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.

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, MAY 16, 1846. NO. 20.

JOBBING OFFICE.

IN connexion with our Establishment, we have open a large Jobbing Office, for the printing of Books, Large Posters, Pamphlets, Handbills, Bills of Lading, Bill Heads, Blank Permits, Circulars, Cards, Time, Books, &c. Together with all kinds of Fancy Printing, all of which will be executed at short notice and in a beautiful style.

His stock of Type for Jobbing is very large, which was selected with a view to give effect to hand-bills—and his type for Book and Pamphlet Printing, is equal to any used in the cities.

As he keeps hands expressly for Jobbing, he flatters himself that his facilities for executing work is greater than that of any other office, and that the public will find it to there advantage to give him a call.

☞ All kinds of Books printed, ruled, and bound to order, at short notice.

Book Bindery.

We are also prepared to bind all kinds of books, in the most durable manner, at short notice.

Blank Books always on hand—also made to order, and ruled to any pattern.

Philadelphia.

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, Fenny'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

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. 31 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 Warehouse 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 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	$35,00
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

ENGINEERS' & SURVEYORS' INSTRUMENTS MADE BY EDMUND DRAPER, Surviving partner of STANCLIFF & DRAPER.

No. 23, Pear Street, near Third, below Walnut, PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Jan. 10 1846, 2—1y

Important to Dealers in Tea AND TEA DRINKERS.

THE success of the PEKIN TEA COMPANY, No. 30 South Second street, between Market and Chesnut, Philadelphia, has been unparalled. Our citizens are now able to obtain a superior article of Teas, at rates much cheaper than have ever before been offered in this country, and they have the assurance that there are no drugs or other foreign substances mixed with the Teas. They are done up in packages (lined with lead, to preserve their strength and flavor,) from one quarter to five pounds, to suit customers, and are sold at different prices, from fifty cents per pound—for an excellent article—to one dollar and fifty cents.

☞ All persons visiting the city are invited to pay the Company's extensive establishment a visit.

Agents wanted in every place where they are not yet established. For particulars address post paid the subscriber G. B. ZIEBER, Agent for the Company, 50 South Third street, Philadelphia.

Philada., 28, 1846 13-

Confectionery and Fruit Store.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing Country Merchants in general, that he keeps constantly on hand a large supply of Foreign Fruits, Nuts, &c., of the latest importations, which he will sell at reduced cash prices. Candy manufactured fresh every day from Steam Clarified Sugar, warranted to stand all weather with fair usage. Please call and examine for yourselves, at No. 426 Market street, between 12th and 13th street, Philadelphia.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN.

Philada., February 21, 1846. 8-3mo

WE RECOMMEND OUR FRIENDS, WHEN PURCHASING HATS & CAPS, IN PHILADELPHIA, TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF GARDEN & BROWN,

No. 196 Market st. second door below Sixth st. PHILADELPHIA,

WE extend a general invitation to the citizens of Pottsville and its vicinity, as well as all others, when purchasing Hats and Caps, to our store. We have on hand a most complete assortment of Hats and Caps of every variety and style, which we are selling full one fourth lower than the usual prices; viz:

Extra Superior Beaver Hats, from	$2 50 to $4 00	
" " Brush " "	2 00 to	3 00
" " Silk " "	1 50 to	2 00
" French Moleskin " $2 50 usual prices		4 00
Good Fur Hats, as low as		1 25

Also, a complete stock of Summer Hats, such as white and drab Beaver, Brush, and Cassimere Hats, Leghorn Hats, Shorting, or round top Hats, &c., at lower prices than they can be had elsewhere.

This is a fact known by all who have dealt with us. Call and be satisfied; it is to your own interest.

Merchants, Storekeepers, Hatters, and others, (who buy to sell again,) supplied on reasonable terms. Be sure and call. GARDEN & BROWN. No. 156, Market st., 2d door below 6th Philada.

Philada., March 28th 1846 13-

PAPER HANGINGS.

FAYE & BELROSE, (LATE BELROSE & SON,) *No. 100 Chesnut street, 3 doors above 3rd street,* PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS of every style of American and French Paper Hangings, (Wall Paper,) have now on hand the largest assortment at every variety of price, to be found in the United States; and as their Store is about to be rebuilt, their present stock of new and elegant patterns, fine and common: also, Window Curtain Papers, plain and of beautiful designs: Fire Board Prints, Views, &c., is now being disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

Country merchants will find this a rare opportunity to procure goods at extremely moderate prices.

April 18, 1846, 15-6t

Fire Insurance.

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. Lagnerenne,	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—

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

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 9 per cent, or $87 50 on every $1000. And those issued in 1838, will be entitled to 7½ per cent, or $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 et. Baltimore; for the other Branches, Wm. Peter, 18 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, Jonr., M. D. Boston; T. H. Buckler, 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 success 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; 3d—the participation of all profits by the assured, 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—

To Machinists & Manufacturers.

Moody & Aechternacht,

Wholesale and retail Shoe dealers, sign of the big Boot next door to A. B. White's and opposite Geisse's Tavern, Centre street Pottsville, Pa.,

HAVE constantly on hand for sale, superior Calcutta Sewing and Thong leather, Tinned copper Rivets, Burrs, &c. Superior Belt leather, and Belts (stretched) of any width and length, made to order.

Carpet bags, Carpet and Leather School Satchels, Game bags, Trunks, Glazed hats, Nutria, Musk, Seal, Cloth and Velvet caps, and a superior assortment of all kinds of mens, womens and childrens coarse and fine boots and shoes, many of which were made to order, expressly for Moody & Aechternacht, and intended to be equal, if not superior to the best custom work, and at much lower prices.

Jan. 3, 1846, 1—

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— 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.

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

James M. Beatty, & Co., Wholesale & retail dealers in dry goods, groceries &c. *Next door to Fox & Mortimer' Hotel,* Centre st., Pottsville.

Thomas D. Beatty, DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. *Corner of Centre and Norwegian streets,* Pottsville.

W. & C. FOX, Dry Good, Grocery, Liquor, Flour and Feed Store, *Centre Street, opposite the Lamb Tavern.* Pottsville.

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

H. L. 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., 5 doors below Market street.* 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 street, 2nd door below Mahantango street,* POTTSVILLE.

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

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

HUGH R. HUGHES, MERCHANT TAILOR AND DRAPER CENTRE ST., TWO DOORS ABOVE THE TOWN HALL, 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.

J. L. WIDER, 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.

G. J. HEER, CONFECTIONER AND FRUITERER, *A few doors above the Miners Bank.* 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.

BENJ. T. TAYLOR, 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.

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.

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. ROSEBERY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ORWIGSBURG, PA.

Jan. 4, 1-

I. S. M'MICKEN, Attorney at Law, *Pottsville, Pa.* Will practice in the several Courts of Schuylkill 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, 1844

E. O. JACKSON, Attorney at Law, POTTSVILLE, PA. ☞ 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

G. W. MATCHIN, Attorney at Law, *Office at Schuylkill Haven, next door to Edward Huntzinger's Store.*

EDWARD SHIPPEN, *ATTORNEY AT LAW,* No. 13, PRUNE STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

May 9, 1846 19—6mo

Miscellaneous.

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 LAWER Proprietor.* ☞ Orders can be left at J. Sillyman & Son's Store Centre st., where they will be promptly attended to. ☞

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

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

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

Henry Freeland, HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER And importer of Wood and Marble, Centre street, opposite Geisse's Eagle Hotel, Pottsville.

Edward E. Bland, BLACKSMITH, AND MANUFACTURER OF COAL SCREENS, DRIFT CARS & HEAVY WAGONS, Buckley's Addition to Pottsville, near the Anthracite Furnace.

James Cochran, *CHEAP READY MADE CLOTHING STORE,* Centre street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, POTTSVILLE.

TAMAQUA IRON WORKS. JOHN OLLIS, PROPRIETOR, Manufacturer of Steam Engines, Lathes, Cars, Mill Gearing, Iron and Brass Castings, &c., *On Rail Road corner of Bridge street,* TAMAQUA.

Minersville Business Cards.

A. & W. DeHaven, MINERSVILLE IRON WORKS—FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, Manufacturers of Rail-road Cars, Coal Breakers, &c. MINERSVILLE, PA.

Tailor & Heffner, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed, MINERSVILLE, PA.

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

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.

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

REFERENCES.

Amos Binney, Esq., Boston
Messrs. Grant & Stone, Philadelphia.
" Brown Earl & Errington,
" Weld & Seaver, Baltimore.

Boston, Dec. 20, 1845. 51—

WILLIAM MUIRHEAD, MERCHANTS' HOTEL, **41 Courtlandt Street,** NEW YORK.

August 24th 34—

Did God so Will it?

BY ELIZA COOK.

Did God so will it? Truth is in the tone
That so arraigns the evil deeds of man,
And worshippers at the Eternal throne
Will breathe it forth in face of mortal ban.
We note dark scenes that crowd upon our eyes,
Rousing the bosom but to chaff and chill it.
Oh, who shall gaze—nor feel the question rise,
Did God so will it?

The Holy Word, typed by the gentle bird
Of Holy Peace, is often yell'd around
As a fierce war-cry—scaring while 'tis heard,
Baying and baying where bold Thought is found.
"Be merciful" is the divine behest,
Priests with the mission how do ye fulfil it?
Even as Tyranny and Strife attest—
Did God so will it?

The red-skinned savage holds his hunting field
As Nature's heritage by human law,
Content with what the bush and river yield,
His rugged wigwam and his tawney squaw.
But the smooth white face drives him back and back,
Let his voice tell of *Right*, and *Might* shall still it,
Till his free steps are thrust from their own track—
Did God so will it?

The heirs to Fortune eat, drink, laugh and sleep,
Scarce knowing Winter's cold from Summer's heat,
Strange contrast with the lank pinched forms that creep
With roofless heads, and bleeding, hearthless feet.
While sated Wealth reclines to cull and sip
Where the full feast is decked with flowery fillet,
Wonder not hunger asks with moody lip,
Did God so will it?

'Tis a fit question, when the coward hand
Deals needless anguish to the patient brute;
Proud, upright thing of clay, thou had'st command
To rule, but not to torture the poor mute.
When thou would'st urge the brave steed to a task,
Knowing the mean inhuman work will kill it,
Hearest thou not the voice of Conscience ask—
Did God so will it?

Crime clothed in greatness, holds a wondrous claim
On the world's tenderness—'tis few will dare
To call foul conduct by its proper name,
When it can prowl and prey in golden lair.
But let the *pauper* sin—Virtue disgraced
Rears a high seat, and Vengeance stern must fill it.
Justice, thy bandage is not fairly placed—
Did God so will it?

'Tis a fit question to be put to Man
When he would trample hearts already sad,
Reckless what pressing trials crowd the span
Of others' days—so that his own is glad;
'Tis a broad taxing, but the chainless mind
Will dare to raise the doubtings that shall thrill it,
Inquiring oft, 'mid factions base and blind,
Did God so will it?

Who can look out upon the earth, and see
Much that is there, without a startling fear
That Man has darkly set the Upas tree
Where Nature gave him vineyard fruits to rear.
Sorrow, Oppression, Carnage, Madness, Pain—
Read the world's record—note how these shall fill it.
Shrink not, but question straight with heart and brain,
Did God so will it?

Abd-el-Kader, the Sultan of the Arabs.

The following gathered from the foreign correspondence of the New York Observer, presents the best account we have seen of one of the most remarkable men of our time. Through his influence over the Arab tribes and his untiring activity, he has made the possession of Algiers the heaviest burden the French nation has borne for the last fifteen years. He has compelled them to maintain in Africa an army of 100,000 men—a force equal to the whole British peace establishment for service at home, and for her immense colonial possessions. He has in fact defied and thus far successfully, the whole power of the French empire. We recollect no parallel to it, except in the instance of Mithridates, who with forces equally disproportionate, resisted for a series of years the whole Roman empire, when at its height. His sway is stated to be mainly of a religious nature, and to rest on that deep fanaticism which has ever distinguished the Arab race. He is said to have acquired, under an eminent teacher, a knowledge of law, religion, geography, and astronomy. At fifteen years of age, he was committed to a celebrated professor at Owen, who taught him political science. But what most drew him to the veneration of the Arabs, was his deep devotion. From his youth, Abd-el-Kader, would seem to have been always absorbed in profound meditation. He took no part in the pleasures of his companions. He seldom opened his lips, and when he spoke, it was to utter a sentence from the prophet. His eyes fixed on the ground, fingering the beads of a chaplet, always self-possessed, thoughtful, and collected, he soon acquired the reputation of a saint.

The countenance of Abd-el-Kader is pale and his grave features resemble those of a monk of the dark ages. His look is mild, expressive, and penetrating. His bearing is dignified. All marked by that imposing gravity which exerts so much influence over uncivilized nations.

Even before the arrival of the French in Algiers, his authority had excited the distrust of the Turkish government. He was imprisoned with his father at Oran, but was released after no long confinement. His father and himself made pilgrimage to Mecca, always a title of veneration among the Arabs, and this feeling was further increased by a pretended vision of the father foreshadowing the glories of the son. This fable, absurd as it was, was believed by the Arabs. Abd-el-Kader, always silent, addicted to study and to the practice of religious austerities, became the object of universal respect. Every day a crowd of pilgrims gathered round his tent and rejoiced at the privilege of seeing him at his prayers.

Such was the state of things when the French soldiers arrived in Africa. They heard for the first time in 1832 the name of Abd-el-Kader, when they were all at once attacked by hords of fanatical natives, who faced death without the least hesitation. These unhappy men fell by hundreds before the gates of the city, having been excited to madness by their young chief, Abd-el-Kader. He himself displayed also in this instance the utmost valor. His horse was killed under him, and his bloody turban is preserved as a sacred relic.

After this expedition, Abd-el-Kader, was formally chosen *Sultan of the Arabs*, the 28th September, 1832. Some chiefs of inferior order, probably at his suggestion, testified that Mahomet had directly commanded them to choose him to drive out the French. All the ceremonies of religion were employed to increase the pomp at this election. The Arabs are firmly persuaded that the appointment of Abd-el-Kader is the work of their prophet, and that old Muley comes every day to visit him in his tent.

"When this Arab chief had disposed every thing for war, he rallied his troops and marched against us with great intrepidity. I will not mention the particulars of this war, which has lasted several years, and still continues. France sends to it her most illustrious generals, her best soldiers, her bravest officers, her amplest military supplies. Eighty thousand men have been spent upon the African soil, and a sum of a hundred millions of francs has been expended from the treasury. The French battalions have performed prodigies of valor; but Abd-el-Kader does not abandon wholly his enterprise. When he is too hotly pressed by our troops, he flees into the desert, or the rugged mountains, or to the empire of Morocco; and there protected by a devoted population, he repairs his losses by calling around him new fanatics. So that all is to be done again.

Last year, his affairs seemed to be desperate.—The chiefs who had fought for him were killed or fled. The Arabs were almost all subjected to our rule. Abd-el-Kader, hunted from city to city from mountain to mountain, must have believed that all was over with him.'

"His perseverance and resources under defeat reminds us again of Mithridates, who often rose the greater from overwhelming calamities.

"Abd-el-Kader has sent among the Mahometan tribes priests to revive all the old hatreds against the French. An unhappy circumstance has aggravated their fury. You have doubtless read in the journals the horrible massacre of *Dohra*.—Our soldiers burnt and butchered without pity in a cave several hundred Arabs, men, women, and children. Horrible atrocity! which has degraded the French army to a level with barbarians! Never were the rights of humanity so basely outraged! When the news of this massacre was known among the Musselmen, it excited everywhere a shudder of horror and a cry for vengeance. Abd-el-Kader profited by it to recruit thousands of soldiers, and already a host of Frenchmen have expiated the crime committed by their cruel officers. Blood calls for blood, and Providence ordains that nations shall atone for crimes committed in their name."

His highest eulogy as a soldier is the enormous force which the French are compelled to employ against him.

Marshal Bugeaud has returned to Algiers. He is now at the head of ninety thousand men. Napoleon had not so numerous an army when he fought against the Austrians in Italy.

These statements are full of instruction, especially to all who cherish the war spirit. This 'all' composes, we hope and believe, a very small minority.

THE BATH OF THE NYMPHS.—Returning health and peace of mind gave a new interest to every thing around me. I sought to diversify my time by as many enjoyments as lay within my reach. Bathing in company with troops of girls formed one of my chief amusements. We sometimes enjoyed the recreation in a minature lake, into which the central stream of the valley expanded. This lovely sheet of water was almost circular in figure, and about three hundred yards across. Its beauty was indescribable. All around its banks waved luxuriant masses of tropical foliage, soaring high above which were to be seen, here and there, the symmetrical shaft of the cocoa-nut tree, surmounted by its tuft of graceful branches, drooping in the air like so many ostrich plumes. The ease and grace with which the maidens of the valley propelled themselves through the water, and their familiarity with the element, were truly astonishing. Sometimes they might be seen gliding along just under the surface, without apparently moving hand or foot; then throwing themselves on their sides, they dart through the water, revealing glimpses of their forms, as, in the course of their rapid progress, they shot for an instant partly into the air; at one moment they dived down deep, into the water, and the next they rose bounding to the surface. I remember upon one occasion plunging among a parcel of these water nymphs, sought to drag some of them under water; but I quickly repented my temerity. The amphibious young creatures swarmed about me like a shoal of dolphins, and seizing hold of my devoted limbs, tumbled me about and ducked me under the surface until, from the strange noises which rang in my ears, and the supernatural visions dancing before my eyes, I thought I was in the land of spirits. I stood indeed, as little chance among them as a cumbrous whale attacked on all sides by a legion of sword fish. When at length they relinquished their hold of me, they swam away in every direction, laughing at my clumsy endeavors to reach them.—*Melville's Residence in the Marquesas.*

AN INFERNAL SCENE.—The following description of one of the recent great and glorious battles with India, gives a faint idea of the horrors that attend the trade of war.

As our men advanced, Englishmen and Hindoo side by side, the Sikhs appeared to redouble their fire, and, to use the expression of an eye-witness 'a storm of Iron hail descended on our ranks.' No force or fire however, could repress their valor. They pushed forward with irresistable enthusiasm, and after the most tremendous efforts succeeded in their attempt. The cavalry entered the entrenchments in single file, through openings made for them by the sappers and miners, and in a short time the route of the Sikhs became general.

As they had shown no mercy to numerous wounded men who had fallen into their hands, so no mercy was shown to them. They were driven in confusion towards the bridge and river, which having risen during the night, rendered their retreat almost impossible. The bridge of boats densely thronged by the fugitives, broke down in several places, while our guns, incessantly playing on their closely wedged mass, produced the most fearful havoc. The scene presented by the face of the Sutlej defies description—covered with horses and men, upon whom the most dreadful fire was kept up with grape and canister—it literally ran red with blood.

Under these circumstances, we can by no means imagine the number of the slain to be over-estimated at twelve thousand. The battle had begun about six o'clock, and did not terminate till eleven. The combatants had met hand to hand.—Our artillery and musketry had never for a moment ceased their fire. Our cavalry charging impetuously through their ranks, had speared or sabred all who fell in their way. But the river was their greatest enemy, and when they flung themselves pell mell into its waters, which were wholly unfordable, the artillery scattered death unsparingly among them, till there was not a man left visible within range.

THE APPROACHING EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES at Washington begins to attract general attention, and we are glad to see that the *Virginia* papers are stirring up the citizens of the Old Dominion to send some of the products of their industry, that she too may be represented in the Grand Convention of American Manufactures!

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, in connection with this movement, recalls the following historical incident:

Many years since, at one of the early exhibitions of the Franklin Institute, an elderly gentleman of dignified appearance, and remarkable simplicity of manners was seen moving slowly through the several rooms and examining articles of beauty and worth with great care. Here was a quantity of printed calicoes from Rhode Island, there samples of beautiful sheeting from Massachusetts, broad cloths of great delicacy, blankets, and other cotton and woollen fabrics inviting his applause. He looked and admired the well finished cutlery, and the rich silver ware that decked the central table. Every where his eye detected something to approve. It was pleasant to see the interest which the venerable stranger manifested in all he saw. At length his eye caught a label on something laid almost out of view. He stepped rapidly forward, took up the article, lifted the pendant paper, and read "Manufactured by ——— ——, Richmond, *Virginia.*" A tear dropped from the eye of the venerable man, as he read the last word. It seemed to be a feeling of pride, and not of grief, that moved him.

"Who is that old gentleman?" asked a person who had observed his emotion.

"That," said the attendant, as he lifted his hat, "is CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL."

Chief Justice Marshall was an American, a whole American, and nothing but an American, but he loved old Virginia, and he felt proud to see her taking a step towards her true place in the cause of national independence.

THE 'LATE' MR. INGERSOLL.—Poor Charley seems doomed to kicks and cuffs from all quarters. The reiteration of his charges against Mr. Webster in the House of Representatives, a few days after the terrible castigation inflicted by the latter, in connection with an authorized use of Mr. Adam's name, brought the old man to his feet. 'After keeping the would-be tory Representative upon the rack for some time, the debate wound up with the following decidedly 'rich' conclusion:

Mr. Ingersoll: Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. Adams: I will allow the gentleman to ask me a question if he will allow me to sit down and not answer him.

Whereupon Mr. ADAMS resumed his seat.

The delays of indolence are often more dangerous than the impetuosity of rashness.

Apostrophe to Death.

BY JULIAN CRAMER.

I fear thee not—oh death!
Thou stealest near me with so noiseless tread
That I scarce feel thy presence, and thy wing
Around me with so soft a touch is spread
That thou mayest crush me while of life I sing!
And still I fear thee not—for I and thou
Have met before, and I have scanned thy face
Till every feature is familiar; now
I greet thee with a friend's unfeigned embrace.

I fear thee not—oh death!
Thou hast no power save o'er this feeble frame—
Do with it as thou wilt! From dust I came,
And, unto dust returning, yield my breath,
And lay me down to sleep and be forgot—
(Alas! how frail a thing is human fame!)
But then I conquer; from that dust I'll spring
Upward towards Heav'n, on an untiring wing—
And so I fear thee not!

Philadelphia, April 10, 1846.

THE PROGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC.

The following passage from MR. CRITTENDEN'S speech on the Oregon question in the Senate is as full of meaning as it is eloquent in expression:

It is a little more than two centuries since a feeble band, very few and very feeble, landed on the bleak shores of an unknown land. And what do we now behold? They have spread their empire across this broad continent, from sea to sea; they have overcome the wilderness and filled it with cities; from a few hundreds of people they have already multiplied to twenty millions, and the child is born who will see that number swelled to one hundred millions. And all this done by the mere course of Nature. No art has been called in to urge for onward progress; the country has grown up with people, and as rapidly as the one multiplies and spreads, the other holds out her supplies, and opens her rich resources. This is your inheritance. How proud ought it to make us feel!—Why so impatient to get to-day, what, by the mere force of circumstances, by a destiny that cannot be controlled, will be yours to-morrow? Cannot we afford to be a little wise, a little patient? We are going ahead upon a tide of prosperity, upon a sea of glory, with unequaled celerity and the speed of the wind. Can we not be satisfied! Why must we be trying artificial means to get on still faster? This is the only way by which our onward progress can be successfully impeded. We are the greatest born of this continent. This continent is ours by a title indefeasible, irreversible, irresistible. I smile inwardly and exultingly at all petty European endeavors to check us, by establishing what they denominate a "balance of power." It provokes no feeling in my breast; I know it is natural; it rather provokes my pride. This republic is not seventy years old; as a nation it has not yet attained to the length of an individual life—it is justly and correctly spoken of as an "infant republic"—and yet we see it exciting the wonder and the jealousy and the diplomatic plots and schemes of the kingdoms of Europe. What can they effect? What can Mons Guizot's fine drawn policy of a "balance of power" on this Western continent accomplish in stopping the march of this advancing people. We are this day twenty millions of people; we shall soon be one hundred millions! where will he find his 'balance' for this?

I was much amused the other day by reading a memorial of the Count de Vergennes addressed to the King of France. It accompanies a survey of the United States, and the memorial treats of the true basis for the future policy of the French Government towards us. This was written sixty years ago, just after the treaty of our independence in 1783; and the policy and wise Count there states to the King, his master, that there is a very powerful and formidable tribe of Indians, called the Cherokees, who live in the gorges of the western mountains, and he recommends the King to cultivate friendship and alliance as a "barrier against the people of the United States"—mark that—[much laughter.]—"least the people of the United States," says the worthy Count, "more ambitious than wise, should attempt to cross the heights of the Alleghany Mountains, and look even as far as the Mississippi itself." Renewed merriment thro' the Chamber and galleries.

To check this overwhelming daring of an ambitious people, he recommends an alliance between the Crown of France and the powerful nation of the Cherokees! Here is Monsier Guizot's "balance of power." In that day the Cherokee Indians were to be the counter-weight in the French balance of power to keep us back from being so daring as to look even towards the Mississippi itself. Poor Count de Vergennes! The day is coming when our posterity will look, with the same feelings of wonder, at our present anxiety and greediness to get the "whole of Oregon," just as if it would not be ours without any action of our own. Nothing can withhold us from our natural destiny; we cannot avoid it but by the grossest folly and wickedness. Nothing else can disappoint our hope or frustrate the designs of Nature and Providence in our behalf. Let things alone. Take care of your Union; that is all you have to look to. The shadow of your free institutions goes before you every where; or rather let me say the bright radiance of those institutions illuminates your path in every direction.

The people of our countries, living under other systems of despotic rule, or solicitously volunteering to come under the shelter of your laws and the security of your protection. Without wrong or injury or violence, without a blow and without a wound, you may conquer more effectually than ever did the Roman legions. This, this, and not the sword, is your all-conquering power. It is the burning example of your liberty. This it is that carries hope into the breasts of the hopeless, and teaches the most depressed that there is happiness yet within their reach. You are yourselves the great living practicable illustration of your own principles; you want more. Why, then, so impatient to pluck that fruit green to-day, which to-morrow will fall full ripe into your hand?

I say not these things in any spirit of aggrandisement, or with any desire to have my country usurp its neighbor's right. No, sir; no. It is a part of the elements of our conquering character, a part of the augury of a great career, that we shall be just to all; that we shall violate no right; that we shall do no injury; that we shall respect the weak, but submit to no injustice. Take care of yourselves, preserve your sacred Union, and all the rest is certain as the course of Nature. For ourselves not merely, but for the common race of man, we hold the sceptre of an empire such as never before was seen upon earth. Do not, by precipitancy and childish impatience, mar the fortune which nature and destiny hold out to you.

GENUINE RELIGION.—How beautiful is that religion which teaches to love God above all things and my neighbor as myself! Religion is benevolence, and benevolence includes every virtue.—The benevolent cannot be uncharitable, cannot be unfaithful, cannot be censorious, cannot be impure in act or thought, cannot be selfish; they love God and their neighbors, and they do as they would be done by. But who is religious! who is benevolent! who is at all times pure in thought and deed! who is at all times free from censoriousness, from uncharitableness? None—no, not one. The precepts taught us, those on which hung all the law and the prophets,' the love of God and the love of our neighbor, may be impressed upon the heart and have the whole individual assent of the understanding, while the mind is in this state the individual is religious. But the cares of the world and its jarring collisions, must at times occupy the thoughts, and divert the mind from the wholesome state. The passion which have been cherished by bad education; the indulgences that have become habitual before the beauty of wisdom was perceived; the thousand and ten thousand occurrences which tempt the rich to uncharitableness, and the poor to envy and malice, all by turns banish the truth from the mind. This has led men to the desert and to the monastery; to become hermits and monks; forgetting that religion requires to *do* as well as to suffer. Truth becomes effective by frequent contemplation; and the habitual recurrence of precepts induces practice.