Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE.

Saturday Morning, March 18.

BENJAMIN BANNAN, *Editor.*
BEE 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 & Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia,
No. 160, 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

FIRST OF APRIL.—This is the season at which the business of the present year will commence, and it presents a fine opportunity to subscribe for the *Miners' Journal.* The year, henceforth, will be full of important matters, not the least of which, will be the election of a President of the United States, Members of Congress, &c. Take our advice, and subscribe in time, and thus secure a journal useful and interesting to yourself, your wife, and even your "little ones."

PUBLIC MEETING.—*Convention of Business-Men at Harrisburg.*—A Meeting of the Coal Operators, Iron Manufacturers, &c, will be held at the Pennsylvania Hall, this afternoon, (Saturday) at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to represent Schuylkill County in said Convention.

NOTICE IN TIME.—Those of our subscribers who are about to change their place of residence, will please give us or the proper carrier, notice where they desire their papers to be left. Any others who may not be in the regular receipt of their paper, will confer a favor by informing us of the fact, that we may ascertain where the fault lies, and correct it.

THE LOCOFOCOS AND THE TARIFF.

The locofocos are very busy, at present, in explaining the difficulties into which their free-trade leaders have involved the country. The presses in the keeping of Mr. Polk, assign various reasons for the downfall of the produce markets—the disasters attending every kind of manufactures, and the general inactivity of Business—the principal ones of which are referred to the old cause—(a convenient retreat for them when they are "cornered"—) *the Banks and the Currency!* Now, laying aside the absurdity of any endeavor to *change* the present Banking system of our country (under Locofoco rule,) let us reflect for a moment upon the fallacy of the doctrines preached up to apologise for, or to extenuate, the situation in which they have placed our affairs.

It is scarcely necessary to observe, that under judicious rates of duties on imported goods the currency at home must remain comparatively healthy and vigorous. The reason is, that the *specie basis* is preserved, which is essential to maintain confidence, and secure credit. However erroneous the different banking *systems* may be, (and that of our own State is much better than many others) or however they may fail to harmonise in their operations over the people,—a sound and judicious Tariff, which keeps the specie at home, and thus secures us a certain basis, will effectually prevent those expansions and contractions in the currency, which are the inevitable concomitants of the contrary circumstances.—When specie is plenty, the banks are free to operate;—but when it is withdrawn from their vaults, and emptied upon foreign shores by the million, they must curtail their operations, or run the hazard of those failures which are sure to overtake them. Money thus becomes *scarce*—enterprizes of great moment are laid aside; and the regular business of the manufacturer, the miner, and the merchant, is crippled, and business confidence between individuals is impaired.

Let the people understand that it is simply labor which they most need—good, steady, permanent employment, at fair and regular wages. Give them this, and many of the evils which now afflict them will vanish like darkness before the rising sun. To set every one to work—to bring out the genius, the industry, and the enterprize of our people—should be the paramount object of our government.

With what grace, then, does it become those ignorant, self-conceited scribblers, who talk largely of the principles of a government which they do not understand, and for which they have no sympathy—those scribblers for the incendiary *Ledger*, and the wish-a-washy *Emporium*, to talk of a peddler receiving three dollars a day, or a hammerer making even more! Such ridiculous ninnies, if ordered to do similar work, would be killed outright with the blazing heat, and even a dozen blows would be struck with the ponderous hammer, they would burst a blood vessel; or *smash their toes!* Such *men* can easily talk of *low wages*, when realizing $2000 per annum for attending to lands, in the management of which many others could bring to bear more skill and common sense for one fourth the amount.

But the principal argument used by your empty inflated free-traders, or advocates for foreign labor, in opposition to the labor of our own country is, that when wages are low every thing else becomes low also. James Buchanan in his famous speech in the Senate against the tariff, declared that if you reduce the nominal standard (wages) to the *real* standard *throughout the world*, and you will cover our country with blessings and benefits." That is from 15 to 20 cents per day, as it is in all other countries, except England, where it ranges a little higher, because provisions are higher. Now a greater lie was never proclaimed.—The reduction of wages in this country does not and cannot bring down the price of every thing else. It does not bring down the price of Medicine—it does not bring down the price of Tea and Coffee—it does not bring down the price of Provisions—it may affect the price of clothing a little—but even this we doubt. Provisions are affected by other causes:—a scarcity of the crops at home or abroad, will enhance the prices here;—which was fully illustrated last year, by the enhancement of the price of our Produce from 30 to 50 per cent. But did labor go up, in the country, last year? Far from it. In many places it retrograded in the very face of the rise of provisions. Did the price of labor go up in England and Ireland during the famine, when provisions rose so rapidly? Far from it: or else all the accounts we received from those suffering countries were incorrect. We repeat that such assertions are downright falsehoods, proved such by the whole history of the past; and the man who, observing the laws of trade and exchange, can adduce such arguments, must be either a *very great fool*, or a *very great knave*. He is welcome to either horn of the dilemma, and between the two he is sure of getting what he is entitled to!

Now, reader, mark the expressions of these ninnies!—when they say that everything is *too high*—that it must *come down*—they intend to strike at *labor!* But to do this *openly* would not answer; therefore they strike at the *proprietor*, and endeavor to prove that he has made enormous *profits*. If this were true, we do not believe that so many manufacturers of woolen, cotton and iron, in all sections of the country, would stop business, or fail entirely. Every body will instinctively, if not from pride, keep his business from stopping as long as he can; and if these manufacturers make the enormous profits stated, our word for it, they would *not fail*, or suspend operations. But the contrary is the case, and to save themselves and families from want, they find this alternative prudent and necessary.

Now, if everything is *too high*, let us see how the reducing process effects labor:—taking, for instance, a ton of iron: To manufacture a ton of iron, it takes about 2½ tons of ore, which in the ground is worth about 30 cents; 2½ tons Coal, worth on the average 75 *cts.*, and Limestone worth about 10 cents—making the raw material that enters into a ton of iron about $1-15 cts., and *which cannot be reduced.* Now, all the rest is labor—*all labor*, and if the manufacturers are compelled to make a reduction of from $7 to $10 on a ton of pig metal, every man of common sense *knows* that four-fifths of the reduction must *fall on labor!* So with Coal: It is worth about 30 cts. per ton in the ground. It sold last year in cars, at Mount Carbon, at an average of about $2-30 cts. per ton. *Reduce it this year to about* $1-90 cts a $2-00 cts.—(the prices at which the Dealers say they must purchase, in order to compete with the Foreign article, admitted under the *reduced* rates of the present Tariff,) and the *whole reduction must fall upon labor.* There will be no reduction on rents, for the leases are made—nor on tolls;—they continue the same.—The Operator cannot reduce his profits, as it is well known that they did not make last year 6 per cent. for their investments, and gave their labor for nothing. So with every article that enters into our manufacturers: *labor* is the principal and important ingredient. If capitalists cannot make 10 or 12 per cent, they will not invest their money in manufactures, from the fact that the number of fluctuations attending it, prove it to be the most precarious business in the country. They can make from 6 to 8 per cent. by merely *loaning* their money, and following more certain occupations. We question, however, whether any of our manufacturers have ever realized more than 10 per cent. per annum, on an average, on their investments, unless it were in some new and limited branches of business. But even in these, competition soon brings about a regular standard of prices, and leaves but fair remunerating profits.

If locofoco ignorance, and knavery will render the manufacturing business precarious, capitalists will not embark in it; and according to the spirit of the writing of these ninnies, it is a heinous crime for a man who possesses skill and enterprize, to borrow money from a bank or an individual to carry on business, and give employment to the people: and the cry is raised upon every failure—"Oh! he was in debt! He went beyond his means!—it was not the Tariff that stopped his works—oh no! Such men *ought to fail!*" If your Silvers, and Palmers, and all the brazen-faced leaders of locofocoism who advocate such foolhardy doctrines in Schuylkill County, had been prohibited from obtaining credit occasionally, and were thrown upon their own resources, we would soon be compelled to enlarge the dimensions of our Poor House!

We are, glad, however, that the *Emporium* and its party have at last shown their colors. Heretofore it has deceived the people by professing to be in favor of protection to American industry. But it is now joined to the idol of its party—free-trade—and all may therefore know where to *find* it.

We shall close this article with a few words of advice to the people in whose midst such foul doctrines are promulgated. It is this: Whenever you find papers advocating doctrines which you *know* to be detrimental to your interests, show your disapprobation by *discontinuing them* at once; for so long as you continue to take them they believe that you approve their course, and you assist to deceive and humbug the community. There may be honest differences of opinion on questions of minor importance, and which cannot affect the best interests of the people one way or the other. In such cases, this course would by no means be proper;—but when it becomes a question of *No Bread and Degredation to the laboring classes*, it requires prompt and efficient remedies. For there is a vast difference between newspaper and mere *individual* opinion. The latter, at most, can exercise but a limited influence; but the former circulates among the unreflecting, and they are sometimes led, by plausible stories, to their own destruction. If the mechanics, workingmen, laborers, and others, would only take such a stand in defence of their own interests we would guarantee that the *Emporium*, and all other papers of a similar stamp, would soon change their ground, or cease to exist in less than a year; and these robbers of the labouring man's capital (the wages he receives for his labor) will be driven from an occupation which they are totally unfit for. This would be but sheer justice;—for if they advocate such doctrines through *ignorance*, they are certainly unfit for the station they fill; if from selfish motives, they betray the dearest interests of the people, and are unfit to control a paper. This is plain language, but the circumstances require it.

Lest we might be considered illiberal in the advice thus given, we may add that we wear the same dagger for ourself, when it shall appear that the views we set forth, will not bear the test of reason, of common sense, and the past experience of the country; and all those believing that our course has a tendency to injure and deceive the people, are at perfect liberty (as at best they are) to withdraw their support any time.

BANKS OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

State of the Miners' Bank, as presented to the Legislature, Nov. 26, 1847:

DR.	
Bills discounted,	$561,266 39
Judgments,	28,193 38
Bonds and mortgages,	62,401 68
Bills on demand,	3,000 00
Bonds receivable,	2,308 11
Loan to Commonwealth	
Do per act 4th May, 1841,	9,636 00
Pennsylvania State stock,	2,844 34
Miners' Bank stock,	18,125 00
Real estate,	49,200 85
Expense,	2,679 70
Taxes and repairs,	676 85
Costs,	313 45
Due by other banks,	48,314 71
Notes and checks of other banks,	15,210 95
Specie,	25,520 49
Relief notes on hand,	12 00
Schuylkill navigation loan,	200 00
Due by Treasurer Commonwealth,	1,277 12
Notes receivable,	4,705 91
Profit and Loss,	3,520 00
Miscellaneous,	317 61
	$843,173 63

CR.	
Capital stock paid in,	$102,920 00
Notes in circulation,	320,635 00
Issue per act 4th May, 1841,	9,636 00
Contingent fund,	43,270 51
Profit and Loss,	
Dividends unpaid,	1,706 91
Rents received,	183 07
Due other Banks,	73,255 44
Due depositors,	167,997 97
Discounts received,	16,518 07
	$843,173 63

Dividend declared 4th May, 1847—4 per cent. on $150,720: $7,228 80
Do. 24 Nov. 1847—4 per cent. on $150,470 : 7,218 80
CHA. LOESER, *Cashier.*

State of the Farmers' Bank of Schuylkill County, as presented to the Legislature, Nov. 3, 1847:

DR.	
Bills discounted,	$207,566 16
Salaries and expenses,	149
Due by city banks:	10,391 46
do. country specie paying banks,	432 33
Notes of city and country specie pay'g banks,	3,970 00
Specie,	17,832 24
Building account,	4,690 97
Miscellaneous,	
	$253,035 65

CR.	
Capital stock,	$100,000 00
Notes in circulation,	130,320 00
Interest and Exchange,	30 84
Due other banks,	5,371 06
Due depositors,	15,400 31
Contingent fund,	2,113 21
Com. of Pennsylvania, tax on dividends,	290 00
Miscellaneous,	59 33
	$253,035 65

GEO. RAHN, *President.*

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.

The April number is embellished with a splendid portrait of Gen. Winfield Scott, taken from a Daguerreotype by Root. It is really one of the finest engravings, of the kind, that we ever saw, and exhibits the features of the renowned hero to the life. *Pauline Gray* is also an elegant engraving—bachelorism could not long withstand the chaste loveliness it so truthfully illustrates. The literary contents, as usual, embrace contributions from the best writers in the land. For sale at our Bookstores.

SILVER CREEK RESERVOIR.

The Schuylkill Navigation Company have contracted with Mr. John Gaynor, of Minersville, (an experienced contractor) for the construction of this important work, and he has commenced operations upon the ground, with great vigor.

This Reservoir will be formed by throwing a mound of earth and stone across the valley of the stream, just above, on back of Mine Hill.

This Dam will be nearly 40 feet high in the centre of the valley, and will raise the water to an elevation of about 890 feet above the level of the dam at Port Carbon, or 1510 feet above tide water. The bank and pond of this Reservoir, will cover near 60 acres of land, and contain about 40,000,000 cubic feet of water—it will be of itself capable of locking down about 120,000 tons of Coal annually.

The waters of this Reservoir, will be fed down through three lines of cast Iron pipes, 12 inches each in diameter, and being drawn in aid of the flow of the Schuylkill, during the one or two months of summer draught, will add to the capacity of the Navigation very materially. Indeed, when we reflect, that at all other times the flow of the Schuylkill alone is ample for any business, which single locks could readily pass, the great assistance which a reserve of water equal to the lockage of 120,000 tons must give, will be evident to all. The distance of this Reservoir from the head of the works, at Port Carbon, will be about 7 miles. It is located upon the *Catharine Berger* tract of Fisher's Map, and the site has been purchased by the Company, from Captain John McCanles, of Philadelphia.

LIVINGSTON & CO.'S EXPRESS.

Mr. W. Sherwin, who has for several years been engaged in the business, has purchased an interest in the express line of Messrs. Livingston & Co. between this place and Philadelphia. Our "head quarters" has hitherto been the receptacle for packages by the express, but owing to its increasing business, we found it somewhat inconvenient to spare the room necessary for its accommodation. An office for its exclusive use has, therefore, been opened two doors below our store, where Mr. Sherwin will be in attendance. We take the liberty of commending him to the public as a gentleman well qualified to discharge the business of the office, and eminently deserving their good wishes and support.

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION SUPPLEMENT.

We notice recently some attacks upon the Schuylkill Navigation Company in the columns of the *Public Ledger*, which misrepresent altogether the supplemental law, now before the Legislature. This law is intended simply to authorise the entrance of the Company upon unimproved, and unseated lands, for the purpose of forming reservoirs and feeders, and is principally designed to *secure the Company from ejectment in the* event of defective title to any lands they may purchase and occupy, for such purposes, while it *secures them from extortion, by submitting* the claims of the owners of unseated lands, in the case of disagreement, to the arbitration of a Sheriff's jury—the same remedy precisely, which now protects all the farmers and other land proprietors along the Canal line. In all this, there really appears to be no hardships, impropriety, or injustice.

CONSISTENCY!

The locofoco organ in this place rails out most vociferously against Banks of every description, and only two weeks ago promulgated a statement with the view to injure the Bank in our Borough—yet, it is but a short time since the "honorable" editor commended to the Legislature in the strongest language, the application for a Bank at Minersville! Consistency is a jewel—but that exhibited by the *Emporium* is only *Silver*;—yet *Silver* is, otherwise, very appropriate for an "itching" *palm*-et!

HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTION.

It gives us pleasure to learn that the Ephrata Hydropathic Institute, located at Ephrata, Lancaster County, one of the prettiest, most romantic, healthy and quiet spots which an invalid could possibly desire, has recently undergone a thorough improvement, and a complete change in the Medical Department. *Dr. Mann*, who is regarded in the most favorable light by the regular profession, and the community at large;—whose qualifications are certified to not only by Medical Colleges, but by citizens of the first distinction,—has accepted the office of Medical Director. Under his auspices, we have no doubt but that the Institute will be found a favorite retreat for invalids, and be of much benefit to the country.

The Directors are gentlemen of the highest respectability in Lancaster County.

THE LLEWELLYN RIOT.

At the present sitting of the Court of this County, the persons concerned in the riot at the election for School Directors, Constables, &c. in Llewellyn, on the 19th ult. were found guilty and sentenced by the Court. We have not time to sum up the evidence elicited, which would cover many pages, but may observe that the disturbance was engendered by the feeling of animosity existing between Irish Catholics and Native Americans—the former voting a ticket composed exclusively of Irishmen, and the latter of Americans; that there seemed to be a predetermination of the former to overawe the latter in the exercise of their elective privileges, and that a large number of persons were brought thither from the adjoining election districts, armed with clubs and bludgeons, for the purpose, as is believed, of deliberately disturbing the peace, and exciting riot. The Irish having generally voted, immediately endeavored to get up a fight, and they accordingly commenced a most shameful and cowardly assault upon Mr. Berkhiser; and from thenceforward one of the most disgraceful fights ensued, that has ever occurred in our county. As fast as the Americans approached the vicinity of the polls, they were fallen upon by squads of Irishmen, sometimes a dozen or more together, and beat and clubbed about in the most beastly manner. Some dozen or more respectable citizens were thus maltreated, without apparent reference to political faith, for locofocos and Whigs seemed to share a common fate.

We blush to record these facts, so humiliating to the Irish character; but certainly it would be the least that those who have influence over them could do, as well for the sake of the actors themselves as for the peace of the community, to discountenance and repudiate any such *religious* feeling at the polls, and more especially such exhibitions of pugilistic patriotism! The feeling has existed for many years in some of our local elections, and has been a source of serious annoyance to respectable and well-disposed citizens, —for such are hardly safe in exercising freely their predilections at the ballot-box! If *Americans* should be guilty of such outbreaks upon our adopted citizens, we should not hesitate to denounce them in the strongest terms—because they ought to know how fatal such scenes, if allowed to become general, must prove to the free institutions of our country. But many of *these Irishmen* are the mere instruments in the hands of party leaders, and their mad passions are excited whenever selfish ends are to be subserved.

This is emphatically and entirely wrong; and we hope the more influential and respectable portion will take the earliest opportunity of curbing the religio-political devotion of their countrymen, at least so far that like scenes may hereafter be avoided.

We append the sentence of the Court, (which by the way, is very light, considering that arms and legs were broken, and some persons so horribly bruised and mutilated that their lives were despaired of): Philip Mohan (one of the leaders) was fined $100, the costs of prosecution, and imprisonment at hard labor for thirty days. John Kelly was fined $50, costs of prosecution, and imprisonment for thirty days. John Boyle, John Keenan, Richard Keenan, and Francis McCormick each a fine of $10, costs of prosecution, and imprisonment for four months. Michael Dolan fined 6 cents, costs of prosecution, and imprisonment for ten days. Anthony O'Boyle and John Kelly escaped before the trial was concluded, but a bench warrant to arrest them has been issued, and they, doubtless will be convicted. All the others concerned, (some six or eight) have been discharged.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

To the Editor of the Emporium:—Dear Sir:—I know that I am representing the views of a great many of your readers, when I entreat of you to continue your notices about banks and tariffs, and other matters which certainly affect our interest, and which we have no means of clearly understanding without aid from those who have more leisure to think and to investigate.—Already we have learned enough from your expositions to make us desire more light. We have long suspected that our labor was unfairly taxed by our banks, but you have put us for the first time in the track of the mysterious process by which they do it.

I observe that certain persons in the favor of those who would like to be let alone in their plundering of the poor, keep up a barking. I think that so long as you have all the arguments and they only empty personalities, and hollow declamations, you can ask for no greater encouragement.—[*Emporium.*

A WORKINGMAN.

We have but little money to spare, but we will risk ten dollars on the assertion that no laboring man or mechanic, out of the office of the *Emporium*, wrote the above communication. There is not a laboring man or mechanic in Schuylkill County who has not more business common sense than the writer of these articles in the *Emporium*, and there is not one, with two ideas in his head, that can be found to approve of them. The $10 are ready for Judge Palmer as soon as the "Workingman" is produced (and no editor publishes such communications without knowing the author, if we are incorrect, the Judge will promptly claim the $10; if he does not, the public can draw their own conclusions. He can either keep the $10, or hand them over to some charitable institution. We assert, in conclusion, that the article was written by some one of the writers of the articles in the *Emporium* attempting to manufacture public opinion.

THE CANALS.

The Pennsylvania canal is said to be in navigable order as far as Newton Hamilton. The Tide Water is also in order, all the way down the line. The Schuylkill we learn is also navigable throughout the line.

JOHN BULL'S OPINION.

George F. Ruxton, E-q., an English traveller in Mexico, has recently published sketches of his travels In the course of these, speaking of the American regular army, Mr. Ruxton, who was himself formerly a British officer, says: "There is a vast disparity between the officers of the regular army and the men they command. Receiving at West Point (an admirable institution) a military education by which they acquire a practical as well as a theoretical knowledge of the science of war, as a class they are probably more distinguished for *military knowledge* than the officers of any European army. Uniting with this a high chivalrous feeling and most conspicuous gallantry, they have all the essentials of the officer and soldier."

Mr. Ruxton then mentions the former insults upon this institution, but says the late operations in Mexico "have *sufficiently proved that to their* regular officers alone, and more particularly to those who have been educated at the much-derided West Point, are to be attributed the successes which have every where attended the American arms; and it is notorious that on more than one occasion the steadiness of the small regular force, and particularly of the artillery under their command, has saved the army from serious disasters." —[*Richmond Republican.*

The Coal Trade for 1848.

The Canal, we believe, is now in navigable order throughout the whole line. There are some inquiries for Coal, but the spring prices are not yet decided upon, either here, or on board at Richmond. We understand that Coal has been offered as low as $1-90 cts Lump, and $2 a $2 10, for prepared. This is entirely too low, but purchasers abroad contend that the market will not bear higher rates to compete with the foreign article poured into the Eastern Manufacturing States, at the present low freight from Nova Scotia. These prices will bear very hard upon our operatives, and it is to be regretted that such a necessity exists. But the stagnative is to remain comparatively idle or work at low rates under the circumstances.

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

	WEEK.
Port Carbon,	5,610 11
Pottsville,	2,212 05
Schuylkill Haven,	7,803 10
Port Clinton,	2,115 16
	17,777 02

RATES OF TOLL AND TRANSPORTATION ON RAIL ROAD.

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

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

Per last report,	6,637 11 tons. 51,259 02 "
Total,	57,896 04 "

WILLIAM NEWELL, Collector

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

Per last report,	2,251 14 tons. 14,459 10 "
Total,	16,751 03 "

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:

Per last report,	2,253 11 tons. 41,408 00 "
Total,	43,362 11 "

JESSE TURNER, Collector.

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

Per last report,	2,666 17 tons. 30,151 18 "
Total,	32,823 15 "

GEORGE HADESTY, Collector.

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

Per last report,	2,859 16 tons 22,327 09 "
Total,	25,217 05 "

NATHAN CLEAVER, *Collector.*

Grand Jury Report.

March Sessions, 1848.

The Grand Inquest, inquiring for the body of the county of Schuylkill, respectfully report:

That they have had before them thirty-eight bills of Indictment, twenty-eight of which have been found true bills, and ten have been ignored. They have, under the direction of the Court, visited the public buildings, county prison, and poor house, and would earnestly recommend to the County Commissioners the necessity of additional security to the vaults of the public offices, by putting an iron shutter in the jam of the window, that the public records of the county may be secure against fire.

The Prison they find insufficient for the security of the prisoners, and do not believe it possible to keep them in its present condition; and would recommend the County Commissioners to have the wall around the jail yards thoroughly repaired, and secure the grating of the windows in front of the building. Other repairs were recommended to the Commissioners, who were present at the examination of the Jail.

The Grand Jury would recommend to the Commissioners, that in building the new Jail, in accordance with act of Assembly recently passed, they should build it on the Penitentiary plan, which would be of great security and comfort to the prisoners.

In justice to the Sheriff, we must say, that we found the Prison in as good order as could be, under the circumstances.

The Poor House we found in a neat, clean, and comfortable condition.

The Grand Jury believe the greater portion of criminal business is caused by the great number of Tippling and Beer Houses in the County, and would respectfully ask the Honorable Court to impress upon the Constables the necessity of having all Beer Houses closed on the Sabbath.

The Grand Jury would also call the attention of the proper authorities to the crossings of the Philadelphia, Reading, and Pottsville Railroad, at Schuylkill Haven and Mount Carbon. They would recommend that the Company have lights placed at the different crossings, for the safety of persons compelled to cross said Road at night, also that the engineers should give more timely notice of their approach.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

March18-12-3t] L. F. WHITNEY, Foreman.

BOARDING.—A handsome PARLOR with two or more pleasant CHAMBERS with BOARDING may be obtained at the corner of Pike and Coal streets, Port Carbon. Also, a large basement ROOM or CELLAR to let,—has been occupied as a Bottling Establishment. March18-12-3t*

SCHOOL BOOKS.—A general assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, Copy Books, Paper, Steel Pens, Ink, Quills, Slates, &c, for sale cheap by
March18-12] J. S. C. MARTIN.

SEGARS—CHOICE BRANDS.—Genuine Havana SEGARS of fine flavor, among which are the Panetelas, Cababeros, Milarns, &c., for sale at.
March18-12] MARTIN'S Drug Store.

1000 YDS. OF CARPETS—For sale at the Weaving shop of the subscriber. A few pieces of the best new Listing at 56 cents per yard. These are wove in a uniform pattern with colors; and good, stout rag carpet from 40 to 45 cents per yard. Call and examine them. J. FRANKLIN HARRIS,
1st door above the corner of Centre and Minersville streets, Pottsville.
March18-12-1t

A Dry Goods, Grocery, and PROVISION STORE FOR SALE:
THE subscriber offers for sale the STOCK OF GOODS and FIXTURES of the store at the West Delaware Mines consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Provisions, Flour, and Feed, &c. The buildings are also for sale. If not sold they will be for rent.
Terms easy. For particulars apply at the store of the subscriber in Pottsville.
March18-12-3t] GEO. W. SLATER.

Freight from Philadelphia TO POTTSVILLE.
GOODS will be received at the warehouse, Arch street, wharf on Schuylkill, Philadelphia, and forwarded *daily* by the Canal to Schuylkill Haven, Pottsville, and other places on the Canal, in the Coal Region, at the following rates per ton of 2000 pounds, *without additional charge* for tolls, commission, storage, or forwarding:
Plaster, iron ore, lumber, bricks, hay in bales, $2 00
Merchandize generally, dry goods, groceries, earthenware, drugs, groceries, salt, flour, wheat, nails, iron, &c., 2 50
Merchants and others may rely on having their goods forwarded *immediately.*
March18-12-3m] JOHN H. WILLITS, Agent.

Schuylkill and Union Canals. *J. Harraden,*
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
At his old established Warehouse, Pine Street Wharf, Schuylkill River, Philadelphia,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he is now ready to receive and forward merchandize of every description by the Schuylkill and Union Canals.
All goods intrusted to his care will be shipped on good covered boats, with careful and responsible Captains, and will leave his wharf every day, so as to insure a prompt and speedy delivery at their respective destinations. As no boats will be subjected to detention or cost of towage, there will be greater dispatch and less charge than boats loading on the Delaware front.
Phila. March 18, 1848 12-3m

Vendue.
FOR sale of the following articles, will take place on *Saturday, 25th of March inst.*, at the house of David D. Lewis, as follows: 1 truck wagon and harness, nearly new; a baroache with extension top; tongue and shafts; double and single harness; one tight leather falling top wagon; 1 cart and harness; 1 pair of bay match bob tail horses for double or single harness, both of which rack under the saddle and trot in harness; 1 milk cow; 2 good sized hogs; hay, straw, potatoes, lighthaw, Cooking and other stoves of different kinds. Also a lot of kitchen and household furniture, and about 25 or 4 acres of grain in the ground. Sale will commence at 12 o'clock, M
March18-12-2t] D. D. LEWIS, Sch. Haven.

Wholesale Drug Warehouse. *M'Curdy & Gazier,*
No. 54, Market street, five doors above Second, PHILADELPHIA,
WHERE may be found a complete assortment of DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, DYES, &c. all of which will be *disposed of at the lowest prices.* Country merchants are respectfully invited to call before purchasing elsewhere [Phila. March18-12-3m

Pryor, Ellis, & Williams, COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of Western Produce and Provisions, No. 4, *South Water street*—PHILADA.
CONSTANTLY receiving on consignment, and for sale at lowest market rates:

Mess and Prime Pork,	Sugar Cured Hams,
Mess Beef, Bacon,	Chipped Beef, and
Hams, Sides, & Shoul'rs	Cheese in casks and boxes,
Smoked Beef, Butter,	Dried Fruits, &c.

☞ Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. [Phila. March18-12-3m

The Great Reformation.
THE Pictorial Edition of D'Aubignes great work on the Reformation of the Sixteenth Century, in Germany, Switzerland, &c.
Just published by *Joseph S. Speal*, No. 96, Cherry Street, above Sixth, Philadelphia, his splendid 12mo edition of the above-named work, with 18 engraved illustrations from original designs. Four vols. in 2; bound in extra cloth and library sheep.
The publisher respectfully calls the attention of the trade and the public generally, to this cheap work, being the only illustrated edition published in the United States. He trusts that the beauty of its embellishments, the strong and substantial manner in which it is bound, in conjunction with the known popularity of the work itself, will be a sure recommendation to public favor.
JOSEPH A. SPEAL
No. 96, Cherry street, above Sixth, Philada.
☞ A. S. has also lately published a new and beautiful edition of *Serpent Bell's Rarey Show*, a suitable book for children, neatly done up in extra cloth
Phila, March 18 1848 12-3m

Quick Transportation.

Livingston, Howard, & Co.'s Express,
BY PASSENGER TRAINS,
Between Pottsville, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Buffalo, Canada, & Europe.
FOR the accommodation of the public, we now run an express car every other day between Pottsville and Philadelphia, in connection with our Trunk, which runs daily for carrying boxes of merchandize &c. By this arrangement orders for goods and packages left at the office in Pottsville, will be executed, and the goods delivered in Pottsville in about 20 or 22 hours. This is a great *convenience for our merchants and traders.*—Gold, Silver, and Notes forwarded and bills collected.
☞ Orders received for the purchase of any single article in Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, which will be promptly attended to. Goods forwarded, which can be paid for on delivery of the same.
Office in Pottsville, two doors below Bannan's Bookstore, and immediately opposite the new Episcopal Church.
Reading, E. W. Earl's Bookstore.
Philadelphia, No. 22, South Third street.
New York, No. 6, Wall street.
Boston, No. 8, Court street. [Nov13-6

Double Witness of the Church.
A SERIES of Lectures, by the Rev. *Wm Ingraham Kip*, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Albany, in which the entire issues from Rome, and the English or Protestant Episcopal Church, was either planted in the British Isle, by the Apostle Paul, or shortly after the days of the Apostles—that it existed for a series of about ten centuries in its purity, resisting and protesting against the errors and corruptions of Rome—that it only became subject to Rome in the reign of William the *Conqueror, in the year 1066, who was also the first in the* quest by the Pope—that English Bishops resisted and set at defiance the Bulls of the Popes for nearly two centuries after—that the Apostolic Church of England only bowed to the power and usurpation of Rome, for a period of four and a half centuries, when she burst the shackles at the Reformation, and was re-established in her original purity as in the days of the Apostles, and as she now exists. *This book will remove the erroneous impression which how prevails to a great extent that is brought off from Rome at the Reformation—it shows from all the early writers that it was separate* and distinct in its worship from that of Rome, in the fifth century, and never conformed, and only shaken off from of the Roman usurpation, and that it is the only true and Apostolic Church in existence. The Church of Rome fell from the true Gospel, by the slow and *ruptions of man—while all the other denominations* which are dividing and subdividing, and gradually destroying their usefulness, and frittering away their means in endless schisms and controversies, have come into existence prior to the Reformation in the 15th century, and consequently totally unknown to the Apostles, who were commissioned by our Saviour, to promulgate his doctrine upon earth. Second edition, just received and for sale at [March18-12] BANNAN'S Book stores.

Wall Papers.
THE subscribers have on hand the largest assortment of WALL PAPERS in the city of Philadelphia, wholesale and retail, consisting of every variety suitable for Parlors, Entries, Dining Rooms, Chambers, &c, which, for quality and style cannot be surpassed. Being a cash business, we are enabled to sell a better article at a *much lower rate*, than any store doing a *trade business.*
On hand a large assortment of WIDE PAPER, for Curtains, Fire Prints, Borders, &c, which will be sold for cash
N. B—Dealers are invited to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.
March18-12 3m] FINN & BURTON,
No. 1 & 2, Arch street, south side, Philada.

New Books.
EVA, or the Isles of Life and Death, a Historical Romance by Edward Maturin, 2 vols., each, 25
The Signal, or King of the Blue Isle, 25
The Engraver's Daughter, by Sue, 25
Count Raymond, of Toulous, or the Crusade against the Albigeois v. under Pope Innocent III, by Charlotte Elizabeth, 25
Bel of Prairie Eden, a Romance of Mexico, by G. Lippard, 25
Brogetonue, the Son of Athos, or ten years later being the conclusion of "The Three Guardsmen," and "Twenty Years After," part 1, 25
The Convents of Paris, 25
The Hunted Chief, or the Female Ranchero, a tale of the Mexican War, 25
Jane Eyre, the best novel lately published, 25
Part 1, De Cormenin's celebrated History of the Popes.
The Statesman of the Commonwealth of England.
New Method of Learning Spanish, $1 50
Together with a variety of other books: just received and for sale at BANNAN'S
March18-12] Cheap Book stores, Pottsville.

Paper Hangings and Borders
FOR PARLORS, HALLS, ROOMS, OFFICES, &c.
THE subscriber is now receiving his Spring stock of PAPER HANGINGS, FRESCOES, GOLD PANEL COLUMN DECORATIONS, &c, embracing a better assortment than can be found in any one store in Philadelphia, as this stock embraces the latest patterns of three of the largest factories in the city,—all of which he pledges himself to sell at Philadelphia prices, and the higher priced papers at less than city prices—and besides persons purchasing off from him the quantity, nine times out of ten, falls short, which subjects them to trouble and inconvenience—by purchasing here they can always get it matched without trouble and additional expense. This is an important consideration
☞ If any person who is going to the city prefers making his own selections therefore will give him an order on any of the Paper Stores, where in can make his own selections and fix the prices, (which can be done before he presents the order, in order to satisfy him that we sell at city prices, and the same will be charged on our account.
☞ WIDE CURTAIN PAPER.—A large supply of new and various patterns, wholesale and retail.—(Wholesale $5 per dozen pieces.)
☞ Country Merchants supplied wholesale with paper at city prices, carriage added.
☞ A lot of odd patterns of paper, suitable for Box Makers, and window curtains, will be sold very low.
☞ Paper Hangings as low as 12½ cents per piece at BANNAN'S
Cheap Wholesale and