MINERS' JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1850.

THE VOICE OF SCHUYLKILL CO.

On the 13th inst., the following Petitions were presented in Congress by our Representative, the Hon. Charles W. Pitman, in addition to those already published:

The petition of David Hartman and eighty-six other citizens of Schuylkill county, Pa. asking Congress for an immediate modification of the existing tariff laws.

Also, the petition of Sagar Chadwick and fifty-seven other citizens of Schuylkill County, Pa. asking Congress for an immediate modification of existing tariff laws.

Also, the petition of William Parmly and sixty-six other citizens of Schuylkill county, Pa., asking Congress for an immediate modification of exising tariff laws.

Also, the petition of Amos Stine and fifty-four other citizens of Schuylkill county, Pa. asking for an immediate modification of existing tariff laws.

Also, the petition of John M. Crosland and eleven other citizens of Schuylkill county, Pa. asking for an immediate modification of existing tariff laws.

Also, the petition of John Temple and fifteen other citizens of Schuylkill county, Pa. asking for an immediate modification of existing tariff laws.

Also, the petition of T. Garretson and seventeen other citizens of Schuylkill county, Pa. asking for an immediate modification of existing tariff laws.

Also, the petition of David D. Lewis and fifty-one other citizens of Schuylkill county, Pa. asking for an immediate modification of existing tariff laws.

Also, the petition of James A. Inness and sixty-seven other citizens of Schuylkill county, Pa. asking for an immediate modification of existing tariff laws.

Also, the petition of Daniel Bush and fifty-six other citizens of Schuylkill county, Pa. asking for an immediate modification of existing tariff laws.

CONGRESS AND THE TARIFF.

Our member of Congress writes to us as follows:

"I am fully aware that the friends of Protection have good reason to complain of the non-action of Congress on the tariff, but I do hope that we are not all to be condemned for that which we cannot control. There has been no period since the commencement of Congress that we have had it in our power to get the subject up for action, and this every intelligent man here knows. The Tariff question cannot be reached until the Slavery question is settled. Set this down as a fixed *fact*."

The above information is corroborated from other sources. The Locofocos, uniting with the South, are determined to stave off the question this session if possible, and nothing but determined action by the people will bring them to their senses. Is it not a burning shame, that even in England we have stronger advocates for Protection, than we have in the Locofoco leaders in this country.

Hear what a London Paper says:

"If Gen. Taylor succeed in carrying out his views, he will be the greatest man that America has produced, and the magnificent benefactor of his country. The Americans have coal, iron, timber, and can raise sufficient cotton for the world. They have exhaustless supplies of corn and provisions, cheap and fertile lands, no taxes worth mentioning. Why, then, should they not manufacture for themselves? Why should cotton be brought four thousand miles to England, to be spun and woven in Lancashire, and be carried some three or four thousand miles more to the United States to be consumed? We cannot see any reason for it. It is true, that England has had the start in manufactures, but what right has she to expect to be always first in the race? The Americans are not only justified in protecting their own interests, but, as the President says, "it is the right and duty of Congress to encourage domestic industry, which is the great source of national wealth and prosperity." Somebody's money was never broached; truer words never uttered.

If, in our country, the party ruling in Congress now, could only see with the sagacity that is supposed to characterize successful politicians, they would take the wind out of some of the sails of adversaries, by securing protection to American labor. They would admit, with General Jackson, that "we have been to long subject to the policy of British merchants." The party that does that, whatever may be its name, will finally triumph, whatever may be the ups and downs of parties in the mean time. That is the party that must ultimately come into the permanent enjoyment of power, for it will be in fact and in truth the people's party, and they would let such a party, in all things else, do pretty much what it pleased.

The swindlers who robbed the people of this country of their labor and business, and transferred It to Europe, ought to be ashamed to look an honest laborer and those they have ruined, in the face.

A LOCOFOCO PORTRAIT.

The Locofoco papers are loud in their denunciations of the late Legislature, and the following, which we take from the Carlisle *Volunteer*, is about as true a picture as could be well drawn. It is rare, indeed, that you can see a sheet so wedded to Locofocoism talk so plain; but "murder will out." Read it:

"We do think there was more *treachery* of Democratic members in the last Legislature than was ever exhibited in any previous one. Men who are elected because they professed to hold to certain political principles, barely and treacherously abandoned their professions," &c., and "assisted in passing many infamous measures. The several Banks applying for vouchers, found these fishy democrats always *ready to listen to any corrupt proposition that it was found necessary to make!* Several insolvent Banks thus obtained charters, that they might continue to rob the people. The applicants for special privileges, too, found a sufficient number of Democrats ready and willing to join in passing such measures as they desired."

The *Valley Spirit*, published at Chambersburg, Pa., a rank Locofoco paper, announces the adjournment of the Legislature as follows:

"We understand the Legislature adjourned on Wednesday last. Beat the sheep-skin! Blow the fife, and beling out the big gun made of brass, that forges July thunder, and fire it in honor of the best thing the Legislature has done yet!"

A Legislature so strongly condemned by its own party, must have been corrupt indeed. The people had better make a change and send a majority of Whigs this year.

"In the Democratic State of South Carolina, no man can hold a seat in the House of Representatives, unless he holds a freehold estate of five hundred acres of land and ten negroes."

The above supplies a pretty fair practical commentary on the loud professions which Locofocoism is constantly making of its love for Freedom and Equality, and intense hatred of anything Aristocratic. No Whig State can be found in the Union whose Constitution tolerates such an aristocratic provision as that above cited from the law of *ultra* democratic South Carolina! It is only in that other *ultra* democratic State of New Hampshire that Catholics are excluded from holding office; and in Virginia, such is the *democratic* devotion to property in preference to persons, that a man can vote in every County in which he holds real estate, while one who has no real estate or is not a householder, cannot vote at all! The progress of the age is about to remove these blots from the escutcheon of Virginia and New Hampshire; South Carolina though is content as she is.—[*York Republican.*

☞ *A Whig Member* of Congress writes to a friend in Washington that they are determined to adjourn, if they can avoid it, until Locofocoism is forced to show its hands on the subject of Protection to American Industry. That's right.

MASSACHUSETTS.

At an unusual large meeting of the Whigs of Salem, Massachusetts, the following resolutions were adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That the Whig party is determined, with entire unanimity, to *sustain the President*, and demands of its representatives a firm and earnest support of his administration.

Resolved, That his conduct of our foreign relations, and his declared policy in reference to the protection of American industry, internal improvements, and all the great interests of the country, have fulfilled the expectations of his supporters, and are justly appreciated by the people. In his annual Message to Congress at the opening of its present session, he declared to that body that he looked to its "wisdom and patriotism for the adoption of a system which may place *home labor*, at least, on a sure and permanent footing, and, by due encouragement of manufactures, give a new and increased stimulus to agriculture, and promote the development of our vast resources and the extension of our commerce." The PEOPLE also look to Congress for the same end; and, in accordance with the recommendation of the President, demand the passage, without further delay, of an adequate *Tariff*, to arrest the ruin of our domestic manufactures, to secure to the industrial pursuits and internal resources of the country the protection they need, and thus lay the only and lasting foundation for the commerce and navigation, which it is among the first duties of a government embracing the continent, overspreading a hemisphere, and commanding the shores of the two great oceans of the globe, to cherish and maintain.

They also passed strong resolutions in favor of the immediate admission of California, untrammelled with other questions. On the subject of the Slavery questions, the meeting speaks as follows:

Resolved, That the recommendations of the President on this subject evince a wisdom and a spirit worthy of his character and station as the patriotic Chief Magistrate of the Union whose duty it is to respect the convictions of all parties and all sections of our common country; and who has proved that he respects *our* convictions, by *not asking us to abandon them*. The adoption of his policy by Congress would terminate the conflict between the North and South, without humiliating either party, and in accordance with the rights of the territories and the principles of liberty and justice.

☞ *Some of the* Locofoco Free Trade papers have quoted the following as an evidence of the prospects of the Iron trade under the Tariff of 1846:

The Safe Harbor Iron Works, located on the Conestoga, are making railroad iron, the Lancaster *Gazette* says, at the rate of 140 rails per day, or 150 per week, or 7800 tons per annum. Three steam engines, of the respective capacities of 45, 100 and 125 horse power, are employed in the Rolling Mill and Blast Furnace. The number of operatives employed is about five hundred. The cash expenses per diem exceed one thousand dollars.

The York *Republican* explains the subject as follows:

Before the enactment of the Tariff of 1846, the Central Rail Road Company entered into a contract with the proprietors of the Safe Harbor Works, for the manufacture of a very large quantity of rails at about sixty dollars a ton. The contract is still unfulfilled, and the rails can be made at the price with profit. British rails can be obtained for about forty dollars a ton; but the Railroad Company requires the Contractors to supply bills of American iron, for the first report, you had let the public know that it was by you, (the counsel of one of the parties, and who have another cause of the same kind still pending,) the object would have been seen, and we should have taken no notice of it. The people of the County now know where that editorial report came from, and can therefore judge of the motives in making it. For that reason, and because the reasons which dictated the verdict given in that cause dare not be published in a newspaper, we can make no reply to your last communication.

Very respectfully yours,
C. LOESER,
JNO. BANNAN.

Orwigsburg, June 18, 1850.

THE COAL TRADE FOR 1850.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 23,135 06—by Canal, 17,125 02—Total for the week, 42,273 09
The shipments for the corresponding week last year were 55,754 06.

The suggestion we threw out last week, of the necessity of the different interests consulting together with a view of making a fair and equal reduction on rates, tolls, and transportation, has met with great favor,—and it has been intimated to us that the transporting companies would favor the project. The greatest objection it is supposed will be on the part of the land-holders; but they too ought to bear a portion of the difficulties; it is unjust that the whole burthen should fall upon the Operators, Miners, and Laborers. They must also bear in mind that unless something be done many of the smaller and less profitable veins will either have to be abandoned or closed for the present, or at least until times change. Free Trade has fired its fangs upon us and we must conform to the circumstances, so long as the laws remain unchanged,—and therefore all the interests ought to unite together and each assume a portion of the loss; at least until a change takes place, with a view of sustaining the business of this region, and prevent the ruin of many hard working and meritorious citizens.

No change for the better has taken place in the trade since our last publication. The prices at which many are selling are below the cost of production, while others, who have favorite mines, are about paying expenses. We never make quotations of the price of Coal here, because it is seldom, in times of depression that any two colliers sell the same kind of Coal at the same rates, as so many other considerations, of a pecuniary character, &c., enter into the contracts, that no correct quotations can be made. The proper place of quoting the price of Coal is on ship-board at what is generally conceded to be the shipping points.

Some of our Coal Operators have requested us to oppose the quotations of the prices of Coal made in the *Register*, which are not only false in many particulars, but are doing much injury to the trade in the depression of prices, &c. We may comply with the request next week, and in the meantime will only remark that they are made by a certain *Joseph S. Silver*, who, we presume, is well known both in New York and Philadelphia, as he has lived at both places.

It is not true that freight to New York is $1 60 as quoted by Silver. Only two or three boats were loaded at $1 60, and one or two of these were scuttled and sunk on the line of Canal by some lawless boatmen opposed to the reduction.

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

	RAIL ROAD. WEEK.	RAIL ROAD. TOTAL.	CANAL. WEEK.	CANAL. TOTAL.
Pt Carbon,	6,590 13	167,222 13	7,653 09	94,634 18
Mt Carbon,	4,276 01	75,160 00	2,402 17	40,461 06
S. Haven,	9,510 01	214,257 08	4,810 02	60,912 08
Pt Clinton	4,409 11	78,817 15	2,012 13	19,252 04
	23,135 06	529,877 16	17,135 03	215,259 16
		202,250 16		

Total by R R & Canal 732,128 14 tons.

To same time last year by Railroad		478,574 11
" " "	Canal	126,878 13
		605,752 04

Increase this year 126,435 10 tons.

LEHIGH COAL TRADE.

Sent for the week ending June, 15th, 1850

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
By Lehigh Co.	12,917 06	109,738 15
Room Run Mines,	2,017 08	22,142 00
Beaver Meadow Co.,	2,644 08	8,622 10
Spring Mountain Co.,	3,108 03	21,824 07
Cluarbury Coal Co.,	1,358 00	13,653 00
Hazleton Coal Co.,	3,320 06	27,568 12
Diamond Co.,	1,959 03	8,228 12
Buck Mountain Co.,	4,809 03	43,395 08
Wilkesbarre Co.,	1,595 13	9,535 02
	34,257 09	274,762 16

To same period last year, 188,638 07 tons.

RAIL ROADS.

The following is the quantity of Coal transported over the different Railroads in Schuylkill County, for the week ending Thursday evening.

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Mine Hill and S. H. R. R.	15,098 15	127,279 10
Little Schuylkill R. R.	3,011 15	68,271 17
Mill Creek do	6,158 11	143,808 02
Mount Carbon do	7,024 01	86,013 17
Schuylkill Valley do	7,611 17	98,845 10
Mt Carbon and Pt Carbon	5,877 15	144,194 19
Union Canal do	2,848 19	25,731 11
Swatara do	1,677 03	17,159 02

RATES OF TOLL AND TRANSPORTATION OF RAILROAD for 1850.

	From M. Carbon	S. Haven	P. Clinton.
To Richmond,	1 70	1 65	1 45
To Philadelphia,	1 70	1 65	1 45

RATES OF TOLL BY CANAL FOR 1850.

From Port Carbon to Philadelphia,	76½ cts.	per ton.
" Mount Carbon "	75 "	"
" S. Haven "	72 "	"
" Port Clinton "	63 "	"

FREIGHTS BY CANAL.

From Mt. Carbon to New York,	81 70	" "
" Mt. Carbon to Philadelphia	60 "	" "

☞ The freights from Schuylkill Haven are generally about 3 cts. per ton less, and from Port Clinton 10 cts. per ton less.

An Ordinance.

BE IT ORDAINED AND ENACTED BY THE Town Council, of the Borough of Pottsville, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of same, That, if any person or persons shall by disorderly or noisome conduct, disturb the peace and good order of the Borough of Pottsville, each person so offending shall, upon conviction, before any Justice of the Peace of said Borough, forfeit and pay for every such offence, for the use of said Borough, a fine not less than one dollar and not exceeding four dollars, at the discretion of such Justice,—which said penalty may be recovered agreeably to the act of Assembly, approved the 19th day of April, A. D., 1850, and that the ordinance passed 20th of June, A. D., 1825, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted June 18th, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

THOMAS FOSTER,
President of Town Council.

Attest: J. H. DOWNING, Clerk.
June 22, 1850 25-2t

☞ *The Pope.*—The last news informs us that his Holiness appears to be ill at ease in the Vatican. The *Concordia* states that he had thrice attempted to take his flight, but which has been frustrated by the keen eye of the French troops, who watch his every movement. The *Concordia* of Turin, of the 25th ult., states that Cardinal Ciacchi, the author of the protest against the Austrians, has sent in his resignation as Cardinal. Several other Cardinals, fearing lest some day the vengeance of the people may burst over them, meditate following the example of Ciacchi.

☞ *President Taylor's Administration.*—The New York *Tribune* says:—Our own opinion is that the President is daily gaining ground in the confidence and affections of the Whig members of Congress, the Whig party and the people generally. They knew him before as brave and honest; they believe him now to be capable and wise. No matter what elections may seem to indicate in the present cross-sea of Slavery perplexity, we believe General Taylor grows stronger in the public confidence daily."

☞ *A Truly Great Entertainment.*—A Boston paper states that a splendid entertainment was given last week to the Sandwich Princess and Dr. Judd, by a gentleman at his place on Staten Island, at which the tables were spread "with four hundred ladies and gentlemen."

☞ *Health of Cities.*—The principal cities in the Union appear to be remarkably healthy at the present time, not having realised so far the general expectation that the epidemic would again visit them with its ravages.

☞ *Barnum*, it is said, having been encouraged by his success in procuring Jenny Lind's appearance in this country, is now making great efforts to bring Queen Victoria and the babies next year.

☞ *Judge Johnson*, the Whig candidate for Governor of Ohio, has vacated his seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court, and has taken the stump. He is one of the most eloquent men in the State, and will keep the Locofocos busy from this time on.

☞ *The Ladies* of Baltimore, who are among the fairest of the fair portion of creation, protest against the right of the census takers to demand their age.

☞ *Jenny Lind Hall.*—A Building is being erected in New York for Barnum, which will hold *fifteen thousand people*, to be completed early in September.

☞ *The public parks* of the city of New York comprise upwards of one hundred and seventy acres.

COMMUNICATION.

To F. W. Hughes and C. W. Higgins, Esqrs.:

Gentlemen—In your communication, in the *Mining Register* of the 15th of June inst., relative to the ejectment of Roberts and Strong vs. Strimpfler and others, you admit yourselves to be the authors of the article which was given as an editorial report of that case, in the same paper, on the first of June. If, in giving the first report, you had let the public know that it was by you, (the counsel of one of the parties, and who have another cause of the same kind still pending,) the object would have been seen, and we should have taken no notice of it. The people of the County now know where that editorial report came from, and can therefore judge of the motives in making it. For that reason, and because the reasons which dictated the verdict given in that cause dare not be published in a newspaper, we can make no reply to your last communication.

Very respectfully yours,
C. LOESER,
JNO. BANNAN.

Orwigsburg, June 18, 1850.

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

Ice, Ice, Ice.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS PREPARED TO SUPPLY fine Spring Water Ice, at the following low rates: Per bushel, 62½ cents; per week, half peck each morning, 62½ cents; per week, quarter peck each morning, 37½ cents. Terms:—Collection will be made every two weeks.

BENJAMIN WELLER.
June 22, 1850. 25-3t.

Fourth of July Celebration.

UPON THIS OCCASION EVERY MAN SHOULD drink *Wines* of the very best quality to be had in the country, and to enable every one to comply with this patriotic duty I would call the attention of Dealers and Hotel Keepers to my splendid stock of Fine Old Wines and Liquors, of every description, as per advertisement below.

A. H. McCALLA.
June 22, 1850 25-3t

THE attention of Dealers and Hotel keepers is requested to my fine assortment of Wines and Liquors, selected with great care from stocks in Europe and in this Country, and from sources which enable me to guarantee their purity.

Brandies of every description from $1 to $3 per gallon.

Whiskey, fine Irish, Scotch and Monongahela.

Old Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin and Peach Brandy.

Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines of every variety and grade, from 75 cts. to $3 per gallon.

Champagne of all celebrated brands, $9.50 to $18.

Claret, Fine table Claret at $3, and higher grades; also, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, Muscat, &c. Wild Cherry Brandy, Raspberry, Blackberry, and Lavender Brandy, &c., &c.

THE COUNTRY TRADE

supplied at wholesale prices. A complete assortment of Wines and Liquors, very cheap for *culinary purposes*.

Orders promptly attended to. Goods carefully packed and forwarded by "*Express*." Samples sent to any part of the Country *free of charge*, by addressing, *Post Paid*,

A. H. McCALLA,
Wine Merchant, 30 Walnut St., Philadelphia.
June 22, 1850 25-3t

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Pottsville, Pa., on the 1st of June, 1850.

Ayre Henry	Hass F B	McIntosh Wm
Ault Daniel	Harrison S G	McCourt James
Adams Robt	Halsted E O	McKale Luke ship
Adamas Miss C	Hill Wm	McLoughlin J do
Armstrong Mrs M	Harris Daniel P	McNulty Jas do
Baker Martin	Hickernell Jacob	McCabe Anne do
Brennen Martin	Hoyt Wm E	Norris Jacob
Butler Thos	Hughes David	Need D S
Brannagan Elijah	Hoffman Geo	Nieder Heinrich
Banks F D	House Abby	Nollan Matthew
Burgin Dennis	Hafey Edward	Nerbey Mich'l 2
Breitenbach J B	Hilpert Henry	O'Connor M 2
Brenhart Thos	Halbe H Pert	Osman Sam'l
Brohm John	Heidebrand W	O'Brien Hannah
Baker Wm	Harmony Lodge	O'Kronglowiz C
Banghart Peter	No 85, I O of O F	ship
Brehm Wm	Hall Mrs M	Outheimer John do
Bressler John	Hepburn Wm ship	Phelan Matthew
Beck James H	Howard John	Perrin Alphonse
Brown Daniel	Hemphing Mic	do Prosser Wm
Boone Messrs. H	Holland Dan'l	do Pott Abraham 2
& Co.	Hunt John	do Ritter Miss M E
Brown John	Hughes Daniel	do Rodgers Hugh
Buck Alex 3	Hughes Mary	do Roberts Geo
Blatch F	Hally Bridget	do Richards Tho
Buhr John	Hughes James	Rutledge Wm
Brady Miss M	Hughes Jas	Rees Wm 2
Brennan Jas ship	Ivey James	Roberts Henry
Blair Pat	do Johns Jacob	Ramsey Geo
Barker Peter	do Joyce Fardy	Richings Wm
Brennan John	do Jonson Thomas	Reilly Matthew
Boircher Anne	do Jackson Noah	Reilly Michael
Cafferty Michael	Jones Jas	Reissfsnyder Wm
Curtis & Goodall	Junstweiler Jacob	Reese Thos
Connors Dennis	Jones Henry F	Reilly Bernard
Connors Patrick	Jones Geo	Richard Augustus
Connors Jas	Keana Chas	Roth Anton
Chambers Thos	Klenzle Jacob	Roth C F
Campbell Jas	Kelder Chas	Ryan Martin ship
Clark Miss E	Keck David H	Rogers Geo
Cummings M ship	Kain Thos	Reilly Pat
Cullen Michael do	Keary Pat	Rodda John
Cotes John	do Keiler Wm L	Reilly Bridget
Conran John	do Kerns John	Snyder E D 2
Connors P 2	do Kelly Thos	Stanton Mich'l 3
Conner Edm'd	do Kick Elias	Smith Chas 2
Culahan Brig't	do Kennedy Thos	Silverthorne Jas
Davis D David	Kesler Joshua S	Semons Wm
Davis John 2	Kreis Friedrich	Stanber Wm
Donahoe Jereh'h	Kopp Martin	Schmidt Elizab'h
Donovan Mic	do Kroll Elizab'h	Stubblebed P
Duffey Pat	do Lofice Michael	Schneiser John
Douglass Rob't	do Lally Martin	Smith Miss C E
Dougherty Chas	do Lawrence Sam'l	Stefen H Sarah
Doyle Pat	do Lies James	Snyder Mrs Cath
Durkan Thos	do Lynch Patrick	Surles M
Durkan Ed	do Lynch Nathan	Stone John do
Dunn Paul	do Lampert Matthias	Sheridan Jas do
Dunford Wm	do Leister Mrs Sarah	Thompson Martin
Edwards Wm	Levan Pat ship	Thomas John
Elmore A	Laing John	do Toole Anthony
Esnich Adam	Lynch John	do Trimble John
Ely J	Scales Chas B	do Tilman Peter
Elliott Elizabeth	Lewis Benj	do Thurston Miss M
Ellison Mary Ann	Matson & Bosher	Jenkin John
Evans Rob't ship	Mitchell Wm	Tapp Heinrich
Foy Condy	Matthews Peter	Terwick John
Frank Wm	Mancer Jas	Tooby Lawrence
Fox Nathan	Murphy Wm	Tooby W
Fox John	Maus Matthew	Thomas Tobias
Frye Arnold	Myers Thos S	Wood Joseph
Fryer Fred	Moore C	William Jas
Fisher Karl	Miller Henry	Wychoff John
Fisher Fanny	Meyers Martin	Willingham R
Fallon P 2	ship Mentzer Michael	Wagonseller N
Fairlie John	do Mayers Jacob	Wallace Wm 2
Farrell Pat'k	do Madden Jas	Williams Sam'l
Freeze Jos H	do Mooney Pat	Wagner Jos H
Fadian Jas	do Miller Anna M	Washing Robert
Fieldin Ann	do Myers Miss Cath	Welsh Michael
Gallagher Jas	do Murphy D E	Welsh Pat
Garber Wm 2	Murphy Pat	ship Wooten H
Grull Amos	Mathews P	do Wells W H
Gray Gerhard	Magowan Benj	do Wolfinger Benj
Gebret Wm	Maddin John	do Wright Miss M
Good G W	Moes Thos	do Warlow J ship
Gaffney Michael	McKale John	Wilson Thos
Gwinner John	Mcardle Pat	Walsh John
Graham John	McIntire Abra	White Thos
Gleason Patrick	McKane Pat	Whitby Jas
Gros John N	McManus Pat 2	Williams Miss M
Gear Elijah	McLewane Bern'd	Yauss John
Gianessa Jas	ship McGinnis Pat	Young Matilda
Huntsinger Geo	McGlaughlin J	Ziegler Nathan
Hyckey Martin 2	McKinney John	Zartman Miss S
Hilgins Jos 2	McGoldrick Wm	

To cents additional will be charged for all advertised letters. Persons applying for letters on this list will please say 'advertised.'

June 8, 1850 A. MORTIMER, P. M.

New Store.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JUST opening at the old stand of Geo. W. Slater, in Centre Street, directly opposite the Post Office, Pottsville.

The subscribers, having taken this old established stand, respectfully give notice that they are now opening an extensive assortment of goods: consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, PROVISIONS, FISH, SALT, &c., &c., all of which have been selected with the utmost care, and bought mostly from Auctions and Importers. Having had many years' experience in the wholesale city business they feel confident, and superior advantages for purchasing in the procurement of their goods cheap: their motto being Small Profits and Quick Sales; they are determined to give their customers the advantage of their experience, by selling at the lowest city prices. The Public, by calling and examining their stock will be amply convinced that such is the fact.

COUNTRY DEALERS, who may desire to save the expense of a visit to the city, will find at this establishment an opportunity to replenish their stock, and obtain goods on terms as favorable as they can procure them in the city. One person will be kept employed in the city to attend the Auctions, and procure goods on the best terms possible.

☞ Country produce taken in exchange.

JOHNSTON & Co.
May 18, 1850 20-1mo

Removal Extraordinary!

THE GREAT CLOTHING WAREHOUSE OF WANTZ & NAYLOR,

WELL known as the most extensive and CHEAPEST ESTABLISHMENT in Philadelphia, has been REMOVED from No. 200 Market Street, to the

S. W. Corner of 4th and Market Sts.—PHILADELPHIA.

☞ Merchants! remember the South-West corner of Fourth and Market.

LIPPINCOTT & CO. intend erecting a seven story building on that corner, and selling off their immense stock full 25 per cent the cheapest in Philadelphia. Those who want clothing can now buy it at about their own prices, and certainly 25 per cent the cheapest in the city, as Lippincott & Co., are determined to sell without regard to cost, in order to clear out their stock and re-build to suit the trade. Lippincott & Taylor's old customers (and one million new ones) are solicited to call at the South-West Corner of Fourth and Market Sts., Philadelphia.

May 18, 1850. 20-1y.

The Patent Compound Wash MIXTURE OR SOAP,

FOR washing Clothes, painted surfaces, and every article or thing which may require cleansing, by washing. It is made in a solid *soap* or in liquid form. The soap will doubtless supersede every other and the process of washing now introduced, drives out of use every other article now used in the land.—No injury is done to clothes, and time and expense are saved.

The public are cautioned against unauthorized venders of rights and mixtures, who live by pirating on others, or who, by the use of lime and soda, do infinite mischief and injury to clothes. The N. Y. Tayton, has purchased the Counties of Berks, Schuylkill, Northampton, Lehigh, and Northumberland, to whom the public, in their custom, are respectfully referred.

D. McVOY.

Philada., April 20, 1850 16-

House and Sign Painting,
PAPER HANGING, &c.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he still continues the above business at his stand, in Centre Street in the immediate vicinity of the Public Hall, Pottsville—where he would be pleased to see those wishing to avise his services as house painter or paper hanger. House and Sign Painting executed at the shortest notice, and in the most approved style. Also, Paper Hanging done at 12½ cents per piece, etc.

JAMES W. BOWEN.

Post Office Regulations.
AT POTTSVILLE PENN'A.

Hours of Closing the Mails.

All way mails between Pottsville and Philadelphia will close at 9 o'clock P. M., daily, except Sundays, and arrive daily about 1 o'clock, P. M.

To Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, at 6½ o'clock A. M., and 12 o'clock M., daily, except Sundays, and arrive about 1 o'clock, P. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.

To Northumberland, Sunbury and intermediate places, at 11 o'clock, A. M., daily, except Sundays, and arrive daily about 5 o'clock, P. M.

To Danville, Williamsport, Muncy, &c., at 11 o'clock, A. M., daily, except Sundays, and arrive daily about 5 o'clock, P. M.

To Minersville, Llewellyn, Donaldson, Tremont, &c., at 11 o'clock, A. M., daily, except Sundays, and arrive daily about 12 o'clock, M.

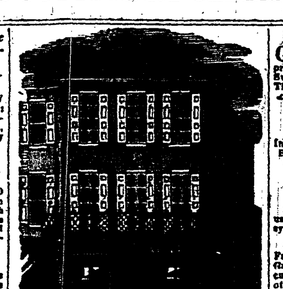
To Port Carbon, Norwegian, Tamaqua, Williamstown, Mauch Chunk, &c., at 11 o'clock, A. M., daily, except Sundays, and arrive daily about 7 o'clock, P. M.

To Pinegrove, Jonestown, Harrisburg, &c., at 9 o'clock, P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and arrive the same days about 6 o'clock, P. M.

Office Hours.

From 6½ o'clock, A. M., till 9 o'clock, P. M., except Sundays, when the office is open one hour, from 12 till 1 o'clock.

ANDREW MORTIMER, P. M.
Pottsville, April 20, 1850 17-tf



Thomas Foster & Co.,
NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
CORNER OF CENTRE AND MARKET STS.
POTTSVILLE.

THE subscribers invite the attention of the public to the very extensive assortment of Goods, consisting of

GENTLEMEN'S Calf Stitched, Fudged and Pegged Boots, Calf and Kip, double soled Sewed and Pegged Boots, Water Proof Boots Sewed and Pegged, from $2 to $4; New England and Philadelphia manufactured Coarse Boots, in great variety, constantly on hand; Cloth and Lasting Gaiter Boots, and Congress Gaiters, Calf Nutlifers, Oregon Ties, and Sewed and Pegged Monroes.

MINERS' Boots and Monroes, of first quality, at low prices.

BOYS' and Youths' Boots and Monroes coarse or fine.

LADYS' French and English Lasting Gaiter Boots, Morocco, Calfskin and Goat Bootees, French Morocco, Calfskin and Goat Bootees, French Morocco, Kid well and pump spring Buckskins and Jeffersons, French Morrocco and Kid Turaround, from 50 cts. to $1; New England Bootees and Shoes of all kinds cheap.

MISSES' and Childrens' Bootees and Shoes, a large assortment suitable for this market, constantly on hand.

GUM Elastic Shoes.

Our stock of Gum Elastic Shoes are of the best manufactured articles the country can afford. Ladies and Gentlemen would do well to call and provide themselves with good Gum Shoes, the best preventive yet discovered of Cold Coughs and Consumption.

TRUNKS, Carpet Bags and Valises.

The Travelling community will find us well supplied with the above articles which we will sell at moderate prices.

Boots and Shoes, made or repaired to order.

☞ TERMS CASH.

Dec 15, 1849. tf

Mahogany and Marble Steam
SAW MILL AND TURNING SHOP,

Corner of Eleventh and Ridge Road.

AND CABINET MAKERS' GENERAL FURNISHING STORE,

No. 134 S. Second St., below Dock St., Philad'a.

THE subscribers would call the special attention of Cabinet Makers and others, to their extensive and elegant assortment of materials in their line, consisting of Mahogany Veneers, Boards and Plank, Hair Cloth, Curled Hair, Glue, Varnish, Looking Glasses, Plates, Mahogany Knobs, Bed Posts, Marble Tops, and every description of Hardware, Tools, &c.

Cabinet Makers residing out of the city, would find it greatly to their advantage to all at our store to purchase such materials as they want, connected with their business.

All our goods are Warranted, of the best quality, and at very reduced prices. Our terms are Cash, (no trade.)

We guarantee to give every man the worth of his money.

T. & L. THOMPSON.

N. B.—Mahogany, Walnut and Black Walnut Plank, and Slate Ballusters for Builders,—also Marble Mantels, always on hand, and every description of Turned Work.

April 6, 1850 14-3m

Patent Lubricating Oil.
R. D. SCHOENER,

HAVING purchased the exclusive right for manufacturing and vending the Patent Lubricating Oil from P. S. Devlan & Co., for Schuylkill, Dauphin, Lebanon, Columbia, Northumberland, Luzerne, Wyoming, Lycoming, Lehigh, Carbon and Northampton Counties, he announces to the public that he has commenced the manufacture of it in the Borough of Pottsville, where he will be happy to supply all orders promptly, and at the same rate it can be purchased from the Proprietors of the patent right. This oil was patented in January 16th, 1849, and its superior excellence and cheapness has already given it the preference over all other oil in use, for all kinds of Machinery. Machinery, Locomotives and cars on our Railroads,—and also for Lamps use:

All orders left at his store, will be promptly attended to.

R. D. SCHOENER,
Centre st., opposite the Post Office.

Pottsville, June 16, 1849.

The following certificates show its character:

Philadelphia, Dec. 4, 1848.

Messrs. P. S. Devlan & Co.—Gentlemen:—The Patent Composition you gave me time to prove, and which you design as a substitute for the best oil in the working of Machinery, has, I am happy to say, more than realized my expectations. I had it fairly tried on a Locomotive Engine for two days, (in rainy weather, with soul flying over the machine at every revolution) by a skillful engineer, who was prejudiced in favor of sperm oil, and he pronounced it equal to the best spermaceti oil, with a saving in quantity of 20 per cent. This saving, together with the greatly reduced price at which you inform me you can furnish the article, will strongly recommend its use on Railroads and in large mills and factories where large quantities of Oil are used. I shall be happy to use it in the extreme success, and under that impression tende you my sincere congratulations. Truly yours,

W. M. Eastburn,
Pottsville, Jan 28, '49.

This is to certify that we have been using P S Devlan & Co's Patent Lubricating Oil for the last six weeks and can give as our decided opinion, that, besides its being so much cheaper, its peculiar superiority over the best sperm oil, is its durability in machinery which renders it a very desirable article for that purpose. We are extensively engaged in mining and shipping coal, having eleven steam engines of various capacities at work building coal, pumping water, &c.

MILNES, HAYWOOD & Co.

P S Devlan & Co—Gentlemen: We have been using your Patent Lubricating Oil on all the machinery of the Reading iron and nail works, for the last nine weeks, and we consider we have got it a fair trial, as the works are calculated to manufacture four thousand tons of iron and nails per annum. The machinery is very heavy, the engine one hundred and eighty horse power, and the speeds are from thirty to nine hundred revolutions per minute.

After the above trial, we can recommend the oil as equal to the best sperm oil used in the Country, viz: for heavy bearings and fast speeds, such as chafing and fans. I remain yours, &c.,

JAMES M'CARTY,
Manager of the Reading Iron, Nail and Tube Works
'49. —40-tf

G. W. Merchant's Celebrated

Which is also a Universal Family Embrocation for Diseases of the Human Flesh.

TIME and experience has fully proved that this UNIVERSAL REMEDY has not its equal on the list of popular medicines, having been more than 14 years before the public.

Testimony of the most disinterested character of its wonderful effects on the animal economy is almost daily presented to the proprietor.

A young man in the Town of Wilson, whose clothes were burnt off of him, was restored (without suffering,) by the timely use of this Oil.

Numerous are the unsolicited statements of patients themselves, and others who have used the Oil, of cures which in themselves appear so remarkable, that were they at all interested in a peculiar point, they could hardly have been credited.

The following diseases are among many others in the cure of which this Oil has been completely successful and in which others had entirely failed:—

Sprains, Sweeny, Ringbone, Windgalls, Pull Evil, Callous, Cracked Heels, Galls of all kinds, Lameness, Fresh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Sand Cracks, Foundered Feet, Scratches