POTTSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1849.

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

EXTRA SENATE.

There has been very little done by the Extra Senate this week. On the 20th, a resolution was offered by Mr. Foote directing the printing of 5000 copies of the late decision of the Supreme Court in relation to emigrant passengers, came up for re-consideration. A debate ensued, which was participated in by Messrs. Benton, Webster, and others. The resolution was amended by inserting 10,000 instead of 5,000, and then adopted.

Mr. Foote offered another resolution directing the printing of 2000 copies of Professor David Dale Owen's Geographical Reports; and give 500 copies of the previous edition, to the Mineral Land office. Laid over.

The Presiding officer laid before the Senate a letter from the clerk of the House, announcing the death of Rudolphus Dickinson, a member of the House of Representatives during the last Congress, and re-elected to the next Congress from the State of Ohio.

On the 21st, the Senate was in Executive Session, when Messages were received, relative to Mr. Benton's resolution upon the protocol, and some nominations. Owing to the funeral of Mr. Dickinson, which took place on the above date, the business of the Senate was suspended, to attend the funeral.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Thursday—Petition of citizens of Pottsville, praying for a law authorising the opening of a 20 feet public alley from Callowhill to High Street, parallel with Centre. Petitions praying for the re-appropriation of the money due non-accepting school districts.

The Committee on Banks reported the bills to charter the Anthracite Bank of Tamaqua, and the Farmer's Bank of Minersville; together with all Banks applying for incorporation, within negative recommendation.

The following bills passed the House:—The bill to exempt the Poor House from taxation (except for road purposes.)

The bill requiring the High Constable of Pottsville to give security.

The bill authorising the School Directors of Pottsville to sell certain real estate, and to increase the number of Directors.

The bill erecting a new school district from a part of West Brunswick Township, to be called Centre.

The Senate passed the bill extending the time for the erection of a depot by the Phila and Reading R. R. Co., in Pottsville, to two years, with the following proviso: "Provided, however, that hereafter said Company shall run their passenger cars to and from the Borough of Pottsville if an equitable arrangement can be made for that purpose with the Mount Carbon Rail Road Co."

Also, the bill for the preservation of game in Schuylkill County.

The supplement to the law relating to Mechanics' Lien in Schuylkill County was lost in the Senate.

Mr. Roseberry read a bill in place, to incorporate the Methodist Episcopal Church in Tremont.

Also, a bill to open a public alley in the Boro' of Pottsville.

Mr. Rutherford read in place a bill to erect a new County of parts of Schuylkill, Northumberland, and Dauphin Counties, to be called "Mahantongo." Referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Rutherford, Frick, and Otto.

Mr. Ball's supplement to the North Branch bill, requiring the State to loan enough money to complete the work from the banks, allowing the banks to issue small notes, was defeated.

GOVERNMENT EXPENSES.

The following are the aggregate sums appropriated by the recent act of Congress, making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government, for the year ending June 40th, 1850:

Legislative compensation, mileage, &c.,	$1,165,506	50
Library of Congress	13,300	50
Salaries of President & V. President	30,000	00
State Department	63,600	00
Treasury Department	476,128	25
War Department	190,846	39
Navy Department	91,970	00
Post Office Department	181,470	00
Surveyor General and Clerks	62,710	00
Mint and Branches	124,746	00
Government in Oregon	35,600	00
Judiciary	586,300	95
Miscellaneous	1,293,404	00
Light House Establishments*	558,201	70
Hospitals	131,001	00
Surveys of Public Lands	123,050	00
Intercourse with Foreign Nations	504,495	92
Purchasing Washington's and Montroe's papers	40,000	00
Total	$5,670,330	71

*Including $29,902 61 for completing the light house on Brandywine Shoal Delaware Bay.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH.

There are now in the U. States thirty synods of the Lutheran Church, five of which are in Pennsylvania. The first synod—the synod of Pennsylvania, was established in 1747; the next—the synod of New York, in 1785; and the third—the synod of North Carolina, in 1803.—Of the 30 synods, 15 only are connected with the General Synod. The whole embrace 663 ministers, 1604 churches, 200,000 communicants, and a population of 1,000,000.

☞ *Remarkable Revelation.*—The National Police *Gazette* has made some remarkable revelations respecting the robbery of the Patent Office in November, 1848. The *Gazette* has from the first, charged that the robbery was committed by two well known thieves, Hand and Webb, under direction of others, and that the object of these men was not so much plunder, as to be in a position successfully to negotiate for the release from prison of a brother of Webb's, who had been convicted of forgery.—Letters received by President Polk, offering to restore the jewels, have been traced by the editors of the Police *Gazette* to Hand, and many facts are given countenancing the foregoing supposition.

☞ *The City of Reading* was lighted with gas, for the first time, on the 13th inst. The first burning was quite successful, and attracted considerable attention from the citizens, to the majority of whom the "thing" was new. When shall we have *gas* in Pottsville?—When!

☞ *We understand*, says a Philadelphia paper, that preparations are in progress for the coinage of new pieces named in the late act of Congress, but that three weeks or a month will probably elapse before any of the dollar pieces will be ready. The sooner they are out the better; they will be sure of a hearty welcome.

☞ *Fashionable Education.*—Somebody who appears to know how fashionable schools are managed—says that to educate young ladies is to teach them all about the *ogies*, the *onemies*, the *ifics*, and the *ticks* and the *masticks*, but nothing about the *ings*, such as *sewing*, *knitting*, *washing*, *baking*, and *making*, *pudding*.

☞ *A Sensible Cat.*—A cat of extraordinary intelligence was recently seen feeding a kitten with starch, to make it stand upright. This reminds us of a girl who drank a pint of yeast to make her rise early.

☞ *Home Department.*—A Down East cotemporary, of Whig politics, says that a great many aspirants for cabinet appointments will have the honor of presiding over the *home* department!

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Session commenced at Orwigsburg last Monday.—The President Judge with associates upon the bench. The Hon L. Kidder charged the Grand Jury, after which they proceeded to the discharge of their duty. The following synopsis of the proceedings taken from the "Emporium" are among the transaction of the Court for this week.

On Monday several Indictments were disposed of, including one against Moses Parrot of Pottsville, for an assault and battery on his wife, in which the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty, but defendant to pay the costs."

Edward Weaklen, Pottsville, was convicted on two Indictments, on charging him with keeping a Tippling House, and the other with keeping a Gaming House.

Wm B. Lebo, Esq. of Tamaqua, charged with an assault and Battery on Matthias Haldeman, was convicted on a mere technicality, and sentenced to pay a fine of *six cents* and the costs of prosecution.

On Tuesday morning, John Carlin, late Constable of Blythe township, plead Guilty to an Indictment charging him with assault and Battery on Peter Singley.

Robert Chase and Wm. Johnson, vagabond looking black fellows, indicted for the Larceny of a quantity of Railroad Iron, the property of Mr. Geo. H. Potts, plead "Guilty." On being called up for Sentence, they implicated several other blacks, as having been concerned with them in the same nefarious practice—sentence was deferred.

Bridget Brennan, a young girl, only 17 years of age, charged with the Larceny of some twenty half dollars, the property of Peter Glassmire, Pottsville, plead "Guilty," and was sentenced to the House of Refuge.

John Smith, black, charged with the Larceny of Railroad Iron, the property of Mr. Geo H. Potts, was acquitted. The evidence showed that Smith had been engaged with certain other blacks on Guines Hill, Pottsville, in breaking Iron to render it convenient for transportion, but was not sufficient to convict him with the Larceny.

A very considerable number of cases are on the Criminal Docket, to be disposed of: the riot case will commence on Monday next.

☞ *Postage on Newspapers.*—Transient newspapers will hereafter be subjected to the general newspaper rate of one cent within the State, and one cent and a half for any distance exceeding one hundred miles, where the newspaper is sent from one State to another. Such postage in all cases to be pre-paid.

☞ *Naoman*, the daughter of Enoch, was five hundred and eighty years old when she was married! Rather "old," we think!

[For the Miners' Journal.]

The action of the Coal men of Schuylkill county, at their adjourned meeting on Saturday the 17th inst., is now before the public. They resolved to suspend shipments until the 7th day of April, and to enforce a strict adherence to this resolution, they pledged their faith as gentlemen, by their own signatures, or by the signatures of others whom they authorized to sign for them. If there is such a virtue as honor among men, and if that honor cannot be violated without incurring the deepest disgrace, the agreement which has been entered into, will be held sacred, and not a tittle of the letter or spirit of it, will remain unfulfilled. Why should anything else be anticipated? Who will dare to say that the compact will not stand—that those who made it cannot, or will not, fulfill their engagements, solemnly made, and solemnly published to the world? To falter in this measure, would draw upon them the reproach of folly and weakness, the infamy of falsehood, and the scorn and derision of the public.—There is not one of the signers who can be conceived of as so destitute of personal honor, or so blind to his own interests, as to accede from the agreement. But it cannot be denied that there are men who wish to see a secession, who would glory in the broken faith of the Coal men of this region. All creatures in the trade desire it, perchance they might be profited; and those ardently wish it, who could see the trade crushed to the earth, without a single feeling of sympathy, because they are at a distance, and might reap some advantage from the ruin. But why should the operators disregard the engagements into which they have entered? Let the moral turpitude of the act be set to one side, and let the inquiry be made with a view to the individual interests which it involves. The past year tells why the measure should not fail! Look back over its fatal history—examine the traces which still remain of its disasters, traces that will be seen and felt for years to come. Is there no reason in it for a self-protective policy?

It is estimated that the Colliers of Schuylkill County sunk upwards of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars within the last fifteen months!—Instead of realizing a fair profit on their investments, and actual business, the whole trade was brought to the very brink of destruction, by sacrifices and losses, which were brought upon them, by a want of united, and systematic action.

Numerous causes operated against the trade from the fall of '47, to the present time. It is evident, without adverting to these causes, that the coal trade was in utter confusion during that period. There was no controlling principle in it, no system of action, no unison of feelings, plans, or measures. The operators stood aloof from each other, staring at their approaching perdition, without making a solitary effort in common for their salvation. To this want of union must be attributed the embarrassments and losses of the past year. Coal operators must come together, must fraternize, must watch in a mass the changes of general business, and prepare in common for emergencies. They stand at the fountain head of the coal trade, and, hence, have the control of the market in their own hands. If ruin comes upon them, it is because they open the gates themselves and admit it.

What was the state of the coal trade in the Spring of '48? A large surplus of coal was in market, with a general depression of business throughout the country—scarcity of money, and crowding responsibilities. And how was the trade managed? It was pushed far enough a head of the market to enable the dealers below to dictate their own prices and terms. The dealers gained their object, the operators barely escaped with their heads: the latter at first aimed at profit, then at relief from pecuniary embarrassments, and then to be saved from ruin, which was grudgingly granted as a boon. With the prices, the operators dared not interfere. They were ahead of the market in their shipments, and had thus given to purchasers the power to fix the prices. These varied according to the circumstances, or necessities of the sellers, from one dollar and sixty cents to two dollars per ton.

This reckless traffic in coal—for it deserves no higher name—was unnatural and unwarranted, but it may be repeated again this year. Let the market be over-stocked in the opening of the season, and the prices must come down, even below those of last year, if such a thing were possible. Those who manage the trade below, understand this very well, and the only measure that can defeat them, in their hopes and plans, is not to send any coal from the mines, until there shall be a decided money demand for it at fair prices.—The agreement of the operators to suspend shipments until the 7th of April, is the true policy, efficacious without injustice: and if faithfully carried out, will usher in a happier day, than has been known, by the trade in this region, for two long years; and if a suspension of three weeks will not produce the desired effect, let the time be six weeks, or until a market shall be created that will remunerate the labor that is employed in the mines, and that will afford the operator a reasonable return for his investments and troubles—Who among them would not sooner suspend altogether, than pass through another season like the last?

The opening of the present season is propitious—a clear market, a revival of general business, a favorable condition of money matters, and the cash system on the Railroad and Canal, betoken a fair trade; and if the operators will only stand by themselves, they may have their anticipations realized.

The necessity of union, the necessity of but one mind, and one soul, and one purpose, is so apparent, that no coal man can be mistaken in the matter. The prospects are admitted on all hands to be favorable but look at the ruling prices. With all the difference in the markets, the opening prices are twenty per cent. less than those of last season! Under these circumstances, what could be expected if the operators should flinch from the course which they have adopted? Greater depression, and greater embarrassments than even those of last year, would meet them at once, and overwhelm their remaining energies.—Nothing else could be expected. If they, therefore, are false to themselves, their destiny is ready for them. A few weeks will tell the fate of the trade for the present year.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

[For the Miners' Journal.]

Pottsville, March 17th 1849.

An adjourned meeting of the Colliers of Schuylkill County, was held this afternoon at the American House, Martin Weaver in the chair.

The committees appointed at the last meeting, made their reports and handed in the agreements with the names of the following Colliers subscribed to them. The amounts marked opposite their respective names show the shipments from their Collieries during the year 1848.

Wm & Thos Johns,	42,520
Joseph G Lawton	50,882
John Pinkerton	37,728
Sillyman & Fister	13,924
Parvin, Dewey & Co	9,877
John & Richard Carter	44,309
Heston & Carter	27,683
R Ratcliff & Co	23,332
Harlan & Henderson	25,108
Wm Donaldson	20,112
S Sillyman	29,305
Chas Sillyman & Co	22,199
Winterstein & Headley	1,280
James Berry	5,816
Barnard Horne	2,000
Richard Kear	17,035
Scott Siegel	276
John Holmes	3,150
Johnson Cockill	14,128
F Macdonald	15,680
James Penman	11,986
Henry Eckel	5,692
Sillyman & Reed	3,000
John Williams	2,400
Caleb Parker	13,178
B & W Murray	4,500
H Gutterman & Co	12,618
Titus & Co	10,586
David R Thomas	2,000
Connor, Rhoads & Littlebeele	17,500
Coll, Lumison & Gaskin	20,000
Reembil & Gardner	8,000
Snyder & Bar	7,500
Miller & Rich	23,724
M G & P Heilner	86,756
Geo H Potts	24,889
Milnes, Haywood & Co	115,520
James C Oliver	88,133
G Bast & Co	56,442
Jacob Serril	26,812
Stanton & Bass	14,154
Wm Bass & Co	5,137
T & W Pollock	23,541
Bainbridge & Byers	19,536
Chas M Hill	28,198
Richard Heckscher	18,562
Wm Petherick	37,111
Isaac W Richardson	11,069
Jonathan Wasley	23,339
Bennet & Eidman	2,000
Hendricks, Jones & Birbeck	1,912
Joseph Whitfield	8,000
John Maher	2,500
William Wall	2,500
Dennisten, Bowman & Co	12,536
J & A Robertson	2,500
Abraham Heebner	5,450
Wm Williams	2,600
McCormack & Clark	4,598
Chas E Spangler & Co	17,000
Oliver & Neal	2,250
Jones & Evans	8,315
Edward Colahan	8,209
Daniel Stall	20,000
James McKown	5,000
Jas H Fitzsimmons	4,039
Wm Morris	9,500
Geo Spencer & Co	42,000

The following also signed the agreement, the product of whose Mines last year, is supposed to be included in some of the above amounts—Eckel & Son, L. S. Spangler, Oliver & Beacham and Sager, Chadwick & Co.

The total amount of Coal shipped in 1848, by the above parties being above three fourths of the whole product of this County; the agreement to suspend shipments, was unanimously declared to be binding upon all the signers.

When on motion, it was resolved to continue the committees, that they might obtain the concurrence of the rest of the trade to the agreement, many Colliers not having been called upon.

Resolved, That M. G. Heilner, G. H. Potts and S. Sillyman, be appointed to correspond with absent Colliers, to obtain their assent to the agreement.

Resolved. That persons be employed at the expense of the Colliers, to ascertain the names of those who ship Coal during the next three weeks, with the amount shipped, and the parties to whom consigned, and to report the same to a committee, who shall publish the same in the Miners' Journal weekly. Provided the shipments be not in conformity to the agreements entered into by us

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, who shall employ persons for the above duty, and receive their reports, and attend to the weekly publication of the same.

Resolved, That Geo. H. Potts, S. Sillyman and F. Macdonald, be that committee.

Resolved. That a committee of seven persons be appointed by the chair, who shall draw up a Constitution and By-laws of a Coal Mining Association, to be submitted to a meeting of Colliers to be held at this place, on the second Tuesday in April, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Whereupon, Richard Carter, J. S. Silver, Jos. G. Lawton, Geo. H. Potts, D. R. Bonnet, Henry Eckel and Samuel Sillyman, were appointed said committee.

Resolved That the proceedings of this meeting be published, with a list of subscribers to the agreement.

Resolved, That the meeting adjourn, to meet again at this place on Saturday, the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

M. WEAVER, Chairman.

JOS. G. LAWTON, C. M. HILL, } Secretaries.

[For the Miners' Journal.]

Certain interested individuals appear to be busily engaged, at this time, to lead the public mind astray, respecting the stand which the coal dealers of this region have taken. The cry of monopoly, combination, &c., &c., has been raised by them, evidently, in the hope that they might keep the public ignorant of the necessity which forced the operators into the measure which they adopted to protect themselves against impending ruin, and to save the men in their employ, from being driven, with their wives and children, to a state of want and starvation. Why do not those designing and interested busy bodies, who seem to have such a horror for combinations, and such a profound regard for the dear people—as politicians say before an election!—tell the public that in the Spring of 1848, notwithstanding the almost entire stoppage of all manufactories, and the depressed state of the money market, and an over-stock of Coal in all the markets, the opening prices were $2 for white, and $2.25 for red ash coal; that at this time, when the manufacturing interests are improving, the money market easy, the coal market in a measure bear, purchasers offer $1.60 to $1.75 for white ash, and from $1.75 to $2.00 for red ash, and but few purchasers appear at those rates. What heinous crime then have the Coal men of Schuylkill county been guilty of when they united to obtain the prices of last Spring—prices which every body admits are low enough. They have no other alternative—it is a question of life or death to them, and to every branch of business that is connected with the coal trade in this region. They have not combined to oppress nor is it their policy to force those who differ with them in opinion to unite with them. It is a question of self-preservation, free will with every one. But they claim to have a right to do what they have done. Do not Manufacturers pursue a similar course when they find an over-stock of any of their goods in market? Do they not consult together, and direct their commission houses to hold on, until the demand warrants an advance in price? Is not the same thing done by grain dealers, and provision men? Yet it would appear that what is right in them some would condemn as criminal in the coal operators of Schuylkill county.

TAMAQUA.

[Correspondence of the Journal.]

Mr. Bannan:—

Permit me, through your columns, to call the attention of the public to an alarming and prevalent evil in the villages of the Coal Region. I have reference to the great number of Ale and Beer houses that are kept in all our towns and villages. These houses are the prolific source of more intemperance, debauchery and crime in one month, than all the licensed Taverns in this county are in a year. They sell Ale to men until they become intoxicated, and those men who endeavor to keep respectable Licensed Inns are charged with the nuisances they produce.—Nor is this the worst feature of the case: these Ale houses are most commonly the places of resort for the young, where they lay the foundation for an adept in gambling and intemperance. If we must have these houses, let the people unite and say that they shall be kept under the restrictions and regulations that Taverns are licensed, and then there will be no difficulty in making them responsible for the evils they produce.

G.

Tamaqua, March 15, 1849.

For the Miners' Journal.

Mr. Bannan.

The undersigned committee, appointed at the meeting of Coal Operators on Saturday last—to take cognizance of the shipments of Coal from week to week and publish the same, Report, that they have obtained the names of the respective shippers, and the quantity sent by each, during the past week, which is as follows:

Non-Subscribers,	2,705 00
Subscribers,	221 12
	2,925 12

We know that the amounts sent by *subscribers*, in every instance was in consequence of having Cars at their mines on Saturday, which they were forced to return on Monday. We are happy to have it in our power, thus to state, showing that *all* the signers to the agreement have carried out honestly, and faithfully the stipulations they have entered into. We refrain from publishing this week, the names of those who have not joined us in this praiseworthy effort to improve our ruinous condition.

Many of the Colliers who were not originally signers to our agreement, have already ceased shipping, and your committee have every reason to believe that ere an other week passes over the suspension will be a general one.

GEO. H. POTTS,
S. SILLYMAN,
F. McDONALD.

[For the Miners' Journal].

THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE, AND HONEST INDUSTRY IS THE WEALTH OF NATIONS.

Honest industry is the energy and efforts of man, directed in ministering to the necessities, or used for the benefit of the human family. If all men were actuated by this principle, or were honestly industrious for themselves, how different would the state of society be from that in which we now find it.—In days gone by, it was beneath the dignity of the Roman Patrician to labor at a mechanical trade. War and eloquence were the only Arts for the noble citizens of Rome—by them he might rise to power—without them he was doomed to live in obscurity. Poets, Painters and Sculptors were (partially) in some instances highly honored in those days; but while the names of many Ancient Poets and Orators come down to us fresh as the day on which they awoke to ecstacy the living Lyre or breathed their lucid thoughts in words that yet live, it is sadly true that the names of many who gave inspiration to the marble or breathed life into the canvass, are buried in oblivion. Mechanics, however, have seldom had their true place in society, although from their ranks have sprung the mighty bard of Avon; the gigantic genius of Watt, the deep research of Davy, the towering heights of Herschell and the discovering mind of our Franklin; yet, for all this galaxy of the brightest names on record, Industry has not met its true reward. To illustrate this:—Where is the Historian who would labor for years to write the life or commemorate the inventive genius of one of thousands of practical minded mechanics, or where the Novelist so bold as to risk his reputation or expect success of his works if his heroes are Mechanics?—Yet Mechanics have done more to advance the arts and sciences, than any other class—in fact, they have done almost everything. Therefore, may the mechanics of this, the Nineteenth Century, understand their true position and be endowed with all useful knowledge and every virtue which adorns the man.

Our objects are, in this organization, to effect a more general diffusion of the principles and sciences governing Mechanics and the Arts; to elevate our brethren, in their several callings, and thereby give to them the greatest proficiency, and in their different branches, by rendering to each other that mutual advice and assistance which we may need in our avocations, so far as we may do so with consistency and for the good of the whole, and to secure as far as possible remunerating prices for our labor. To cultivate a proper understanding between the employed, thereby rendering mutual their interests.

Therefore, we, the Stone-Cutters, Masons, Bricklayers and Plasterers of the Borough of Pottsville, County of Schuylkill, and State of Pennsylvania, do by these presents set forth certain grievances under which we have been UNJUSTLY labo ing for many years, and of which we do now JUSTLY censure, and by solemn agreement protest against from this day forward.

1st We have been treated by our fellow building mechanics, as men of secondary importance in contracting for our work or our part of the execution of a building.

2d. The management of Stone-Cutting, Masonry, Brick laying and Plastering has been subject to the control of men unnecessarily ignorant as to the perfection of either of these branches.

3d. We have not been known as contractors by the actual builder, and our payments for work have been made subject to the caprice and convenience of others to the actual loss and detriment of our profits and mechanical skill.

4th. Our payments have been made subject to the ORDER of others, for goods, &c., when they receive the money for our work.

5th. We have frequently been losers in cases of violation of contract, when, in fact, our part was fulfilled, and required so to be to the very letter of said contract.

6th. We have repeatedly sub-estimated for work and the contract taken on our estimate and afterwards bid off to the lowest offer.

7th. We have frequently been forced to finish work indifferently and imperfect, on account of insufficient material being furnished us by the first contractor—he not being able to judge as to quality of said material which we were forced to use.

9th. We therefore claim the privilege of being known to our mutual employer (the builder) and only ask to receive our share of the estimate at his hands, and to be responsible to him alone for the imperfections of our part of the contract.

10th. Under the convictions, we do most solemnly protest and proclaim that we will not take, do or contract for any work or material in any other shape or form otherwise than such work or material done or delivered, in cases where our names are known to the owner of the building, and we ourselves are settled with by said owner for work done or material furnished. 11 weeks.

Resolved, That we, as Master Builders, will strictly adhere to the above Preamble, and by our actions sustain the principles therein contained.

Resolved, That our prices shall be uniform, stable and equitable between the employer and employed, and agreeable to prices heretofore in usage, and further, that we will not in any case deviate or depart from the standard hereafter adopted.

Resolved, That in furnishing material we will charge the prime cost, with a reasonable per centage for our trouble and cost of attending to the same, and that the owner of the building shall be liable for the payment of said material when furnished, subject to our order at all times when said material is on the ground, at said building.

Resolved, That the classification of prices for work shall be as follows:—

SPECIFIC BILL OF PRICES FOR WORK.

STONE CUTTING.

Base Course, lineal foot,	$1.25
Curb Stone,	$1,00 a 1,25
Stone Sills, steps and platforms, superficial measure per foot,	1.25
Stone walling, rough work per perch,	1.75
Stone work in a building, do	100
Cellar walls, between lines, do	87½
Cellar bank walls, do	62½
Walling for Engine House, foundations, &c. do	87½
Stone stacks for engines, do	2,50
Stone chimneys in Miners' Houses,	15,00
Flush dashing per yard,	6 to 8 cts.

LAYING BRICKS.

Laying bricks, 13 inch wall,	2,50
9 inch walls	2,62½
Philada. front brick stretchers, 20 feet front three stories high, extra, or in proportion to $1,50 per foot.	30 00
Brick work in stack, boilers, &c., per m.	4,50
Pavements, per yard,	cts 10
Building, chimneys one flue,	6,00
Each additional flue,	4,00
Chimneys in Miner's houses	"
Double stack hearths, &c.,	6,00
Laying hearths and setting common grates	1,00
" " fancy "	2,50
Building oven, 5 by 6 ft,	5 00
Setting cooking range	10,00

PLASTERING.—(With Materials.)

Best Plaster or sand finish, per yard	25 cts.
To coat sand skim or brown do	25 "
Lath and one coat do do	17 "
Mortar houses, two coats and skim, do. do.	23 "
Best finished plastering (for work only) do	12½ "
Two coats and skim, do	11 "
Finest houses, two coats & skim or brown do	15 "
Lathing and one coat (work only)	9 "
One coat on walls do	6 "
Rough casting laid off in stone, and material	40 "
Pebbling, two coats do	35 "
Rough casting laid off in stone (work only)	28 "
Pebbling, two coats do	23 "

At a meeting of the above mechanics, held at the house of Lemar Hay, on Monday evening, March 12, 1849, it was

Resolved, That the above Preamble and Resolutions together with the Bill of Prices, be published in the "Miners' Journal" and "Pottsville Emporium," for three weeks.

SAMUEL CLARK, President.
WM. H. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.
(*Signed by the Mechanics.*)

☞ *The Government Jewels.*—Jim Webb, the notorious burglar, who is supposed to have some connection with the robbery of the Government jewels, is again in the hands of the Police.

The Coal Trade for 1849.

Quantity of Coal Transported over the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, for the week ending on Thursday last;

	WEEK.	WEEK.
Port Carbon,	3,356 17	44,019 07
Pottsville,	1,218 05	20,154 19
S. Haven,	2,813 03	42,657 19
Pt. Clinton,	1,203 15	34,565 07
	8,468 00	131,237 12
To same period last year		145,556 13

RAIL ROADS.

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 ending Thursday evening, March 8, 1849.

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Mine Hill and S. H. R. R.	4,463 11	44,684 14
Little Schuylkill R. R.	1,591 10	24,273 01
Union do do	3,229 19	23,805 3
Mount Carbon do	8,271 02	21,709 13
Schuylkill Valley do	3,982 09	19,349 07
Mt. Carbon and Pt. Carbon do	6,731 01	43,605 10

RATES OF TOLL AND TRANSPORTATION ON RAIL ROAD

To	From Jan. 1, 1849. From Mt. Carbon.	S. Haven.	P. Clinton.
Richmond, until June 1, 1849,	1 60	1 55	1.25
Philadelphia, do do	1 60	1 55	1 35

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

Paper Hangings, Borders, &c.

2000 PIECES PAPER HANGINGS embracing all the Patterns of FOUR MANUFACTURERS, which presents a greater variety than can be found in any Establishment in Philadelphia or New York; also Fresco, Column Panel, Decoration and Gold Papers, just opened and for sale at city prices, at

BANNAN'S
March 24-13] Cheap Paper and Variety Stores.
N. B. Paper Hangers furnished when required.

New Style Curtain Paper.

500 PIECES CURTAIN PAPER, embracing all the new styles, just received and for sale wholesale and retail, at

BANNAN'S
March 24-13] Cheap Paper Stores.

Dancing School.

THE TERM OF OUR DANCING SCHOOL HAVING expired, we cannot but help, at this time to return our sincere thanks to the citizens of Pottsville and vicinity, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us during the past winter. Holding in recollection the success with which we have met, we take occasion to say that our school will be re-opened next winter, when we will be highly pleased to see our old friends, and as many new ones as may desire to favor us with their patronage.

F. & C. STOUCH.
March 24, 1849. 13-3t

To Builders, Carpenters, &c.

1,500,000 FT. Dressed Carolina Flooring Boards, Pieces " " "
500,000 " " " " " "
200,000 " " White Pine " " "
100,000 " " Ind'a River " " "
Fencing, Shingles, &c.

The finest and largest stock of dressed Lumber ever offered for sale in this or any other market. It was dressed in the best manner last summer and fall, and may therefore be relied upon not to shrink.

☞ Orders from the country accompanied with the Cash or City reference, if satisfactory, will be attended to with especial care.

WILSON & LAVENDER,
March 24, 13-3mo] Brown St. Wharf Philada.

Calcined and Land Plaster.

TO PLASTERERS, FARMERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

It should not be forgotten that P. COGGINS & Co. of Philadelphia, are manufacturing and have constantly on hand, a superior article of CALCINED PLASTER, which they sell at the low rate of 20 cts. per bushel, or $1 75½ per barrel; and also the first quality of LAND PLASTER, for Agricultural purposes, at the reduced rate of 17 cents per bushel, or 90 cents per barrel.

Terms, Cash: Call at either establishment, Schylkill Falls, above Willow street, or Brown st. Wharf on the Delaware.

☞ Orders promptly delivered to Car or Steam-boat without additional charge. [March 24, 13-1t

John Donnelly,

MANUFACTURER OF DONNELLY'S UPRIGHT SAFETY GLAZED CAPSULED MATCHES,

AND UNITED STATES OIL PASTE BLACKING,

No. 83 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

THESE Matches are justly considered the best in the United States; they are free from unpleasant smell, and can be introduced with perfect safety into all stores and dwellings. Warranted to keep 10 years. The Blacking is of superior quality, and free from any ingredients that impairs the Leather.

Country Dealers and Shippers will find it to their interest to call and see for themselves.

N. B.—An assortment of Matches of various New York Manufacturers, Matches in round wood boxes—also, packed in large or small tin cases, to ship to any part of the world. JOHN DONNELLY,

Late of 20 Bank St., now 83 North Third St.
March 24, 1849. 13-1y

Important to Tanners.

NEW HIDE, OIL AND LEATHER STORE. NO. 111 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Three doors below Race—Philadelphia.

ALWAYS on hand at lowest market prices:

Dry Le Plata Hides, light and heavy, first quality			
" Caracas,	"	"	"
" Laguayra,	"	"	"
Hung Dry Chili,	"	"	"
Salted Laguayra,	"	"	"
" Pernambuco,	"	"	"
" Slaughter Hides,	"	"	"
" Kips,	"	"	"
Green Salted Heavy,	"	"	"
Dry Pains,	"	"	"

Best Straits and Bank Oils.

TOOLS of all kinds.

The Hides are of fresh importation, and will be sold lower in price than can be bought at old established Houses.

LEATHER of all kinds bought, for which the *highest cash price* will be paid, or exchanged for Hides, Kips, Oils, &c., &c.

March 24, 13-3mo] KEEN & KIRKPATRICK.

Miners' Hospital.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY announces that he has so far matured his plans for the establishment of a MINERS' HOSPITAL, that it will be opened for the reception of patients on the first of April, 1849.

The object of the Institution is to secure to persons engaged in mining operations, proper medical aid and treatment, at the smallest possible expense. With this view the proprietor has procured for the purposes of the Hospital, a Farm, on which is a large and convenient House, in an elevated, airy and healthy place, on the road leading from Pottsville to Minersville, about 2 miles from the former place.

Persons paying Three Dollars per annum, in advance, will be entitled to membership, and to admission in the Hospital, in case of injury from accident, or sickness, and to support and medical treatment during said illness free of additional charge.

Invalids who may desire admission into the Hospital, will be received on liberal terms. The poor of the Borough of Pottsville, not in the Hospital, will be treated by the attending Physician, *gratis*

All those who may be disposed to avail themselves of the advantages of membership, may apply to the undersigned, at his office in Market st. Pottsville.

March 24, 1849. 13-1y] G. W. KNOBLE, M. D.

Reading Collegiate School.

AFTER some months of uncomfortable suspense the Principal is happy to assure his friends and the public that the "Reading Academy" has been secured for the permanent accommodation of the school. No other suitable building could be obtained. Ample arrangements are making for the accommodation of Boarding Scholars. Teachers will be procured, that are competent and faithful. The course of instruction will be adapted to the age, talents and destination of the Pupils. Reading, Spelling, Writing, Geography, Arithmetic, Grammar, History, Algebra, Book-keeping, Geometry, Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Physiology, Latin, Greek, French, German, Spanish, Surveying, &c. taught to any extent the Pupil may desire. Music and Drawing if required. Circulars containing further information will soon be issued. Terms for Day Scholars, from $5 to $10, for a term of 11 weeks. Boarding can be obtained in the family with the Teachers, on reasonable terms.

The Principal returns his sincere thanks to those who have thus far liberally patronized him, and expresses his ardent desire for their co-operation in all his efforts to make himself useful to their sons and wards; assuring them that he is never happy within himself, than when surrounded by intelligent, manly docile, happy boys. Such a satisfaction to all is not promised—but whatever can be done for the good of the School, will be cheerfully performed.

WILLIAM S. POST, Principal.
March 24, 1849. 13-2t

Spring Millinery Goods

JOHN STONE & SONS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN SILKS, RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS,

No. 43 South Second St., Philada.

WOULD call the attention of Merchants and Milliners visiting the city, to their large and rich assortment of

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS.

Received by late arrivals from France, such as *Glace Silks* for casing bonnets,
Fancy Bonnet and Cap Ribbons—a large and beautiful assortment, of all prices;
Plain Satin and Satin Ribbons, from No. 1 to No 12;
French and American Artificial Flowers, (in great variety);
Colored and White Crapes;
Fancy Laces and Nets;
French Chip Hats;
Face Trimmings—Quillings;
Covered Wheat-bones—Cane;
Buckrams—Willow;
Bonnet Crowns and Tips.
Together with every article appertaining to the Millinery Trade. [March 24, 13-1mo

Valuable Water Power, ROLLING AND WIRE MILLS, FOR SALE OR LEASE.

THE Rolling Mill, Wire Mills and Water Power, belonging to the Putnam Association, are offered for sale or lease. They are situated in the counties of Putnam and Westchester, at the confluence of the Peekskill creek with the outlet of Horton's pond, three and one-half miles from Peekskill, on the Hudson river, and fifty miles from New York.

They consist as follows: A Rolling Mill, 100 by 80 feet, with one set of Horse Rolls, a train of Guide Rolls, to finish 1 to 1½ inch round and square rods. Heating Furnace, Puddling Furnace and Turning Lathe with all the necessary fixt