POTTSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1848.

BANISHMENT OF MITCHELL.

Much excitement has been occasioned in this country, by the intelligence received by the *America*, that Mitchell, editor of the Irish *Nation*, had been banished from Ireland by the Queen's Court. The charge upon which this sentence is passed, is that of treason to the government, in articles which he published in his newspaper. A packed jury found him guilty, and a servile judge pronounced the sentence. He was ordered to be transported to the island of Bermuda, and as it is but a few hundred miles from our extreme southern boundary, it is proposed by some of our countrymen to get up an expedition for his rescue.—This might easily be accomplished, as the whole population of the Island cannot exceed ten or twelve thousand souls. Although we should oppose, under ordinary circumstances, any measure that could impair international peace and good feeling; yet, an outrage on the right of speech, like this, should not be suffered to pass by unrebuked, in this age of political reform. And who are more proper to undertake his rescue, than *Americans?*

We notice a letter in several papers, that the wife of Mr. Mitchell expired soon after his departure to expiate his sentence. We have been favored with an extract from a letter to the same effect, addressed to a gentleman of Schuylkill Haven, which, however, is dated on the 1st of June, inst., and therefore affords better evidence of the truth of the statement than the others, which are all dated *anteriorly*. This extract says that Mrs. M. was near the accouchement of her seventh child, when the painful scene of parting with her unfortunate husband had given such a shock to her feelings, that she died from the effects of a premature confinement.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Michigan.—The Hon. Thomas Fitzgerald, (Locofoco) of Berrien County, has been appointed by the Governor U. S. Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Cass.

New Hampshire.—Moses Norris, Jr., (Loco) has been elected to the U. S. Senate, by the Legislature of New Hampshire, for six years from the 4th of March next, when Mr. Atherton's term will expire.

Kentucky.—The Hon. W. J. Graves has been appointed to succeed Mr. Crittenden in the U. S. Senate. He is a Whig, of course.

Wisconsin.—A telegraphic despatch from Detroit states that Henry Dodge and J. P. Walker, (Locos) were on Saturday chosen U. S. Senators from Wisconsin. These are the first Senators from that new State.

Alabama.—Mr. W. B. King, of Alabama, it is thought, will of course take the seat made vacant by the appointment of Mr. Bagby as Minister to Russia. It was some time ago suggested that Mr. Bagby would be appointed as the successor to Mr. King, in France, in order to make room for Mr. King.

JOHN RANDOLPH.—The following anecdote of Randolph I believe has never appeared in print, and I send it to you that your benevolent spirit may be gratified by the hearty grins of some of your readers. Perhaps it may be considered a fair specimen of Randolph's wit—always keen, and often bitterly sarcastic and severe. No one seems to impute such exhibitions of the man to a deliberate malignity of heart, but disappointment in early life had, without subduing, rendered him a misanthrope. He had a kind and generous heart, amid all his eccentricities.

During his Congressional term a death occurred in the Virginia delegation, and among other candidates for the vacant honors was a gentleman, a lawyer by profession, who among his many friends was quite celebrated for his wit. He was a man of fine talents, and was opposed in his political opinions to Randolph. During the canvass preceding the election, this gentleman frequently boasted that should he be elected, he would soon give Randolph a lesson, and, despite his dreaded powers, teach him his place. He was elected, and in due time found himself seated among the assembled wisdom of the land. True to his promise, embracing almost the first opportunity, he was out on the floor, and down upon John in a speech of some two hours in length, seemingly with the intention of annihilating that innocent individual. Singular temerity and hardihood. A new member, who was not expected to say one word during his first term, breaking his shell in this manner, and assaulting the man that scarce one of them dared to raise a peep against. Prodigious! sure the man would never survive. But days passed on, and yet old John showed not the least consciousness of having been attacked—perhaps he was not intending to notice the matter at all. At length, after the lapse of considerable time, Randolph rose to address the House on a motion then before it. He never wanted an audience. During his remarks, he took occasion to allude to "the death of his much lamented friend, whose seat was vacant," and, turning round, he pointed with his long, skinny finger to the miserable unfortunate occupying said seat. Perhaps you can imagine the effect!—*Boston Post.*

ENGLISH PAPERS.—Several of the London papers publish regular reports of the Queen's Drawing Rooms and other fashionable assemblies, with full descriptions of the dresses of the ladies. The following account of the motive for these publications will surprise republican readers:—"The newspapers are paid for the insertion of those disinterested and fascinating paragraphs; and in one of the two journals in the habit of publishing such matter, last week's drawing-room made a difference of upwards of eighty guineas in the day's receipts, saying nothing of the revenue from the augmented sale, nearly doubled on all such occasions. Every paragraph in the two [and there are only two] journals referred to, is paid for at the rate mentioned, with these exceptions—the dresses of the royal family, and such other dresses as are made by the makers of these: for inasmuch as the particulars of the royal dresses must be had as matters of news, they are purchased by according the milliners the privilege of gratuitously publishing their decorative performances on parties that are royal. But as there are only three *modistes* thus exempt from the tariff, the trespass on the finances of the fashionable broad-sheets is not very serious. The arrangements between the dress-makers and the dress-wearers, as to the reimbursement of expenses incurred in this order of advertising, is a subject that will be best adjusted by being left to the fancy of the reader."

LODGING HOUSE *in London.*—The following is an account of a Model Lodging-house recently introduced in the city of London. We extract from Douglas Jerold's *Weekly*: "The Model Lodging-house, in St. Giles', is now ranked, and not improperly, amongst the 'sights' of London, and attracts, in common with establishments of far higher pretensions, but not more praiseworthy objects, considerable share of attention and curiosity. Nothing, indeed, can exceed the cleanliness, precision and order, with which the internal affairs of the institution are conducted; whilst at the same time, the inmates enjoy as much freedom, repose, and rational indulgence as those who frequent the stately club houses of Pall-mall. Indeed, we are informed that the Model Lodging-house is called the St. Giles' Club-house, which, does not now, as formerly, convey an idea of idle, but of sober, well-conducted, industrious, hardworking men of all conditions, who at the convenient and almost incredible small rate of 1s 6d per week, enjoy a well lighted, well-ventilated, comfortable bed-room, a spacious coffee-room, a choice collection of books, use of kitchen utensils, warm and cold baths, and, in brief, every necessary accommodation for making life agreeable." Such establishments, we think, might be introduced successfully into some of the larger cities in this country. Who'll try it?

A TAYLOR FAMILY.—The descendants of Mr. Jacob Bradbury, of Pittsfield, Ill., says the Free Press, to the number of eighty-five, recently assembled, by appointment, at the house of Samuel Bradbury, the second son. After listening to a very impressive discourse by the Rev. B. B. Carpenter, they repaired to a richly furnished table, one hundred and ten feet long, where they passed the afternoon in social chat. They all reside within six miles of the father's house, are all of them upright, correct and honest men, and, of course, they are all, men, women and children, staunch Whigs and Taylor men.

GEN. CASS *and Free Territory.*—Gen. Cass fatally committed himself against the proposition to exclude Slavery from the ceded Mexican territory, during the debate on the Mexican Peace Treaty.

By a reference to the secret proceedings of the Senate of the United States, it will be seen that Mr. Baldwin of Conn. offered the following resolution, viz: "That there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the territory hereby ceded, otherwise than in punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted." The motion was negatived by the following vote:

Ayes—Atherton, Baldwin, Clarke, Clayton, Corwin, Davis of Mass., Dayton; Dix, Greene, Hale, Miller, Niles, Phelps, Spruance, Upham.

Nays—Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Badger, Bagby, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Cameron, CASS, Crittenden, Davis of Miss., Dickinson, Douglass, Downs, Felch, Foote, Hannegan, Hunter, Johnson of Md., Johnson of La., Johnson of Ga., Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Moor, Pearce, Rusk, Sevier, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Yulee.

GEN. PILLOW.—*Funny Incident!*—One of the very best jokes of the season, and one which exemplifies the character of the man most admirably, took place in Frederick, Md. last week, and has been narrated to us by an eye witness. An old Virginia gentleman, and proprietor of one of the Virginia Springs, being at Frederick for the purpose of procuring a band of musicians for the season, at the Springs, had requested the musicians to assemble before the hotel where he was staying, and play a few tunes, that he might judge of the character of their music. While they were playing, General Pillow, who had taken up quarters at the hotel, supposing it an honorable reception for his military achievements, immediately raised the window, bowed, doffed his beaver, acknowledged the honor, and retired without having discovered the mistake. "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise!"—[*Charlestown Free Press.*

THRILLING INCIDENT.—In the course of the Hon. W. R. Thompson's remarks at the Baltimore ratification meeting, the other night, he asked: "What has old Zack done?" Here a voice in the crowd replied: "I'll tell you what he has done! About two weeks ago I stopped at Gen. Taylor's house, and he received me in the most cordial manner; gave me a comfortable meal and a good feather-bed to sleep on, and in the morning ten dollars to pursue my journey with."

Mr. T. then inquired of the person speaking who *he was*: to which he replied that he was a wounded soldier on his return from the army in Mexico. This incident created great enthusiasm among the crowd of listeners, and was the prelude to the mention of various anecdotes by Mr. T. illustrative of the goodness of heart and kind feelings of Gen. Taylor.

WETTING BRICKS.—Few people, except builders, are aware of the advantages of wetting bricks before laying them. A wall 12 inches thick, built up with good mortar, with brick well soaked, is stronger in every respect, than one 16 inches thick, built dry. The reason of this is, that if the bricks are saturated with water, they will not abstract from the mortar the moisture which is necessary to its crystalization, and on the contrary, they will unite chemically with the mortar and become as solid as a rock. On the other hand, if the bricks are put up dry, they immediately take all the moisture from the mortar, leave it too dry to harden, and the consequence is, that when a building of this description is taken down of its own accord, the mortar falls from it like so much sand.—[*New York Sun.*

WHO'S WHO?—The Washington correspondent of the New-York *Journal of Commerce* says: "At the farewell dinner given to Mr. Crittenden, yesterday, several Democratic Senators made very good Taylor speeches—good enough for the canvass—better than the Whigs can make for him. They don't pledge their votes—but they give their commendation and their sympathy. I allude to Senators Westcott, Jefferson Davis, and Cameron." Senator Westcott's time is out next March, and the Legislature that is to choose his successor, is already chosen, and is *Whig*. We don't say "that accounts for the milk in the cocoa-nut"—we only state the fact. Mr. Cameron also is near the end of his term!—[*New-York Tribune.*

PRIZE ESSAYS *by Working Men.*—A clergyman in Edinburg has proposed several prizes for essays, on the temporal advantages of the Sabbath to the laboring classes. The competitors were to be working men in the strictest sense of the expression. The number of working men, men engaged at some kind of handicraft from morning to night, who have entered the lists on this occasion, is not smaller than nine hundred and fifty. This is creditable to the intelligence of the working men of Scotland.

A NEW COUNTY.—The legislature of Pennsylvania, at their last session, passed a bill for erecting a new county, called "Forest," out of territory which a few years ago was a perfect wilderness. It is bounded by Elk, Venango, Clearfield, Warren, Clarion and Jefferson counties, and is covered with magnificent timber.

☞ *Laborers Wanted.*—A thousand laborers and a large number of masons are wanted on the Pennsylvania Railroad. We learn, says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, that the work is progressing so rapidly, that hands are wanted from Harrisburg to beyond Huntingdon. Good wages are given and prompt payment in good funds. Work can be had on the road for several years, and laborers, emigrants and others, can find regular employment and pay be recommended strongly to go at once upon the line.

☞ *Slavery in Connecticut.*—It will astonish many to hear that slavery has never until now been wholly abolished in Connecticut. In 1830 there were twenty-five slaves in Connecticut: in 1840, seventeen. Eight or ten of them are still remaining. On Thursday, a bill for a public act was passed, by which all slavery is abolished, while masters are still compelled to support those who are at present slaves during their lives.

☞ *The Whigs of St. Louis.*—A very large and enthusiastic Whig ratification meeting was held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th inst., Hon. Edward Bates presiding. Among the speakers was Mr. Pitts, of Virginia. The constitutional right and duty of the general government to improve Lake harbors and the great navigable streams of the west is asserted in the resolutions.

☞ *The National Intelligencer* says: Gen. Taylor is favorably enough known to us by common report and by private information from those in whom we entirely confide, to assure us that he will not only make a safe President to the country, but will in his administration, bring us nearer to the platform of WASHINGTON than we have been for the last twenty years, with the exception of the first few months of the Harrison Administration.

☞ *The Pittsburg American* says:—A Locofoco despondingly remarked to us the other day, "You Taylor men have a great advantage over us. You can talk and sing of your battles of Palo Alto, Resaca, Monterey, and Buena Vista, of which your candidate is the hero, and we have nothing wherewith to answer but the *surrender of Hull.*"

☞ *Mr. Clay and Gen. Taylor.*—At the meeting in Newark, on Monday evening, General Coombs, of Kentucky, vouched for general Taylor as a patriotic Whig. He said:—I saw his letter to Henry Clay, received the day before I left home, in which the old patriot says—"If you are selected as the candidate, you have no friend in America who will give you a more fervent support than I will."

☞ *A new Method* of raising the wind has been started by a company of Wall street speculators. They have invested $60,000 and agents have been engaged to take bets during the ensuing presidential campaign. They bet on both sides, but will bet with no one who is not sanguine enough to put up two or more dollars to their one, by which *modus operandi* the speculators are certain to double their money, let the election result as it may.—*N. Y. Sun.*

☞ *Gen. Taylor again in Command.*—We understand, says the Vicksburg *Whig*, by a friend just up the river, that General Taylor is to take the place of Gen. Brooke, as commanding officer at New Orleans, and that the latter will resume his old command at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

☞ *Spinsters.*—Formerly women were prohibited from marrying until they had spun a set of furniture; and, till their wedding, were consequently called spinsters, which continues to this day in all legal proceedings.

☞ *Warning to Publishers.*—A printer in Berlin has been sent to prison for propagating false news. Among other things, he published that the Chartists of England had been exposed to a fire of grape for sixteen hours.

☞ *A Conundrum.*—Why is a dog, hanging by the neck, like a modern Locofoco? Because he is a *hung-cur!*

☞ *Hydrophobia* continues to rage among the canines at Philadelphia. Shun a dog this weather as you would a serpent.

NOBLE AND PATRIOTIC SENTIMENTS.

Gen. Taylor, the people's candidate for the Presidency, recently paid a visit to some of his personal friends in the celebrated Plaquemine district, in Louisiana.—Contrary to his expectations, he was met, upon his entrance into the "infected town," by a deputation of citizens, appointed for the purpose. The Mayor of the town made an address, and in replying to it, old Rough and Ready made the following eloquent and touching remarks, so very characteristic of him:—[*Ed.*

He said that he had not the most distant idea that he was to be ceremoniously received by his fellow-citizens of Plaquemine, or that there would be any occasion for him to make a speech. He seemed much affected, and spoke some time in a strain that was singularly touching. He spoke of the pleasure he always experienced in meeting his fellow-citizens, of his long acquaintance with the State of Louisiana, and of the universal good feeling manifested toward him by her noble population. He said that he had been in the public service for forty years and that in that time he had suffered some hardships, but that he was paid over and over again when he received such tokens of approbation from his fellow-citizens as were then exhibited; he rejoiced that he was not alone a recipient of the honors of the occasion, for there were fathers present who had given sons to fight for the honor of their country, some of whom had stood by his side in the hour of peril; but the kind and unmerited attentions of the fair daughters of Louisiana (hundreds of whom were present) he esteemed above all praise.

He spoke of the Louisiana volunteers, and of their prompt march to the seat of war, of their disappointments and sufferings, and of their willingness at any hazard to march into the interior of Mexico, and of the unfortunate causes that delayed their movements, and finally led to their being mustered out of service. He was in favor of their early mustering, for he knew a large portion of them had left their homes on the spur of the moment, having suddenly by the call of patriotism abandoned the plough, the work-shop, the counting-desk and the pulpit, to rescue the country's flag, and save a little army that seemed to be surrounded on all sides by an overwhelming enemy.

This American and truly patriotic spirit of the citizen soldier, raid Gen. Taylor, excited a new sympathy in the regular army such as he had never before seen in his experience of near forty years. I see around me, continued the General, grey haired veterans, whose youth has been spent in the service of their country, like my own; they are rapidly closing their earthly career; "let us hold," said he, "with a steady grasp, the catalogue of private and public duty our country has given us, that our example may be worthy of imitation by these youths, (pointing to sixty or seventy boys who formed part of the procession,) that are soon to occupy our places, and fill our stations in life, who are in fact the glory of our country, and the wealth of our free institutions.

The effect of this address, so evidently the spontaneous feeling of an overflowing heart, cannot be immagined, and several moments elapsed before the silence was broken by the loud huzzas that followed.

IMPROVEMENTS IN MANUFACTURING GLASS.

Mr. James Hartley, of Sunderland, has recently patented an improved mode of manufacturing certain descriptions of plate-glass. It has heretofore been the practice, in making plate-glass, to ladle the melted metal from the pot into a cistern, and then to heat the cistern for some hours; after which the metal, or glass, is poured on to a table and rolled out. Rough plate-glass has, within the last few years, been used to a large extent at railway stations and other buildings and such glass has been made in the manner just described.—This invention relates to the manufacture of rough plate-glass, and consists in dispensing with the operation of ladling the melted metal into a cistern and heating it therein, by ladling the metal direct from the pot on to the table, and then rolling it out in the ordinary manner. The patentee finds that, when several ladlesful of metal are to be used in making one sheet, it is not requisite that they should all be poured on the table at the same time; but they may be poured on successively, as each preceding ladleful is rolled out. By this means, sheets of rough plate-glass are produced with less labour and expense; and such sheets are annealed by piling in the same manner as is now practised in annealing crown and sheet-glass, whereby the use of the costly furnaces now employed for annealing plate-glass is avoided. The patentee claims the mode of manufacturing rough plate-glass, above described, whereby the metal is ladled directly from the pot, and the expense of ladling it into and heating it in a cistern is avoided.

ON BRONZING METAL SURFACES.

[Specification of patent granted to Charles de la Salzede, of Paris, in the kingdom of France, gent., for improvements in brassing and bronzing the surface of steel, iron, zinc, lead, and tin.]—*Newton's London Journal.*

This invention consists in certain methods of coating steel, iron, zinc lead, and tin, with brass, and bronze. In order to coat metal surfaces with brass, a bath is prepared, composed of the following ingredients:—5000 parts by weight, of distilled water, 610 parts of sub-carbonate of potash, 25 parts of chloride of copper, 48 parts of sulphate of zinc, 205 parts of azotate of ammonia, and 12 parts of cyanide of potassium. The cyanide of potassium is dissolved in a small portion (about 120 parts) of the cold distilled water; at the same time, the sub-carbonate of potash, chloride of copper, and sulphate of zinc, are introduced into the remaining portion of distilled water (contained in a seperate vessel, and having its temperature increased from 144° to 172° Fahr., to facilitate the dissolution of these matters); and when they are perfectly dissolved, and the solution has become cool, the azotate of ammonia is added. After the solution has been shaken for a long time, it is allowed to stand for 24 hours; it is then decanted with a syphon, and the solution of cyanide of potassium (which should be limpid) is added thereto. If the solution thus prepared be submitted for about five hours to the action of a voltaic battery with a rapid current (such as Bunsen's, Grove's, or Daniel's battery), and at a mean temperature of 77° Fahr., it will deposit a coat of yellow copper, or brass, on the metal article immersed therein. This process may be performed in vessels of porcelain, china, glass, or wood (which may be with bitumen, or any isolating re-inous matter); and the vessels are prefered to be of a rectangular shape.

If the articles are to be coated with bronze, 25 parts of chloride of tin are to be substituted for the above-mentioned 48 parts of sulphate of zinc; the proportion of chloride of copper is to be increased from 25 parts to 48; and a plate of bronze is to be used as the electrode; in other respects the bath is prepared with the same ingredients, in the proportions above stated, and the process is conducted in the manner before described.

A bath, for coating articles with brass, is prepared, by dissolving 500 parts of sub-carbonate of potash, 15 parts of chloride of copper, 35 parts of sulphate of zinc, and 50 parts of cyanide of potassium together, in 5000 parts of cold distilled water. After the bath has been stirred, it is allowed to stand for from 24 to 48 hours; it is then subjected, in a cold state (from 25° to 30° Fahr.), to the action of the voltaic battery, during the same time, and in like manner to, the preceding baths. When this bath becomes imporverished by use, the salt of zinc, or copper, which has been absorbed, must be replaced. The bath last described may 10o be used for bronzing, or substituting about iparts of chloride of tin for the 35 parts of sulphate of zinc, and employing an electrode of b onze.

The patentee states, that "in either of the processes above described, instead of the sulphate of zinc, or chloride of tin, any neutral salts of zinc or tin acids, may be employed, according to whether the article is to be covered with brass, or bronze, so long as the bath is sufficiently rich in potash, that there may be no action upon blue paper of turnsol." The proportions of the salts of tin, zinc, and copper, may be varied according to the colour desired to be given to the metal coating. This invention may also be applied to the coating of alloys.

Novel Travelling Machine.—An ingenious Mechanic, of Manchester (Mr. Archibald Farrie) has invented a machine for travelling, which was tried in that town on Monday last; it started from Great Ancoats street, and proceeded through Portstreet and Stevenson square into Piccadilly: and from thence down Mosley street, Peter street, Deansgate, and back again up Market street to Ancoats. The carriage was stopped every now and then to allow parties to inspect the movement of the machine—the working of which appeared to cause the driver only a slight muscular effect aided by manual dexterity. The machine weighs about 8cwts. has no crank, and has been worked up on an incline of 3 inches to the yard, while 12 persons were in it. A skilful driver can make it go at a comfortably rapid rate.—*Eng. Paper.*

Passage of Gases through one Another.—If a liquid be interposed between the two poles of an electric battery, and the body to be decomposed, the acid, or the oxygen, is found to pass through that interposed liquid to the positive pole, the hydrogen and the matter of the base to the negative pole, and without acting upon the substance of the interposed liquid. Thus, suppose a vegetable colour to tinge the water in an intermediate cup, acid will pass through it without reddening it, and alkali without making it green. Nay, an acid will pass through an alkaline solution, or an alkali through an acid, without uniting in either case, to form a neutral salt; unless the neutral compound is insoluble; for in that case it falls to the bottom.—*Lord Broughham.*

☞ *Settled at Last.*—The telegraph difficulty in the West between Mr. O'Reilly and Mr. Kendall, it is stated, has been all settled.

☞ *Mr. John Gruber*, a printer, of Hagerstown, Maryland, has been setting type for 65 years! The "old hoss" is still at it!

☞ *"Every Misery* that I miss is a new mercy," said good old Izaak Walton. How few of us in enumerating our blessings, ever think of this.

☞ *There were lately* four thousand girls at a pic-nic in Lowell.

The Coal Trade for 1848.

The quantity sent by Rail Road this week is 30,677 13—by Canal 12,476 18—for the week—43,154 15—total by Rail Road 546,455.10—do by Canal 138,357.16.

The trade continues about as usual—low prices for Coal and not much demand except for one or two kinds, notwithstanding the increase this year so far over the supply of last year to the same period, from all the regions, does not exceed 75,000 tons.

The price of Coal on board at Richmond has advanced in proportion to the advance of toll and transportation on the Railroad and Canal. The price of White Ash Lump and prepared Coal on board, may be quoted at $3 40 a $3 50 and Red Ash lump and prepared at $3 62½ a $3 75, cash—on time interest added.

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

To New York,	$90	Portsmouth,	1 50
Newark,	90	Portland,	1 50
Providence,	1 25	New Haven,	1 12½
Fall River,	1 25	Hartford,	1 62½
New Bedford,	1 25	Troy,	1 30
Boston,	1 50	Albany,	1 25
Salem,	1 50		

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,	9,233 13	163,744 03	8,164.15	102,104.19
Pottsville,	3,060 05	67,778 15		
S Haven,	12,544 05	225,057 05	4,044 10	35,590 09
Pt. Clinton,	3,839 07	66,875 07	267 12	662 08
	30,677 13	546,455 10	12,476 18	138,357 17
		139,357 18		

Total by R. R. & Canal,	684,813 00	
To same period last year,	563,145 14	66,714 06
		563,145 14
Increase in 1848	53,952 06 tons.	630,850 00

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.		15,611 13	269,806 12
Mount Carbon	do	6,519 05	101,029 06
Schuylkill Valley	do	9,180 07	121,697 14
Mill Creek	do	6,596 15	73,406 15
Mt. Carbonand Pt. Carbon	do	6,916 10	164,478 00
Little Schuylkill R. R.		4,339 11	67,326 03
Union Canal R. R.		2,228 09 2	17,788 06 2
Swatara R. R.		3,148 07 1	7,673 03 0
		22,015 11	197,411 14
To same period last year		199,168 02 tons.	

LEHIGH COAL TRADE.

Sent for the week ending, June 22, 1848.

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Summit,	7,849 14	65,069 09
Rhume Run,	3,767 09	28,932 06
Beaver Meadow,	1962 02	22,435 01
Spring Mountain,	2,909 00	29,977 15
Hazleton,	3,870 11	28,639 12
Buck Mountain,	2,603 08	21,656 18
Wyoming,	0,000 00	52 10
	22,015 11	197,711 14

DELAWARE AND HUDSON COAL TRADE.

Quantity sent to market to June 22.

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Tons.	17,510	98,923
To same period last year	85,925 00 tons.	

RATES OF TOLL AND TRANSPORTATION ON RAIL ROAD. To August 1, 1848.

From Mt. Carbon.	Sch. Haven.	Pt. Clinton.
To Philadelphia, $1 35	$1 30	$1 15
To Richmond, 1 40	1 35	1 20

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

Mt. Carbon.	S. Haven.	Pt. Clinton.
To Philadelphia, 50 cts.	47 cts.	43 cts.

RATES OF FREIGHT BY CANAL.

To Philadelphia	60 a 65 cts. per ton.
To New York	$1,70 a $1,75 do

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

GRAND CONCERT OF SACRED MUSIC IN TRINITY CHURCH, POTTSVILLE.

A Concert of Sacred Music will be given in Trinity Church, Pottsville, on Thursday evening, the 29th inst. on which occasion the Choir will be assisted by several ladies and gentlemen, connected with the Choirs of the different Churches in Philadelphia, comprising a portion of the best musical talent in that city, and who have kindly volunteered their services:

Conductor, Mr. J. C. B. Standbridge, who will also preside at the Organ, assisted by Mr. Darley, (Organist, St Luke's, Philadelphia.)

PROGRAMME.

1. Voluntary on the Organ, Mr. Darley.
2. Psalm 97, Old 100, "with one consent," Mr. Luther.
3. Chorus, "Glory in the highest," Hayden.
4. Air Tenor, (Mr. Geo. W. Wood) M. Luther.
5. Anthem, "O, be joyful," W. H. W. Darley.
6. Treble Solo, &c. "Earth with her ten thousand Flowers," Winter.
7. "Lord God of Sabaoth," Rossini.
8. Solo and Quartette "Holy Father, Holy Lord," A. Mine
9. Anthem, "Triumphant Zion," Gluck.

Intermission of ten minutes.

10. Voluntary on the Organ, J. C. B. Standbridge.
11. Trisagion, "Therefore with angels," J. C. B. Standbridge.
12. Prayer from Moses in Egypt, Rossini.
13. Treble Solo. "Angels ever bright," Handel.
14. Anthem, "Holy, Holy, Holy Lord," Mozart.
15. Quartette, "When the radiant beams of day," B. Carr.
16. Solo, and Chorus of Ladies, "Hark! the Convent Bells," Portugese.
17. Anthem, "Praise to thee," Herold.

Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cts. Children under 12 years half price. To be had at the door, at Bannan's Bookstores, and at Brady & Bilton.

June 24, 26-1t

NEW BOOKS.

Life of Cromwell, by J. T. Headley	$1 50
The Hen Picked Husband, by the author of the History of a Flirt,	25
The Trapper's Bride or the Spirit of Adventure, by the author of the Prairie Bird,	25
The Russian Serfs,	25
Lucy Sanford a Story of the Heart, by T. S. Arthur,	25
Life and Adventures of Charles Chesterfield, a youth of genius, illustrated by Mrs. Trollope,	50
Life, Battles and Correspondence of Zach. Taylor,	25
Secret Memoirs of the Empress Josephine, 2 vols.	2 50
The Falcon Family, or Young Ireland,	25
Pierre, the Partizan, sta'e of the Mexican Marches,	25
Campaign in Mexico, by one who has seen the Elephant,	25
Pictorial Jonathan, for 4th of July,	12½
Pictorial Sinbad's do do	6¼
Pictorial Papers,	25
Graham's Magazine for July,	25
Ladies' Books do do	25

Together with a variety of other works just received and for sale at BANNAN'S Cheap Book and Periodical Stords.

June 24 25-1

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS TO PHILADELPHIA.

FROM Pottsville, Reading, Pottstown and Phoenixville. An Excursion Train will leave Pottsville on July 4th at 6 A. M. Stopping at the following stations, and returning from Philadelphia the same day at 4 P. M.

PARES GOING AND RETURNING.

From Pottsville to Philada.		and back same day	$4 00
" Reading	"	" "	2 75
" Pottstown	"	" "	1 25
" Phoenixville	"	" "	1 75

HOURS OF PASSING STATIONS.

The morning Train down passes Reading about		7 30
" " " "	Pottstown "	8 15
" " " "	Phoenixville "	8 50
" " Arrives at Philada.		" 10 15
The evening train up passes	Phoenixville "	5 30
" " " "	Pottstown "	6 00
" " " "	Reading "	7 00
" " Arrives at Pottsville		" 8 30

The Passenger Trains will run as usual on the 4th of July, leaving Pottsville and Philadelphia at 7½ A. M.—and 2½ P. M. [June 24. 26-2t

TAYLOR'S STATISTICS OF COAL.

THE Geographical and Geological Distribution of mineral combustibles or fossil fuel, including also, notices and localities of the various mineral Bituminous substances, employed in arts and manufactures, illustrated by maps and diagrams, compiled from official reports of the great Countries, the respective amounts of their production, consumption and commercial distribution, in all parts the world; together with their prices, tariffs, duties and international regulations, accompanied by nearly four hundred statistical tables, and eleven hundred analyses of mineral combustibles, with incidental statements of the statistics of iron manufacture, derived from authentic authorities.

Prepared by *Richard Carling Taylor*, Fellow of the Geological Society of London, member of the American Philosophical Society, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, of the Albany Institute New York, and of various other Societies in Europe and America.

A supply of these works just received and for sale at BANNAN'S Cheap Bookstores.

June 24 26-]

HEALTH INSURANCE

[of Philadelphia.]

Or Provision against the expense and loss occasioned by Sickness or Accident.

COMPANY incorporated March 2, 1848, (MUTUAL,) with a Capital of $100,000. Insures all persons between the ages of 18 and 65, an immediate allowance of $3, $4, $5, $6, $8 or $10 per week, for one, two, three, or five years, by paying a certain yearly sum.

Thus a person under thirty-five, insuring for one year, by paying $4 a year, is allowed $3 per week; for $5 25, $4 per week; and in the same proportion, one of a like age by paying $6 25 a year, gets $5 per week; for $7 00, $6, $10 75, $8; and for $12 50 gets $10 per week, and in proportion for every week of disability occasioned by sickness or accident, during the year. By paying a fraction more yearly, a weekly allowance can be insured from $3 to $10 for two, three or five years. The rates are to be paid yearly in advance, and are in proportion to the age and the weekly allowance. In case of permanent disability, occurring after an insurance for, say five years, at a weekly allowance of $10, a person would be in the yearly receipt of $520 a year, for the entire five years.

There are no weekly or monthly assessments to pay, or attendance of meeting required; and by the charter the insured receive a share of the net profits, without liability for losses. There is ample security for the insured, as can be shown, and promptness and liberality is exercised in the payment of benefits. For particulars, inquire at the office, No. 69 South Seventh-st., above Walnut ☞All letters must be post paid.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Orrick, Iron Merchant, No. 109 North Water-street.
Calvin Blythe, Attorney and Counsellor, Sixth below Market-street.
Charles B. Hall, Wholesale Commission Merchant, 34 Church Alley.
William F. Boone, Attorney and Counsellor, 54 South Seventh-st.
Jacob Snyder, jr., Wine Merchant, No 76 Walnut-st.
John Thomason, Tinsmith, 65 N. Sixth-st
Daniel C. Lockwood, Tax Collector, Cherry-street, near Schuylkill Seventh street.
James P. Bruner, Wholesale Wool Dealer, No. 6 Willow-street.
Edward Duff, Merchant, No. 39 N. Wharves.
Edward J. Grem, Clerk, No. 323 S. Fifth-street.
Charles P. Hayes, Coal Merchant, Willow-st. Wharf.
Charles O. F. Campbell, Iron Merchant, Water, above Race-street. SAMUEL D. ORRICK, President.
W. F. BOONE, Secretary and Solicitor.
Governor Emerson, M. D., 167 Walnut-street, Consulting Physician.

☞ The subscriber has been appointed Agent for this Institution in Schuylkill County, and is prepared to give any information on the subject, and effect insurances on the terms of the company, at the office of the Miners' Journal. B. BANNAN.

June 24, 1848 26-1y

THEATRE—NEW YORK COMPANY, UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF J. R. POWELL, at the TOWN HALL, POTTSVILLE.

TO-NIGHT, Saturday Evening, June 20th, 1848, THE LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

MR. AND MRS. POWELL'S BENEFIT.

First night of the new play, which has had the unprecedented run of 100 nights in Philadelphia, and 300 nights in New York, entitled

A GLANCE AT PHILADELPHIA; Or, a Peep at the Quaker City!!

After the Drama, Dancing by Le Belle Oceana and M. Bennie. Mad'elle Gertrude will also appear.

To conclude with the new patriotic Drama, by W. H. Bennie, Esq. of the SIEGE OF MONTEREY, or the Battle of Buena Vista.

Tickets 25 cents to all parts of the house. Front seats reserved for Ladies. No smoking allowed, and the strictest order observed. Children in arms not admitted, and all disorderly persons immediately expelled.

Pottsville, June 17 25—1t

J. R. PATTON, DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 2 Arcade, Norwegian street, Pottsville.

BEGS leave to inform his old patrons and the public generally that he still continues to do business at his old stand, where he is prepared to make up garments in the very neatest style and latest fashions of the day. From his past experience in business throughout the United States, he flatters himself that he is inferior to nobody in his line of business. He therefore hopes to receive a portion of the public patronage. All garments entrusted to him will be made up in the neatest style, and at the very shortest notice, warranted to fit or no pay. Wanted a BOY to learn the above business. Nov13 46-tf

NEW LUMBER YARD.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a Board and Lumber Yard, at the corner of High Street and Mount Carbon Railroad, in Pottsville, above Haywood & Snyder's Foundry; where he will keep a constant assortment of Oak, Hemlock, Pine, and Poplar Lumber. Having three Saw-mills running, he flatters himself that he will be enabled to supply his friends with any description of lumber for mining or building purposes, on the most reasonable terms, and by the prompt attention to their orders ensure a continuance of their favors. [May20 21-1y] WM. STEPHENSON.

CHANCE FOR BARGAINS!

THE subscriber having become the purchaser of that large and well selected assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c. &c. formerly owned by John Jones, and now in the store room opposite the office of Jacob Reed, Esq. Mahantango Street, Pottsville, will sell the same on the most reasonable terms. Give us a call—we are sure we can please you. The business will be attended to by John Jones