one protective, the other the *reduction of wages*. He goes for the reduction of wages, which is impracticable, while protection is both right and practicable—Congress having no power, if disposed, to reduce the wages of labor, while on the contrary they have the full power to increase duties, both for revenue and protection.

Mr. Wells, at the outset, adopts as an "axiom" the great free trade dogma, that "a tariff on imports is under all circumstances, a tax which is paid wholly, or in part by the consumer." This "axiom," Mr. Wells says, "is to be kept constantly in view" in the discussion of this subject. Now, this is true in regard to duties levied for revenue on articles not produced in the country, but in reference to articles we can produce it forms the basis of the whole system of protective duties enhance prices and prevent their being undersold by the overstocked capital, the accumulation of skill, improved machinery, and increased supply, which always have and always will reduce the prices in the end, at the same time creating permanent home markets to our farmers and profitable employment to our labor.

Mr. Wells, to illustrate his free trade theory that duties on imports, under all circumstances, are added to the sale and paid by the consumer, says that "we make protective duties enhance among mechanical advertising men, for instance, the shoemaker is taxed by the government tariff 25 per cent. on the coal that warms him, 50 per cent. on the sugar and bread he eats, 25 cents per bushel on his potatoes," etc.

Now, dear Mr. Wells, suppose that there be a shoemaker, greenhorn old woman in the country as ignorant as not to know that these duties have no effect whatever on the price of the shoe they get from a neighboring farmer, or the potatoes she buys or raise? If the gardener, under the influence of the duties, were raised to a dollar a bushel, could Mr. Wells persuade his shoemaker to believe that he paid a dollar of a dollar a bushel for potatoes, which he got for fifty cents.

Mr. Wells might as well contend that a duty on cloth would increase the price of land as to say a duty on 5 per cent. would increase the price on all these articles, which we now export to all parts of the world.

Mr. Wells seems, however, particularly hostile to protective duties on iron and wool and their manufactures, for which we now send nearly $30,000,000 per year to purchase foreign agricultural produce wrested by foreign labor, with fertilizers from foreign bread and meat, which, thus distributed are sent here for sale to American farmers and laboring men.

In connection with this subject Mr. Wells has indorsed another still more absurd, and the fruit of protective duties. That protective duties are imposed for the additional benefit and enrichment of the manufacturer. This will be the subject for another letter.

The thorough revision of the present tariff, inconsistencies and defective in many of its provisions, will, in my judgment, do more to improve our finances, promote the national prosperity, and hasten specie payments, by keeping our gold at home to enrich our own people instead of foreigners, than any other measure that Congress can adopt. Yours, respectfully.

A. STEWART.

THE ROAD TO RUIN.

The following exhibit of the imports and exports at New York city, which is a fair indication of the course of trade, shows how rapidly the country is approaching a crisis similar to that which overtook it in 1857. Then a few warned the people of the rapid approach to bankruptcy, but it was unheeded until the great crash took place:

IMPORTS—GOLD SINCE JULY 1, 1868.

Value of imports—gold	$230,016,462
Exports, currency, [gold 50 ct.]	124,714,194
Excess of importations	$105 302,328

By converting the exports into gold at 33 per cent. premium, the excess of importations would be $146,157,892.

The supply of Europe's gold and silver is falling off at New York. The supply this year so far is:

From July 1, 1868	$16 789,343
Same time last year	27,124,299
Decrease	$10,325,956

The exports of coin from New York since July 1, 1868, were $31 524,940
Same time last year 46,075,185

Decrease this year $14,550,245

These statements show that we are not only losing all the bullion we produce to pay for the excess of importations, but that we are also losing bonds at the rate of from $15 to one hundred millions annually to make up the deficiency. No other country on the face of the globe could stand such a drain for two years, and we firmly believe that no other country elects to many persons to Congress who are so totally incapable of representing the people, so far as the business interests are concerned, as the people of the United States do.

The great misfortune is that we select too many talking lawyers and office-seeking politicians, and too few intelligent business men to represent us in the halls of legislation. At present we doubt whether there are forty real business men in both branches of Congress, while the State Legislature generally are composed of men who seek the office because they are devoid of business qualifications. All sessional legislation would be dispatched in less than half the time, if only business men were elected, employing lawyers to draw up bills in legal form. As it is a large portion of the bills are drawn up outside of the halls of legislation, and prepared by persons interested in their passage.

AN OUTSIDER'S IMPRESSION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—Before the late final adjournment of the Legislature of this State, Theodore Tilton, of the Independent, was in Harrisburg, and while there casually prompted him to look in upon that distinguished body of Solons composing the Pennsylvania Legislature. In his paper last week he gives the result of his observations, which is not very complimentary to its representatives of the Keystone State. The House he describes as a perfect Babel, and confused and ignorant buzz and uproar he had never seen in any deliberative body. The appearance of the members did not impress him favorably, the look of inferiority which a large majority wore on their faces being a striking feature. To this impact they fall below the standard of Albany. Mr. Tilton says he would not for a moment hint that the Pennsylvania Legislature is corrupt, but it is the most suspicious looking body he ever saw.

CONFIRMATIONS.—Ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin as Minister to Russia; T. H. Nelson of Indiana, Minister to Mexico; Robt. C. Kirk, of Ohio, Minister to the Argentine Republic; Ebenezer D. Bassett (colored) Minister to Hayti; Leopold Markbreit, of Ohio, Minister to Bolivia; Eli S. Parker, of the District of Columbia, to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Geo. W. Watts, of Kansas, Secretary of Legation at Florence; Wm. H. Barnes, Collector First Pennsylvania District; James Ashworth, Assessor Fifth Pennsylvania District; Chas. A. Dana, Appraiser at New York; W. A. Howard as Minister to China; Edward M. McCook as Governor of Colorado; Charles C. Crowe as Governor of New Mexico; Charles N. Riotte as Minister to Costa Rica; and L. D. Kellog as General Appraiser for the South. H. A. Milles, Ark. Assessor, as Minister to Sandwich Islands; P. C. Dunne (colored), of Louisiana, as Minister to Liberia; and Tilman U. Coffe, of Pennsylvania, as Secretary of Legation at Saint Petersburg; Wm. P. Webster, of Mass. for Consul at Frankfort-on-the-Main; Edward Robinson, of N. Y., Consul at Hamburg; Dexter E. Clapp, of N. Y., Consul at Buenos Ayres; G. Henry Horstmann, of Penna., Consul at Munich; Edward Smith, Assessor of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania District; and J. J. Martin, of Alabama, for Sixth Auditor of the Treasury; James Pollock, Director of the Mint at Philadelphia; Horace Hubbee, of Wisconsin, Minister to Switzerland; Walter Harriman, of New Hampshire, Naval Officer at Boston; H B Barroy, Fifth Auditor of the Treasury; and John B Breitenbach, Collector of the Sixth Pennsylvania District; J. R. Partridge, Minister to Venezuela; Adam Badeau, Assistant Secretary of the Legation at London; Samuel Shellabarger, of Ohio, Minister to Portugal; David A. Nunn, of Tenn., to Ecuador; E. K. Riotte, of Texas, to Nicaragua; Charles E. DeLong, of Nevada to Japan; H. Baxter, of Michigan to Honduras; Alfred T. A. Torbert, of Delaware to Salvador.

THE Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States has been adopted by twenty-one States, to-wit: Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, Florida, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, Arkansas, Louisiana, Kansas. The ratification of Kansas is said to be informal. If it be so, the necessary correction will without doubt be made next November, when the Legislature once again meets. Five States, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Georgia, it is believed, will ratify the amendment during the present year. Virginia, Texas and Mississippi under the act just passed by Congress, must ratify before they can be re-admitted to the Union, and it is asserted that Ohio, Oregon, California, and even Indiana may consent to the amendment. So it will be perceived, and every fair, just man will rejoice at it, that we are well on the way toward the incorporation of the amendment into the National Constitution. Success is almost beyond contingency.

THE BOROUGH ELECTION.—This election for Chief Burgess, High Constable, Treasurer, Auditors, Councilmen and School Directors, will take place on next Monday week, May 3. We trust that the nominations for these different positions will be made by the wards and by the Borough Convention, not later than Thursday evening next, so that they may be announced in the papers of Saturday next, in time to let the people know who are the candidates.

It is to be hoped that the very best citizens who can be selected, will be chosen for the positions named. Our Borough laws need to be faithfully executed, and a good man for Chief Burgess should be selected.—So for Council and School Board; let citizens be selected for those positions, who have the interests of the Borough and of the schools at heart, and who will devote a moderate portion of time to them. For many years past we have noted with pleasure, the admirable manner in which those affairs have been managed. Needed improvements have been made in a systematic manner, with due regard for the finances, and we stand to-day, a Borough without debt, and with school accommodations which will compare favorably with any other place in the State. We make these remarks in justice to the citizens who have acted in both bodies, and we trust that the people by their coming selections will show that they desire this gratifying state of affairs to continue.

Local Affairs.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Temperature for the Week.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending Tuesday, Sept. 1st 1868, at Pottsville, observed by a friend.

April—1869.	7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.
16 Friday,	30°	60°	40°
17 Saturday,	39	57	46
18 Sunday,	41	58	46
19 Monday,	31	57	38
20 Tuesday,	34	64	47
21 Wednesday,	41	67	50
22 Thursday,	43	70	53

Weekly Almanac.

April—'69.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES.
24 SATURDAY,	5	6 48	9	M. R.
25 SUNDAY,	5	6 49	10 Last Q.	9	41 E.
26 MONDAY,	5	6 50	10 New M.	11	5 ev.
27 TUESDAY,	5	6 51	10 First Q.	10	10 mo
28 WEDNESDAY,	5	6 52	10 Full M.	58	1 52 mo.
29 THURSDAY,	5	6 53	10		
30 FRIDAY,	5	6 54	10		

"Cousin Paul"

Prevailing—"Spring fever."

Muslins are selling very low at Galland's.

Pottsville Coal Yard.—See advertisement.

W. S. Hazzard & Co., keep Hickory coal at Pottsville Coal Yard. 41

The Borough Council did not, meet on Tuesday evening last, being here no quorum present.

To morrow.—Seventeenth Sunday of the year, and fourth after Easter. Days length, 13 hours and 49 minutes.

Harry H. Davis of this Borough, was confirmed by the U. S. Senate on the 15th inst., consul at Cardiff, Wales.

The rain of Tuesday gave an impetus to vegetation which before was struggling for existence in an unmoistened soil.

German Hyacinths—A fine display of choice German Hyacinths in bloom, can now be seen at Green wood Nursery for a few days.

The Odd Fellows intending to participate in the supper, are requested to meet at their hall on Monday, at nine o'clock.

A good assortment of Carpetings, Oil Cloths and Mattings, can be had at the lowest prices, at Foehr's store, 261 Centre street.

An assortment of Dress Goods, among which are choice shades of Alpacca, these and silk chain Poplins, just received at Foehr's store, 261 Centre street.

The Mahanoy City Gazette says that on the morning of the 15th inst., an infant child of Thos. Foller, of that Borough, aged about 6 months, was found dead in bed, from unknown causes.

The Rev. T. W. Heal of Pribbelton, will preach for the Second Presbyterian Church, to-morrow morning, afternoon and evening, in Union Chamber, Market street, at 10½ and 8 o'clock. Seats free.

Have you seen Galland's new Spring stock already?

To preserve furs, winter clothing, etc., during the summer, from moth worms, use black pepper mixed equally with black lead, and observe the "magnetic powder," a patented vermin destroyer. This mixture is a certain preservative.

S. E. Purdy, who is agent for the Howe Sewing Machine, has opened his office, at No. 103 Centre street, adjoining Bright's Hardware store, where at all times a full assortment of the machines can be found. Everything pertaining to the sewing machine business.

Mr. D. M. Karmany, Assessor of this District, entered upon the duties of his office on Wednesday last. He has appointed Mr. D. H. Seibert, of Port Carbon, his assistant. Mr. Seibert is very satisfactory to the citizens of this place, especially to his soldier friends.

Try Hickory coal at Pottsville coal yard. 41

Lieut. Wm. W. Perry, United States Army, reached the Borough on Monday last, on a visit to his friends. His regiment is stationed in Mississippi. He informs us that the health of Maj. Jor Wm. Bartholomew, of the same regiment, who was severely wounded during the war, is now excellent.

The engine "Monongahela," after running two and a half years on the Little Schuylkill road, since it last received general repairs, has been sent to the shop at Reading for repairs. It has been a faithful servant, having run forty-eight thousand miles, and handled an immense amount of coal, etc.

New Spring stock direct from New York market, just opening at Galland's New York Dry Goods emporium, 210, Centre street.

Messrs. Jere. Schreiner and John Leonard of this Borough, have a contract for the construction of a bridge over the Perkiomen Railroad. They will during the coming week make upon the work. It is to consist of bents, and there is no doubt that the work will be satisfactorily completed within the required time.

Mr. John M. Miller has opened a new stationary store and book bindery in Market street, west of Centre, this Borough. Mr. Miller is thoroughly conversant with the business, being a practical book binder, and on that account is entitled to a fair share of public patronage. We wish the student success in his undertaking in the premises.

It is first pie nic of the season will be given at the Academy of Music, Pottsville, this afternoon, for the benefit of the Union Hall Association, and from the large number of tickets sold, and the interest manifested in the matter, we have no doubt that the occasion will be a very pleasant one. Those who have not procured tickets can do so at the door. The price is 50 cts.; children 25 cts. Dancing will commence at 2 o'clock, p. m., and will be kept up until 10 o'clock. It will be a day of sport.

Purchase your coal at the Reliable Coal yard. 41

Be sure to call on the Agent of the Continental Life Insurance Company of New York, before insuring elsewhere. See advertisement on first page.

Miners and Laborers in Spring Garden and Union Colliery, Schuylkill County, will please take notice that the Colliery will resume operations on Monday, April 26th, 1869. By order of the Superintendent. 17-3t

Wanted—Miners, A Foot Breast in the Gravity Gangway, and a number of Mt. Carbon, adjoining Pottsville. Inquire at the office of the Wheelbarrow Railroad Company, Mt. Carbon, or of Jas. Ed. Kehler, formerly Deputy Surveyor, will superintend the business of the latter place.

On Monday afternoon last Bernard McBrearty, an elderly man, and a resident of Mt. Carbon, slipped into Bolton's locks, in the Schuylkill Canal, opposite the board walk. He came near drowning, and going to the bottom, when he was fished out by means of a large pole, which he was home a by means of a large pole, which he was home a by means of a large pole, which he was home a