THE CZAR.

HIS COURT, HIS CAMP, AND HIS PEOPLE.

Manners and Customs.

The growth of Russian civilization has been so rapid, that the most careless observers must detect many of the germs of former barbarism springing up amidst it. This perhaps it is which renders some of the most striking characteristics so apparent. It is almost impossible to enter into a detailed account of the manners and customs of a foreign people without running into error. Years of close study and residence are requisite to enable the inhabitant of one country fully to understand the minute traits of another, and to no people does this remark apply with more force than to the Russian; in consequence of their chameleon-like character in their intercourse with foreigners.—We shall accordingly only touch upon some of the broadest traits of this people. Our remarks apply now as always to the masses. Exceptions to all bad points are always to be found, and in this country there are many and splendid ones. We have in a former number pointed out the virtues of the Russian character. Let us for a few moments look at the *reverse* side of the picture.

The statistics of the Russian Empire show that next to drunkenness, libertinage is the prevailing vice. In St. Petersburg, which boasts the example of one of the most, outwardly at least, correct courts of Europe, the mean number of marriages from 1811 to 1821 was 1 in 200 of the population. In Moscow 1 in 239—in some other parts 1 in 340. At Paris during the same period there was 1 in 100, and in Rome 1 in 170. The mean number of illegitimate children in 1834 was 1 to 6. The depravity of morals which tends to this result is doubtless increased, if not generated, by the promiscuous assemblage of persons of all ages and sexes in the bath at one time, to which the Russians are habituated from infancy. Even the semblance of modesty is destroyed thereby, and the result is seen above. Such scenes occur almost daily in every part of Russia, except St. Petersburg and Moscow, where they are prohibited by the police.

In the villages a house is set apart for the use of the vapor bath. It is divided into three rooms; the first, in which they undress, is heated to the temperature of the body; the second is warmer and serves for the transition state, and the third is the stove room. As few of the peasants can afford this, they assemble in number, greater or less, and divide the expense. Then are found assembled whole families in a revolting promiscuousness, sweating in floods, throwing on each other buckets full of almost boiling water, whipping each other with small rods and rubbing one another dry with the towel in the midst of noisy conversation, bursts of laughter, and acts of license which such a mixture of the sexes provokes. The bath over, men and women, still in a state of nudity, sally forth to roll in the snow or throw themselves into the river which flows by. Travellers are sometimes astounded in passing through a village to see a number of persons, in the original costume of our first parents, surrounding their carriages, examining everything with curiosity and discoursing with themselves, and then hurrying off to take the cold bath mentioned above. The extreme decorum now practised by the upper classes contrasts strangely with this; not that licentiousness is unknown among them, for none are more so than the Russian nobles, but the examples of their sovereigns during the last half century have caused them to draw a close veil over vices of this character.

Russia is, however, the country of contrasts. The dandy elbows the savage, and the rude manners of semi-barbarism exhibit the brutality of the primitive man by the side of the refined habits of the polished European.

At St. Petersburg common or promiscuous baths are strictly prohibited; most of their baths, however, are of a disgusting filthiness, and very few are even endurable by a foreigner of cleanly habits. A traveller thus describes them: "The heart sickens with disgust at the sight of a kind of smoked cavern, into which you are obliged to penetrate. You groan on seeing in what a nest of vermin you deposit your clothes, and in the midst of what filth you are about to breathe a stifling vapor. What a contrast with the Turkish baths! *There*, hideous, revolting squalidity; *there*, the most refined cleanliness, floods of limpid water, and the perfumes of the soap of Candia; in Russia, indecency, libertinage; at Constantinople, the most exquisite modesty, chastity, the observance of all the refinements of life."

We have before spoken of the immoderate abuse of brandy common in Russia. It is necessary but to allude to it. In the memoirs of the celebrated English Quaker, William Allen, who was admitted to a close and intimate friendship by the late Emperor Alexander, we find that monarch, in reply to the remonstrances of Allen on this subject, lamenting his inability to correct this evil, which he had vainly endeavored to do. It is a vice common to all northern nations, and seems from the remotest period of which history makes mention of them to have been a national characteristic.

The passion for play exists to an immoderate extent among the Russians of all classes. From the highest to the lowest all gamble. Estates of great magnitude have been lost and won at a sitting, and the poor serf will risk his last copex in his immoderate passion therefor. Nor is it confined to the sterner sex. Women gamble as well as men, and the soft cheek of beauty pales or flushes by turns, as the accidents of the cards are for or against her.

The want of occupation among the higher classes, who live on their estates, and their voluptuous ideas generally lead to habits of gross sensuality. The droit De Seignorie, as the old law book calls it, practised in former days throughout all Northern Europe and in Great Britain, still exists among them, and that too not in theory but in practice. Its only tendency can be to brutalize and degrade, and we only wonder that the enlightened sovereigns who have ruled during this century have not seen fit to abolish it. As, however, the control of a lord over the persons of all his serfs, male or female, for any purpose, is absolute, this, perhaps, cannot be done until serfage is entirely abolished. The time of these country bonards is passed in eating, drinking and sleeping. To encourage a siesta, they not unfrequently have their feet rubbed by slaves or buffoons introduced to amuse them until they fall asleep.

If the hospitality of the *moujik* is of a simple character, that of his lord exhibits an ostentation and display in strong contrast therewith. A stranger is astonished at the prodigality and profusion of meats and drinks which are displayed. The expense or the consequences do not appear to be regarded. A boyard, overwhelmed with debt, will not hesitate to serve to his guests, amid a profusion of rich dishes, a turreen of sterlet soup, which will cost him some sixty dollars, whilst champagne and other costly wines will flow like water—enough for a hundred is procured for a dozen, and scores of valets in dirty liveries or no liveries at all but their ordinary filthy habits, will surround the table. It is the feast of the barbarous inhabitants of Siberia or Lapland, on a more refined scale. The host himself sets an example to all. He eats with the hungriest and drinks with the thirstiest, until gorged with food and overflowing with wine, he sinks gracefully beneath the table or is carried off by his servants.

The moujik imitates his master. After one of the rigorous fasts of the Greek Church is over, that of Easter for example, he gives full sway to his propensity. On that occasion, as soon as the Priest has, by the words *Christ is risen*, announced the termination of the fast, the popular orgies commence to be prolonged for a week. Drunkenness, gluttony, gambling, license of all kinds abound. A strange weariness it is, satisfied that no other people possess a like power of degluttition and digestion. Fortunately the Russian rarely becomes excited by brandy to a state of madness, or the worst consequences must ensue. Gloriety with him usually produces first gaiety, then a kind of superiorous state usually terminating in a profound slumber, sometimes in death.

The Russian boyard to be seen in his true character, must be visited unexpectedly at his country seat. There you will find him in the midst of all the filth for which Russia is so famous. At St. Petersburg and Moscow the refinements of European cities are found. But even there and amongst the most refined and cleanly, the contagion of an insect, not mentionable to ears polite, is not avoided, even by the most elegant belles. They prevail everywhere almost, and there is but little hope of escape from them. The chair on which you sit, the couch on which you recline, alike betray their presence. "I shall always remember," says a foreign writer, "the day on which I was presented to General Melissino. He was engaged in proving a good microscope, which he was desirous of purchasing, and was surrounded by the officers of his corps. He called his valet de chambre to procure from him an insect to place in the focus of the glass. But scarcely had he expressed his wish, when I saw three or four officers with powdered hair, hasten to forestall the domestic and present at once their captures, so that the General embarrassed how to choose, gave the preference to the servant who had been as prompt as the officers in securing his prey. I was so astounded that I did not remark what became of the animals which were refused."

There is no difficulty in explaining how this formidable insect attacks the most delicate, refined, cleanly and fastidious. The great live surrounded by troops of servants, who in the absence of their masters, seat themselves on the chairs and divans, or lie about on the carpets. These all carry the infection on their persons, and thus it reaches their masters. When ladies visit, on entering a mansion, their furpelisses are handed to a servant. The latter frequently wrap themselves in it, and they are returned by them to the snowy shoulders of their mistresses laden with contagion. On the next day if seated by the side of a woman of exquisite taste and rare beauty, in a gorgeously furnished saloon, you may perchance see something promenading between a diamond of the purest water and a coquettishly arranged camelia.

Filthiness is a national characteristic. We speak of the mass. Their food, clothing, dwellings are alike reeking with filth. The Russian painter, Swebach, was ordered by his physician to use baths with some rum in them. The domestics of the house and neighborhood begged for the bath, after it had been used in order to drink it. This, however, the valet of the painter refused and sold it. Thus a prescription, which promised to be an expensive one, was, thanks to Russian stomachs, of little or no cost.

We must glance as rapidly at some of the striking customs as we have at the most prominent habits.

Their mode of baptism first attracts our attention. In the houses of the rich two tables are set out; the one is covered with images of saints, the other supports a huge silver vessel filled with water and surrounded with small candles. The priest after having consecrated the baptismal font, takes the infant and undresses it. He then plunges it twice into the basin, and, so completely that the head itself is submerged at the risk of stifling the new born child. Formerly the immersion was made in cold water, but warm water has been adopted, and the Greek Church allows the modification. The populace however, who are stupidly attached to their ancient customs, still practice baptism as formerly. Several children are usually offered at the same time, and if it is in the winter season, they are plunged by the priest into the freezing water. Among these unfortunate little ones, there are some who cannot support this severe operation, and perish in consequence of it. It sometimes also happens that a child slips from his hands and is drowned. In such cases he contents himself with saying, "It has pleased God to call this child to Himself; pass me another," and the parents submit without a murmur to a decree of Providence thus ingeniously framed by the ecclesiastic.

The funeral rites are tinged alike with ancient and modern superstition. When the deceased is wealthy they are attended with much magnificence. Long files of priests, chanters, and mourners, numerous bearers of crosses, banners and religious emblems escort the coffin, which is usually painted of a bright color. When they arrive at the church the body is exposed to view, during the performance of the funeral service. It is usual to place in one of the hands of the corpse a certificate which states that the deceased is worthy to paradise, and in the other in a sum of money varying from two coppers to ten roubles, destined to pay for his passage over the infernal river in the barque of the classical sailor of Tartarus. Thus the Greek Church does not refuse to embrace among its mummeries a heathen superstition.

From this may arise the superstitious idea which has given rise to the popular custom of buying on a certain day of the year all the birds which are for sale in the market, and of setting them at liberty. Or it may be but a touching emblem of the desires of the Russian slaves, and of their longing after the freedom denied them.

The *Market for Marriages* explains itself more easily. On the Monday after Whit-Sunday, all the marriageable daughters of serfs go to the most frequented promenade of the city in which they dwell, and there, ranged on both sides of the avenue, are examined by the young men who pass through this double file. The youths make their choice, and the chosen become their brides. It is a veritable matrimonial bazaar, and the custom lasts even in St. Petersburg. There the marriage market is held in the summer gardens. This spot then presents a strange and picturesque sight; the daughters of rich traders of the capital, very many of whom are slaves, wear the ordinary French and English costume, which their mothers have retained the national dress. Others have adopted a strange admixture of the two. The variety affords a sight which is very attractive from its originality.

Religious superstition enters largely into the customs of the Russians. Of this the blessings of the waters of the Neva is a striking instance. The 18th of January (the 12th by the Russian calendar,) is the day chosen for this ceremony, whose object is to render the waters of the Neva propitious for navigation. An octangular temple, adorned with pictures, gilded angels, and religious emblems, is erected on the frozen surface of the river, opposite the winter palace. This temple is united with the land by a light wooden bridge supported on piles. In the centre of the building, a hole has been cut in the ice, which at this period is usually five or six feet thick. A dove, another emblem of superstition of the country, is suspended above it. In the morning the Emperor and Empress, with the Imperial family, attend divine service, which lasts from eleven o'clock until mid-day. As soon as it is over, the procession sallies forth from the palace, having at its head a priest bearing a lantern, and several others carrying banners, crosses and venerated images. The Archbishop, and all the clergy of the capital, adorned in their richest ornaments, chanters of the Court, pages and officers of the Guard form the first part of the procession; then comes the Czar, followed by the Grand Dukes, high dignitaries of State, generals and courtiers, all bare headed and walking in silence.

As soon as the Emperor reaches the pavilion, the archimandrite recites the usual prayers, and the chanters respond. To bless the river, the prelate plunges a silver cross into the hole which has been opened at his feet; he then presents to the Emperor a cup-full of this consecrated water. A salvo of artillery announces the end of the ceremony, which lasts for about twenty minutes, during which, those present remain bareheaded in a deep silence. The Emperor and Empress and ladies of the court contemplate the sight, and the crowd which lines the bank of the river, from the windows of the palace. As soon as the distinguished actors have withdrawn, the crowd rush to the spot to obtain a portion of the consecrated water. Mothers will plunge their infants into the consecrated hole, whilst the faithful fight to fill their pitchers. Finally, when all are satisfied, the multitude disperses, and St. Petersburg resumes its usual quiet.

The rigid etiquette which prevails in Russia deprives the assemblies of the upper classes of that *abandon* which in other countries constitute their great charm. They are splendid and magnificent from the great display of rich uniforms, the number of beautiful women and the almost faultless taste of the Russian ladies in matters of dress. Here they shine resplendent. Though following blindly the never-ending changes of fashion, they do so with a grace and elegance unsurpassed by even the most finished and perfect of the Parisians. But notwithstanding all this, their re-unions are cold and formal.

At their dinner parties the ceremonies of detail are most irksome. Each one is served in accordance with his title and rank. The best for the highest and so down. Their tables are always surrounded by a crowd of slaves. The number of these in the residence of the Muscovite gentry almost exceeds belief. The richer count them, not by the dozen, but by the hundred. A member of the Orloff family had four hundred about him. Some are arrayed in splendid liveries, others are out at elbows, but all are dirty.

Custom, etiquette and fashion are the three deities whom the Russian gentry principally serve. "You had better be out of the world than out of the fashion" is emphatically true in Russia.—Among the strange observances introduced arbitrarily among the upper classes of St. Petersburg is one which prohibits the use of a two horse vehicle. Four horses are required to a close carriage in order to receive any attention at the door of more than one palace, whilst by an equally strange freak an open sleigh drawn by one horse is admissable.

The manners and customs of the Russians, though interesting as subjects of social and philosophical study, offer but little variety. Like their characters, monotony prevails among them. A knowledge of St. Petersburg, Moscow, and a few remote villages, will afford a knowledge of those most striking points to which we have called the attention of the reader. The moral surface of the empire is as uniform and even as its vast plains, and present quite as little variety to the sight.—[*Saturday Evening Post.*

A GREAT LIE.—"A great lie," says the poet Crabbe, "is like a great fish on dry land; it may fret and fling, and make a frightful bother, but it cannot hurt you. You have only to keep still, and it will die of itself."

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

Valuable Coal Tracts to Rent.

TO let on leases, to suit applicants, all that tract of land belonging to the North American Coal Co., known as the Mill Creek Tract, containing the following list of Coal Veins, many of which,—among others, the Peach Mountain Veins—having a range of over a mile in length, viz:—Lewis, Spohn, Barraclench, Pearson, Clarkson, Stevenson, Little Tracey, Peach Mountain Veins, Green Parlor Ravensdale Vein, Perpendicular, Diamond, and Big Diamond Veins, along with many others not named.

Also, all that tract called the Junction Tract, belonging to the said Company, containing the Salem, Forrest, Rabbit Hole, Mortimer, Tunnel, Black Mine, C. Lawton and Alfred Lawton Veins. Also, a Saw Mill and Grist Mill, situated on the Mill Creek Tract, all of which will be rented on moderate terms by applying to

DAVID CHILLAS, Agt.

Pottsville, Feb. 21 29

For Sale at Private Sale.

ALL that certain tract or parcel of land, situated on the Broad Mountain, in Lower Mahantongo township, in Schuylkill county, (formerly Berks county,) in the state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a marked white oak tree; thence by late vacant lands, now surveyed to Jacob Miller, north sixty-five perches, to a white oak; thence by late vacant land, now surveyed to George Werner, west 146 perches to a stone; thence by late vacant land now surveyed to Leonard Hilck, south sixty-five perches to a Spanish oak; thence east 146 perches, to the place of beginning, containing fifty-five acres and one hundred and fifty-two perches of land and allowances of six per cent. for roads, &c.

JOHN G. BRENNER,
Executor of F. Beatle' estate, 69, Market st. Philada.
Philadelphia, September 19, 1846 38-

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell a valuable farm, consisting of 170 acres, situated in Pinegrove township, Schuylkill county, about 4 miles below Pinegrove. About 80 acres of the land is cleared, and in a state of cultivation, ten of which is in meadow. The balance is woodland, well timbered. The Union Canal runs through the property. The buildings consist of a two story dwelling house, a new 8 witzer barn, and other out buildings. There are two orchards on the farm, and an abundant supply of good water on the premises close by the buildings. There are fifteen acres of winter grain in the ground. For terms and other particulars, apply to the subscriber in Pinegrove.

PETER FILBERT.
October 10 1456 41-tf

Salamander, Fire, and Thief-Proof Chests,

Fire-Proof Doors for Banks and Stores, Seal and Letter copying Presses, Patent Slate-lined Refrigerators, Water Filters, Patent Portable Water boxes, intended for the Sick and Infirm.

EVANS & WATSON,

70, South Third St., (opposite the Philada. Exchange.)

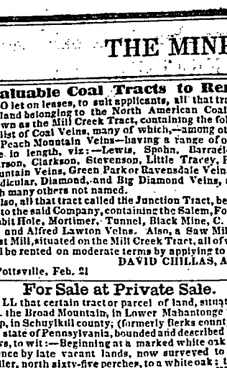
MANUFACTURE and keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of the above articles, together with their Patent Improved Salamander FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which are so constructed as to resist all manner of doubts as to their being strictly fire-proof, and that they will resist the fire of any building. The outside cases of these safes are made of best iron, the inside case of another iron, and between the outer case and inner case is a space of some three inches thick, and is filled in with indestructible material, so as to make it an impossibility to burn or injure the contents inside of this chest. These Soapstone Salamanders we are prepared and do challenge the world to produce any article in the shape of Book Safes that will stand as much heat, and we have these safes ready at all times to have them fairly tested by public bonfire. We also continue to manufacture a large and general assortment of our Premium Air-tight Fire Proof Safes, of which there are over 800 now in use, and in every instance they have given entire satisfaction to the purchasers—of which we will refer the public to a few gentlemen who have them in use:

Haywood & Snyder, Pottsville; Joseph G. Lawton, Pottsville; Mr. William Carr, Doylestown, Pa.

N. & G. Taylor, 120, North 3d st.; A. Wright & Nephew, Vine st. Wharf; Alexander Caror, Conveyancer, corner of Filbert and 9th sts.; John M. Ford, 52, North 3d st.; Myers Bush, 20, North 3d st.; James M. Paul, 54, North 3d st.; David Jayne, 8, South 3d st.; Matthew T. Miller, 20, South 3d st; and we could name some hundreds of others if it were necessary. We would invite the attention of the public, more particularly those in want of Fire Proof Safes, to call at our store before purchasing elsewhere, and we can satisfy them that they will get a better and cheaper article at our store than in any other establishment in the city.

We also manufacture the ordinary Fire Proof Chests at very low prices, cheaper than they can be bought at any other store in Philadelphia.

DAVID EVANS,
JOHANNES WATSON.



FRESH IMPORTED GREEN AND BLACK TEAS.

From J. C. Jenkins & Co.,

TEA DEALERS,

S. W. corner of Chesnut and Twelfth streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

NB.—One of our partners having learned the Tea business of the Chinese themselves, during a residence of seven years among them, the public may therefore expect of us the full benefit of the knowledge and experience thus acquired.

To our *Black teas*, particularly, we wish to call attention as possessing a degree of strength and richness of flavor seldom equalled. *Black teas* are universally used by the Chinese, who consider the Green fit only for foreigners. Our physicians also recommend the Black as making a more healthful beverage than the Green. Each package is so secured as to retain the virtues of the tea for a long time in any climate, and contains *full weight of tea*, independent of the metal and paper with which it is enveloped.

J. C. JENKINS & Co.

The above warrants tea, put up in 1, 4, and 1 lb. packets, for regular d and will be constantly kept for sale by the subscriber. J. WHITFIELD, Jr.
Philadelphia, 27 47 48-tf

WHO WOULD HAVE THE TOOTHACHE?

Jardella's Celebrated Odontalgic Drops

ARE warranted to cure the most inveterate toothache in one minute. These Drops are offered to a discerning public, with a confidence attached to no other remedy for this painful affection; the objections urged against Kreosote and other remedies of a similar nature do not exist against this, as they are warranted not to injure or discolor the teeth in the slightest degree: on the contrary they will arrest decay, remove scurvy and tartar, and impart a delightful fragrance to the breath. No remedy has ever been discovered which so effectually and permanently removes this truly painful affection. If a cure is not effected the money will be refunded.—In order to put this preparation within the reach of all, the proprietor has reduced the price to 12½ cents per vial, with full directions, and his signature attached to each, without which none can be genuine. Price 12½ cents. Be sure to ask for and take none but JARDELLA'S *Odontalgic Drops*, as there are many imitations. The following has been voluntarily tendered:

I have applied and witnessed the application of Jardella's Odontalgic Drops to the teeth whilst violently aching, and in no case have they failed to effect a cure.

WM. W. BUNNELL, M. D.,
Schuylkill Third and Vine streets.

Having used and recommended Jardella's Odontalgic Drops, and witnessed its beneficial and salutary effects, I have no hesitation in recommending it as superior to any preparation I have ever used for the purpose for which it is intended. J. BANGOLETTE, M. D.

Prepared by J. B. Jardella, of Philadelphia, and for sale wholesale and retail at BANNAN'S Bookstores, Pottsville, and for sale by the druggists generally.

B. BANNAN.

Dec11-50] Sole agent for Schuylkill county.

Deafness Cured.

Scarpa's Compound Kreosote Acoustic Oil.

FOR the cure of Deafness, pain and the discharge of matter from the ears; also all those disagreeable noises like the buzzing of insects, falling of water, whizzing of steam, &c., which are symptoms of approaching deafness and also generally attendant with the disease.

HERE is something worth attending to coming as it does from a man so extensively known as is Mr. Graeff both in this city and country.

"I hereby certify that from the effects of a severe cold last winter, I became partially deaf, attended with very disagreeable noises like ringing of bells, &c. which gradually increased, until I completely lost the hearing of one ear,—when I was induced to try Scarpa's Acoustic Oil, and am now happy to say, that with the use of one bottle of the above medicine I can hear as well as ever, and all disagreeable noises have entirely disappeared. Any further information respecting my case, will be cheerfully given, by calling on me at No. 45½ North Fifth street near Race. DANIEL GRAEFF.

Philadelphia, Nov. 11, 1843.

For sale by Mr. B. B. Gumpert, No. 129 North 8. street, Philada.; in Pottsville by JOHN G. BROWN: in Harrisburg by G. GROSS, and in Reading by Mr. EARL, where those interested can obtain interesting certificates of cures.

December 12, 1846 9l- y5

PURE WHITE LEAD.

Wetherill & Brother,

MANUFACTURERS, No. 69, North Front street, Philadelphia, have now a good supply of their warranted pure WHITE LEAD, and those customers who have been sparingly supplied in consequence of a run on the article, shall now have their orders filled.

No known substance possesses those preservative and beautifying properties, so desirable in a paint, to an equal extent with unadulterated white lead; hence any admixture of other materials only mars its value. It has, therefore, been the steady aim of the manufacturers, for many years, to supply to the public a perfectly pure white lead, and the unceasing demand for the article, is proof that it has met with favor. It is invariably branded on one head: WETHERILL & BROTHER in full, and on the other, *warranted pure*, all in red letters.

Cripples Attend!

YOU have groaned and suffered long enough with your Rheumatic pains, lost your time and traveller on crutches, besides spending your cash for worthless nostrums and liniments. *Now for a cure!*

Call at B. BANNAN's, J. S. C. MARTIN'S, Pottsville; J. B. Falls, Minersville; H. Shissler, Port Carbon; and ask for

DR. EVANS' INDIAN BALSAM RHUMATIC PILLS. Price 50cts. a box, and use them as directed, and your case must be worse than any other persons' who have taken them, if you be not in a short time as sound as a dollar, and as far from pain and suffering as ever you was in your life. Don't be afraid of being disappointed, these pills "never surrender."

Prepared by Dr. Evans, No. 32, North Sixth street, Philadelphia. Jn29 48-5-3m

New Store at Brockville.

THE Subscriber has just received from Philadelphia a large and new assortment of fashionable goods, such as Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, and Queensware. In addition to which will be found constantly on hand, Fish, smoked and fresh Meat, as well as a good supply of country produce. Call and examine our stock, and you will find us prepared to sell goods at as low a rate as they have ever been sold any where, in Schuylkill county.

N. B.—Country produce of all kinds, wanted for which the highest price will be paid.

GEO. H. POTTS.

Life Insurance.

PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Office No. 94, Walnut street.

THIS Company is now ready to make INSURANCES on LIVES, on the mutual system, without liability beyond the amount of the premium.

All the profits of the Company divided annually among the insured.

The premium may be paid quarterly, semi-annually, or annually, or one-half of the premium may be paid in a note at 12 months.

Individuals insured in this Company become members of the corporation, and vote for trustees.

The rates of premium, with a full participation in the profits, are as low as those of any other Institution in the state or country, and lower than any of the English Companies, with only a portion of the profits.

Blank applications for Insurance, with full particulars can be had at the office.

DANIEL L. MILLER, President.
WILLIAM M. CLARKE, Vice President.
JOHN W. HORNOR, Secretary.
Edward Hartshorne, M.D., } Medical Examiners.
Mark M. Reeve, }
In attendance daily from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M.
Jn22 48-4-1y

INDEMNITY.

THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE No. 163, Chesnut street, near Fifth street.

DIRECTORS,

Charles N. Bancker,	George W. Richards,
Thomas Hart,	Mordecai D. Lewis,
Tobias Wagner,	Adolphe E. Borie,
Samuel Grant,	David S. Brown,
Jacob R. Smith,	Morris Patterson.

Continue to make Insurances, permanent or limited, on every description of property, in town and country at rates as low as are consistent with security.

The Company have reserved a large Contingent Fund, which with their Capital and Premiums, safely invested, afford ample protection to the assured.

The assets of the Company on January 1st, 1848, as published agreeably to an act of Assembly, were as follows, viz.:

Mortgages,	$590,558 65	Stocks,	51,563 25
Real Estate,	105,258 00	Cash, &c.,	45,157 87
Temporary loans,	125,459 00		$1,220,097 67

Since their incorporation, a period of eighteen years, they have paid upwards of *one million of dollars* for losses *sixteen hundred dollars*, losses by fire, thereby affording evidence of the advantages of insurance, as well as the ability and disposition to meet unfortunate losses and liabilities. CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
CHARLES G. BANCKER, Secretary.

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, Agent.
Pottsville, June19, 1841-25 [Feb19-8

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 (from 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 other engagements 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 present the attention of the public to it; confident that it requires but to be understood to be appreciated.

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

CHARLES STOKES, President.

L. KRUMBHAAR, Secretary.

DIRECTORS,

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

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—

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.

A SAVINGS BANK for the Benefit of the Widow and the Orphan.—Empowered by Act of Parliament.—Capital £500,000 or $2,500,000—Besides a reserve fund (from profits) of about $185,000.

T. Lamie Murray, Esq., George street, Hanover square, Chairman of the Court of Directors in London

Physicians—J. Mitchell, M. D., F. R. S. *Actuary*—W. S. B. Woolhouse, Esq., F. R. A., S. *Secretary*—F. F. Cauiroux, Esq.

The following are among the advantages offered by this institution:—

The guarantee of a large capital, in addition to the accumulation of premiums. The peculiar benefit secured to the assured by the principle of the loan department. The payment of premiums half-yearly, or quarterly, by parties insured for whole term of life, at a trifling additional charge. The travelling leave extensive and liberal. Policies can at once be procured on payment of half amount of annual premium, and claim the same privilege for five successive years, on their own note and deposit of policy. The Capital is invested in securities registered in the United States, in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees—available always to the assured in cases of disputed claims (should such arise) or otherwise. Thirty days are allowed after each payment of premium become due without forfeiture of policy. No charge for medical examination.

The Society being founded on the Mutual and Joint Stock principle, parties may participate in the profits of the Society; two-thirds of which are annually divided among those insured for life under participation scale.

Persons who are desirous to avail themselves of the advantages offered by this Institution, by addressing the General Agent, Leander Ready, No. 57 Wall st. New York, can obtain the requisite information and the necessary papers for effecting an insurance.

☞ Any information with regard to this Company can be obtained at the office of the Miners' Journal.

August 21, 1847 31—

THE GIRARD LIFE INSURANCE ANNUITY & TRST 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.

For 1 year.		For 7 years.	For Life. annually.
20		0 95	1 77
30	0 914	1 36	2 36
40	1 60	1 93	3 20
50	1 96	2 91	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 for life—or if he dies one year, $1313 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 50 paid annually for life, without which none can be procured by it. He would be secure to 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 preceding table, appropriated a Bonus by addition to all policies for the whole of life, remaining in force, that were issued prior to the 1st of January, 1842. The policies of the Class of Life Policies 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 8½ per cent, or $85 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 Policies will be presented 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 his office.

BENJAMIN BANNAN.

Pottsville Feb. 5th. 5—

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 use it whenever as to be unable to speak distinctly, and greatly oppressed in the Chest, besides having a terrible Cough. The first dose 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. 104, North 2d st., below Vine,
Dec11 47-50-6m Mar11-11] Philadelphia.

How I do Wish I Could get

MY SORE AND WEAK EYES CURED!

IF that be your sincere desire, let me tell you that for the enormous sum of 25 cents, you may have your wish gratified, by calling on either of the following gentlemen and purchasing a bottle of

DR. EVANS' TONIC EYE WATER:

B. BANNAN, J. S. C. MARTIN, Pottsville; H. Shissler, Port Carbon; or J. B. Falls, Minersville.

There is nothing afloat half equal to it to cure sore eyes in man or beast.

Prepared by Dr. Evans, No. 32, North Sixth street, Philadelphia. [Jn29-5-3m

New Store and Brockville.

EMBRACING a general assortment, warranted fresh, and cheap for cash, which will be found at the STATIONER'S HALL, corner of Centre and Market streets, Pottsville.

☞ Small assortments put up to sell again. Mar4-10]

JUNIATA BOILER IRON.

55 TONS assorted boiler iron, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 of widths of 20, 32, and 36 inches and random lengths.

A. & G. RALSTON,
July 11, 1846 28— 4, South Front st, Philada.

Dr. Cullen's Indian Vegetable Panacea.

ROWAN & WALTON invite attention to the following advertisement:

DR. CULLEN EVER VICTORIOUS!

As a proof of the continued success of *Dr. Cullen's Indian Vegetable Panacea*, we refer to a few of the many certificates in our possession, of cures performed by this great Purifier:

Capt. T. L. Sanders, constable of South Mulberry Ward, cured of Barber's Itch.

Mr. J. B. Reese's child, No. 83, North Seventh street, cured of Hereditary Tetter, which covered his entire body.

Mr. M. McCleas' child, No 380, Market street, afflicted with Scrofula from its birth.

Mr. E. W. Maxwell, Grape court, Market st., above Eighth, cured of Scrofula, had fourteen open ulcers upon his body at the time he commenced taking the medicine.

Miss Christiana Sands, West Spruce street, between Beach and Willow streets, near the Schuylkill, cured of Scrofula; had suffered eight years; her head was so much affected that tea and coffee would pass out at her ears—this is a strong case.

Capt. John K. Barclay, No. 400, Market street, cured of Scrofulous Sore Leg, of 28 years' standing. This case is well known to many of our best physicians who have frequently advised amputation.

Mr. Isaac Brooks, Jr., No. 5, Jefferson, west of Schuylkill fifth street, below Race st. This was, undoubtedly one of the most severe cases of Scrofula ever cured, and is certified to by many of our best physicians and clergymen, and also by himself.

Joseph Barbour, No. 1, Short court, east from Twelfth street, above Race, cured of Scrofulous Sore Throat, of eight years' standing.

Mr. J. H. Frick's child, No. 73½, Dock street, Philadelphia.

Mr. Michael Duffy, No. 26, North Front street, (at P. Brady & Co's.) Philadelphia, cured of Tetter of twenty-five years.

Mr. William Flemming, No. 210, Washington street, between Eighth and Ninth, Philadelphia, cured of Erysipelas of four years, which destroyed the flesh to the bone.

William Barker, cured of Scrofula. This case had been in the hospital many months, and discharged as incurable—he is now well, and may be seen daily at our office.

Mr. David Kirgan, Muddy creek, Hamilton county, Ohio, cured of Scrofula. This was a very severe case, and Kirgan says that could money prevent, he would not undergo the same affliction for ten thousand dollars, and yet he was cured for a few dollars, by Dr. Cullen's Indian Vegetable Panacea.

Mr. John W. Hazleton, of Mulica Hill, New Jersey, cured of Tetter of ten years' standing, with a few bottles of the Panacea.

Mr. John Brocker, Germantown, at the age of 61 years was cured of a violent Tetter that had troubled him for 18 years.

Mrs. Eve Starce, No. 53, South st., between Third and Fourth, from Schuylkill, cured of fever sores on her ankles, after suffering 12 years with them. Mrs. S. is 62 years of age.

Mrs. Elizabeth C. Foster, Second street, four doors above Washington street, was cured of Tetter on her leg, which had troubled her 15 years.

Mr. Hiram Rifler, Attleboro', Bucks co. Pa., cured of Salt Rheum. This case had been pronounced incurable by some 12 or 14 physicians of the first standing—as a last resort had recourse to Cullen's Panacea, and was cured completely in 3 months. Rifler had suffered 9 years—the disease had almost covered his entire person.

Mr. Charles Otis, late of Parrish street, now of Manayunk, cured of Tetter of 5 years in hands and feet.

Mr. Mellon Gubb, Junip r street, near Spruce, cured of Scrofulous Ulcers on the shoulders, which had defied the doctors more than a year.

Afflicted reader, send to our office and get these