Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE.

Saturday Morning, March 11.

BENJAMIN BANNAN, *Editor.*
ELE BOWEN, *Assistant Editor.*

TAMAQUA.

☞ Mr. E. J. Fay is authorised to receive subscriptions for the Miners' Journal, and receipt for the same, at his Drug store, in Tamaqua.

VOLNEY B. PALMER,
At his Real Estate and Coal Agencies,
Corner of Third & Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia,
No. 100, Nassau Street, New York,
No. 16, State Street, Boston, and
South east corner of Baltimore, & Calvert Streets, Baltimore, is our Agent for receiving subscriptions and Advertisements for the Miners' Journal.

☞ The circulation of the Miners' Journal is greater than any other paper published in Northern Pennsylvania, and has nearly double the circulation of any other published in Schuylkill county. It also circulates largely among capitalists, manufacturers, iron and coal dealers, throughout the Atlantic and Eastern States.

THE PROTECTIVE POLICY OF THE COUNTRY!
The People Demand its Restoration!

For President,
General ZACHARY TAYLOR;
Subject to the Decision of the Whig National Convention

WHIG COUNTY MEETING.

We were present at the Whig County Convention, at Orwigsburg, on Monday last—the proceedings of which will be found in our columns this morning. The Meeting was unusually large, and perfect harmony and enthusiasm characterized all its proceedings. No direct preference was expressed for any individual in connection with the Presidency;—but when the names of Clay, Scott, and Taylor were casually alluded to by Mr. Neville, in the course of a most able address, an enthusiastic and spontaneous outburst of applause followed, plainly evincing the satisfaction it would afford them to enter the contest with any one of these brilliant names inscribed upon the Whig banner.

We might here appropriately add a few general remarks upon our prospects at the approaching election. The occasion, however, is premature; and though we entertain a strong opinion as to whom the nominee of the National Convention will be, and the success which awaits him before the people;—we "know not what a day or an hour may bring forth." There is a season for all things—"a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flow, leads on to success." When the proper season for Action arrives, we shall again go to work and scatter the genuine seeds of the Whig creed broadcast over the land, and trust to good weather and thorough cultivation for an abundant harvest in October next.

THE IRON MANUFACTURERS AND MINERS' CONVENTION.

The Iron Manufacturers and Miners of this State, will assemble at Harrisburg on the 22nd instant, to take into consideration the present condition and future prospects of the two great interests of Pennsylvania, which they represent and support. The Tariff of 1846 is believed to be positively opposed to the success of either of these branches of business, and the depression which now hangs over them, though long delayed by an unusual and extraordinary occurrence, which the power of government on either side of the Atlantic, could not arrest, is believed to be irresistible and insurmountable. Many of the principal iron manufactories have already been closed, and there is scarcely one in operation that will not suspend, or insist upon a reduction of the wages of labor, or the price of the raw material, where it can be effected.—The *rates* of duty on Foreign iron imported, are not only of themselves calculated to *increase* importations under ordinary circumstances,—but being based upon a *sliding-scale*, so that the amount of duty will rise and fall with the rise and fall in the value of iron, our shores are filled with foreign iron at the very time that, above all others, they should not be—viz.: *when it is not wanted in Europe.* Now, if the duty were specific, we would have some positive data for our manufacturers; but let the European market fluctuate—let the demand and prices rise and fall—and we not only fall with them, but by our sliding-scale duties admit *her* iron, and throw our own manufacturers out of the market. Every one knows the demand which existed some time back in England, during what was termed the "Railroad mania." Every body knows what followed—the famine in England, Ireland, and Scotland—and then came a *famine* in the commercial world—a revulsion which capsized many of the principal firms on the continent. While the demand was good abroad it was good at home, *because* the duty rises from the minimum three dollars per ton, on the increase of value—*thus securing us;*—but when the demand abroad falls, our duties *fall* three dollars below minimum [instead of remaining stationary,] and the consequence is, that our manufacturers are driven out of the market at the rate of (on railroad iron) from $4 to $3 per ton! Thus, our duties rise with the rise of prices, and fall with falling prices—where the most protection is needed, none whatever is given; and where none whatever is wanted, *any quantity of it is given.* Speaking of the necessity which has compelled many of our manufacturers to suspend business, the address (which is signed by some fifty of the most respectable firms in this State—see advertisement in another column,) says:

"Their late customers, the railroad companies, which brought them into existence, finding they can purchase foreign iron cheaper than the American, naturally looking to their own interests, have abandoned them; and it is known that orders for English Rails, to the value of $3,000,000, are now gone abroad from the Eastern States alone.

"In view of this condition of things, and to take such measures as may be practicable for averting the further injury which threatens them, the iron manufacturers and miners of Pennsylvania are summoned to meet in Convention at Harrisburg, on the twenty-second day of March next.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamship Brittannia arrived on Monday night, and her commercial news has considerable importance. Affairs in Europe were assuming their former position; failures had ceased; money was abundant, and the state of affairs in the manufacturing Districts much improved. A further decline in the prices of Breadstuffs has occurred, and as an almost invariable consequence, Cotton has advanced considerably. The stock of Breadstuffs in Europe, and which is now being thrown into Market is represented as quite sufficient to satisfy the demand. We believe that a further decline may be anticipated in the arrival of the next steamers; or, at least, the extent of the stock on hand will be more clearly ascertained. If it shall prove to be sufficient, as we do doubt will, our prediction, made several weeks ago, will hold good, viz. that flour would command over $5 per bbl. in our domestic markets, in April next. What a contrast is furnished even in the present rates, with the prices commanded at this time last year! But the high prices last year, according to the Locofocos, were occasioned by the Tariff of '46—the low prices, this year, must therefore have been brought about by some mysterious and, perhaps, unaccountable agency: probably an extraordinary failure of the crops, and scarcity of provisions!—or perhaps by famine!—It certainly cannot be attributed to Mr. Walker's "addifable" tariff!—it would be a singular Tariff, indeed, that would rate a bbl. of flour to-day at $12 and tomorrow at $5!

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION.

Since our announcement last week, of the fact that water had been admitted into the Canal between Port Carbon and Althouse's, we have experienced a spell of cold, blustering weather, and large bodies of ice have been formed from the accumulations of snow and rain. This, of course, will retard navigation for some time—at least until a favorable change of weather shall occur. At the time of our going to press, no such symptoms are visible.

THE REMOVAL BILL.

We lay this document before our readers this morning. It is now a law, and it becomes us to proceed at once to carry out its provisions. It will be seen that it is made incumbent upon our citizens to erect a suitable Court House and public buildings, for the use of the County; and as no particular mode is prescribed for the raising of the necessary funds, we think the proposition submitted by us some time ago might be embraced with obvious advantage and satisfaction.

Although the law makes it obligatory upon "five or more of our citizens" to erect the buildings, under the direction of the County Commissioners, it nominates no particular *class* of them—it does not say whether they shall be Councilmen, Justices, or what, so they be *citizens.*

The increasing business and population of this County demands a large, substantial, and well-finished structure for the Court House, and if the different offices for the County Records are to be embraced in a separate building, an equally substantial one will be required. Although we have never entertained any doubt but that the requisite sum for the erection of these buildings could be promptly raised from the individual contributions of our citizens, we think it would nevertheless be no more than proper and just, that the Borough Council should assume a portion of the expense, or make good whatever deficiency might arise in the building fund contributed by the citizens.—This they could do by applying to the Legislature for authority to raise a loan for three, five or eight years,—bearing interest, payable semi-annually. A small tax could be levied for the creation of a sinking-fund, the nett proceeds of which, after the payment of the interest, to be every second or third year appropriated to the liquidation of the *principal.* By this means ten or fifteen thousand dollars could be raised, without any one experiencing any material inconvenience or *burden* upon his pocket. It would also allow those who may hereafter arrive among us, to contribute to an object which is calculated to benefit them as well as ourselves. If the whole amount were raised and paid over by the citizens of our Borough *to-day,* those who come to-morrow would escape; and a practical illustration would be presented of "Peter robbed to enrich *Paul!*"

Some arrangement should be entered into immediately, so that the buildings may be completed at the earliest possible season; and to prevent any delay, we would here suggest to the Town Council the propriety of making *immediate* application to the Legislature for authority to raise the proposed loan, to make up any deficiency that may occur in the sum already subscribed. The buildings could then be gone on with, and finished without interruption. But in the other case, more or less delay must be apprehended.

MANUFACTURING, MINING AND THE STATE DEBT.

We had intended to lay before our readers this morning, the Bill lately reported in the State Senate, by Mr. Johnson of Luzerne, relative to the incorporation of Companies for manufactories and mining purposes. The bill presents very novel features, and as we are prevented from giving it at length in the present number, it may not be amiss to state its leading features, which we find embodied, as follows, in the Philadelphia *Inquirer:* "By the first section, any three or more persons who may desire to form a Company for the purpose of carrying on any kind of manufacturing or mining business within the Commonwealth, may do so by making a proper acknowledgement of the facts before a Recorder or Judge of any Court of Common Pleas in the State, provided the court shall be satisfied upon the subject. The second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh sections allude to matters of organization; and the eighth, limits the capital stock of any one Company to $500,000. The subsequent sections, to the thirteth, refer to matters of detail and management; while the thirtieth makes it necessary for each Company so organized, to deposite in the office of the Auditor General, State Stocks to the amount of one fifth of the capital stock of the Company. Another section, the thirty-third, authorizes each Company so incorporated, to issue notes to the amount of four fifths of the State Stock deposited—said notes to be countersigned by the Auditor General; and in the event of a failure to redeem them, said Auditor General to have authority to sell as much stock as may be necessary for the purpose. The thirty-sixth section provides that the Auditor General shall set apart, semi-annually, the amount of interest that the stock so deposited would have been otherwise entitled to receive, and shall from the said monies, form a Sinking Fund for the ultimate redemption of the State debt. This fund shall, for the period of ten years, be semi-annually invested in the purchase of the State Stock, and at the end of the said ten years, the indebtedness thus held by the Commonwealth, shall be cancelled by the Auditor General, in the State Treasury. This Bill, we repeat, is one not only of an important, but of a highly comprehensive character. It is intended, in the first place, to authorize the formation of manufacturing and mining companies; in the second, to increase the volume of paper currency; and in the third, to create a Sinking Fund for the gradual but ultimate payment of the State Debt.

LOCOFOCO STATE CONVENTION.

The Locofoco State Convention, for the nomination of a candidate for Presidency, the appointment of Delegates to the Baltimore Convention, and the selection of an Electoral Ticket for President and Vice President, met at Harrisburg, on Saturday last. Hon. Charles Fraley, of this County, was appointed President of the Convention; with numerous Vice Presidents and several Secretaries. The vote on the resolution nominating a candidate for President of the United States, whom the delegates were to support, was as follows: for Buchanan 84; for Dallas 34; for Cass 10; for Van Buren 5. There was a considerable discussion, of an animated character, as to the manner of choosing the Delegates, but it was finally agreed that each Congressional District should present to the Convention a Delegate, subject to its approval. Messrs. John W. Forney, of Philadelphia, and Wilson M'Candless, of Pittsburg, are the Senatorial Delegates. The Electors are to be chosen in the same way, each Elector giving a written pledge that he will vote for the nominee of the Baltimore Convention. Israel Painter, of Westmoreland county, was nominated as a candidate for Canal Commissioner on the third ballot.

PUZZLES.

We have received several answers to the Puzzles published in our last—all of which are correct. The *Thief* had stolen 201 pears, and had 36 left in the end. The price of the horse was $40; of the cow $15; the sheep, $3.

The third puzzle has elicited an elaborate solution from a correspondent at Middleport, accompanied by a diagram. The whole thing is executed in the most accomplished manner, and we regret that we cannot find the necessary "sorts" to lay it before our readers. It would be well enough, hereafter, to indulge as few like questions as possible, unless the solutions are furnished in such manner as to present no difficulty to us in stating them to our readers. We cannot spare the time to resolve answers or revise them, so as to put them in shape for publication.

P. S.—Since writing the above, we have received the following solution to Puzzle No. 3, by the *Square Root.*

The eight men's distances from each other:

From A to B=	11,233 furlongs=	7414.04 feet	
" B to C=	10,319 "	=6811.14	"
" C to D=	9,314 "	=6148.555	"
" D to E=	8,390 "	=5537.606	"
" E to F=	7,150 "	=4719.226	"
" F to G=	5,859 "	=3867.470	"
" G to H=	4,549 "	=3002.462	"
" H to A=	12,138 "	=8011.444	"

Q. E. T.

☞ We are compelled to omit a large number of advertisements.

Olla Podrida.

Case of Major Daniel.—The trial and conviction of this gentleman of fraudulent pretence, a merchant of high standing of Kentucky, created some interest at Philadelphia some time since. He failed for a large amount and made an assignment to secure his wife's property. The Supreme Court, on Saturday, granted the application for the words "hard labor" to be stricken out from his sentence to the penitentiary, as the law did not prescribe it.

☞ *Death from Hydrophobia.*—Jacob Frees, a farmer, residing at Bridge Point, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, died on Friday morning of hydrophobia, he having been bitten about three months since, on his farm, while paying attention to his hen-roost, which was alarmed, it appears, by the presence of the rabid dog. A neighbor of his was bitten at the same time.

☞ *Voltaire Relates* with great simplicity, that at the first representation of one of his tragedies, the audience, who saw the author in a box with an extremely beautiful duchess, required that she should give him a kiss by way of acknowledging the public gratitude. The victim, the partaker in the general enthusiasm, felt apparently no repugnance to make the sacrifice.

☞ *Gen. Worth's Politics.*—A letter was recently received by a member of Congress, purporting to be from Gen. Worth, stating that the General is Locofoco in all the party issues—bank, tariff, distribution of public lands, internal improvements, the war, &c. On the Wilmot proviso, he says his sentiments are the same as Gen. Taylor's.

☞ *The Washington Whig* says that, in the event of Mr. Crittenden's election to the Gubernatorial chair of Kentucky, of which there is little doubt, Mr. Clay has consented, at the earnest request of his friends, to re-enter public life, and to assume his old seat in the United States Senate. This, we take it, is all *gammon.*

☞ *New Jersey.*—A Whig State Convention will be held at Trenton, N. J., on the 24th day of May next, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Whig National Convention to be held in Philadelphia, on the 7th of June following; said Convention also to act in reference to the selection of Presidential electors.

☞ *A Body Guard.*—An editor, out west, has so far trained a rattlesnake, that he will come at his bidding, and the reptile springs at every one to whom his master points. He calls him his fighting editor, and advises all who are assailed in the columns of his paper, not to kick up a quarrel in the editorial sanctum.

☞ *Mark Them!*—To the eternal disgrace of that body, resolutions in honour of the memory of John Quincy Adams were laid on the table of the Senate of Virginia by a strict party vote, on Thursday last a week. The resolutions had previously been adopted by a unanimous vote in the House of Delegates.

☞ *Be Enlightened.*—Men should become intelligent, not for the sake of becoming agreeable to society, or even to our friends, but for the sake of the time we are compelled to spend with ourselves. Of all poor devils, an ignorant man *left alone* is most to be pitied.

☞ *Father Matthew's Banner.*—The ladies' Temperance Societies of New York city, have presented to Capt. Knight of the packet ship New World, a beautiful white banner, to be worn at the mizzen peak during his passage from Ireland with Father Matthew on board.

☞ *Mr. Clay* is to be *kissed* into the Presidency as Harrison was *sung* into it.—*Boston Times.* A very dangerous precedent. If this mode of conducting a campaign becomes established, a great many men will start as candidates, merely for the fun of electioneering.—[*Ex. paper.*]

☞ *A Sweet Tempered Girl.*—You should never let the young men kiss you," said a venerable uncle to his pretty niece. "I know it, uncle," returned she, penitently, "and yet I try to cultivate a spirit of forgiveness, seeing that when one has been kissed there is no undoing it."

☞ *Taylor is New England.*—It is thought by some, says the New York *Herald*, that Mr. Webster and his friends, and the leaders of the Whig party in New England, are preparing a vast movement in favor of Gen. Taylor in that region.

☞ *Strange Disease.*—There is a disease now prevalent in Wilmington, ... that covers the person with hard, itchy, sore biles. In some instances, they are as big as a dime and with severe pains. It is supposed to be contagious.

☞ *Eclipse of the Moon.*—On Sunday, the 19th the moon will be eclipsed, but so very early in the morning that few will see it excepting very early risers. Last Sunday the moon was eclipsed, but it was not visible on this continent.

☞ *Rich Men of Boston.*—A work has just been published, entitled the "Aristocracy of Boston," which states that it takes a hundred thousand dollars to make an aristocrat, and there are about two hundred aristocrats in Boston.

☞ *Governor Shunk* has appointed his son-in-law, Mr. Chapman, President Judge, for the Judicial District of Delaware and Chester, rendered vacant by the elevation of Bell and the rejection of Messrs. Foster and Nill.

☞ *Dr. David Luther,* recently elected as a Delegate to the Whig National Convention from Berks county, is a decided Taylor man. He is the President of the Whig Rough and Ready Club of Reading.

☞ *T. Mayne Reid,* the poet, whose death was reported some time since, is about to be married to Signorina Guadeloupe Rozas, a beautiful lady, daughter of Senator Rozas, and said to be the wealthiest heiress in the valley of Mexico.

☞ *Read the Correspondence* between Messrs. Sheehan and Duggan, of New York, and Mr. Clay, on outside pages. The former are both Irishmen,— one of them a locofoco, and the other a whig.

☞ *Were they Pickled?*—The editor of the Philadelphia Evening *Bulletin* says, that on Wednesday, he met a colored man with a basket of perfectly ripe and luscious looking peaches.

☞ *Death of Dr. Lyle.*—The New York papers of Tuesday announce the death of this venerable divine, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

☞ *Hon. John Donkey* offers two silver prize cups for the best conundrums forwarded him by the first of April next. The cups are worth $100 each.

☞ *Wilmot Proviso.*—Before its late adjournment, the Legislature of Ohio reaffirmed the principle of the Wilmot Proviso by a vote of 25 to 6 in the Senate, and 44 to 8 in the House.

☞ *Safe Steam Navigation.*—A meeting has been held in Pittsburg, to inquire what legislation is necessary to make life and property more secure on the Western waters.

☞ *The Lumber Business* on the Susquehanna will be unusually light, this season, owing to the scarcity of snow, which is necessary in order to get logs to mills, and lumber to the river.

☞ *Facts for the Million.*—When the war begun, there was a surplus of $10,000,000 in the Treasury. In a few months it will be in debt over $100,000,000!

☞ *Blannerhassett's Island,* on the Ohio river, is for sale—price $12000. This is the spot which Wirt made such a paradise in his speech at the famous Burr trial.

☞ *The Oldest Paper.*—The Newport Mercury commenced its eighty-seventh volume with the new year. It was started by James, elder brother of Benjamin Franklin.

☞ *Louis C. Levin* and Charles Brown, members of Congress from Philadelphia, had a fire-up the other day, in debate. Both parties come off "second best!"

☞ *The Canal Board* of New York have rescinded their advance in tolls this year, and announce that they will make no advance next year, without first calling for information.

☞ *Gen. James Irvin* has been appointed a Delegate to the National Convention from the 7th Congressional district.

☞ *He Declined.*—Mr. Clay was invited to deliver an eulogy on J. Q. Adams, before the New York Legislature, but declined.

☞ *President Polk has,* within a few days past, positively declared that he will not run as a candidate at the approaching election.

☞ *A Columbum!*—Why is a hospital with a small number of patients like a woodshed? Because there is few ill (*fuel*) in it.

☞ *Try It, Housekeepers.*—Salt and water applied to the wicks of oil lamps or candles adds 10 per cent. to the brilliancy of their light.

☞ *Capt. Cassius M Clay* intends to publish a book in New York, to which place he goes shortly.

☞ *Mr. Dallas* has written a letter declining to be a candidate for the presidency.

☞ *Why is a promissory note* like a blade of grass?" "Because it matures by falling *dem.*"

☞ *Prairie Hens*—direct from St Louis—were sold in the streets of Philadelphia last week.

☞ *Are you Aware* that Speaking without thinking, is shooting without taking aim.

PUBLIC DINNER.

We were premature in announcing the Dinner of the Hibernia Society of this Borough, on the 22d ult. It will be seen by a notice in another column, that it will occur on the 17th inst. the anniversary of the patron Saint of the Emerald Isle. Nothing can be more refreshing to the memory, and at the same time to the inner man: nothing, at this period, is better calculated to fill our hearts with sympathy for Irishmen and Ireland—than a good, substantial dinner, and good, substantial *et ceteras.* And Mr. Moodey, whether considered as the Senator from Pennsylvania, or the host of the "Senate House;"—whether we regard him as a "man or an individual"—he is eminently qualified to cater for the appetite, the comfort, and the intellectual enjoyment of his guests. It will suffice to add, therefore, that this Dinner will be served-up under the direction of Mr. M.; that no sooner will it be served-up than it will be served down, and that, we take it, is just the fate it will deserve.

STOCK OF COAL.

Should the weather continue wintry throughout the whole month of March, the stocks of Coal remaining over, will not be as large as was anticipated. In Boston the stock is sufficient to last until about the middle of April. In New York it is heavier, in the aggregate, but is pretty well distributed among the numerous dealers. It is sufficient however to lock up nearly all their funds, and will prevent them from making early purchases. We cannot therefore anticipate much demand for Coal before the middle of April, or the beginning of May.

RATES OF TOLL, &c. ON RAILROAD.

In another column will be found the rates of toll and transportation on the Railroad, as fixed by the Managers for the present year. They are graduated according to the scale adopted upon the Canal, and will take effect on the 13th inst. They leave a margin of 85, 90 and 95 cents for freight on Canal, and the expenses of transportation from the Cars into the Boats at the landings in this region. Should these rates be adhered to throughout the season, and we presume they will, the Canal will receive a fair share of the trade, probably quite as much as she can accommodate with the present supply of Boats and Cars.

The Schuylkill Navigation Company have made the necessary arrangements to avoid the delay, which frequently occurred last year, in towing Boats from the Schuylkill to New York, near the Delaware and Raritan Canal.

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS.

The Supplement to the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad Company, increasing their capital stock for the purpose of extending their Road to the Mahanoy region, has passed the House of Representatives by a very large vote. Should the Supplement become a law, we learn it is the intention of the Mine Hill Company to proceed to the making of the new Road at once.

The new Railroad to Schuylkill Haven, we learn, does not meet with much favor. The arguments urged against the present road, so far, have only had a tendency to strengthen it with the legislature. If the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad Company had confined herself to a small compass, and refused to make extensions to develope the resources of the county and the state [which appears to be the principal objection urged against her now], the Legislature would unquestionably have incorporated another Company to facilitate these objects, but as she has pursued a different course, it is evidently the intention of the Legislature to sustain it against the uncalled for opposition of a portion of the trade in that quarter. This same opposition has also caused the West Branch Company to make greater extensions than they probably would have done under different circumstances.

The Supplement to the Mount Carbon Railroad Company, authorizing them to extend a branch to Mr. George H. Potts's Colliery, above our borough, has passed the Legislature.

The Supplement repealing the Supervision law of our borough, has passed the several readings of the Senate without opposition.

Mr. Leyburn has reported a bill for incorporating the Pottsville Academy.

RATES OF TOLL, &c.

The rates of toll and transportation on the different Railroads in this region, are as follows:

		Per Mile.
Mine Hill and Sch'll. H. R. R.	per ton	2½ cts.
Schuylkill Valley Rail Road,	"	3 "
Mill Creek, do	"	4 "
Mount Carbon, do	"	6 to 6½ "
Little Sch'll. do a fraction less than	"	3 "

Ephrata, March 11, 1848 11-

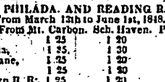
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

At ELDRIDGE'S Cheap Carpet Warehouse.

THE subscriber is enabled to offer great inducements to persons about to buy CARPETS or OIL CLOTHS Wholesale or Retail, as his expenses are so light in his present situation, he is enabled to sell goods at the very lowest prices in the city.

He offers for Spring sales an excellent assortment of
Splendid Imperial,
Superfine Ingrain,
Fine and Medium do;
Venetians of all kinds,
Cotton, List, and Rag,
} CARPETINGS LATEST STYLES.
And Oil Cloths, from 8 to 24 feet wide to cut for rooms, halls, &c., with a great variety of low priced Ingrain Carpets, from 25 to 50 cents, and Entry and Stair Carpets, from 12½ to 50 cents, per yard.
Also, Matting, Floor Cloths, Rugs, Table Covers, &c.
H. H. ELDRIDGE,
No. 41, Strawberry St., one door above Chesnut near Second, Philadelphia.
March 11-11-3m

Table of Freight and Toll on Coal



PER PHILADA. AND READING R. R.,
From March 12th to June 1st, 1848.

To	From Mt. Carbon.	Sch. Haven.	Pt. Clinton.
Richmond,	1 25	1 20	1 05
Philadelphia,	1 25	1 20	1 15
Richmond Trade,	1 25	1 20	1 05
Nicetown,	1 25	1 20	1 05
Germantown R R,	1 25	1 20	1 05
Falls of Schuylkill,	1 10	1 05	95
Manayunk,	1 05	1 00	90
Conshohocken and Plymouth R. R.,	95	90	85
Turn Out 1 mile below Norristown,	90	90	85
Norristown or Bridgeport,	90	90	85
Port Kennedy,	90	90	85
Valley Forge,	90	90	85
Phœnixville,	85	85	75
Royer's Ford,	80	80	75
Pottstown,	80	80	75
Douglassville,	80	80	75
Baumstown,	75	75	70
Reading,	70	70	65
Between Reading and Mohrsville,	65	65	60
Mohrsville,	60	60	45
Hamburg,	40	40	30
Orwigsburg,	30	30	30

The freight and tolls on coal to Richmond during the months of June and July will be:

	From Mt. Carbon.	Sch. Haven.	Pt. Clinton.
On and after Aug. 1	1 60	1 55	1 40

By order of the President and Managers.
S. BRADFORD, Secretary.
Office of the Phil. & Reading R. R. Co., March 11, 1848. 11-

The Coal Trade for 1848.

Amount of Coal sent over the Philadelphia and Reading Rail Road, for the week ending on Thursday evening last:

	Week.	Total.
Port Carbon,	4,612 12	39,665 05
Pottsville,	1,810 12	16,888 03
Schuylkill Haven,	6,465 16	43,813 15
Port Clinton,	1,858 19	12,379 07
	14,977 17	112,779 10

RATES OF TOLL AND TRANSPORTATION ON RAIL ROAD.

	From Mt. Carbon.	Sch. Haven.	Pt. Clinton.
To Philadelphia,	@1 35	@1 30	@1 15
To Richmond,	1 25	1 20	1 05

MINE HILL AND SCHUYLKILL HAVEN R. R.
The following is the amount of coal transported over this Road, during the week ending on Wednesday evening last:

	9,975 07 tons.
Per last report,	41,255 10 "
Total,	51,230 03 "

WILLIAM NEWELL, Collector.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAIL ROAD.
Amount of coal passed over the Schuylkill Valley Rail Road, for the week ending Saturday evening last:

	2,210 19 tons.
Per last report,	12,379 10 "
Total,	14,589 10 "

JESSE TURNER, Collector.

MOUNT CARBON & PORT CARBON RAIL ROAD
Amount of coal passed over the Mount Carbon and Port Carbon Rail Road, for the week ending Saturday evening last.

	3,168 03 tons.
Per last report,	38,757 16 "
Total,	41,408 00 "

JESSE TURNER, Collector.

MILL CREEK RAIL ROAD.
Amount of coal passed over the Mill Creek Rail Road for the last six days:

	3,131 01 tons.
Per last report,	27,020 17 "
Total,	30,151 18 "

GEORGE HADESTY, Collector.

MOUNT CARBON RAIL ROAD.
Amount of Coal transported over the Mount Carbon Rail Road, to Thursday evening last:

	2,888 15 tons
Per last report,	19,438 14 "
Total,	22,326 09 "

NATHAN CLEAVER, Collector

MARBLE YARD.

HAVING purchased from D. E. German his stock of Marble, Stock, Pitmen, &c., the subscriber announces to the public that he will hereafter carry on the MARBLE BUSINESS at the same place, in Market street, between 2d and 3d.

Persons wishing to purchase marble of any description, or for any purpose, whether for Monuments, Tomb, Grave Stones, Ornamental Work, or for Building Material, will find it to their advantage to call at his YARD.

SAND STONES for Base Courses, Platforms, &c., can also be had on the best terms, and at the shortest notice. All kinds of work will be executed with despatch, and in the best style.

Pottsville, March 11, '48-11-3m) JOHN E. BAUM.

Fruit Trees for Sale.

AT the Fairview Nurseries, Moorestown, Burlington County, N. J., a very superior assortment of FRUIT TREES of the following varieties: Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Nectarines, Apricots, besides Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery, &c. The finest trees are all inoculated or ingrafted with the best varieties now cultivated for the market, ripening in succession from the earliest to the latest. Persons, desirous of purchasing for spring planting, and are unacquainted with the different varieties, by leaving the selection to the proprietor, can depend on the best selection for the markets or family use. Trees will be carefully packed, so as to carry with safety, for which 50 cents per bundle will be charged. All orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied with the cash or satisfactory reference. All packages will be delivered in Philadelphia free of expense, after which they will be at the purchaser's risk. All orders addressed to the subscriber at the Nursery, and receive punctual attention. Descriptive catalogues, to post paid applicants, furnished gratis.

JOHN PERKINS, Proprietor.
Moorestown, N. J., March 11, 11-2t*

R. Buist,

No. 84½ Chesnut Street,—PHILADELPHIA,
SEEDGROWER, NURSERYMAN, AND FLORIST,

HAS a very extensive stock, all grown and cultivated under his particular care and every article warranted.

Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Hardy and Greenhouse plants of every description, Strawberry, Raspberry, Gooseberry, and Currant Bushes. Purchasers may rely upon articles as represented.

☞ Catalogues furnished at the store, 84½ Chesnut st., or mailed to post paid applicants. R. BUIST,

84½ Chesnut street and 140, South 12th street.

☞ Nursery, Passyunk Road; Seed Farm, Darby Road. [Phila, March 11-11-1m

Spring Millinery Goods.

JOHN STONE & SONS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
SILKS, RIBBONS, AND MILLINERY GOODS,
No. 45, South Second Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

HAVE received, by late arrivals from France, (chiefly of their own importation,) a new and very rich assortment of Spring MILLINERY GOODS, to which they will constantly be making additions. They have now in store

Silks for Casing Bonnets, of all prices.
Fancy Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, a beautiful assortment.
Plain Mantua and Satin Ribbons, all widths.
French and American Artificial Flowers, in great variety.
Paris Chip Hats
Crapes Crape Lisses.
Fancy Bonnet and Cap Nets.
Trimming Laces, Face Trimmings.
Buckrams, Willow, Crowns, Tips, &c.,
And all articles needed for the Millinery Trade.

☞ The attention of Merchants and Milliners visiting the city is particularly requested to our stock, as it will be found far more extensive than that of any other house in our line, and the prices more moderate.

Phila, March 11 11-1m

Ritter's Compound Syrup
OF TAR AND WILD CHERRY.

THIS preparation is believed to be the best medicine now in use for the cure of diseases of the Chest, Lungs, Bronchial Passages, &c, while the low price at which it is furnished, places it within the reach of all. The following voluntary testimonial has been received from a gentleman well-known in Philadelphia, engaged in the Dry Goods business in Market street:

Messrs. J. L. & B. J. Ritter—*Gentlemen:*—Your Compound Syrup of Tar & Wild Cherry, has cured me of a most severe Catarrh. I was so hoarse as to be unable to speak distinctly, and greatly oppressed in the Chest, besides having a terrible Cough, which close relieved me, and a single bottle cured me entirely.

Yours respectfully, M. B. STAHLE.

This pleasant, safe, efficacious remedy is for sale at the low price of 25 cents per bottle, by storekeepers generally in this and adjoining counties, and wholesale and retail by the proprietors.

J. L. & B. J. RITTER,
Druggists, No. 101, North 2d st., below Vine,
Decl1 47-50-6m Mar11-1i] Philadelphia.

Spring Fashion of Hats,
AT THE GREAT CENTRAL CHEAP HAT AND CAP STORE,
No. 284, Market Street, South side, above Eighth St.,

THE subscriber takes this method to return his thanks to the people of the county of Schuylkill, for the very liberal share of patronage which they have extended towards him for the last few months, and would call their attention to the fact that he has now introduced his Spring Fashion of GENTLEMEN'S HATS, which for beauty, neatness, and durability, cannot be excelled by any other establishment in this city. This stock comprises the Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Russia, Silk, and Mole Skin Hats of all styles and qualities, together with a very large assortment of Cloth, Velvet, Plush, Fur, and Glazed Caps.—Country Merchants and others are respectfully invited to examine the stock, which they will find to their advantage to do, before purchasing, as it is his determination, having adopted the system of selling for Cash only, to sell at the lowest prices.

Phila., Dec 9 47-51-6m Mar11] JNO FARIERA, Jr.,
284, Market street, above 8th street, south side.

T. & B. Rowland,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL SIZES AND KINDS OF SHOVELS AND SPADES. [Mar11-3m
Office, No. 61, South Second Street

Hydropathic Institute.

THE Board of Directors of the HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE, Ephrata, Lancaster County, announce to the public that they have secured the services of Dr. T. T. Mann as physician, whose well-known qualifications in his profession as a regular physician and strong testimonials from Medical Colleges and private practitioners of distinction, must secure the confidence of the community, and place the Institution equal, if not superior, to any in the country. The establishment is now open for the reception of patients, who may obtain any further information by application (post paid,) to Dr. Mann, Ephrata Post Office.

WM. KONIGMACKER, President,
JAS. KONIGMACKER, Secretary,
ISRAEL MEYERS,
JOHN ROYER,
SAMUEL LANDES,
ABRAHAM LANDES.
Ephrata, March 11, 1848 11-

To the Iron Manufacturers
AND MINERS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE great staple interests of the State of Pennsylvania, the production of Iron and Coal, upon which her prosperity so intimately depends, are now suffering to such an extent on account of the ruinous prices to which they have fallen, in consequence of the immense importations of foreign iron, as to awaken the most serious apprehensions.

The importance of these great and growing branches of Pennsylvania industry, in the success of which, the manufacturer, the farmer, the miner, artizan and laborer, are either directly dependent or deeply interested, cannot be exaggerated of too highly estimated; and the question of their existence or downfall, is one of prosperity or adversity to every citizen of this State, and ought to be a matter of serious consideration to the General Government.

We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that a great revulsion has come upon these interests within a very short period, and it is equally obvious that this event is directly attributable to a revulsion of the same kind upon the same branches of industry in England.

It becomes us, therefore, whose interests are deeply involved, to enquire why the industrial branches of this country should necessarily depend so intimately upon those of foreign countries, that, when theirs are prostrated and ruin hovers over them, ours are involved in a similar disastrous crisis,—that for every pulsation of the foreign market our pulses should respond—that no foresight or prudence on our part based upon the laws of trade and of domestic supply, can protect us against the imprudence and wild speculations of foreigners.

It becomes us also to enquire, why the late demand or iron in Europe, which inflated prices to such a height that it could not be imported into this country, and of necessity induced the construction of a large number of Furnaces and Rail Mills for the purpose of supplying iron for our own improvements, which otherwise must have come to a stand, having suddenly ceased abroad, English iron is now pouring in upon us at prices ruinous to the American Manufactures; and the result is, that many mills have already suspended operations from necessity, and thousands of laborers are deprived of employment. Their late customers, the railroad companies which brought them into existence, finding they can purchase foreign iron cheaper than