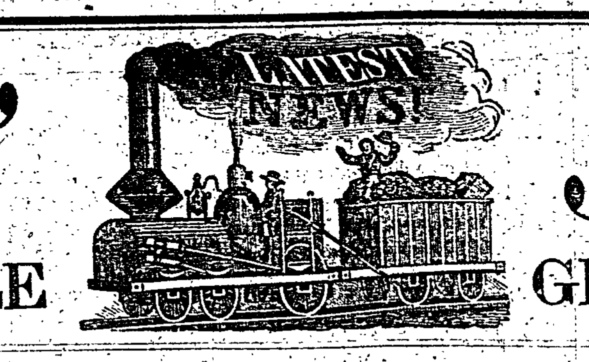
MINERS' JOURNAL, AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.



"I WILL TEACH YOU TO PIERCE THE BOWELS OF THE EARTH, AND BRING OUT FROM THE CAVERNS OF MOUNTAINS, METALS WHICH WILL GIVE STRENGTH TO OUR HANDS AND SUBJECT ALL NATURE TO OUR USE AND PLEASURE."—DR. JOHNSON.

WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN BANNAN, AGENT FOR THE PROPRIETOR, POTTSVILLE, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PA.

VOL XXII. SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 28, 1846. NO. 9.

Terms of the Miners' Journal,

Two Dollars per annum, payable semi-annually in advance to those who reside in the County—and annually in advance to those who reside out of the County. The publisher reserves to himself the right to charge $2 50 per annum, where payment is delayed longer than one year.

TO CLUBS.

Three copies to one address,	$5 00
Seven Do Do	10 00
Fifteen Do Do	20 00

Five dollars in advance will pay for three year's subscription to the Journal.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Square of 16 lines, 3 times,	$1 00
Every subsequent insertion,	25
Half Square of 8 lines, 3 times,	50
Subsequent insertions, each,	12½
Four lines, 3 times,	25
Subsequent insertions, each,	6¼
One Square, 3 months,	$3 00
Six months,	5 00
One Year,	7 00
Business Cards of Five lines, per annum,	3 00
Merchants and others, advertising by the Year, with the privilege of inserting different advertisements weekly.	10 00

☞ Larger Advertisements, as per agreement.

Philadelphia.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

E. C. & J. BIDDLE,

No 6, *South Fifth street, Philadelphia.*

PUBLISHERS of many School and Classical books, extensively used in Pennsylvania and other sections of the Union, keep on hand *a large and general assortment* of books and stationery, *for sale at low prices,* and to which they would invite the attention of country Merchants, Teachers, and others, before purchasing elsewhere. Among E. C. & J. B.'s publications are the following:

Cobb's New Spelling Book, and series of Reading Books.
The United States Arithmetic, by Professor Vodges.
Tregn's Geography of Pennsylvania.
Oswald's Etymological Dictionary.
Johnson's Moffat's Natural Philosophy.
Johnson's Moffat's Chemistry.
Controller's Copy Slips.
Peale's Graphics; or drawing reduced to its most simple principles.
The above are used in the Public Schools of Philadelphia
Fiske's Manual of Classical Literature, from the German of Eschenburg.
A Text Book, in Harvard University, the University of Pennsylvania, and most of the Colleges in the United States.
Gummere's Astronomy,
A Text Book in the University of Pennsylvania, Union College, &c., &c.
Maury's Navigation,
The Text Book of the U. S. Navy,
Dunlap's Book of Forms. For use in Pennsylvania.
The works of Thomas Dick, L. L. D., 8 vols., 12 mo.
The Library of Oratory; comprising Select speeches of eminent American, Irish, and English Orators, 4 vols., 8 vo.

Philadelphia, Jan. 10, 1846, 2-3mo

TO CAPITALISTS & OTHERS.

Pennsylvania Coal & Iron Lands, For Sale.

1671 ACRES 19 Perches and allowance of 6 per cent. of first rate farming Lands, located in Jenks Township, Jefferson county, finely Timbered and Watered, and having several Mill sites upon them. Two main roads run through the lands, and improved Farms adjoin, while Saw and Grist Mills are in the immediate neighborhood. This land was selected by a gentleman of experienced judgment, and is considered by judges to be one of the best tracts in the county. Its proximity to the Clarion and Allegheny rivers, and numerous navigable streams, and the proposed Railroad to Pittsburg and Erie, renders it highly desirable as an investment at present prices.

Abounding in Iron Ore and Bituminous Coal of fine quality, it is believed to present one of the most advantageous locations for Iron Works in West Pennsylvania. The present owner purchased with a view of erecting such Works, but engagements in another quarter obliges him with great reluctance to forego his intention. Maps will be shown, and every information given by the undersigned. The lands are patented, and the titles and quality will be warranted, and sold free and clear of all incumbrance.

R. SHEAFF SMITH,
15 North Thirteenth street.

Philadelphia January 3, 1846. 1—

PHILADELPHIA ARCADE CUTLERY STORE.

CARD.

John M. Coleman,

AT No. 32 and 33 Philadelphia Arcade, respectfully invites the attention of dealers to an extensive stock of Pocket and Table Cutlery, Razors, Scissors and Butcher Knives of his own importation, which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, at a small advance on importation cost. The assortment comprises Joseph Rodgers & Sons', Greaves & Sons', Wade & Butchers', Wostenholm's, Penny's and other celebrated makers. Also on hand, a large assortment of Guns, Pistols, Hunting Knives, Chapman's Razor Strops, Pocket Books, Purcussion Caps, Spectacles, Violins, Accordions, &c.

Philadelphia, January 3d, 1846. 1—1y

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

INDIA RUBBER OVER SHOES,

OR GUM ELASTIC OVER SHOES.

John Thornley.

135 *Chestnut st. one door above fourth street,*

OFFERS FOR SALE

5000 pairs Men's figured and plain Rubbers.
5000 pairs Women's and Children's do.
3000 do do figured and plain lined and fur bound.
500 pairs Women's ribbon and fur bound Grecian ties.
500 pairs do buskin, leather and gum soles.
2000 do Ladies' Sandal, leather & gum soles
1000 do Men's gum shank sheet rubber over shoes.

Also, Children's gum elastic shoes of every description.

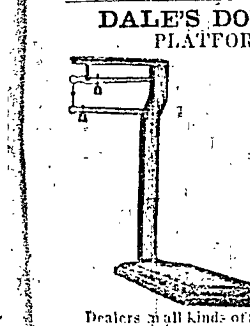
Life Preservers,	Long and short Leggins,
Life Jackets,	Pantaloons with feet,
Swimming Belts,	Hose Pipe,
Money Belts,	Gamblet Surtouts,
Capes, Caps and Cloaks.	Miners' Shirts,
Surtout Coats,	Air Beds and Cushions.

Suspenders and Suspender webbing always on hand. Having had ten years' practice in manufacturing India Rubber goods, I am now prepared to sell to city and country merchants at such prices as will make it an object to call before making their purchases in this article.

☞ All kinds of India Rubber Goods made to order at a short notice, by JOHN THORNLEY,

Philada. Nov. 8, 1845. 45-6mo

DALE'S DOUBLE BEAM PLATFORM SCALES.



DALE'S Single Beam Patform Scales
" Double " Counter
" Single " "
"Even " "
Brass Beam " "
Iron " "
Patent Balances, " "
Spring " "
Ring and Nest Weights for sale WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at the SCALE WAREHOUSE OF GRAY & BROTHER, No. 34 WALNUT St.,

Dealers in all kinds of Scales and Weights.

B. All Scales sold by us are warranted to give satisfaction in every particular. G. & B.

Philadelphia March 29 13—

SPRING BALANCES.

10 DOZEN SALTER'S IMPROVED SPRING BALANCES with and without Dishes, with a full supply of the different sizes of *Dale's Platform and Counter* SCALES, just Received and for sale at the SCALE Wharehouse of

GRAY & BROTHER,
No. 34 WALNUT St., below Second.

Philadelphia March 29, 13—

SCALES $4 50.—DALE'S EVEN BEAM COUNTER SCALES ARE MORE DURABLE, ACCURATE, AND CONVENIENT than any Scale in use will weigh from one grain to 100 pounds for sale at the very low price of $4 50 each. Larger size $5, and $5 50 with Dish, warranted to give satisfaction.

GRAY & BROTHER,
No. 34 WALNUT street.

Philadelphia March 29, 33—

Cheap Watches and Jewelry,

AT the Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store, No. 96 North Second street, corner of Quarry, below Race street

Gold lever Watches, full jewelled, 18 carat cases	$45,00
Silver " " "	23,00
" " seven jewels,	18,00
Superior Quartier Watches	10,00
Gold Pencils	2 00
Fine Silver Spectacles	1,75

Gold Finger Rings, 37½ cents to $3; Watch Glasses, plain, 12½ cts.; patent, 18¾; lunet, 25; other articles in proportion.

All Goods warranted to be what they are sold for.

O. CONRAD.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, of every description, cleaned and repaired in the best manner, by experienced workmen. ☞ All Clocks and Watches repaired at this establishment are warranted to perform well.

Philada., Nov., 9, 1845. 38-1y

Centrifugal Blowing Wheel.

THE subscriber is now prepared to furnish Foundries, Forges, Pudling Furnaces, Iron Works, &c. with this new and improved Patent Blowing Apparatus, acting upon true principles, founded on natural philosophy, by which the air can be condensed to any pressure required, with less power than any other now in use, without making any unpleasant noise. The subscriber is also ready to furnish this apparatus complete for smelting furnaces, as an eminent engineer of long practical experience and scientific acquirements on this particular subject will give his attention to the work.

Read below the certificate from Messrs. Bush & Lobdell.

JOSIAH KISTERBOCK,
Agent and Manufacturer, 467 Market st., Philada.

We do hereby certify that we are now using one of the Patent Centrifugal Blowers, made by Josiah Kisterbock, 34 inches diameter and 3½ inches on the periphery of said wheel, which makes sufficient blast for two cupolas at the same time, and melting from 3 to 4 tons of iron per hour, with the same power formerly used in blowing one cupola, with the common Fan Blower of 36 inches diameter, and 12 inches wide on the periphery. BUSH & LOBDELL.

Wilmington, (Del.) August 5th, 1845

Philada., Jan. 24, 1846. 4—6t

Fire Insurance.

INDEMNITY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE

The Franklin Insurance Co.,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

Capital $400,000, Paid in

Charter Perpetual,

CONTINUE to make Insurance, permanent and limited, on every description of property, in town and country on the usual favorable terms. Office 163½ Chestnut Street near fifth Street.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.

DIRECTORS,

Charles N. Banker,	*Samuel Grant,*
James Scott,	*Frederick Brown,*
Thomas Hart,	*Jacob R. Smith,*
Thomas S. Wharton,	*Geo. W. Richards,*
Tobias Wagner,	*Mordecai D. Lewis.*

CHARLES G. BANCKER, Sec'y.

The subscriber has been appointed agent for the above mentioned institution, and is now prepared to make insurance, on every description of property, at the lowest rates. ANDREW RUSSEL.

Pottsville, June 19, 1841, 25—1y

OFFICE OF THE

Spring Garden Mutual Insurance Company.

THIS Company having organized according to the provisions of its charter, is now prepared to make Insurances against loss by Fire on the mutual principle, combined with the security of a joint stock capital.—The advantage of this system is, that efficient security is afforded at the lowest rates that the business can be done for, as the whole profits (less an interest not to exceed 6 per cent. per annum on the capital) will be returned to the members of the institution, without their becoming responsible for any of the engagements or liabilities of the Company, further than the premiums actually paid.

The great success which this system has met with wherever it has been introduced, induces the Directors to request the attention of the public to it, confident that it requires but to be understood to be appreciated.

The act of Incorporation, and any explanation in regard to it, may be obtained by applying at the *Office Northwest corner of 6th and Wood sts., or of* B. BANNAN, Pottsville.

CHARLES STOKES, President.

L. KRUMBHAAR, Secretary.

DIRECTORS,

Charles Stokes,	George W. Ash,
Joseph Wood,	Abraham R. Perkins,
Elijah Dallett,	David Rankin,
P. L. Laguerenne,	Walter B. Dick,
Samuel Townsend,	Joseph Parker,

The subscriber has been appointed Agent for the above mentioned Institution, and is prepared to effect insurances on all descriptions of property at the lowest rates. B. BANNAN.

February 28, 1846. 9—

Life Insurance.

THE GIRARD LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY & TRUST CO., OF PHILADA. OFFICE 159 CHESNUT ST.

MAKE Insurance on Lives, grant Annuities and Endowments, and receive and execute trusts.

Rates for insuring $100 on a single life.

Age	For 1 year.	For 7 years, annually.	For Life, annually.
20	0 91	0 95	1 77
30	1 31	1 36	2 36
40	1 69	1 83	3 20
50	1 96	2 09	4 60
60	4 35	4 91	7 00

EXAMPLE:—A person aged 30 years next birth-day, by paying the Company $1 31, would secure to his family or heirs $100, should he die in one year; or for $13 10 he secures to them $1000; or for $13 60 annually for 7 years, he secures to them $1000 should he die in 7 years; or for $23 60 paid annually during life he provides for them $1000 whenever he dies; for $65 50 they would receive $5000 should he die in one year.

JANUARY 20, 1845.

THE Managers of this Company, at a meeting held on the 27th December ult., agreeably to the design referred in the original prospectus or circular of the Company, appropriated a Bonus or addition to all policies for the whole of life, remaining in force, that were issued prior to the 1st of January, 1842. Those of them therefore which were issued in the year 1836, will be entitled to 10 per cent upon the sum insured, making an addition of $100 on every $1000. That is $1100 will be paid when the policy becomes a claim instead of the $1000 originally insured. Those policies that were issued in 1837 will be entitled to 8¾ per cent, or $87 50 on every $1000. And those issued in 1838, will be entitled to 7½ per cent, of $75 on every 100, and in ratable proportions on all said policies issued prior to 1st of January, 1842.

The Bonus will be credited to each policy on the books endorsed on presentation at the Office.

It is the design of the Company, to continue to make addition or bonus to the policies for life at stated periods.

B. W. RICHARDS, President.

JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.

☞ The subscriber has been appointed Agent for the above Institution, and is prepared effect Insurances on Lives, at the published rates, and give any information desired on the subject, on application at this office.

BENJAMIN BANNAN

Pottsville Feb. 8th, 5—t

NATIONAL LOAN FUND

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of LONDON

Empowered by Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL £500 000 STG.

United States Board of Directors.

Jacob Harvey, Esq. Chairman,
John J. Palmer, Esq.
Jonathan Goodhue, Esq.
James Boorman Esq.
George Barclay, Esq.
Samuel S. Howland, Esq.
Gorman A. Worth, Esq.
Samuel M. Fox, Esq.
} New York.
Clement C. Biddle, Esq., Philadelphia.

GENERAL AGENTS AND MANAGERS.

For the New York Branch, J. L. Star, 74 Wall st., New York; for the New England Branch, E. A. Grattan, Merchant's Exchange, Boston; for Maryland and Washington Branch, D. Mellvain, German st. Baltimore; for the other Branches, Wm. Peter, 68 south 4th street Philadelphia.

BANKERS—Merchant's Bank, New York.

PHYSICIANS.—J. K. Rodgers, M. D. and A. E. Hosack, M. D. New York; Winslow Lewis, Junr., M. D. Boston; T. H. Brickler, M. D. Baltimore; J. Barclay Biddle, M. D. Philadelphia.

SOLICITORS.—W. Van. Hook, New York; F. Dexter, Boston; J. M. Campbell, Baltimore, Wm. W. Haley, Philadelphia.

This institution, founded on the Mutual Safety and Joint Stock principle, and embracing all the recent improvements in the science of Life Insurance, after having experienced the most marked sucess in Europe, has established offices in British America and various parts of the United States, where its principles are winning equal favour and approval.—Amongst the many advantages which it offers to all persons wishing to insure their lives, are 1st—its PERFECT SECURITY, arising from a large paid up and safely invested capital; 2d—its moderate rates of premium; 3rd—the participation of all profits by the insured, which (as the business of the Society in Great Britain and elsewhere, has become very extensive,) is of the utmost benefit and importance; 4th—the use given to the Assured of two thirds of the amount of their former payments, whenever required—thus obviating the objections against Life Insurances with those whose incomes are precarious, and who might dread the possibility of being in arrear with their premiums, and of thereby forfeiting their previous payments.

Pamphlets containing the Society's rates and every other information, may be obtained on application to the Agent, at No. 68 south Fourth street, Philadelphia, of Charles De Forest, West Branch Valley, and at the office of the Miners' Journal, Pottsville

June 28th 26—

Coleman's French Cement.

UNEQUALLED for mending broken Glass, China Queensware, Ornaments and Fancy Articles of every description. The superiority of this Cement over all others is acknowledged by every one who has ever used it, and such is the confidence of the proprietor in its properties, that if it fails to answer the purposes for which it is recommended the money will be returned. Articles mended with it may be exposed to considerable degree of heat, and will resist the action of boiling water sufficiently long for all ordinary purposes. The mannar of using this cement is so simple that the most inexperienced cannot fail of success. Each bottle accompanied with the particular directions for use. B BANNAN, Ag't

N. B. Persons wishing to sell again supplied at the Manufacturer's prices by the dozen.

Nov 15 46—

To Sunday School Teachers.

THE subscriber has made such arrangements with the Sunday School Union, as will enable him to furnish Sunday Schools and others with all their books at their cash prices, thereby saving them the carriage, and other trouble. All orders sent to him will be promptly attended to—and any Books not on hand obtained at the shortest notice.

☞ Catalogues with the prices attached can be obtained at our Store, and all selections Teachers may make, promptly furnished.

Dec. 20, 51— B. BANNAN, Ag't.

Pottsville Business Cards.

Cards of five lines, inserted for $3 per annum.

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

GEORGE W. SLATER,
Wholesale & retail Dry-good, Grocery & Liquor Store
A FEW DOORS BELOW THE HAY SCALES, CENTRE ST.
Pottsville.

DAVID N. HEISLER,
DEALER IN DRY GOODS AND VARIETIES,
Centre st. 3d door above Callowhill, Pottsville.
☞ Persons are invited to call and examine, before purchasing elsewhere.

THOMAS FENDER,
Wholesale and Retail Dry Good Merchant,
CENTRE ST., 1 DOOR ABOVE NORWEGIAN,
Pottsville.

Charles Miller,
Importer & Dealer in Dry goods, Groceries & Liquors,
Next door to Fox & Mortimer's Hotel,
Centre st., Pottsville.

T. & J. Beatty,
DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.
Corner of Centre and Norwegian streets,
Pottsville.

WILLIAM FOX,
Dry Good, Grocery, Liquor, Flour and Feed Store,
Corner of Rail Road and Water streets,
Pottsville.

SEDGWICK & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dry Good Merchants,
Corner of Third and Market streets,
POTTSVILLE, PA.

EDWARD YARDLEY,
MORRIS' ADDITION TO POTTSVILLE,
Dealer in Rail Road and Bar Iron, Groceries, Oil, Fish, HAY AND GRAIN.

H. I. Trowbridge & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND LIQUORS,
At the New York Store, Centre st.
Pottsville.

J. P. PILKEY,
Wholesale and Retail Dry Good Merchant,
CENTRE ST., TWO DOORS ABOVE THE TOWN HALL,
Pottsville.

James Downey,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERY STORE,
IN MORRIS' ADDITION.

FOSTER & DALY,
Wholesale and Retail Dry Good and Grocery Store,
CORNER OF CENTRE AND MARKET STREETS,
POTTSVILLE.

JOHN H. HILL,
DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES &C.,
Centre st., 5 doors below Market street.
POTTSVILLE.

E. & E. Hammer,
DEALERS IN DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
Centre st. between the Exchange & Geisse's Hotel,
Pottsville.

Joseph Morgan,
MILLINERY AND FANCY DRY GOOD STORE,
Centre street, 2d door above Market,
Pottsville.

Joseph Bowen,
GROCERY AND VARIETY STORE,
Centre street, 2d door below Market,
Pottsville.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

BRADY & ELLIOTT,
CLOCK, WATCH AND JEWELLRY STORE,
One door above Geisses' New Hotel,
CENTRE ST., POTTSVILLE, PA.

L. FISHER,
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,
CENTRE STREET, THIRD DOOR BELOW MAHANTANGO,
Pottsville.

EDWARD W. MASSON,
CLOCK, WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE,
ONE DOOR BELOW THE EXCHANGE HOTEL,
Centre st., Pottsville.

J. L. YODER,
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,
Centre street, four doors below Market Pottsville.
☞ Particular attention paid to the repairing of Clocks and Watches.

Hotels and Refectories.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
JOHN C. LESSIG, PROPRIETOR,
CENTRE STREET, CORNER OF CALLOWHILL,
Pottsville, Pa.

POTTSVILLE HOUSE,
DANIEL HILL, Proprietor,
Centre street, Pottsville, Pa.

TIMOTHY BOYLE,
OYSTER HOUSE,
CORNER OF MAHANTANGO AND CENTRE STREET,
Pottsville.
☞ Oysters served up in the best possible manner. ☜

TOWN HALL REFECTORY,
PETER F. MUDEY, Proprietor,
CENTRE ST., POTTSVILLE.

Hardware and Iron Stores.

BRIGHT & POTT,
HARDWARE AND IRON MERCHANTS,
At the Town Hall,
CENTRE ST. POTTSVILLE, PA.

George H. Stichter,
HARDWARE AND IRON MERCHANT,
Corner of Centre and Market streets,
Pottsville.

Drugs and Medicines.

JOHN G. BROWN, Ag't.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,
At W. T. Epting's old stand,
CENTRE ST. POTTSVILLE,

JOHN S. C. MARTIN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,
CENTRE ST., 2 DOORS BELOW MAHANTANGO,
Pottsville.

Boots and Shoes.

Moody & Aechternacht
BOOT & SHOE DEALERS,
One door below Mr. Andrew B. White's Store,
CENTRE STREET, POTTSVILLE, PA.

R. D. SCHOENER,
SADDLERY, HARNESS, BOOT & SHOE STORE,
NEXT DOOR TO GEORGE W. SLATER'S STORE,
Centre st., Pottsville.

Clothing, Tailoring, &c.

Lippincott & Taylor
Merchant Tailors,
CORNER OF CENTRE AND MAHANTANGO STREETS,
Pottsville.

PETER S. MARTZ,
MERCHANT TAILOR AND DRAPER,
Next door to Clemen's & Parvin's Drug Store,
Centre st., Pottsville.

Steam Engine Factories.

Pottsville Iron Works,
E. W. McGINNIS, Proprietor,
CORNER OF NORWEGIAN AND COAL STS.
Pottsville.

HAYWOOD & SNYDER,
Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Castings, &c.,
Corner of Callowhill and Coal sts.
POTTSVILLE.

Pottsville Business Cards.

Miscellaneous.

Legal Notices.

JOHN CHAS. NEVILLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL attend to all business entrusted to him, with care and despatch. Office one door below the Miners' Journal.
October 19 42—

JOHN W. ROSEBERRY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
ORWIGSBURG, PA.
Jan. 4. 1-

I. S. M'MICKEN,
Attorney at Law,
Pottsville, Pa.
Will practice in the several Courts of Schuylkil Co

A. W. LEYBURN,
Attorney at Law.
HAS opened an office, in the borough of Schuylkill Haven. Office in front street, second door east of M. Manning's Hotel, will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the counties of Schuylkill and Berks.
April 26, 1841

E. O. JACKSON,
Attorney at Law,
POTTSVILLE, PE.
☞ Office in Market st., at the Emporium Office. ☜
June 21, 25-

ROBERT M. PALMER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
NOTARY PUBLIC,
POTTSVILLE, PA.
☞ Office in Centre st. next door to the Exchange. ☞ 17

Jacob Kline, Magistrate,
WILL attend to any business from abroad, entrusted to his care. Office in Centre street, a few doors below the Pennsylvania Hall, and nearly opposite the office of the Miner's Journal, Pottsville, Pa.
Pottsville, Feb. 7, 1846. 6—1y*

J. BANTAM,
Manufacturer of Coaches, Carriages, Sulkeys, &c.,
COAL STREET, POTTSVILLE, PA.
☞ Particular attention paid to the repairing of all kinds of Vehicles. ☜

D. Shollenberger,
ORCHARD GRIST MILL,
POTTSVILLE, PA.
☞ All kinds of Flour, constantly on hand ☜

EAGLE STEAM SAW MILL,
DANIEL LARER Proprietor,
☞ Orders can be left at N. M. Wilson's office, in Market st., where they will be promptly attended too.

George Eaton,
CARPET AND COVERLET MANUFACTURER,
Market street, above Market Square,
POTTSVILLE.

Remember the Motto—"Not to be Undersold."

BANNAN'S
CHEAP BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,
Centre st. opposite the Penn. Hall,
POTTSVILLE.

J. Franklin Harris,
MANUFACTURER OF CARPETS & FLANNELS,
A few doors above the Town Hall,
POTTSVILLE.

Samuel Siltzel,
PAINTER AND GLAZIER,
☞ Can be found at all times at the Basement of the Pennsylvania Hall, Pottsville.

N. M. WILSON,
MAGISTRATE AND AGENCY OFFICE,
Market street, a few doors above Centre, Pottsville.

JOSEPH F. SEIDERS,
DENTIST, HAIR DRESSER; AND BARBER,
Centre street, a few doors above the Penn. Hall,
Pottsville.

TOWN HALL BILLIARD ROOM,
P. F. MUDEY, Proprietor,
CENTRE STREET, POTTSVILLE.

HUGH R. HUGHES,
MERCHANT TAILOR AND DRAPER,
Centre st next door to Mr. G. W. Slater's Store,
Pottsville.

A. ENTERLINE,
DEALER IN BOOTS AND SHOES,
Centre st., a few doors below Market street,
POTTSVILLE.

G. J. HEHR,
CONFECTIONER AND FRUITERER,
A few doors above the Miners Bank,
Centre st., Pottsville.

Minersville Business Cards.

WALTER J. TAYLOR.] [WALTER S. McCLENACHAN.

TAYLOR & McCLENACHAN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, Flour and Feed &c.
CORNER OF SECOND & SUNBURY STS.
MINERSVILLE, PA.

Bast & Sterner,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
In Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, &c. in Sunbury st.
Minersville, Schuylkill, county, Pa.

Charles B. De Forest,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed,
And Miner's Goods, Wholesale and Retail,
Minersville, Pa.

Port Carbon Business Cards.

Albert G. Brooke,
Manufacturer of Steam Engines, Castings and Shovels
☞ Steam Engines built, Castings made, and Shovels manufactured of every description, and of the best quality for Mining and other purposes.
Port Carbon, Pa.

T. H. Wintersteen,
Manufacturer of Steam Engines, Pump Gearing, Cars, and Castings of all descriptions.
Port Carbon, Pa.

L. Mattson & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
In Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Feed &c.
Port Carbon, Pa.

Boston Business Cards.

C. J. F. Binney,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
And Agent for Coal, Iron and Manufactures, 1 City Wharf, Boston, Mass. Advances made on consignments
REFFRENCES.
Amos Binney, Esq., Boston
Messrs. Grant & Stone, } Philadelphia.
" Brown Earl & Errington. }
" Weld & Seaver, Baltimore,
Boston, Dec. 20, 1845. 51—

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August 24th 31—

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Pottsville, Nov. 1, 1845. 44-

NEW YORK STORE—H. I. TROWBRIDGE & Co.

CHEAP GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

From Frazer's Magazine.

The Sepulchre.

There manhood lies: Lift up the pall!
How like the tree struck down to earth
In its green pride, the mighty fall,
Whom life hath flattered with its worth!
Life is a voyage to our graves;
Its promises, like smiling waves,
Invite us onward o'er a sea,
Where all is hidden treachery.

What statued beauty slumbers there:
But mark those flowers, pale as the brow
Which they have wreathed; if death could spare
A victim, he had pitied now:
To-day she hoped to be a bride—
To-day, 'twas told her lover died!
Here Death has revell'd in his power,
The riot of life's fairest hour.

Look on that little cherub's face
Whose budding smile is fixed by death;
How short indeed has been its race!
A cloud sail'd by, the sun, a breath
Did gently creep across a bed
Of flowers—its spirit then had fled,
A morning star a moment bright
Then melting into Heaven's own light.

Behold the picture of decay,
Where nature wearied sank to rest!
Full fourscore years have pass'd away,
Yet did he, like a lingering guest,
Go from life's banquet with a sigh,
That he, alas! so soon should die.
Our youth has not desires so vain;
As creep into an age of pain.

But there how mournfully serene
That childless widow'd mother's look!
To her the world a waste has been,
One whom it pitied, yet forsook,
Calm as the moon's light, which no storms
Raging beneath it can deform,
Did her afflicted spirit shine
Above her earthly woes divine!

Thus Death deals with mortality,
Like flowers, some gathered in their prime,
Others when scarcely said to be
Just numbered with the things of time;
With life worn out some grieve to die,
To end their griefs here others fly.
Life is but that which woke it, breath—
Look here and tell me, what is death?

FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

TO PARENTS.

Are you aware how much your own happiness, and the happiness of your children in after years, depends on their education in childhood? I speak not of the education of the mind, but more particularly of the heart. By no means neglect the former. It is the great lever by which man is governed, and the world enlightened—enlarge and strengthen it, but neglect not the moving power—that great moral engineer, the heart, which gives motion and direction to the immense machine for the accomplishment of its own purposes, and which, alas! seaks evil as naturally as the "sparks which fly upward." How much sin and misery are you not accountable for from this neglect! Have you not felt its bitter experience? Your child treats you coldly; he is lost to all feeling of love and esteem; dreads your look; shuns your society. He is dissipated, and spends his days in the company of the vicious—his nights in debauchery and disgraceful revelry—your threats and frowns seem only to drive him to deeper desperation, and greater madness. You reproach him, call him cold-hearted, and not endowed with common love and feeling. True—It may be so—But was it always thus? How have you moulded that young heart? Did it not yearn towards you? You caressed not. It sought your sympathy—You returned coldness. It looked for approbation, encouragement and confidence—It met reproach, reproof and distrust. It would have cast its childish honors at the feet of him whom God created for its esteem and love—You spurned them—disregarded its childish affection—nipped its budding ambition by your frowns, punished its youthful indiscretion in anger and with unnecessary severity. You ruled with the iron rod of despotism, and crushed that young heart in agony. Home became home no longer. In desperation, he sought the deadly bowl, became the debauchee and drunkard, and you are unintentionally the author of your own misery.

I knew a young man, endowed by nature with gifts of mind and heart, which fitted him for a station in society, and a happiness which he never experienced. His childhood and youth were passed under the despotic rod. A father's frown was always before him—a father's smile, never. He met no return for his affection, no encouragement for his ambition, no smile for his prizes, no reward for his diligence and attention; but he became soured by the severity of his punishments, mistrust succeeded confidence; love turned to hatred; mutual reproaches and quarrels followed, and long before youth reached manhood, he was an outcast from his childhood's home. He sought abroad that sympathy it never offered—and in all the recklessness of youth, dashed to the intoxicating bowl for oblivion. Alas! he found it but too soon. Every sense became deadened—disease prostrated his once noble form, and he fell a victim to a desperation caused by a parent's severity. In the mania of drunkenness, he died—a father's curse upon his head—the yell of frenzy on his lips! This picture is not overdrawn—many and many a once noble heart has thus met its degradation and death, from neglect in cultivating the tender affections in childhood.

But this is not always the end of the victim of neglect. Suppose his Creator has endowed him with sufficient power of mind to foresee the ruin of the course to which anger and his evil nature would prompt him, and a strength of will to overcome his propensities, do you think that he does not feel the evil effects of this neglect? Aye! that he does, and bitterly too. Before he has reached this age of reason, they are sufficiently manifest. The well of his affection is dry—the buds of love were nipped in childhood. He looks around and sees families bound together by affection—sympathizing with each other—seeking each other's happiness and living in each other's love. How bitterly does he lament the want of those feelings! How vainly does he seek for that sweet chord of sympathy towards his brothers and sisters with whom unconsciously he associates the cold dreariness of his childhood's hours! Alas! his is the winter of the heart, and years will roll along before its spring will blossom again. Perhaps it may never return. Parents! again I say, nip not the tendrils of love, cast no mildew over the young affections—cultivate them, foster them by all the means in your power and your own happiness will be the reward.

ONE WHO HAS FELT.

COSTLINESS OF RELIGION.—Christians, in this land of civil and religious freedom, where every one can do as is right in his own eyes, sometimes complain of the calls upon their purse for the support of religious worship at home, and the diffusion of its blessings abroad; but Chistianity, compared with any of the numerous forms of heathenism is a cheap religion, apart from its healthful influence on all the social and domestic interests of man. Let any one who doubts this, read Rev. Mr. Kincaid's description of the pagodas in Burmah, found in the 'Missionary Memorial,' from which the following is an extract:

"It was near evening when we came before *Mengoon,* the largest pagoda, or temple, in the empire. The grandfather of the present reigning monarch of Burmah reared this vast pile. In the centre of the enormous structure, (covering many acres,) in a room twenty cubits square, are placed images of each member of the royal family, made of pure gold; and the amount of gold in each image is equal in weight to the individual for whom it was made; and also images of each nobleman in the empire, of pure white silver, and the silver weighed against each man. Every thing about this pagoda is on a scale of vastness almost overpowering. As a specimen, the two lions that guard the massive stairs leading from the river up to the sacred enclosure, though in a couchant posture, are *ninety feet high!*"

SERMON,

Delivered in the Protestant Episcopal Church in this Borough, on the 22nd inst., in commemoration of the Birth of Washington, by the Rev. W. C. COOLEY, in presence of the Marion Rifle Rangers.

"He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty; and He that ruleth his Spirit, than He that taketh a city."—PROVERBS 16 CHAP. 32d VERSE.

BRETHREN:—It is ever well for the living to commemorate in a suitable manner and on proper occasions, the virtues and greatness of the dead. In so doing we pay a tribute justly due to those who have advanced our improvement and augmented our happiness, and afford the highest encouragement to others to travel the same exalted, useful and honorable path. And especially does it become a religious duty thus to honor those who are equally great and good—those who are distinguished alike for their patriotism and their piety, their devotion to their country and their God—Nor is any event in such ones history more worthy of being thus commemmorated than their birth.—For as we stand by the cradle of their infancy, we must if we believe in a God, lift our hearts in grateful adoration to Him who breathed into the helpless little ones the spirit containing at once the elements of so much greatness and so much goodness. The birth of such is as it were the fountain opened by the hand of the Almighty whence flow streams of gladness to enrich, beautify and bless the world. And hence our rejoicing on such occasions, if it would be at all worthy of that which calls it forth, must be more than patriotic it must be religious; And that it may be so n the present, that we may be duly convinced how much more we owe to the moral, than the mental greatness of Washington; to the power which he had over himself than to his mere generalship on the field of battle, or his mere statesmanship in the councils of his country, I have selected the striking words of the Preacher which may be paraphrased thus: "Better is he that ruleth his spirit, than he that taketh a city."

Among those who have been thought worthy of having their names enrolled on the scroll of fame, military heroes have ever stood pre-eminent: Nor has this been so without considerable reason.—The genius, the intellect, the courage, the self-devotion, the perseverance requisite to constitute a true military hero are surely sufficient to render the character distinguished and the name immortal. But yet there is a higher niche in the temple of fame than that which marks the name of the mere warrior; there is a warmer gratitude due from posterity than that which is paid to the mere conqueror; there is a brighter light beaming from human character than has ever been shed by the most dazzling exploits of military heroes. That niche points out the christian warrior. That gratitude is felt towards him who has achieved the conquest of his own spirit, as well as that of his country's enemies. That light is kindled by the character of him who relies upon the justice of his cause for conquest—upon the arm of the Great Ruler of nations for support and guidance—and upon the great principles of religion contained in the bible, as the sure basis of human government and human happiness. Such was Washington. And was he not better than "he that taketh a city?" Was he not greater too than the greatest of mere human conquerors? And in pursuing this subject in its connexion with the text, it will be my object to show that Washington attained the eminence on which he confessedly stands mainly by being a good man. He was a warrior of the very highest stamp—one whose cheek never blanched at the approach of danger; whose spirit never cowered at the thought of death; whose courage never quailed on the field of battle. But yet he was a Christian warrior. He ever obeyed the injunction of our Saviour to the query of the soldier; "What shall we do?" "Do violence to no man." Did he leave his quiet and peaceful home, take up the sword and march forth at the head of our armies, determined to conquer or die? It was not that the "battle of the Warrior, which is ever with "confused noise, and garments rolled in blood," was pleasing to him. It was not that he disregarded the burning tears of the orphan, and the piteous cry of the widow, and the numerous evils which ever attend on the train of war; but rather that he would defend rights more dear than life itself; that he would guard from the ruthless invader that civil and religious freedom which both God and nature had pronounced sacred and inalienable. How well and truly then did he rule his spirit!

Without a disposition or the remotest wish to do violence to any man, see this christian warrior leave the peaceful shades of Vernon, and enter the lists to defend his Country against the greatest of earthly powers, and the most ambitious of Earthly monarchs, or rather, to originate a system of government, by equal laws, in opposition to the oppressions of arbitrary power and the graspings of lawless ambition. Behold him in the most tumultuous times, calm—in the most desperate times, hopeful—and in the most terrible times, collected and firm, as if his eye saw with prophetic vision through these dark scenes and rested on a brighter day to come; and you have before you the picture of *real greatness*; greatness, arising not from the smiles of fortune or the eclat of success.—Washington was not dependent on these for his elevation. He was as great in defeat as in victory; greater at Valley Forge than at Yorktown, and this was the direct result of ruling his own spirit and keeping it in subjection to the will of that Being who sitteth Supreme over human affairs and directs and controls the destinies of nations. And however ignoble and unmanly some may think it, to be a humble follower of the meek and lowly Jesus, Washington thought not so. He thought it rather ennobling than demeaning to sit at the feet of such a master; and whether on the eve of battle or at his own quiet home; whether presiding at the council of war in perilous times, or sitting in the chair of State in troublous times; wherever he was, in whatever and however deeply engaged, he found time for devotion—time to commit himself, his interests, his country into the hands of his God in solemn, fervent prayer. This was the *secret* of his *greatness*; with such a spirit, thus subdued, the most brilliant successes could not puff him up with vain glory, since he looked upon them all as so many instances of the divine favor, so many *demonstrations* of the approval of God. The greatest temptations to dominion could not corrupt him; for he viewed government placed in his hands as a simple trust for which he was to render a strict account, and the more weighty the trust, the less eager was he to have it repose upon him; nor would he have borne it at all save for his country's sake. How different was he from almost all conquerors. How very different from Alexander, Cæsar, or Napoleon! They were great, yea the greatest of conquerors. The greatest "takers of cities." But alas they did not rule themselves. Alexander, after having performed prodigies of valor, achieved the mightiest conquests and caused the world to tremble at the mention of his name, suddenly fell from his almost superhuman elevation to a proportionable depth.—The conqueror of nations was conquered by his own passions, thus proving that the most powerful, as well as the most dangerous enemy, man has to contend with is *himself.* Cæsar, at the head of the armies of Republican Rome, was invincible, but Cæsar on the throne erected upon the ruins of that republic, was doomed to bleed speedily, the self-immolated victim on the altar of ambition.—Napoleon, the greatest of conquerors, was most *singularly* deficient in this one element of greatness; and while the brilliant successes of his career, emanating as they did so evidently from his own master mind, proved the gigantic mould of that intellect—the shortness of the duration of his triumph proved as conclusively that there was some *great deficiency.* And, what was this but a want of self government! Had that mighty intellect been as intent upon the control of self as the conquest of cities, it would doubtless have presented to the world the loftiest specimen of human greatness. But alas! there was a lust of dominion "from whence come wars and fightings." There was a grasping for power which arrayed the world in arms against him, corrupted his own followers and doomed him to die a disgraced prisoner on a lonely island. Washington, when contrasted with these, far transcends them in greatness. As on some mountain range peak rises above peak towering in majesty sublime above the common level, till one in lonely grandeur soars far above its fellows in atmosphere serene, the first to catch the rays of the rising sun, the last to lose the halo of its setting beams, so shall Washington appear amidst the heights of human greatness to the eye of him who surveys the moral map of the earth.—The first to catch the rays of the rising sun of liberty, the last when the night of time shall come, to reflect its final glories o'er the world. And why is this? Why but that he ruled his own spirit, and thus put an effectual check upon the lust for power and dominion in this new world.

Washington was great in war, great, on the field of battle, but greatest in the hour of temptation. When the most signal success had attended his arms,—when in the unequal contest he had won the victory—when fame had wreathed her brightest laurels for his brow—when a nation's heart beat in one mighty pulsation of gratitude for his services, and a nation's united voice sang loud pæans to his name—when all was offered to him as his rightful trophy, then was the hour of his trial, the hour in which he was to prove himself *really great.* And who does not see in the renunciation of these lures of ambition under such circumstances, that Washington attained the very highest eminence. Look at that action my hearers, in its intrinsic character and you will see that it must have arisen from the deepest religious principles; must have been performed by one who ruled his own spirit—View it in its consequences and you will perceive how it swells the greatness of him who performed it. For man is always made great in proportion as his actions tell upon the welfare and happiness of human society.

Perhaps it had frequently happened in the history of the world, when a course similar to that pursued by Washington at the close of the revolution, would have been followed by results as beneficial to man. But there was no one found equal to the exigency—no one great enough to sacrifice his own ambition on the altar of the common good—and hence one after another of these favorable opportunities passed by—and man was still the slave of arbitrary power. It was left for Washington to rise up in this New World, and resisting all sinister motives with a magnanimity, disinterestedness, and patriotism unparalleled in the history of conquerors, to give existence to a system, the most free and the most just, as well as the most conducive to human happiness and human improvement, of any on earth.

And here his name shall live enshrined in the hearts of the latest posterity. Here his memory will be revered—here his monuments will stand to the close of time, silent but faithful sentinels at once of his own ashes and the dearest rights of man. And I am sure I hazard nothing in saying that when the names of mere military heroes, however great, shall look dim thro' the mists of the past,—when the fame of the most renowned conquerers shall, to the view of those who "will learn war no more," be shrouded in the dark night of barbarism; the name of Washington will grow brighter and more glorious. For then it will be seen how far above them he stands in moral greatness, which is after all the truest greatness of man—then will be known how by "ruling his spirit" and retiring from the scene of action, when he might have swayed a sceptre, he finished a character at once the greatest and the best, and conferred a boon at once the richest and most lasting upon the world.

But I must draw to a close, and I cannot do it better perhaps than by holding up to view briefly some of the lessons which naturally grow out of the subject.

I remark first, that we learn that self-conquest is the basis of all true and imperishable greatness. It is, so to speak, the balance wheel in the machinery of human character, without which there will be erratic movements which sooner or later derange if not destroy the entire structure.

Secondly, we learn, that the only safe models for our imitation are those who blend with master intellects—equal self control of the passions—those who, having by their power ascended the heights of fame, have not become so giddy with success as to cast themselves down to the vale of infamy but have sat as calmly and in as humble a spirit on the summit of human greatness as when in the lowest obscurity.

Thirdly, we learn, that however great man may seem to be without the subdueing and self governing principles of religion—he cannot be *really* great. The veriest tyrant may seem great as he causes nations to tremble at his nod, but there will come a time when he will be shorn of his power—a time when the menial who feared and quaked before him, will pour contempt on his memory. And is he not little! Yea, verily, for he has no seat in the heart of man, no hold on his respect or his affections, and in view of that body of humanity whose rights he has outraged, whose happiness he has used all his power to crush, he *cannot be great.* He has not "ruled his spirit," and it will rule him as with a rod of iron.

Let these observations sink deep into the hearts of all; let them form their rules of action—then will our country be what Washington wished her to be, what he was himself—noble, religious and happy. Then, though she will defend herself from all lawless invasion, with invincible valor, she will religiously abstain from every war of conquest as both impious and unjust. Then that most shocking of combats, the murderous duel, will be unheard of in the land. Then, as the great are multiplied, the good will be equally increased.—Then our domestic circles, our legislative halls, our Holy Sanctuaries, breathing the spirit of piety, peace, plenty and prosperity will abound. Why then, my countrymen will ye not be religious.—Why will you not walk in the steps of him whose natal day you have come in the temple of God to honor? Come into this temple too, because he was a holy man; for had he not been, this would not have been the place, nor this the time, nor these solemn services the means, to commemorate his deeds. Some of you appear before me clad in armour, which serves to remind me that you have all entered a war in which there is no discharge, a war with the king of terrors. Why, not, then, like Washington, enlist under the banner of the great Captain of Salvation; like him put on the whole armour of God that you may come off conquerors, and more than conquerors, through Him that loved you and gave Himself for you.

Had he not thus fought manfully the fight of faith, he would neither have achieved our independence and liberty, established his own greatness, nor left the world in peace and triumph at last. How unspeakably important then, that you follow in his footsteps in this repect.

Think not that religion is only for the weak and the effeminate, when such men as *he* have embraced it as their *all.* Think not that you have no time for religion, when he with a nations cares resting on him, ever sought first "the Kingdom of God, and his righteousness"—think not that with unholy characters and unsanctified hearts you will be permitted to look upon his face in the better country. For however often, and however warmly you may celebrate his memory here, there will surely, between you and him, a great gulf fixed hereafter. Oh, then, rule your spirits and be good; submit them to God, and be saved. Then will that temple of liberty, the foundation of which was laid in faith by him whose birth we this day commemmorate, be built up by you with imperishable materials, and guarded by invincible powers; materials and powers to be found only in that Christianity, which is at once the guardian of exalted piety and incorruptible patriotism.

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