THE MINERS' JOURNAL, AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER

POTTSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 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

☞ *Firemen's Parade.*—The firemen of Philadelphia and some of the adjoining places, had a fine parade on Tuesday last. The day was rather inclement, the weather cold, and the mud deep, but nothing daunted, the spirited firemen bid defiance to the elements, and turned out in large numbers, with their engines, some of which were drawn by splendid grey horses, accompanied by a number of bands of music. The parade is highly spoken of, by the city press.

☞ *Bridge Destroyed.*—During the storm that raged in the vicinity of Harrisburg, on Tuesday last, twelve spans of the new bridge across the Susquehanna, at Coxe's town, six miles above, was torn away by a whirlwind and the wreck has since floated down the river. This was the bridge about being completed for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and its destruction will prove a serious loss to the company.

☞ *Father Matthew Coming!*—Father Matthew, the great apostle of Temperance, promises, in a letter written to some temperance friends in Cincinnati, that he will visit America this year.—He designs leaving Ireland for New York in April, and therefore will soon be in this country, where his labors in the cause we hope may do much good.

☞ *Legislative.*—There has been very little business of general importance transacted by the Legislature this week. The bill, prohibiting the Lehigh Coal Company from issuing scrip, with some amendments, making it somewhat stronger than it originally was, passed the House on the 26th inst., and was then sent to the Senate.

☞ *Removals.*—A telegraphic despatch to the *North American*, states that it is very positively stated that the first of May has been fixed upon as the period for the important changes of Collectors, Postmasters, &c., and not before. A large number of prominent northern politicians arrived at the Capitol on Wednesday last.

☞ *Newspaper Case.*—In the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, in the case of Jasper Hardin vs. Henry D'Wolf, for nine years' subscription to the *Pennsylvania Inquirer*, from 1835 to 1854, it was ruled that the regular mailing of a newspaper for a length of time was at least prima facia evidence of its reception, and that receiving a paper for a certain time and not ordering the same discontinued, was sufficient to hold the person liable for the subscription price, notwithstanding he may never have ordered that paper sent. A verdict was accordingly given to the plaintiff.

☞ *The Canal Board.*—There are but two Canal Commissioners able to attend to business at Harrisburg, Messrs. Power and Painter. The Legislature having called for estimates, to make the annual appropriations, these two gentlemen cannot agree upon them. Of course, mutual recriminations will ensue, but the whole blame rests with the Locofoco leaders, who will not allow Morris Longstreth to resign, although his health is so feeble that he has long desired it. For the purpose of securing place for party friends, the true interests of the State are trifled with, the private feelings of Mr. Longstreth disregarded, and the whole business of the Canal Board thrown into confusion.

☞ *Important to Turnpike Travellers.*—At the February term of the Court in Montgomery County, the Judge decided that a turnpike company could not recover toll of a traveller by suit, upon his refusal to pay after he had been permitted to pass through a gate—that the only compulsory power invested in these companies, is the privilege of closing the gate upon those refusing to pay. If this decision is to stand, turnpike companies will soon be compelled to keep their gates closed all the time, and refuse a passage until the traveller has paid.

☞ *Prices in California.*—California prices by the last accounts, were receding. Flour which had sold a short time previous to the 24th of December at $25 per barrel, was down to $15, and other articles in proportion. At least sixteen vessels were known to be on their way from Chili loaded mostly with breadstuffs and provisions.—As a bag of flour, weighing eighty pounds more than our barrels, can be obtained for about $4 in Chili, it is apparent that it cannot be exported with a profit from this part of the country.

☞ *Death of Hon. A. Bidlack.*—A late arrival at New York, brings news of the death of the Hon. Benjamin A. Bidlack, the American Charge de Affairs at Bogota, who died on the 6th January, in an apoplectic fit. Mr. Bidlack was a prominent and influential citizen of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, and for a number of years represented the Luzerne district in Congress. His death was universally lamented by the natives, and those of his countrymen residing at Bogota, as it will also be at home.

☞ *Gold Coming.*—The purser of the U. S. storeship Lexington writes to New York from San Francisco that he has $178,000 in dust, which he is to ship from Valparaiso to Panama, and so to the States. It will probably reach Panama by the British Pacific steamer, in season to be taken by the Cresent City on her return. A mercantile house in South Street, N. Y., has now $30,000 in gold dust, waiting at Panama.

☞ *A Relic.*—It would be well for those who are crying out proscription, because President Taylor has made some removals, to read the following resocutin passed by the Convention that nominated Gov. Shunk for re-election, and say nothing more:

Resolved, That the REMOVAL from the various offices at Washington of *every opponent of the national Administration*, or of Democratic principles and measures has long been called for and is alike demanded by the voice of the Democratic party and the best interests of the country, and ought not to be longer postponed or delayed.

☞ *The Mother of Statesmen.*—Not an Administration has been formed since the adoption of the Constitution which did not contain a President, Vice President of cabinet member, from Virginia. The present contains the President and the Secretary of the Navy.

☞ *Banks in Ohio.*—There are 54 Banks in Ohio—of which 38 are branches of the State Banks, 4 are old ones, and 11 independent.—Their total resources, on the 5th of February last, amounted to $24,177,716, and their liabilities to an exactly similar amount.

☞ *Troubles in Canada.*—The political aspect of affairs in Canada, looks rather portentious of trouble. In Toronto, riots have taken place and attacks have been made upon property and the persons of individuals, identified with the government.

☞ *"If you want* an affectionate, loving wife, choose a thin, lean, raw-boned *gal*. You'll be nearer her heart." So says the editor of the *Yankee Blade*, and it's generally believed that he knows all about such things.

☞ *Wm. B. Preston*, the Attorney General of the U. States, is a grand-son of Patrick Henry. We are glad to find that some of the old stock is in the Cabinet.

☞ *Going off well.*—A person who had been listening to a very dull address remarked that every thing went off well, *especially the audience.*

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP

CANADA.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM EUROPE!

The Steamship Canada arrived at New York, on the 25th inst. We have, by this arrival two week's later intelligence from Europe. The news is important in a commercial and political character. We give the following important extracts:

ENGLAND.

In Parliament, on the 26th ult. Mr. Cobden in a speech, of the most temperate character, brought forward his long heralded financial Reform. The Budget, the main object of which was to cut down the national expenditure ten million pounds per annum, &c., was met by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who introduced an epitome on all the arguments on the subject during the last two months and injured the strength of Mr. Cobden's sugge tions. The debate which followed falsified all the expectations entertained by the friends of the financial reform champion. It languished from the beginning, and the question was disposed of on the same evening. Mr. Cobden's amendment being rejected by a majority 179—the number being 275 to 78.

In foreign affairs Lord Palmerston has been supported by Parliament in the course he has found himself compelled to take, especially in the Sicilian disputes. An important document has been laid upon the table of the House of Commons, showing the disposition of the various governments of Europe to reciprocate similar advantages with those we propose to concede to them by the abrogation of the Navigation Laws.

The frightful wreck of an emigrant ship has taken place on the coast, off Harwick. The barque Floridian, of 500 tons burthen, E. D. Whitmore, master, from Antwerp for New York, the property of Messrs. E. D. Hurlbut & Co., chartered by a German company, to convey emigrants, was wholly lost on the 28th ult., and horrible to relate all on board perished, except three individuals, who were miraculously rescued from death.

The details of the late warlike intelligence in from India are of great interest: we make brief allusion to the subject:

The Bombay *Telegraph* says another murderous conflict with the Sikhs has occurred on the left bank of the river Ihelm, between the army of the Punjaub, under Lord Gough and the Sikh force. The Sikhs under Rejah Shwere Singh. A struggle in which the British have to deplore the loss of 93 officers and 25 0 men killed and wounded—four guns captured and 4 or 5 regimental colors taken by the enemy. The struggle terminated in victory, but was disgraced by the flight of the Bengal Cavalry Regiment, and the retreat as yet, scarcely satisfactorily explained, of two British corps of dragoons. No attempt was made by the English press to disguise the fact that the news from India is of the most disastrous character.

Lord Gough has been promptly suspended in the command by Sir Charles Napier, who was to have proceeded to the scene of hostilities on the 20th ult.

THE MARKET.

There is a greater degree of dullness and gloom in the Grain trade throughout all the leading markets than there has been for a long period. Prices continue to droop, and from present appearances, under the pressure of heavy arrivals from abroad, the bottom has not yet been reached.

From the manufacturing districts the accounts continue favorable. There is a fair business going forward in the Produce markets on the Continent. Prices on the whole are steadily maintained.

The Meal market continues active and prices are on the advance.

During the week ending March 24, fair American Cotton not only maintained its ground, but was a point higher than when the America sailed. The sales amounted to 50,170 bales.

At Liverpool on the 9th white Wheat was sold in small quantities at 6s 10d a 7s 2d; Southern Flour 25s 9d a 26s; Western Canal 25s a 25s 6d; Philadelphia and Baltimore 24s 6d a 24s 9d; best Northern yellow Corn 26s 6d; and mixed 28s a 28s 6d per quarter. Meal is quoted at 13s a 14s per bbl.

There is a fair trade going forward in American Provisions. The arrivals of Beef are very heavy—already three times as great as at the same time last year. Fine qualities bring full prices. Other sorts are to be had on very easy terms, say 55s 75s per tierce for ordinary prime. Mess Pork barely supports rates. Lard is in fair demand at a decline of six-pence per cwt. Cheese is steady, but Butter has receded from 1s a 1s 6d per cwt and in some instances 2s has been accepted. Rice partakes of the dullness applicable to all kinds of breadstuffs, and finest qualities of Carolina are quoted at 18s a 20s per cwt. Naval Stores are quiet, and command firmer prices.

The London Money market continues easy; discounts of the best paper range from 2¾ to 2½ per cent; Consols for money, the lowest 91¾; highest and closing 92; for accounts, lowest 91¾, highest and closing, 92¼.

American Stocks fully maintain their price, and it was expected that when the news of the rise of United States Six per Cents, to 104 reached New York, that there would have been a corresponding rise there.

IRELAND.

In Ireland the great topic of discussion among all classes of the Irish people is the "Rate in Aid" proposal of Lord John Russell. From every part of Ulster and Leinster, and even in the districts of Munster, too, have remonstrances, loud and indignant, been sent forth against the proposition. Meetings are being held daily in the Northern Counties, to petition Parliament against the scheme. The language used thereat is not only bold, but very daring. A less violent tone in Repeal speeches has subjected certain orators to a long imprisonment under the *habeas corpus* suspension act. The proposal of Sir Robert Peel for the remedy of Irish grievances has taken the landed interest by storm, but it is just so popular as many at first suspected it would be. Efforts to aid the Pope in his misfortune are now general throughout the country, and although the masses are said to be starving, his Holiness is said likely to receive a large sum from the "Isle of Saints."

FRANCE.

The French Government continues to gather strength, and there is evidently a growing disposition on the part of the nation to crush any attempt at public disorder. Upon the whole, the prospects of tranquility are more favorable than they have been during the past year.

ITALY.

Battle between the Romans and Neapolitans.—Late advice from Italy have come to hand. It is stated that the Pope demands French, Austrian, Neapolitan, and Spanish intervention on his behalf. A battle is said to have been fought between the Romans and the Neapolitans. No details have reached us, nor is it as yet known on which side the victory is claimed.

Advices from Rome of the 27th ult, states that the forced loan is so extremely unpopular, that it is most likely to react upon the Government, greatly in favor of the restoration of his holiness the Pope. A Roman populace has ever been one of the most fickle assemblages in the world, and it is now the upper and wealthier class that are discontented exceedingly with the Government They have set up, and will probably take the opportunity of a hostile army appearing on their frontier, to strike a blow in favor of the Popedom.

THE CONTINENT.

La *Presse* announces officially that the Austrian government will not for the present march any troops into the dominions of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. Orders were given to Marshal Radetzky not to make any offensive movement against the King of Sardinia, but in case the Piedmontese should attack the Marshal, he is to march to Turin.

The *Presse* has a satisfactory on the Italian question, which shows that while Austria does not contemplate at this moment armed intervention in Italy, the mediating powers are agreed in preventing Charles Albert from making any further attempts at reviving the war in Italy.

☞ *A Strange Animal.*—Col. Fremont has recently despatched to Corpus Christi an extraordinary animal, which his party succeeded in capturing after a three days' chase, in the neighborhood of the river Gila. A letter received by a merchant in St. Louis, from one of Col. Fremont's party, describes it as an animal resembling a horse in every particular, except that it is completely covered with a close curly *wool*, resembling camel's hair in color, and the fineness of its texture. It has no mane, and its tail is like an elephant's. The animal possesses wonderful agility, leaping over obstructions ten feet high with all easy.

☞ *Babies.*—The editor of the Wilwaukie *Sentinel* does not boast of the size of Wisconsin babies, but says they are an uncommon *sure* crop.

☞ *"Hello, Bill*, lend me five dollars." "You're mistaken in your man, sir; I'm not a *five dollar Bill!*" "Well, you can pass, any how."

HYDROPHOBIA.

Hydrophobia has of late years become quite common among the canine race, and a preventive of the disease has often been sought for. The Pottstown *Ledger* states that a number of its subscribers certify to the fact, that they have known instances where the owners of dogs have had the 'worm' taken from under their tongues, which becoming mad, (which is rarely the case) could neither bite or do damage," and that "they also believe that when dogs have undergone this operation, in many instances they never become mad from the bite of a rabid animal,—they, therefore, take great pleasure in recommending to all owners of valuable dogs, to have the 'worm' taken out as a safeguard to the community, and a great security against the losses of human and animal life, occasioned by the spread of this fatal disease, from time to time."

FIRE IN ALLEGHENY CITY.

A telegraphic despatch from Allegheny City, under date of the 24th, states that it was thrown into a great state of alarm and excitement by the explosion of the boilers of the cotton batting factory of Messrs. Fife & Brothers. The boiler was thrown forty feet, and the roof raised from the building. Five of the adjacent buildings were destroyed by the explosion.

J. Fife, one of the proprietors of the factory, was killed, and the bodies of five others have been dug from the ruins.

Four persons were badly injured by the fall of a chimney, and it is feared that several persons are yet buried in the ruins.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.

Altered $3 bills on the State Bank of Camden, New Jersey, have been put in circulation. They do not resemble the genuine notes, although the signatures are pretty good imitations. The words, "State Bank at Camden, near Philadelphia," have evidently been put in on an erasure of the name of some other bank. The fraud may be known by the figure of a pair of horses racing between the signatures of the cashier and president, which is not on the genuine bill.

MATHEMATICAL.

The following question is respectfully submitted to the readers of the *Journal*, for solution:

Question.—A, B, C, and D, are players in the value of a parcel of merchandize. A B, C, have $350; B, C, D, $345; C, D, A, $310; and D, A, and B, $375. *Query*—The whole sum, and each man's particular part?

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 use, or 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,) men, sometimes highly honored in the days; but while the names of a Virgil, a Cicero 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 name of many who gave inspiration to the marble or breathed life into the canvass, are buried in oblivion. Much labor, however, have seldom had their true place in society, although from their ranks have sprung the mighty hard of Avon; the gigantic genius of War the deep research of Davy, the towering flight of Herschell and the discovering mind of our Franklin—yet, for all the 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 prepossessed mechanics, or where the Novelist so bold as to risk his reputation or expectsuccess of his works if his heroes are Mechanics!—Yet Mechanics have done more to advance the arts and sciences, than any other class—in act, they have done almost everything. Therefore, may this mechanical 19th 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 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 wages for our employment To our value a proper understanding between the employed, thereby rendering mutual their interests.

Therefore, we, the Stone-Cutters, Masons, Bricklayers and Plasterers of Mt. Bethel and vicinity, County of Schuylkill, and State of Pennsylvania, do by these presents set forth certain grievances under which we have been UNJUSTLY laboring 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 erection of a building.

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

3d. We have not been known as contractors by the world 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 earnings.

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 had our work in 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.

8th. 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 these 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 the work done or material furnished. Therefore

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
Cut Stone,	$1,00 a 1,25
Stone Sills, steps and platforms, superficial measure per foot,	1,25
Stone walking, range work, per perch,	1,75
Stone work in a building, do	100
Celler walls, between lines, do	87½
Celler bank walls, do	62½
Walling for Engine House, foundations, &c. do	87½
Store 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,	30 00
or in proportion to $1,50 per foot.	
Brick work in stack, boilers, &c., per m.	4,50
Pavements, per yard,	cts 10
Bull lings, chimneys one flue,	6,00
Each additional flue,	4,00
Chimneys in Miner's houses	8,00
Double stack hearth, &c.,	1,00
Laying hearths and setting common grates	2,50
" fancy "	5,00
Building oven, 5 by 6 ft,	10,00
Setting cooking range	
PLASTERING.—(With Materials.)	
Best Plaster or sand finish, per yard	25 cts.
To coats and skim or brown do	23 "
Lath and one coat do do	17 "
Miners' houses, two coats and skim, do. do.	22 "
Best finished plastering (for work only) do	12½ "
Two coats and skim, do	11 "
Miners' houses, two coats & skim or brown do	11 "
Lathing and one coat (work only)	9 "
One coat on walls do	4 "
Rough casting laid off in stone, and material	40 "
Pebbling, two coats do	35 "
Rough casting laid off in stone (work only)	22 "
Pebbling, two coats do	25 "

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.)

[Correspondence of the Journal.]

B. Bannan:

The Committee appointed by the meeting of Coal Operators, to publish the shipments of coal from week to week during the suspension, report as follows:

Shipped during the week to Philada.	
by non-subscribers	4,330, 11
By subscribers	90 05
Total	4,420, 16

We have not been able to obtain the accounts of shipments from Tamaqua, but understand from good authority that the colliers there, with a single exception (Henderson & Harlan) have strictly adhered to their agreement. The delinquents on the West Branch and Mount Carbon roads are Henry Heil of Tremont, and James McKewon of Pottsville, the latter gentleman sent forty tons to Mt. Carbon, for shipment by Canal, and Mr. Heil sent fifty tons to Richmond.

The coal mined and sent away by non-Subscribers has been almost exclusively shipped by C. Miller, Del. Co., and Rogers Sinnickson and Co.

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

The Coal Trade for 1849.

No new feature marks the Coal Trade of this week. The suspension of shipments by the Operators, alluded to in our coal article of last week, still continues; in fact, the determination to adhere to their plan for correcting the existing evils in the trade, seems to grow stronger. But one opinion prevails in the whole community, and that is, that for the future no more Coal must be sent to market than the public appetite requires. This crowding Coal into the market when it is not wanted, is, for the future, to cease, if we are to believe the expressions we daily hear repeated by the parties most interested. We have been more or less engaged in the Coal Business ourselves throughout the entire period of our residence in this County, and can, therefore, more fully realise and appreciate the existing difficulties under which our unregulated and unorganized business has been, heretofore, laboring.—Years of dearly-bought experience has fully demonstrated to us the necessity of devising some just and equitable means to render the Coal Trade, a regular and stable business, so far as this end can be effected by concert and unanimity of action among Coal Operators. The nature of mining operations are such, that *steadiness* and *regularity* are absolutely necessary to produce a profitable result. The machinery and other expensive fixtures about our Collieries, must be kept daily and *regularly* in motion, or no profit can accrue to the Miner. This is one of the principal causes of our over-production—the anxiety of the Collier to reduce his expenses per ton, induces him to over-produce. This over-production may not exceed the actual requirements of the market any great deal, yet it is the great cause of all the difficulties in the Trade. The desideratum devoutly to be wished for is, to adopt some plan by which this over-production may, for the future, be avoided. This can only be brought about by an organization of the Colliers of this County, similar to that of England, which has resulted so beneficially there, to the consumer, as well as to the producer. At the present moment, when we look back on the business of the last twelve months, we see the most powerful motives to induce the Colliers to adopt this regulation. Their time, industry, and capital, have been expended in vain; they have toiled and struggled with no remuneration; many of their losings by losses, a longer continuance of this ruinous policy will utterly destroy them.—The quantity of Coal at Richmond, at the time of the suspension, exceeded 90,000 tons. During the two weeks that have since elapsed, nearly 30,000 tons of this quantity has been shipped.—A continuance of the suspension for two weeks longer, we think, would bring about a healthy condition of things in the market under which we have nothing to fear, as all the Coal, which we have the means of sending to market will evidently be required.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 6,319 19—
by Canal 1,027 17—total for the week 8,347 12—total by Railroad 137,667 11—total by Canal 1,027 13.

The quantity sent over the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and Schuylkill Navigation for the week ending on Thursday evening last:

	RAILROAD. WEEK.	RAILROAD. TOTAL.	CANAL. WEEK.	CANAL. TOTAL.
P. Carbon,	1,795 05	45,814 07	221 11	221 11
Mt. Carbon,	1,499 17	21,651 16	965 14	965 14
Laveros,	2,031 06	44,662 03	240 08	240 08
P. Clinton,	993 16	25,556 05	000	000
	6,319 13	137,687 11	1,027 13	1,027 13
		1,027 13		
Total by RR & Ca'l.		139,615 04		
To same period last year		164,313 11		

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 9, 1849.

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Mine Hill and S. H. R. R.	4,463 11	41,623 19
Little Schuylkill R. R.	1,429 00	25,814 01
Mill Creek do	625 19	27,972 19
Mount Carbon do	2,338 08	21,603 00
Schuylkill Valley do	1,057 19	21,007 06
Mt. Carbon and Pt. Carbon do	2,122 18	45,728 00

RATES OF TOLL AND TRANSPORTATION ON RAILROADS.

To	From Jan. 1, 1849. From M. Carbon:	S. Haven:	P. Clinton.
Richmond, until June 1, 1849,	1 60	1 55	1 35
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.

Temperance Lecture, AT THE TOWN HALL.

BY Invitation, the talented Mr. Jacob Carter, Esq., of New York, will deliver a Lecture on Temperance, at 7½ o'clock, Thursday evening, April 5th '49. The community are invited to come and hear him.—Admittance 12½ cents.

J. W. BOWEN,
K. CLEAVER, } Committee.
E. CHICHESTER.

March 31, 1849.

For Artificial Flowers,

WIRES, Leaves, Blossoms, Sprays, Tissue Paper for artificial flowers. The assortment embraces every variety, just received and for sale, at BANNAN'S Book Variety and Stores.

March 31, 14-1.

Soda Sal Æratus.

THE Undersigned, the only manufacturers of genuine Soda Sal Æratus, beg leave to caution their customers and the public against an article made in imitation of the genuine, by several manufacturers who have been induced to use their name the great favor our article has met with. To those who are unacquainted with our article, we have only to say, that a simple trial according to the directions, (which are placed in each package,) will manifest its superiority over any other kind of Sal Æratus in market, and we warrant it wholesome and perfectly free from impurities. The genuine article can be obtained of any of the wholesale grocers or druggists in this city, Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that our brand is on each package. JNO. DWIGHT & Co.

New York, March 31, 1849. 14-3t

New Spring Goods in Philada. TOWNSEND SHARPLESS & SONS,

33 South Second St., PHILADA.,

HAVE received by their own importations, and careful selections a large and well selected stock, which comprises every desirable kind of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS.

Dress Goods.—Silks, Ginghams, Lawns, Mohair Lustres, Chintzes, Linens, and all the new fabrics for Spring.

Shawls.—Silk, Canton Crape, Tibbet, Broche, Net, Saxony Plaid, English Cassimere, and Seal-skin.

Friendly Goods.—Plain and neat figured goods of all kinds, plain Shawls and Cap stuffs, plain furnishing goods, &c.

Men's Wear.—Cloths, Cassimeres, Drillings, Tweeds, new summer stuffs, Vestings, and Youths' Wear.

Furnishing Goods.—Sheets, Quilts, Blankets, Bockings, Tablings, Sheetings, Linens, Moreens, Damasks, &c.

Shoemakers' Goods.—Lastings, Gallons, Laces, &c.

Philada., March 31, 1849. 14-3mo

Bonnets! Bonnets! T. Z. LOTHROP,

No. 30 South Second street, upper side, next door to Sharpless & Sons.—PHILADELPHIA.

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the Ladies of Pottsville and its vicinity, to his very choice assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER STRAW BONNETS & HATS,

At extremely low prices. ☞ Merchants and Dealers supplied.☜

Altering, Bleaching, and Pressing, done in a superior manner, and at short notice.

T. Z. LOTHROP,
No. 30, South 2d st., west side, next door to Townsend Sharpless & Son,
March31, 1849-3mo] Philadelphia.

Preserve this Advertisement if YOU WANT A BARGAIN.

THE CHEAPEST WATCH STORE IN PHILADA., *No. 189 North Second St., Corner of New.*

Good Silver Verge Watches from	$3 to $10	
Good Silver Lapine	do	$9 to $12
Good Silver Lever	do	$13 to $24
Good Gold Vertical	do	$15 to $20
Good Gold Lapine	do	$20 to $30
Good Gold Patent Lever	do	$30 to $35
Some very heavy Gold Levers	do	$45 to $50

All warranted to keep correct time.

Also, Silver Table and Tea Spoons Manufactured, wholesale and retail, with a wreath to surround the name, the handsomest pattern ever made, or plain.

Also, Silver Spectacles from $1 to $4, Gold do from $5.50 to $8.50.

☞ Constantly on hand a good assortment of Fashionable Jewelery of every description, such as Finger Rings, Ear-rings, Breast Pins, Gold Chains, Keys, &c., at the lowest cash prices, at

March 31. 14-3t JOHN FRIES'.

Grand Jury Report.

To the Honorable Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions for the County of Schuylkill:

The Grand Inquest for the body of the County of Schuylkill, respectfully report—That they have had before them *thirty-seven* Bills, of which *thirty* were "True Bills," and seven were "Ignored." They have also, under the direction of the Court, visited the Public Offices and the County Jail, and report nothing wanting in the Public Offices, but a moveable safe for the use of the County Treasurer.

The Grand Inquest upon examination of the County Jail, recommend to the County Commissioners the erection of a new wall about twelve feet high, on the southern side of Jail Yard, for the better security of the Prison Yard and safe keeping of the prisoners. It is also suggested that suitable Benches be provided for the use of those confined in Prison.

The Grand Inquest would also urge upon the public authorities the necessity of enforcing on the part of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, better regulations at their crossings on the Centre Turnpike, below Mt. Carbon, and in the Town of Schuylkill Haven, by erecting Gates, or other suitable guards at said crossings, for the preservation and security of the lives of travellers.

It is also recommended by the Grand Inquest that the Centre Turnpike Company be notified to erect more suitable fencing between their Road and the Schuylkill Canal, in such parts as are dangerous, between Mt. Carbon and Schuylkill Haven.

All of which is most respectfully submitted to the Honorable Court.

March 31, 1849. JEREMIAH REED, Foreman.

Liver Complaint, JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASE OF THE

Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach in both Male and Female!

SUCH as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart-burn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the heart, Choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of vision, Dots or webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the skin and eyes, Pain in the side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden flushes of heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of evil and great depression of Spirits can be effectually cured by

DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled—if equalled—by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skillful physicians had failed

Derangement of the Liver and Stomach are sources of Insanity, and will also produce disease of the Heart, Skin, Lungs and Kidneys, and lays the body open to an attack of the Cholera, Bilious, or Yellow Fever, and is generally the first cause of that most baneful disease, Consumption.

Opinions of the Philadelphia Press.

"THE DISPATCH," December 21st says:—

AN INVALUABLE MEDICINE.—We have frequently heard of the Celebrated German Bitters, manufactured by Dr. Hoofland, spoken of in terms of commendation, and we know deservedly so. It is a too common practice, in certain quarters, to puff all manner of useless trash, but in the case of the above bitters, hundreds are living witnesses of their great moral and physical worth. As a medicine for Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Nervous Debility and Dyspepsia, it has been found invaluable, effecting cures, and thoroughly eradicating diseases, when all other remedies have failed. We feel convinced, that in the use of the German Bitters, the patient does not become debilitated, but constantly gains strength to the frame—a fact worthy of great consideration. The Bitters are pleasant to taste and smell, and can be administered under any circumstances, to the most delicate stomach. Indeed, they can be used by all persons with the most perfect safety. It would be well for those who are sick affected in the nervous system, to commence with one tea spoonful or less, and gradually increase. We speak from experience, and are of course, not a proper judge. The price is far and wide, but we united in recommending the German Bitters, and to the afflicted we most cordially advise their use.

"SPIRIT OF THE TIMES," June 16th says:—

"Do our good citizens who are invalids, know the many astonishing cures that have been performed by Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters? If they do not, we recommend them to the "German Medicine Store," all who are afflicted with Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, or Nervous Debility; the Doctor has cured a many of our citizens of cases that physicians had failed. We have used them, and they have proved to be a medicine that every one should know of, and we cannot refrain giving our testimony in their favor, and that which gives them great credit, claim upon our humble effort, they are *entirely Vegetable.*

"THE DAILY NEWS," July 7th says:—

"We can, without fear of contradiction, say, the Celebrated German Bitters, when we say it is a blessing of this age; and in diseases of the biliary, digestive and Nervous System, it has not we think an equal. As a *Vegetable preparation, and not containing a drop of Alcohol*, and in all invalids we would recommend its use to their confidence.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

It is from one of our first druggists—a gentleman favourably known throughout the United States—the proprietor of the "Medical Worm Syrup:"

Philadelphia, Nov. 22d, 1848.

Dear Sir—It is with much pleasure that I tie tify to the extraordinary virtues of your German Bitters; having sold largely of them during the past year, for various persons, afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and Debility of the Nervous System. I can say conscientiously, that they are the best article of the kind I have ever sold, and I deal in all the popular medicines) and I consider it the only medicine for the above disease, before the public.

I have never sold any medicine that has not given satisfaction, and brought for ith the commendation of those who used it.

I deem it my duty to you both as the proprietor of this highly valuable article, and to the afflicted with the above complaints, that they may know of its curative properties and to enable them to select the good from the various articles put within which our market is flooded.

With much respect, I remain yours, &c.

J. N. HOBENSACK, Druggist.
Corner of Second and Coates streets.

JAUNDICE AND LIVER COMPLAINT

Cured after Physicians had failed.

Philadelphia, Dec. 27, 1848.

Dear Sir—It is with feelings of pleasure I communicate to you the sanitive effects (and in a short time) of your invaluable "Hoofland's German Bitters," upon my system while laboring under the Jaundice. About two years ago I had an attack of the Jaundice and was confined to the house six weeks under medical treatment of the Family Physician and for some time after, when I went out I had to be very careful of myself, since that time I have had several attacks of the same disease, and your Bitters invariably relieved and cured me in two or three days. My next door neighbor, Mr. John Diehl, last spring, had a long and serious spell of Jaundice, he had laboured some before I knew it; he was confined to his bed. As soon as I heard of his condition I called to see him and told him of the effect your Bitters had upon me in the same disease. He immediately sent for a Bottle, and in few days he was cured. I have in several instances recommended the Bitters to other cases, always producing the same happy effect. My wife has been considerably afflicted with Liver Complaint and Nervous Debility, by the use of the Bitters she is well, now enjoying good health. We believe from the many cures we know of these Bitters effecting, that they possess an invaluable and superior ordinary degree great curative properties, and that which enhances their value with us is, they are entirely vegetable. We always keep the Bitters on hand and would not be willing to be without them.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

C. PEIRCE, 370 South Front Street.

Can stronger testimony be adduced for any Preparation before the public? A single bottle will convince any one of their power over disease. They are Entirely Vegetable, and will