Miners' Journal.

Saturday Morning, May 6.

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

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.

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.

☞ 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 paper 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

For Canal Commissioner,
NEE MIDDLESWARTH.

PLEASE OBSERVE.—Communications, advertisements, &c., for this paper, must hereafter be handed in as early in the week as possible, and none can be admitted after 12 o'clock on Friday. This arrangement is rendered necessary by the alteration in the hour of the departure of the Eastern mail, which will compel us to go to press at 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon, as well as our large circulation, which requires much more time to print off the edition than formerly.

ATTENTION is requested to the advertisement of Pryor, Bills & Co. of Philadelphia, which will be found in this day's paper.

TRAVELLING BOARDING SCHOOLS.

The summer session of many of the Boarding Schools usually commences sometime during the present month. We were reminded of this the other day, in witnessing the interesting ceremony of leave-taking of a party of girls and boys; while it gave rise to a few suggestions which we shall here take the liberty to throw out. The health of students has ever been a source of the strictest watchfulness on the part of those to whom their education is confided; but we believe that no system of discipline has yet been adopted and enforced, within our observation and knowledge, which has been found to subserve this important consideration. The fact cannot be disguised, that nearly every student upon his return from the Academy, is ghastly pale, weak, and effeminate; and in many cases the evidences of an undermined and ruined constitution are too palpable. Boarding School Misses return to their "anxious" mamma so *extremely* tender and delicate, that a day's honest service in the kitchen would effectually demolish them! And their learning—what is it? On a par with that of the interesting youths of the opposite sex, who instead of being able to apply their so-called learning to the every-day purposes of life, (if they had the least taste for honest employment,) are really nothing but elegantly dressed dolls, with their heads stuck full of unmeaning sentimentality, and dreams of greatness and renown which are never to be realized. Are such persons competent for the great duties imposed on mankind by the Creator? Are they calculated to make good citizens, and to give a healthy and pure tone to the society in which they move? Are they the kind of persons to make good husbands and wives—good fathers and mothers? Take them as they are and as we find them, we fear they are not.

It is needless to dwell upon the *causes* which produce this result. A sedentary life is at best, a foe to mind and body; but it is doubly so to students, and any physician will bear testimony to the fact. In youth the limbs are active, and *must have* exercise and amusement—variety—change. To pen up a boy in a school room on a hot summer's day, and to exercise his mental functions while his physical properties are inactive and dull, is a *punishment* altogether unmerited in the premises. What can be done, then, to remedy the evil? In this *Republican* country no greater disgrace could be heaped upon a young man than to send him to a College where a certain portion of his time would be devoted to *labor!* To be sure this system prevails in Germany and France, and is made an absolute *duty* at some of the first seminaries of learning; but here in the United States, rich men would not allow their sons and daughters to soil their delicate hands at *labor*, even tho' it were to save them from disease and premature death! Oh, no! Such institutions will never do *here!*

How, therefore, would a travelling Boarding School answer? The expenses would unquestionably be increased—but what of that? What do rich papas and mammas care for dollars and cents, so that their sons and daughters obtain virtue, health, and sense? Turn out your sickly, consumptive College boys from their retreats, and walk them or carry them over the country during the warm weather. Show them the coal mines; the iron manufactories; the fine farms; the large cities; the great rivers, and steamboats, and ships; the high mountains; the broad prairies. Show them *how* and *where* people live, and let them see and understand the country in which they live. Let them *see*. Don't pen them up in the narrow limits of the College ground, like sheep in a field—but let them travel about and have their fun on the road, and excite their curiosity. Boys would like this—forsooth, their dads are fond of it!

Now, the additional expense of a three month's tour could not exceed two hundred dollars for each student; and the practical learning, (to say nothing at all of the *impulse* which would be given their subsequent studies and exercises, and of the beneficial contributions to their worn out and exhausted constitutions) would be amply worth the expenditure. Let a school of this character be commenced. Let it be commenced here or anywhere, and our word for it that with due publication of its features, students would not be wanting. Those who have the money would not mind the additional expense. The only question is, whether it would interfere with the regular course of their studies. It would not: they could learn on their travels—two or three hours each day could be appropriated to their tasks, and their respective teachers could as well examine them abroad as at the proper school room.

Likejany other new enterprize, this scheme will no doubt meet with opposition: but the dangerous results of our present Academic system will sooner or later demand something of the kind, if not the very plan which we thus, in all seriousness have proposed.

GEN. TAYLOR.

We publish in another column, two letters from this distinguished gentleman, in which it will be seen that he shadows forth his sentiments upon the leading measures of the Whig party, and that they are consistent with his professions of the Whig creed. We have now no doubt whatever of Gen. T.'s political sentiments; and the only thing which, as Whigs, we regret, is that he would *accept* a nomination from the Whig National Convention, but will not withdraw his name in case that nomination should be bestowed upon another. True, the General does not wish to be considered in the light of a party candidate;—but how can he accept a party nomination unless he consents to become such?

His sentiments on the Wilmot Proviso, are unknown, but they are most probably averse to that measure. If this be so, he could not carry the State of New York, nor Ohio,—while it is almost certain that Mr. Clay could, no matter who the locofoco candidate may be.

☞ *Albums*, with justice, may be said to be dipnets wherewith young girls catch flattery.

A DIFFICULTY SETTLED.

We are happy to learn that the trade on the West Branch Railroad has been resumed, after an interruption of about two days. The suspension was occasioned by the refusal of the men to comply with an arrangement lately made by the Company, to pay them by the cars hauled, in order that the facilities of the Road might be increased by giving every person employed a direct interest in increasing the trade, and having the cars hauled with the least possible delay. The wages of the men will not be diminished by this arrangement, but on the contrary may be increased by activity and attention to their duties. It is *said* (whether true or not, we are not prepared to say,) that the turnout was occasioned by false impressions made on the minds of the men by persons connected with the Reading Railroad, by which they were induced to believe that they were to be made *responsible* for accidents on other Roads, and would lose their pay when no cars were furnished. This being very far from the intention of the Company, the difficulty was ended as soon as the men were disabused of the false impression thus mischievously made on their minds.—The conduct of the parties who were instrumental in fomenting this difficulty is highly reprehensible, and affords a striking example of the feeling which exists on the part of the Reading Railroad against the Mine Hill Company. This feeling is easily accounted for: the former Company, it is well known, are trying to grasp every Road in the region, for the purpose of rendering them auxiliary to their own; but in approaching the Mine Hill Company all their efforts have been fruitless. Hence, no opportunity is escaped to perplex and disorganize the trade of the Mine Hill Road, and to institute complaints and opposition against that Company which have no other ground than *disappointment* in attempting to secure what they should not have—a control or an influence over the policy of the said Company.

Both the Railroad and Canal should be kept at bay. Neither of these great avenues to market should be allowed to reach their hands into the region and control the business of our operators—it should be their business to draw trade over their respective routes by superior facilities, cheap rates, and a spirit of accommodation and conciliation. We do not think they have any clear right to wander from this path, to stir up animosity, foment difficulties such as is here spoken of, and interrupt the trade of the region. Such conduct ought to be severely rebuked.

Our Olla Podrida.

☞ *Mr. Astor's Estate.*—Some confusion has existed in the estate of the late John Jacob Astor, from the fact that less than half his property was included in his Will. The amount included in the Will did not exceed $7,500,000; but he had conveyed by deed a still larger sum. The whole value of his estate was $16,000,000 or $17,000,000.

☞ *Candidates.*—In Lancaster county, it is a custom for persons desiring a nomination for a county office to advertise to that effect; and we notice in the columns of the old Whig organ, the *Examiner*, some forty candidates for the fall ticket; and in another thirty-six. There seems to be no lack of willingness to serve the county. The offices are all *fat!*

☞ *The End Not Yet.*—It is said that a letter has been received from Gen. W. O. Butler, now in command of the American army in Mexico, stating that he has little or no expectation that the Mexican Congress will ratify the Treaty of Peace which has recently been sent out by Mr. Commissioner Sevier.

☞ *The Objects* of the Chartist movement in England are comprised in the following six points of what is called "the people's charter:" 1. Universal suffrage. 2. Vote by ballot. 3. No property qualification. 4. Annual parliaments. 5. Payment of members, and 6. Equal electoral districts.

☞ *Something for Scolds.*—I never knew one who was in the habit of scolding able to govern a family, says a correct observer. What makes people scold? The want of self-government. How then can they govern others? Those who govern well are generally calm. They are prompt and resolute, but steady and mild.

☞ *Clay and Scott.*—Gen. Leslie Coombs is in New Orleans, and the *Delta* says his visit there has some connection with Gen. Scott's expected arrival, and the movement of the Northern politicians to bring out Mr. Clay and Gen. Scott on the same ticket for President and Vice President.

☞ *Iron Works.*—A new rolling mill, with a patent boiler rivet and railway spike making machine annexed, has just been completed by the Lester Iron Company, at Trenton, N. J. The Peter Cooper's mill at the same place is turning out 300 tons of railroad iron every week.

☞ *An old Joke* is thus pleasantly applied by the Carlisle *Democrat*: Our Town Clock is certainly one of the most quiet and peaceable representatives of old Father Time, in the world. Although constantly abused and reviled by our citizens, it civilly holds its peace and never *strikes!*

☞ *Woman's Heart.*—Nothing can be more erroneous than to suppose that those women who appear the most gentle and timid, will not, when occasion requires, evince a boldness and strength of resolution, and of endurance, which would do honor to the bravest *of manly friends.*

☞ *Poetry is the flower* of literature; prose is the corn, potatoes, and meat; *satire* is the aquafortis; wit is the spice and pepper; love letters are the honey and sugar; letters containing remittances are the apple dumplings.

☞ *Experience and Wisdom.*—John Quincy Adams says that as he advanced in life, he felt distrust for his own self-formed opinions. It would seem that the wiser and more experienced a man becomes, the less he is disposed to dogmatize.

☞ *A Young Lady* once remarked that there was but one word in the Bible she wished altered, and that was in the passage: "Whosoever shall smite thee on the right cheek, turn to him the other also." She would have the word *smite* changed to *kiss.*

☞ *Hagers-City.*—Hagerstown in Maryland, has become a city, and is now called Hagers-City. She has just chosen a Mayor and Councilmen and is in debt to the amount of $15,329 29.—The usual beginning.

☞ *Benjamin Herr, Esq.* one of the oldest and most respectable farmers, millers and cattle-feeders in Lancaster County, died at his residence in that County, a few days ago. He was worth between three and four hundred thousand dollars.

☞ *York and Adams.*—The Whigs of these Counties, composing the 15th Congressional District of our State, have selected Dr. Wm. McIlvain as their delegate to the National Convention, without instructions.

☞ *Protestantism in France.*—It is stated that in 1836, there were but 50 evangelical ministers, and less than 40 colporteurs employed in France. There are now over 300 ministers, nearly 80 evangelists, and between 290 and 300 colporteurs.

☞ *Massachusetts for Webster.*—The Whig members of the Massachusetts Legislature met in caucus, on Friday, adopted an address, and declared Daniel Webster to be their first choice for the Presidency.

☞ *A Good Price.*—Dr. Bartlett, the editor and proprietor of the New York *Albion*, has disposed of that establishment to Wm. Young, Esq., for $25,000, and is going back to England.

☞ *Glad of it.*—Mr. Nugent, the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, has been liberated from the custody of the Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate.

☞ *Singing to some Purpose.*—Christy's Minstrels at New York, still meet with extraordinary success. Their receipts for the last seven months have averaged over one thousand dollars a week.

☞ *Cheap Living.*—Bacon shoulders sell at St. Louis for one cent and a quarter; ham at three and a half cents per pound. Corn and potatoes are proportionably cheap.

☞ *A Negro*, undergoing an examination at Northampton, Conn., when asked if his master was a Christian, replied, "No, sir, he's a member of Congress!"

☞ *A Printer's Toast*: Woman—the fairest *work* of creation—seeing that the *edition* is extensive, let no one be without a *copy.*

☞ *The Gallon Law.*—The law forbidding the sale of a less quantity of liquor than 28 gallons, has passed the Massachusetts Legislature.

☞ *The Knickerbocker* says that woman is the steam engine of delight, and the motive power of love. "Cars ready—all in!"

☞ *Somebody suggests* that birch rods make the best baby jumpers. No doubt of it.

Local Items.

☞ *Mr. Tyler's Lecture.*—On Wednesday evening last, Robert Tyler, Esq., of Philadelphia, delivered a lecture in this place, in aid of the building fund of the new Episcopal Church. The auditory embraced the most respectable and intelligent of our citizens, but owing to other attractions on that evening, was not quite so numerous as one could have anticipated or desired.

The subject was *Commerce*, and the Lecturer set out with a minute, critical, and historical survey of its birth, growth, and influence in the Old World, and believed that such a view could not be uninteresting in an age tending to utilitarianism like ours, since it afforded reason to believe that the principal test that would be called for in future, by which to judge a nation, would be its commercial relations and its credit. This led him to a view of the feudal ages:—in England, there was then no charter; France was yet without her *iter etal*; in Germany Luther had not yet made his appearance; Flanders knew nothing of corporate powers,—when Italy gradually began to form a partial exception to the general rule. Italy, therefore, which had twice been the instrument of regenerating the world by the sword and the cross, was now to do it a third time through the impulse which she gave to *commerce.*

In the fourth century Venice was founded by a few fishermen of independent spirit, who fled from oppression to the head of what has since been called the Venetian Gulf. Though her territory was small and her soil sterile, the influence of the commerce which she carried on soon communicated her authority over seventy-two small contiguous islands; and in a few centuries afterwards her population consisted of over one hundred millions, with a like number of adherents in the surrounding country. It opposed successfully the devastations of the Huns—humbled the royal Frederick Barba Rossa, and, becoming the centre of transportation, business, and life, during the period of the Crusades, spread everywhere the knowledge and spirit of commerce. The abuses to which mankind had been subjected seemed to have presented no alteration except annihilation or a healthy reaction—to bring about the latter of which there had always been left abundant energy and industry. Like the calomile plant, the human race appeared to rise with new freshness and increased vigor the more it had been trod under foot. The causes to which this reaction has been ascribed are numerous, and are more or less involved in doubt. Some have ascerted that the cities during the Crusades, had been supplying money to the nobles, and in return had obtained certain important privileges; others, that in one kingdom the nobles made common cause with the people, to limit the prerogative of the King; while in another, the King pursued a similar course to humble the nobles. Whatever the distant or immediate cause may have been, the time had now arrived when England obtained her charter, containing among other important features a clause in favor of Commerce—the German Empire obtained her *Golden Bull*—and France her *Third Estate.*

The learned lecturer then went on to a somewhat minute delineation of the peculiar facilities enjoyed by Italy for Commerce—tracing at the same time, the impulse which its cultivation gave to Literature and the Fine Arts, giving to the world Dante, Tasso, and a host of kindred spirits—poets, painters, sculptors, architects, and philosophers. But glorious as was the position of Italy at this period,—rendered so through her Commerce—the common storehouse of the world—the head of art and genius—all her wealth was of an uncertain and evanescent character—it was not *based upon Agriculture*—it did not exist in the *soil.* The consequence was, it soon began to wane. Macauley thinks that the cause of this decline is to be found in the effeminacy produced by the spirit of luxury which had spread in the large cities of Italy, where her chief wealth and strength were concentrated. Others find it in the league of Cambria, which directed the channel of Commerce away from her ports; while others assign the new direction pointed out by the voyage of Magellan Cortes, through which Spain and Portugal derived great benefits—the latter successfully following the track which Columbus and Vasco de Gaina had pointed out to them.

But here, again, the wealth was not invested in the soil; and although both nations were, in their general character, strictly devoted to religion, even this combined with other causes to interfere with and retard their prosperity: for while the enthusiasm of Protestantism usually leads to freedom of thought and the development of sound principles of legislation and justice, the religious enthusiasm of Spain and Portugal produced only inactivity and idleness. It was thus that Commerce, despising an imbecile or inactive state, soon found its way to Holland—a land of but few square miles, and preserved from the overflowings of the sea by dikes of stupendous structure.—Being connected there, or based upon Agriculture and Manufactures, it acquired an elevation and permanency which is to be traced to the present day. While Spain and Portugal have lost almost all their colonial possessions, Holland has retained almost all hers: and although no Van Tromp, with a broom tied to his mast-head, sweeps now the waters of the ocean as he did when London was made to see the fire which he had lit of her ships at the mouth of the Thames—the wealth which has been invested in the building of canals, the establishing of public schools, and of a multitude of other enterprizes of an equally useful character, has rendered Holland one of the most happy and important countries on the earth. Its maritime greatness, however, declined in the same measure as England awoke to a sense of its mission. Though it never had the genius to originate, it had all the energy and skill to use the discoveries of her predecessors. In this case, as in every former, the rise of Commerce was accompanied by the powerful impulse given to the intellect and the heart. After the Greek, and the Roman, and every following nation had gradually evolved the progressive chain of humanity, and Christ had appeared and his Gospel had been proclaimed—it remained for men like Hampden, Milton, and others, to interpret to the world that immortal picture of human rights which the Saviour himself had partly come to give. And so it happened *that this flower* was transplanted to our soil: Let the philosophical eye look back, and it beholds in the first landing of the Pilgrims, this germ of all the blessings we now enjoy. Let it regard the first blood spilt at Lexington, and the Declaration of Independence which succeeded it, is plainly mirrored. Here the power of exclusive privilege has ceased to be known or recognized—here the man who is to-day a miner, may sit to-morrow in the halls of Congress, without any ungenerous reflection being cast upon his former employment, and the fortune of the capitalist is at his death secured to no first-born child—here *all are men* that wear the human shape.

The learned lecturer then proceeded to speak of the Commercial relations now and hereafter to be enjoyed by our country—the prosperity and happiness of the people—the loftiness, and strength, and permanency which will attend the Republic, if we but remain united and true to ourselves.—He alluded to the splendid soil, drained by long, wide, and deep streams, communicating with the common thoroughfares of the world—the magnificent harbors interspersed throughout our entire domain and reaching the heart of the country in such manner as to afford certain protection from an invading foe; pointed to our exhaustless bodies of coal, iron, lead, copper, timber, and to the diversified soil which yields cotton, grain, tobacco, sugar, and all the various staples of life; spoke of Oregon and the Californian harbors, by which we shall find ready outlets for the incalculable products of the great boundless West—securing the trade of the Chinese by a saving of several thousand miles in the voyage, and supplying the millions of people with our manufactures and produce on the opposite coasts of Asia—until seemingly overwhelmed in the grandeur of the picture which he had drawn, he laid aside the MSS., and allowed his feelings to express themselves in a flow of the most impassioned eloquence.

The Lecture, as a whole, is one of the most learned papers we ever listened to, and embraces a complete and exact view of the subject of which it treats. The lecture occupied over one hour and a half in its delivery—but was listened to with such profound attention that no one seemed to "take any note of time."

Mr. Tyler visited some of the collieries in the neighborhood, and expressed himself highly delighted with the country. He has promised to visit us again during the summer solstice, in which case he will sojourn among us for a week or two.

☞ *Tremont.*—The following letter will indicate at a glance, the rise and probable future importance of this flourishing town. We may add that the mechanic arts are practised extensively within its limits, and that the buildings are generally large, substantial, and neatly finished:

B. Bannan, Esq.

Dear Sir:—Mr. John Hipple, 87, has just finished taking the Census of this town. The following is the result:

Number of Inhabitants,	954
" Families,	180
" Voters,	254
" Houses,	170

A little over three years ago, the town consisted of a log Tavern, one log house, and one frame dwelling house.

Yours, &c.
R. MORRIS.

☞ *Borough Election.*—The election for Borough officers on Monday last, resulted as follows. The persons elected are amply competent for the respective posts, and are among our most respectable citizens. We are therefore well satisfied with the result. It will be seen that the two upper wards united upon what was called the "anti-railroad ticket," and thus denied the lower ward any representation. We have no fault to find whatever with the persons elected—but we regard the spirit of such movements as being very erroneous, and fraught with evil tendencies. None other than pleasant and neighborly feelings should prevail between the citizens of one portion of the Borough and those of another portion. Besides the selfishness of entertaining such feelings, much mischief might be brought about if they found expression at the ballot box. Hoping that we may never again have a repetition of the evil, we again express our entire satisfaction with the result.

	N. W.	N. E.	S.	Total
Candidates.				
Chief Burgess.				
B. T. Taylor,	273	197	72	472
Jacob Rard,	18	18	8	44
Wm. Butlee,	35	20	84	139
Town Council.				
Henry Jenkins,	313	147	103	563
Charles Lord,	297	128	153	568
Thomas Foster,	311	143	113	567
Lamar Hay,	15	13	56	84
Edward Yardley,	10	14	108	132
Charles Worman,	6	12	76	97
Daniel Shollenberger,	5	9	22	36
Town Clerk.				
Samuel Hartz, *	310	148	159	617
Treasurer.				
Wm. Fox, *	295	120	64	479
Samuel Shipman,	23	23	125	171
School Directors.				
Geo. W. Slater, *	296	123	75	504
Adam Shertle, *	296	123	74	504
B. T. Taylor,	9	8	84	101
James H. Campbell,	8	8	87	103
Auditors.				
Daniel Pete, *	294	122	82	518
Richard Lee, *	300	123	83	516
N. M. Newman, *	302	122	81	515
Wm. H. H. Powell,	6	10	74	90
James Sillyman,	7	11	77	95
John F. Whitney,	6	11	73	90
High Constable.				
Daniel Ault, *	101	34	101	236
Daniel Rose,	93	34	37	164
Samuel Alspach,	87	25	34	146
Charles Hoffman,	34	9	25	68
Daniel P. Harris,	7	7	43	57

Candidates marked thus (*) are elected.

☞ *Signor Blitz.*—This extraordinary Magician and Ventriloquist has been performing in this place every night since Tuesday last, and he has had a crowded house on each occasion. Some of his tricks defy alike the eye and the senses, and we hazard nothing in pronouncing him the most expert artiste ever before seen in "these parts." He gives a performance to-night, which will terminate his visit to this region. Those who are fond of genuine humor, and the really wonderful and the *incredible*, will not fail, therefore, to be present at the Town Hall to-night.

☞ *Mr. Thomas Zulich* now dispenses the duties and dignities of the Ticket office connected with the Passenger trains of the Reading Railroad. It is scarcely necessary to add—yet we will add it—that a more suitable person than Mr. Z. could not have been selected.

☞ *Iron Bedsteads.*—We noticed a few days ago, in front of Messrs. Hill & Williams' foundry, an iron bedstead of remarkably neat construction, and are informed that they can be manufactured here at very cheap rates. The posts, &c. can be turned out at the foundry alluded to, while the wire-work necessary can be promptly executed at Mr. Jenkins' wire screen and iron railing manufactory, immediately adjoining the aforesaid establishment. It strikes us that the *material* of these necessary articles of household furniture is calculated from its neatness and superior durability, to supercede the wooden fabric; and as they can be so easily manufactured at home, the practicability of introducing them here should be taken into consideration. All through Italy, Germany, and in many parts of France, the iron bedstead is used—indeed, wooden bedsteads are there as rare, as iron ones are in this country.

We cannot omit an expression of the gratification we enjoyed, in our recent visit to the establishments referred to. The process of wire screen weaving, and the putting together of the screens, iron railings, &c. is interesting; and though extremely simple, is still extremely curious to the spectator.

☞ *Railroad Accident.*—Several severe and fatal accidents occurred on the Reading Railroad in the early part of this week—the most disastrous of which was the explosion of the fire-box attached to the locomotive called *Engineer*, by which the engineer, named Wm. Nagle, and the fireman, named Christopher Gafferty, were instantly killed. The explosion took place a short distance from Reading, and several other persons connected with the train were so seriously bruised and scalded, that their lives were at first despaired of.

Accidents on the Railroad are becoming so frequent, that they appear to excite little astonishment. Apparently they begin to be regarded as *necessary* evils.

☞ *Howe's Circus.*—This extensive exhibition will visit our Borough on Wednesday next. It is said to be the largest equestrian establishment in the United States, and if the performances of the ring are in keeping with its other features, it will possess more than the ordinary attractions of similar exhibitions. See advertisement on the fourth page.

☞ *Sympathy Meeting.*—A meeting of Germans and Americans will be held this evening, at the house of Mr. Betz, corner of Centre and Minersville street, to express the sentiments with which the movements in Germany in favor of Republicanism, are regarded in this country. The meeting will be addressed in the German and English languages.

☞ *Dombey & Son.*—This interesting novel, by Chas. Dickens, Esq. is complete. Lea & Blanchard, of Philadelphia, have issued the whole in one volume, elegantly illustrated with engravings, at 50 cts. per copy. For sale at Bannan's Bookstores.

☞ *Ice Cream.*—It will be seen by his advertisement, that Mr. Gonsler has fitted up his Ice Cream Saloon for the season, and is now ready to supply visitors with the article.

☞ *Dividend.*—On Tuesday last the Miners' Bank of Pottsville, declared a dividend of 4½ per cent. for the last six months.

☞ *By reference to a Notice* on the second page, it will be seen that the corner stone of the new M. E. Church at Tuscarora, will be laid tomorrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock, on which occasion the Rev. Mr. Neill and others will preach.

☞ *We understand* that the Rev. Mr. Starke will preach at the school house at Mount Laffee, to-morrow morning.

☞ *Hydrophobia.*—This alarming mania is spreading over the country. Our citizens should keep a strict look-out upon their canine friends.

☞ *The Weather* has been extremely pleasant the past week. We had a gentle—very gentle shower on Thursday night—having been the first for upwards of two weeks. Yesterday was scorchingly hot!

☞ *We are indebted* to Mr. Wm. B. Johns for an early copy of Wilmer & Smith's European *Times*, per the mail-steamer America.

PHILADELPHIA ART-UNION.

The distribution of prizes by the Art-Union of Philadelphia has been postponed until the third Monday in October next. The reason of this proceeding is, we understand, the delay in the receipt of the reports of agents and secretaries in different parts of the country, occasioned by their inexperience, &c. The engraving, however, will be distributed immediately, and subscribers will receive their copies from the respective honorary Secretaries to whom they subscribed, on or before the 30th inst. The picture is said to be a splendid one, from the burine of Mr. Sartin.

☞ *Union Magazine.*—This periodical seems to be gaining popularity very rapidly. In our judgement it now occupies the front rank in all that constitutes Magazine merit—neatness of typography, splendor of embellishment, and the excellent character of its Literary contents. It is edited by Mrs. C. M. Kirkland, who set out, a few weeks since, upon a tour through Europe. During her absence, we understand that our friend, J. Bayard Taylor, Esq. has been entrusted with the editorial management of the work. It can loose nothing in his hands. If we should judge from the number for the present month, now before us,—we should say that it will rather *improve* under his auspices.

☞ *Familiar Dialogues, &c.*—This is the title of a Book of 125 pp. recently issued from the press of B. Bannan, containing pieces in prose and poetry, suitable for boys to speak at Sunday School exhibitions, without regard to denominational distinctions. A Book of this kind has been much wanted; and the high character and experience of the editor, (who is himself a teacher of the "young idea") is ample guarantee for us that it will supply the deficiency hitherto experienced. Neatly printed and bound in boards, at 25 cts. per copy.

☞ *The Mammoth Brother Jonathan for July 4th.*—Wilson & Co. of New York have sent us a sheet of specimens of the Engravings prepared for their great *Pictorial Jubilee Brother Jonathan* of the present year, now about being issued. These are fine spirited portraits, the size of life, of Messrs. Clay, Benton, Webster, and Calhoun. The paper is likewise to contain the *assault of Chapultepec*, before the walls of Mexico, by the American troops—an immense engraving occupying nearly two whole pages of the *Jonathan*. The stupendous size of this picture has enabled the artist to give the exact position of the assaulting parties, and likenesses of the various American officers in their several positions. The usual variety of engravings suitable for the Glorious Fourth are also to be given, together with a *fac simile* of the manuscript Declaration of Independence in the hand writing of Jefferson, with all the original signatures attached. 12 cents per copy for this sheet is certainly cheap.

All orders supplied at Bannan's Bookstores.

The Coal Trade for 1848.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 24,770 10; by Canal, 10,240 12; for the week 35,011 02; total by Railroad, 323,109 09; do by Canal, 47,233 02.

The quantity has diminished some from last week in consequence of a turnout among the hands employed on the West Branch Railroad, and Monday having been occupied as training day. The supply, however, is quite as much as the market demands at present.

The trade continues about as usual there being no new feature to notice.

Our correspondent quotes the rates of freight from Richmond as follows:

To New York,	$0 90	Portsmouth,	1 62½
New Bark,	90	Portland,	1 62½
Providence,	1 25	New Haven,	1 12½
Fall River,	1 25	Stamford,	1 62½
New Bedford,	1 25	Troy,	1 25
Boston,	1 50	Albany,	1 25
Salem,	1 62½		

The prices on board at Richmond for White Ash Lump, range from $3 25 to $3 37—Prepared $3 37½ to 3 40—Red Ash prepared $3 50 to $3 62½.

Boats are plenty for Philadelphia. For New York and elsewhere there are not too many, and they are loaded with quick despatch.

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

	RAIL ROAD. WEEK.	RAIL ROAD. TOTAL.	CANAL. WEEK.	CANAL. TOTAL
Pt Carbon,	7,869 08	99,208 08	8,307 03	35,919 10
Pottsville,	4,993 06	35,044 19		
S Haven,	8,693 16	132,005 06	1,933 09	11,129 06
Pt. Clinton,	3,252 00	33,950 06	000 00	184 06
	24,470 10	323,109 09	10,240 12	47,233 02
		47,233 02		
Total by R.R. & Canal,		370,342 11		

RATES OF TOLL AND TRANSPORTATION ON RAIL ROAD.

	From Mt. Carbon.	Sch. Haven.	Pt. Clinton.
To Philadelphia,	$1 25	$1 30	$1 25
To Richmond,	1 25	1 30	1 03

RATES OF TOLL BY CANAL, to June 1, 1848.

	Mt. Carbon.	S. Haven.	Pt. Clinton.
To Philadelphia,	40 cts.	35 cts.	33½ cts.

RATES OF FREIGHT BY CANAL.

To Philadelphia,	75 cts.	65 cts.	per ton.
To New York,	$1,70	do	do

TRANSPORTATION ON THE RAILROADS IN SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

The following is the quantity of Coal transported over the different Railroads in Schuylkill County, for the week:

		WEEK.	TOTAL.
Mine Hill and S. H. R.	R.	11,132 16	145,712 18
Mount Carbon	do	6,029 17	55,575 03
Schuylkill Valley	do	6,573 18	58,170 06
Mill Creek	do	6,897 19	21,468 18
Mt. Carbon and Pt. Carbon	do	8,353 05	99,647 13
Little Schuylkill R. R.		1,326 10	21,943 12
Union Canal R. R.		1,580 09 2	6,393 18 2
Swatara R. R.		1,592 09 0	3,711 11 2

LEHIGH COAL TRADE.

Sent for the week ending, April 29, 1848.

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Summit.	5,896 05	17,901 10
Rhume Run,	3,157 17	12,314 05
Beaver Meadow,	1,528 00	6,579 18
Spring Mountain,	2,049 04	4,749 07
Hazleton,	2,087 02	9,203 08
Buck Mountain,	2,399 07	7,051 07
Wyoming,	0,000 00	6000 00
	17,425 16	54,797 01

For additional New Advertisements see Next Page. They will there be found arranged under Suitable Heads.

T. B. McGurn,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, PAPER HANGER,
And Imitator of Wood, Stone, &c.
MINERSVILLE, PA.
May 6, '48. 19—6mo*

Herb Medicines,
PREPARED for diseases of every description; such as Consumption, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Diseases of the Heart, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Piles, Coughs, Asthma, Scrofula Summer Complaint, Fever and Ague, Impurities of the Blood, or Kings Evil, Tetter or any other Impurities of the Blood. Pure Herbs for making teas, put up neatly in papers
A large assortment of Fowler's works on Phrenology, Medical Books, Prints, Stationery, Magazines, Weekly Papers, &c.
For sale at the Periodical Store, Centre Street, next door to the American House.
May 6 19-6t O. D. JENKINS & Co.

Ice Cream Saloon,
CONFECTIONARIES, &c.
THE subscriber respectfully announces that his Ice Cream Saloon was opened for the public, on the first inst., and will continue open during the present season. Situate in Centre Street, between the residences of F. W. Hughes, and the store of Long & Jackson. Large or small quantities promptly supplied.
Also, on hand, as usual, a large and general assortment of Confectionaries, Toys, &c. &c. all of which will be sold cheap.
GEO. L. GENSLER.
May 6 19-2mo

New Books.

Dombey and Son complete,	50
Songs for the People No. 4,	25
The forty-five Guardsmen,	25
The Videtta, a tale of the Mexican War,	25
Abednego, the money lender,	25
Pierre, the Partizan, a tale of the Mexican Marches,	25
The Belle of the Family,	50
Tom Cringle's Log,	25

Together with a variety of other books, just received
BANNAN'S
and for sale at Cheap Bookstores.
May 6 19-]

TOWN HALL, POTTSVILLE.
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT.
GREAT ATTRACTION, MARVELLOUS FEATS.
SIGNOR BLITZ, respectfully announces that he will give his final exhibition this evening, *Saturday May 6th*, on which occasion the performance will embrace a variety of new and interesting experiments. In course of the evening amusing scenes in *Ventriloquism*, which will amuse and astonish. Admission 25 cts., children under 10 years, half-price. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence ½ before eight.
May 6 19-1t

Philadelphia China Store.
THE Subscribers, proprietors of one of the oldest and most extensive China Stores in the United States, have now on hand a very large supply of *Core, Granite Ware, China Ware and Glass Ware*, which they embracing all the varieties ever imported, which they will sell in large or small quantities, *Wholesale or Retail*, to suit the wants of people, at prices to defy competition. The advantages to be derived from having a large stock to select from; ought certainly to be apparent to every one; only two need be mentioned:
1st. The variety to please the taste:
2d. The Advantage of purchasing at the lowest prices; for it is certainly evident to every thinking mind that *the larger the business done, the smaller the profit required.* It is so in every branch of trade. The manufacturer sells to the wholesale package dealer; the wholesale package dealer sells to the jobber, and the jobber to the retail country dealer: so that the ultimate consumer of the article *pays at least four profits!*
Why pay so many profits when you can come directly to head quarters? [april22, 2mo 17

Sheriff's Sales of Real Estate.
BY virtue of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or vendue, on *Saturday the 24 day of June A. D. 1848*, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the public house of David Renno, in the Borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill Co., the following described premises, viz.:
All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the town of Lilewellyn, in Branch Township, Schuylkill County, marked in the plan of said town, with the No. 64, and lying and being on the north side of Bunting street, between Railroad street, and Shober street, bounded on the east by ground of Richard Willing, Samuel Shober, and others, on the south by Bunting street, on the north by a 20 feet wide alley, and on the west by lot No