MINERS' JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 21, 1850.

We are requested to state that any person finding papers that were lost from Esquire Wilson's office on the night of the fire, will please leave them at Doctor Nicholas' office, in Market Steeet. He will again have his office open in a few days in the vicinity of the old location.

MINERS, LABORERS AND OPERATORS,

Dont forget the Election. The freshet protects you a little this year, but you will want a Tariff to protect you next year. Think of that, and dont forget your duty to yourselves and the country. If nothing is done at this session, let the voice of Schuylkill proclaim in tones of thunder in the ears of the traitors at Washington, that the petitions of the people *must* and *shall* be respected at their reassembling in December.

THE TARIFF.

We are pleased to learn from the Hon. JAMES COOPER, that every effort will be made to modify the present ruinous Tariff policy, at the present session, and that there is a fair prospect of carrying such a Bill through the Senate, if there is time to bring it up before the adjournment. We know that Mr. Cooper will use every effort in his power to accomplish this desirable object.

RUNAWAY APPRENTICES.

It will be seen by a caution in another column that effective measures have been adopted in Philadelphia, to put a stop to the practice of enticing Printer's Apprentices to abscond from the surrounding country, by securing such runaways and detaining them in prison until called for by their respective masters. We understand that arrangements are being made for carrying out the same course in the case of apprentices in any business found in the city. Such organizations are much needed. They will no doubt save their masters much uneasiness and trouble, and permanently benefit the apprentices by teaching them a wholesome lesson in a way they are not likely to forget.

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY.

We learn that upwards of $125,000 have already been subscribed towards repairing this Company's Canal. About 2000 hands are already employed, and the section from Norristown will be ready in the course of the ensuing week. The damages to the Locks on the whole line will not exceed $40,000.—It is now rendered certain that the Canal will be ready for business again early next spring.

JENNY LIND.

The mania still ranges in New York.—The nightingale has lost none of her previous reputation as the most wonderful singer in the world. After her engagements in New York, she goes to Boston, and then to Philadelphia. Pottsville, we fear, won't stand a chance in the spirited competition for her presence in different places.

THE SMALL NOTE LAW.

The passage of the law of last Session has subjected the business community, and in fact all classes of our citizens, to great inconvenience for want of change. With the disappearance of the small notes, specie and particularly the smaller change, seems to have disappeared also with them. In those towns where Banks are located, the evil can be remedied to some extent, but the rapid withdrawal of coin from these Institutions, cripples their ability to accommodate the public by discounting the business paper. It was right to drive out the doubtful and depreciated small currency of other States, but at the same time the Legislature ought to have granted the privilege to our Banks of issuing small notes to take their place, which would be redeemed at their counters in specie and received on deposit. Our State labors under a great disadvantage in prohibiting our Banks from issuing notes under five dollars, so long as all the surrounding States issue small bills, in the curtailment of business facilities, &c., nor could we ever discover the difference of having a dollar in silver in our pocket or a $1 bill which will command the specie on presentation at the counter of the Bank. If the Banks are good for their $5, $10, $50, and $100 issues, they are certainly good for their issues under $5. If the present difficulties result in authorizing our Banks to issue small notes, the public will be recompensed for the difficulties they must encounter for a few months, because all laws, whether good or bad must be submitted to, until repealed, or declared null and void by the proper tribunals of the country.

REFORM IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphians are turning attention to the means of reforming their municipal regulations, by which better order may hereafter be secured, and the lives and property of the citizens more carefully protected. Last Monday evening a large meeting of the citizens of both the city and county convened to take into consideration the consolidation of the city and county of Philadelphia, under one Municipal Government. The Hon. Wm. Meredith presided. After Addresses from several of the most prominent citizens, Resolutions were adopted expressive of the sense of the meeting, that the Legislature should pass an act incorporating Philadelphia with enlarged boundaries, including the city proper with the adjacent parts or the whole of Philadelphia county in a single city, and instructing the members from the city and county to use their efforts in effecting such a measure as soon as possible.

THE TARIFF.

The Washington Correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes as follows:

Under the operations of the present Tariff, one of two things is obvious—either our manufactures must be wholly destroyed, and the country placed at the mercy of foreign markets, or the workingmen of this country must be reduced to the level of the unfortunate laborers of England. The capitalists of the country are comparatively but little interested in the matter, for capital need know no country. It is the workingmen who are to be, and are effected by it; and upon them depends whether the system shall continue or not. Pennsylvania in 1844 struck a blow at her prosperity, which she now deeply feels. Let the error be avoided for the future, and more especially, let the voices of her citizens next month sound the knell to that party which has already sacrificed the true interests of their country.

☞ *We hear that Mr. Bibighause*, the Whig candidate for Congress is now canvassing Dauphin county. His election is certain, but the Whigs of Schuylkill want to see him also, and grade his majority accordingly.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

The Washington *Republic*, in speaking of the vote on the Tariff in Congress, on Saturday last, holds the following language:

"There are some points presented by the vote, worthy of comment. There was only one member who acts with the Whig party who voted in favor of the Committee's report. Mr. Clingman was elected as a Whig, but has voted pretty uniformly during the session with the Democrats from his section. That he should vote with them, therefore, on the Tariff is, perhaps, no more than might have been anticipated, but we regret that his colleague, Mr. Caldwell, did not permit Mr. Clingman to enjoy his eccentricity without a companion. There were but five Democrats, who were in favor of even an attempt at legislating on the Tariff—notwithstanding the frauds that are known to prevail under the existing system, and the general depression of industrial interests in the manufacturing States. Mr. Doty of Wisconsin, and Messrs. Gilmore, Robbins, Strong, and Jas. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, were the only Democrats who voted against the report of the Committee. While, with one or two exceptions, all the Whigs in the House, from whatever quarter they might come, were ready to legislate for the great interests and rights of Labor—while they were not only ready but anxious to respond to the just expectations of the country, we see Booth, Cleveland, and Waldo, of Connecticut; Ross, Dimmick, McLanahan, and Jobb Mann, of Pennsylvania; the entire democratic delegations from Ohio, Maine, Indiana, and New Hampshire, Leffler of Iowa, Buel of Michigan, Wildrick of N. Jersey, and McClernand and Young of Illinois, voting with the anti-tariff, anti-railroad, anti-harbor-and-river-bill, anti-all-sorts-of-improvement. Abstractionists from South Carolina and Virginia. Yes—the practical, hard-working, progressive men of the country—the men of enterprise and business—the men of invention and creation—the men who dig in the mines, smelt the ores, roll the iron, and manufacture the woollens and cottons—the men who plant the corn and cotton, and want home markets as well as foreign markets for their produce: these classes and interests are to be sacrificed and abandoned to the stand-still and do-nothing doctrines which a school of mystical and hair-splitting politicians have interpolated in the Democratic creed.

We believe, continues the *Republic*, that the interests of the whole country are promoted by the increased productions and prosperity of particular portions. The western railroads add to the prosperity of Massachusetts. Wealth dug from the mines of Pennsylvania, or springing from the looms of N. England, enriches the farmer of Michigan, and the sugar-planter of Louisiana. But if the representatives of the great political interests of the Republic are about to surrender to the do-nothing school, we trust that their constituents will at least study their respective cases and administer to them salutary doses. We rejoice to see that the Whigs, everywhere, have thrown off the yoke of this school, and that the Whigs of Alabama, Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, and Kentucky, have voted with all the other Whigs of the Union, (saving the North Carolina exceptions,) to the effect that it is expedient to attempt some legislation on the Tariff at this time. Here is something on which we can stand as a National Whig party, and carry the country with us, for all parts of the country are waking up to the importance of improvements and manufactures: and the school of politicians who oppose them will find itself in a very conclusive minority when the issues can be made before the people."

THE EX-KING OF FRANCE

Both the French and English papers, in announcing the death of Louis Philippe comment rather severely upon his reign. The following from the European *Times* expresses the tone of the English press:

"Inscrutable are the workings of Providence, and yet—withal! We find Louis Philippe called by a generous and enthusiastic people to fill a throne vacant by the tyranny of his predecessor. But the intense selfishness of the man was incapable of reciprocating the confidence reposed in him. Could not appreciate the high purposes of his office. Cunning he palmed off for patriotism, and, under the pretence of protecting Paris, he surrounded it with forts. His views of family aggrandisement were those of a marriage broker; and while he professed to rule as a constitutional sovereign, he was the president of his own council, forging chains for the liberties of his people. He fell deservedly, for his whole reign was a series of intrigue and deception. There was not a noble trait in his character. A want of sincerity seems to have been inherent in his nature. To his Ministers he was as deceptive as to his people, and the numerous attempts upon his life showed how his subjects felt they had been deceived and betrayed.

Few rulers ever had it in their power to do more for France. He ascended the throne amid the hearty acclamations of the nation. A wise and liberal policy would have secured the affections of the French; but he alienated their good will by his pettifogging personal tactics, and he brought royalty into contempt by his meanness. France is sick of royalty that he abhorred war; for although he did little or no good in his day, he must not be denied the negative praise of having averted evil. The passionate love of military glory for which the French people are remarkable, he refused to gratify. During the rupture with England about the Syrian question, a war with this country would have pleased his subjects; and his refusal to pander to the popular taste at that critical moment, prevented another of those uncunnary conflicts between the two nations of which the page of history records so many examples.

Georgia in a Fix.—Her Legislature passed an Act at its last Session, authorizing the Governor to call a Convention of the People, in case "California or New Mexico" was admitted as a State of the Union. In the *errata*, the State printer says, the word "or" should be and. Thus making it doubtful whether the Governor shall call a Convention on the separate admission of California, though it is plainly his duty, if both are admitted as one State.

Postal Arrangement.—Official notice has been given by the General Post-office in London, that "hence-forward all letters addressed to the United States, and not directed to be otherwise sent, will be transmitted by the first packet, whether British or United States, which is dispatched after they are posted." The British Post-office has hitherto mailed exclusively by the Cunard steamers, except when the writers have directed the letters to be sent by the American packets

Chinese Funeral.—A Chinese Funeral took place lately in San Francisco. Over 150 Chinamen were present, each wearing a piece of white crape. The ceremonies at the grave were peculiar and interesting; the finale concluding with handing round liquors, wine, segars, &c., of which all were invited to partake.

☞ *Population of Norristown.*—The population of the Borough, according to the late census, is 6,630. The *Herald and Free Press* remarks: The population in 1840, was 2,937, showing an increase of 3093 over 100 per cent. in 10 years. If any other return can show a more improving, energetic, industrious and beautiful place than Norristown, we would like to hear of it."

An attempt was made by a man giving his name as E. Whittely, to blow up the Mansion House, at Buffalo, N. Y. It was fortunately discovered, and Whittely arrested.

The following is the prize song by Bayard Taylor, as sung by Jenny Lind:

GRETING TO AMERICA.

I GREET, with a full heart, the Land of the West,
Whose Banner of Stars o'er a world is unrolled;
Whose empire o'ershadows Atlantic's wide breast
And opes to the sunset its gateway of gold!
The land of the mountain, the land of the lake,
And rivers that roll in magnificent tide—
Where the souls of the mighty from slumbers awake
And hallow the soil for whose freedom they died!

Thou Cradle of Empire! though wide be the foam
That severs the land of my fathers and thee,
I hear, from thy bosom, the welcome of home,
For Song has a home in the hearts of the Free!
And long as thy waters shall gleam in the sun,
And long as thy heroes remember their scars,
Be the hands of thy children united as one,
And Peace shed her light on the Banner of Stars!

☞ *We invite particular* attention to the following article from the New York *Tribune*:

DO THEY MEAN TO DECEIVE.

Every few days we meet in some opposition journal a paragraph of this nature:

"The —— Manufactory has just divided ten per cent profits for the last six months. And yet the Whigs say Manufactures need more protection!"

"There are more Iron-Works now in operation in the Country then there ever were before the present Tariff was adopted, and new ones are constantly going up. Yet the Whigs say the duties on Iron must be raised or our Iron makers will be ruined!"

—Now it is quite possible that some manufactories, enjoyed rare facilities or the command of a wide and eager market for peculiar styles of goods, may be making good dividends, in spite of general depressions and loss. It may even be true that in certain localities new Iron, Cotton or woolen manufactories are from time to time established, and there is a gradual, tardy progress in certain branches of manufacture in defiance of the unfavorable state of trade. We firmly believe so natural and beneficent is the location of the manufacturer and fabricator by the side of the farmer and planter that if no Tariff had ever existed or all Tariffs were now to be abolished, the ways and means would in time be discovered or created of naturalizing and perfecting in our Country all the arts of civilized life. Just so we have faith that, if Steam and Railroads were to be henceforth utterly abolished the wants and tastes they have created or developed would find *some* means of gratification—mankind would not consent to be sent back to such means of travel and intercommunication as existed a century ago. But that it follows that it would be wise to abolish Steamships and railroads, trusting to human energy and genius for efficient substitutes, notis clear to our mind.

In the year of grace 1850, we shall buy of Europe Iron and Iron products, Cotton, Linen, Woolen and Silken fabrics, to the amount of not less than One Hundred Million of Dollars. And all these goods are forced in upon us while the Free Trade organs and orators are doing their best to create and diffuse the impression that manufactures in this country are yielding in the average large profits to those concerned in them. Now ask those who are busy in endeavoring to diffuse this impression—"Gentlemen, what profits are you realizing from your estates, your ships, your importations, &c. &c.," and they will tell you (the majority of them.) "Not over five per cent." "Well, gentlemen, then why don't *you* embark in making these fabrics at home instead of importing or buying those of Europe? Here is an immense demand in a country rapidly increasing in population and capacity of consumption, while nobody apprehends that the Tariff is to be changed for the worse as respects our Home Interests—now if American Manufactures are so profitable as you assert, why don't you embark in them?—The laws, &c. are as favorable to you as to anybody; you can buy two thirds of the Manufacturing establishments in the country for a good deal less than cost, or you can get up new ones with improved machinery for much less money than these have cost their owners. The country is full of Ore, Coal, Water-Power &c., which you may have dirt-cheap if you want them, aside from the fact that many of you own these already. Now if Manufacturing is so thrifty as you assert—if the instances of failure may all be accounted for by bad management, high salaries, &c.,—why don't you embark in Home Manufactures and prosecute them with due wisdom and economy?"

—Yes why don't they?

Those who profess to be Free Traders own their full share of the wealth of the country; they have an equal proportion of the ready capital and the business talent.—If there were money to be made by Manufacturing as easily as they pretend, they are the very lads that would be into it, heels over head. And yet on the third day of September, 1850, they don't own one-tenth—no, nor one-twentieth—of the capital invested in Manufactures throughout the Country.

—Why don't they?

Simply because they *know* that the impression they are seeking to make on the Country as to the present condition and thrift of American Manufactures is a false impression: countenanced by one case in a hundred, but disproved by ninety-nine.

—If this is not the reason, what is?

We can also add—

All the Coal Mines in Schuylkill County can be purchased at less than one-half, and some less than one-fourth their cost, then why do not those Locofocos, who profess to have plenty of money, and who boast of their *superior* knowledge in conducting mining, purchase these works, and engage in the business. There is a fine opportunity afforded in the numerous Sheriff's Sales constantly taking place. By the bye, a Locofoco of our borough was dragged into the business a short time since through some money transactions, and he is now one of the loudest brawlers for Protection in the Borough, and every day *secretly* curses Locofocoism and members of Congress who refuse to vote for the Protective Policy.

Milwaukie.—Looking back a few years, says the Milwaukie *Sentinel*, the growth of Milwaukie appears almost fabulous. In '34, only sixteen years ago, Solomon Juneau was the sole white male inhabitant of the town. In the spring of that year the first frame building was put up here. Even in 1840, but ten years ago, Milwaukie could only number about seventeen hundred inhabitants. And now she has over twenty thousand! Is there a city in these United States of which the like can be said?

As the best illustration of the rapid growth of our city, we give the returns of the different enumerations, from the start up to June of this year:

Year.	*Population of Milwaukie.*
1834	1
1840	1,700
1842	2,990
1846 June	9,508
1847 Dec.	14,061
1850 June	20,035

Counterfeit Five Dollar Notes of the following description are now in circulation:—Centre vignette, a female (Justice) resting on a short column, holding a sword and scales in her hands; each side of the vignette, a square die, containing a large letter "V," on each end margin, a female holding a rake in one hand and a sprig of grain in the other, with the figure "5" in each corner of the note; the word five occurs five times on the top and five times on the bottom margin. It bears the imprint of "Draper, Underwood, Bald & Spencer." This plate, now in the hands of counterfeiters, is well calculated to deceive the unwary, and was originally got up to counterfeit the Harrisburg five dollar note, of which it is a good imitation. It was afterward altered to the Bank of Germantown, to the York Bank, as a five and a ten, then to the Princeton Bank as a five, and now we see it again, on the Union Bank, Haverhill. This plate can, and will, doubtless, be altered to other banks and other denominations; and we, therefore, advise our subscribers to bear the above description in mind, that they may be prepared to meet it under any guise it may assume.

A Snake Story.—A curious Story is told by the Charlestown (Va.) *Free Press*, of a Negro in Dinwiddie county, who came to his death in the following singular manner:

"He had been sent on an errand, and not returning as soon as expected, search was made, and he was found lying on the ground nearly dead, his eyes strained from their sockets, and exhibiting the appearance of strangulation. On approaching nearer, it was discovered that a large snake had crawled down his throat. They attempted to draw out the snake by the tail, which extended a few inches out of the negro's mouth, but it drew it in two, and the negro died at the instant. It is supposed that he lay down on the ground and fell asleep, and the snake finding an entrance in the open mouth of the negro, crawled down his throat, thereby causing its own and the negro's death.

THE COAL TRADE FOR 1850.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week, is 35,208 0[illegible] tons. This quantity was sent during 5 days only. The capacity of the machinery of the Road, will average 40,000 tons per week, when there are no interruptions to the trade.

We understand the Company has failed so far in procuring additional motive power for the road, consequently the Schuylkill Navigation Company's Cars will not be used to carry coal. The Company we learn is even deficient in motive power to run their own cars to advantage. They were not prepared for a contingency that has so suddenly thrown all the trade from this region into their hands.

The Lehigh Canal, it is stated, will be ready by the 10th of October. If this statement is correct, it will give them from 5 to six weeks' business, at about 25,000 tons per week, which is all they can do. The Beaver Meadow, Spring Mountain, Cranberry, Hazleton and Diamond Companies, are all out of the season, in consequence of the destruction of the Beaver Meadow Railroad, which cannot be repaired in time for business this year. This will not materially alter the calculations we made last week. We repeat it, the supply from the Lehigh this season will be dear, if not all required for the Iron Works on the line, short of Bristol.

The repairs on the Little Schuylkill Railroad are progressing with great energy—upwards of 700 hands are employed—and it is believed that Coal will be transported over it the first week in October.

Prices of Coal on board at Richmond have settled down for the present at $1 25 for white ash and $4 50 for red ash. Some of our operators here are mistaking the prices we named last week for small lots—but those who are forced to sell their Coal to middle men are obliged to take a little less—the prices now ruling at Richmond, they state, will not warrant the payment of $2 50 and $2 75 per ton here.

Freights from Richmond to the East are quoted at $1 50 to Boston, $1 20 to Rhode Island, and $1 to New York

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,	13,113 10	278,736 04		129,478 02
Mt Carbon,	5,117 01	116,895 00		40,281 09
N. Haven,	16,977 13	323,063 16		93,416 13
Pt Clinton,		122,757 07		24,852 03
	35,208 04	851,451 07		288,030 07
		288,030 07		
Tot'l by R'd and Can'l		1,139,501 14		
To same time last year—Railroad				813,200 10
" " Canal				309,389 13
				1,122,590 03
Increase this year, so far, tons		16,911 11.		

We give the Railroad Company's reports for the year which commenced on Dec. 1, 1849. Although the report shows an increase of 16,911 tons this year, there is not in fact any increase, but a small decrease, from the region, commencing the year from the 1st of January, 1850.

LEHIGH COAL TRADE.

Sent for the week ending August 31st, 1850

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
By Lehigh, Co.		105,741 12
Room Run Mines,		50,417 03
Beaver Meadow Co.,		25,567 12
Spring Mountain Co.,		41,781 15
Coleraine,		1,250 02
Lehigh Coal Co.,		22,352 13
Hazleton Coal Co.,		52,494 07
Diamond Co.,		12,047 04
Buck Mountain Co.,		21,703 11
Wilkesbarre Co.,		21,717 00
		362,915 00
To same period last year,		535,213 13
Decrease this year,	tons	22,298 13

RAIL ROADS.

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

		WEEK.	TOTAL.
Mine Hill and S. H. R. R.		10,958 02	413,398 18
Little Schuylkill R. R.	do	2,651 06	110,708 13
Mill Creek	do	6,342 06	208 451 10
Mount Carbon	do	5,227 01	143 929 15
Schuylkill Valley	do	9,954 00	177,049 05
Mt Carbon and Pt Carbon		13 113 13	246 651 04
Union Canal	do	661 01	51 757 10
Swatara	do	021 05	34,821 01

RATES OF TOLL AND TRANSPORTATION ON RAILROAD for 1850.

	From M.C.	From S.Haven.	From P.Clinton
To Richmond,	1 20	1 65	1 45
To Philadelphia,	1 70	1 65	1 45

Grand Vocal and Instrumental CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.—Mr. DONAT of Saar and Family respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that they will give a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music, at the above Hall, on Thursday evening, the 26th inst., on which occasion they will be assisted by Mr Charles Lewis Gang, on the Violin, and several Amateurs of decided talent.

Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the house of Donat Saar, in Third street, one door below Callowhill, and at H. Bannan's Book and Music store.

☞ For Programme, See small bills.

Sept 21, 1850 3t

Soap and Candle Factory.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING PURCHASED THE Soap and Candle Factory of Francis Lecke, in the Borough of Pottsville, hereby gives notice, that he intends carrying on the business himself at Mr. Lecke's old stand where he is prepared to furnish all the articles in his business at the very lowest rates, and respectfully solicits the patronage of the public, feeling confident that they will find it to their interest to deal with him.

ERNST KLINERT.

Sept 21, 1850 3t-if

Starkey's

PATENT COLLAPSIBLE OIL CAN.—THIS INvaluable article is pronounced by all who have used it to be far superior to any other article of the kind now in use, combining among others, the following advantages:

It will throw oil in any direction and to a distance of seventy feet; thus enabling the operator to oil points in machinery while the same is in motion, and which could not be otherwise reached without danger to life or limb.

In its use a great saving of oil may be effected, as a single drop to any quantity desired may be ejected, by a more or less gentle pressure of the hand. The oil will not spill out should the Can be upset, as the only means of ejecting oil when the tube is screwed in tight is by pressure of the hand.

The article is very durable; being made of Gutta Percha, it may be used over and hardly without destroying it. The only care being to keep it from a strong heat, and having no internal spring is not liable to get out of order.

For sale wholesale and retail at the subscriber's Cheap Book and Variety Store, Sole Agent for Schuylkill County. Call and examine the article.

B. BANNAN.

Sept 21, 1850 3t-if

Fall Millinery Goods.

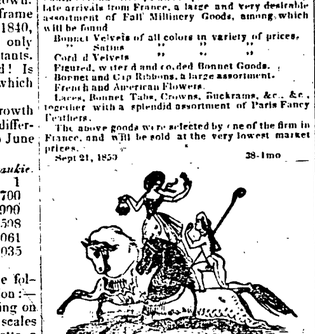
JOHN STONE & SONS, IMPORTERS AND DEALers in Silks, Ribbons and Millinery Goods, No. 45 South Second street, Philadelphia, have received by late arrivals from France, a large and very desirable assortment of Fall Millinery Goods, among which will be found:

Bonnet Velvets in all colors in variety of prices,
Satins " " " "
Cord d Velvets " " "
Figured, water d and corded Bonnet Goods,
Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, a large assortment,
French and American Flowers,
Laces, Bonnet Tabs, Crowns, Buckrams, &c., &c.

Together with a splendid assortment of Paris Fancy Feathers.

The above goods were selected by one of the firm in France, and will be sold at the very lowest market prices.

Sept 21, 1850 3t-1mo



James M. June & Co.'s

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN AMPHITHEATRE. The distinguishing features of this vast establishment consist of the celebrated FRENCH TROUPE, from Franconi's, Paris, and Le Cirque, Napoleon, Hippodrome, composed of the FEMALES and TWELVE MALE Performers who were engaged at an enormous expense by the senior Proprietor, who visited Europe during the past winter, for the express purpose of obtaining the best talent which the immense Companies of England and France could afford.—Among the principal stars of this Troupe are,

MADEMOISELLE LOUISE, the only Equestrienne who has ever appeared in America, who rides without saddle or bridle

MADEMOISELLE ROSALINE, the Equestrienne Terpsichore, unequalled in her peculiar style.

MADEMOISELLE TOURNAIRE, whose wonderful skill in the feats of the Manege, has everywhere been the admiration of all

MLLE JOSEPHINE and MLLE JEANETTE, together with MONSIEUR BENOIT, the great Equestrian Necromancer, MONSIEUR TOURNIAIRE, &c. &c.

The unrivalled Clown and Jester, W. F. WALLETT is attached to the company and will enliven the performances with his rich and racy jokes. The array of native talent which is embraced in this company is, beyond comparison, the greatest ever assembled in America, to prove which it is only necessary to mention the names of S. P. STICKNEY, the extraordinary Polyhippian, GEO. SERGEANT, the scenic and character Equestrian, JAMES NIXON and his talented Children, &c. who form but a small part of this truly magnificent Troupe.

The Stud of Horses belonging to the company is the best and most thoroughly trained ever exhibited, that among which is the great Performing Steed, VIRGINIUS, acknowledged on all hands to surpass any animal in the world in beauty and docility.

The above Company will perform at Pottsville on Wednesday, October 2d, for one day only.

At Minersville, October 3d.

Doors open at 1½ and 7½ o'clock. P. M. Performance to commence at 2½ and 7½ o'clock.

Admission 25 Cents. Children under 9 years of age half price.

September 21, 1850 3t-2t

LUMBER YARD.—THE ATTENTION OF Builders and others, is respectfully invited to the Planing Mill, where they can be suited in all kinds of Planed Flooring, Turning and Lumber, from 1 inch Boards to Pannel Plank.

STRAUCH & Co.,
Corner of 9th and Norwegian Streets.

May 25, 1850 2[illegible]-tf

BAY STATE MILLS

BAY STATE SHAWLS.—THESE CELEBRATED and justly acknowledged superior goods, in the latest colorings and most approved styles, will be furnished by the subscribers in any quantity, at the very lowest prices. Purchasers will please notice that the genuine Bay State fabrics bear tickets corresponding with the above cut, and they will also be distinguished from all other woolen Shawls by their superior finish, fineness of texture and brilliancy of colors. Orders solicited from all sections of the country, and the same will be promptly attended to. Purchasers will also find in our Shawl department a large assortment of all the other most approved makes, and newest designs of American, French and Scotch Woolen Shawls, embracing a great variety of plain and medium styles for friends.

Also, Superior Paris Broche long and square Shawls in latest styles and best manufacture—High India Black and Colored Silk Shawls—Lupins Black and Mode Colored Thibet Shawls, with silk and woolen fringes—Paris Printed Cashmere and Terkerri Shawls—Plain and Figured Crape Shawls—New style Printed Paris Shawls—Neat figured Paris Brocha Shawls—Lupins Black and Mode Colored Thibet Long Shawls—Plain hound Seal Skin Shawls—Plain Mode Colored French Terkerri Shawls, fringed and bound—Eight-quarter French Mode Colored Thibet Cloth, measuring full two yards wide, for Shawls, binding to match—White and Colored Barcelona and Genoese Shawls, &c., wholesale and retail.

ROBERT POLLOCK & Co.,
No. 13 South Second St., Philadelphia.

Sept 21, 1850 3t-3mo

Proclamation.

WHEREAS in and by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act regulating the General Elections within the Commonwealth, passed the 2d day of July, 1839," it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county, to give public notice of such election to be holden, and to make known in such notice what officers are to be elected; Therefore I, C. M. STRAUB, High Sheriff of the County of Schuylkill, do make known by this advertisement, to the electors of said County of Schuylkill, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held in the said County, on Tuesday, the 8th day of October next, at the several districts thereof, as follows, to wit:

1. The electors of the Borough of Orwigsburg, will hold their election at the Court House, in the Borough of Orwigsburg.

2. The electors of all that part of West Brunswick Township, lying and being east of the following line: commencing at the south bend in the Schuylkill River line; thence by a straight line to the house of Samuel B. Mellinger, including the same; thence to the farm of William Mazz, including the same; thence to the farm of George Meisgeil, now occupied by Peter Miller, including the same; thence to the house of Jacob Fox, including the same; thence by a straight line, passing near Abraham Foust's on the Mahanoy road to the township of the Inspectors, to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be received in proof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days next immediately preceding said election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove in the said district for the purpose of voting therein.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof if required, of residence and payment of taxes, as aforesaid, shall be permitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up or attempt to block the window or assume to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election or shall be guilty of any improper conduct, intimidation, threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting or to restrain the freedom of choice, shall upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and to be imprisoned for any time not less than one nor more than twelve months. And if it shall be the duty of the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township, where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to a vote therein, then on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal declaration thereof, or by written or printed advertisement, challenge or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

The Inspectors are to make their returns for the county of Schuylkill, to the Prothonotary of Schuylkill, on Friday the 18th day of October, A. D. 1850, at 12 o'clock M. of said day.

Given under my hand and seal at my office, Pottsville, this twenty-second day of September 5th in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and seventy fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

C. M. STRAUB, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Orwigsburg, Sept 11, 1850. 3t-te

Liver Complaint,

JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

And all diseases arising from a disordered liver or Stomach, such as constipation, inward piles, fullness, or blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, horrid dreams, hurried breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the eyes, 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 using DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr C. M. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

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

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of disorders of the stomach and liver glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, without, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.—The Hon. Charles D. Hineline, Editor of the Camden *Democrat*, the best paper in West Jersey, says, July 21:—"Hoofland's German Bitters.—We have so many flattering testimonies of this medicine, and the source from which they came, induced us to make inquiry respecting its merits. So from inquiry we were persuaded to use it, and must say we know of no medicine in its action upon diseases of the liver and digestive organs, and the powerful influence it exerts upon nervous prostration is really surprising. It invigorates the system, lightens the spirits, gives them into a state of repose, making sleep refreshing.

"If this medicine were more generally used, we are satisfied there would be less sickness, as from the stomach, liver and nervous system, the great majority of real and imaginary diseases emanate. Have them in a healthy condition, and you can bid defiance to epidemics generally. This extraordinary medicine we would advise our friends who are at all indisposed to give a trial—It will then recommend itself. It should, in fact, be in every family. No other medicine can produce such evidences of merit."

(From the Boston Bee.)

The editor said, Dec. 22d—"Dr. Hoofland's Celebrated German Bitters, for the cure of liver complaint, jaundice, dyspepsia, chronic or nervous debility, is decidedly one of the most popular medicines of the day. These Bitters have been used by thousands, and a friend at our elbow says he has himself received an effectual and permanent cure of Liver Complaint from the use of this remedy. We are convinced that, in the use of these Bitters, the patient constantly gains strength and vigor—a fact worthy of great consideration. They are pleasant in taste and smell, and can be used by persons with the most delicate stomachs with safety, under any circumstances. We are speaking from experience and to the afflicted we advise their use."

Scott's *Weekly*, one of the best literary papers published said Aug. 25th—"Dr Hoofland's German Bitters, manufactured by Dr. Jackson, are now recommended by some of the most prominent members of the faculty, as an article of much efficacy in cases of female weakness and nervous debility. As such we would advise all mothers to obtain a bottle, and thus save themselves much sickness. Persons of debilitated constitutions will find these Bitters advantageous to their health, as we know from experience the salutary effect they have upon weak systems."

Judge M M Noah, a gentleman with great scientific and literary attainments, said in his New York *Weekly Messenger*, January 6, 1850:—Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters.—Here is a preparation which the leading presses in the Union appear to be unanimous in recommending, and the reason is obvious. It is made after a prescription furnished by the late Dr Christopher Wilhelm Hoofland, Professor of the University of Jena, Private Physician to the King of Prussia, and one of the greatest medical writers Germany has ever produced. He was emphatically the enemy of humbug, and therefore a medicine of which he was the inventor and endorser may be confidently relied on. He specially recommended it in liver complaint, dyspepsia, debility, vertigo, acidity of the stomach, constipation, and all complaints arising from a disordered condition of the stomach, the liver and the intestines. Nine Philadelphia papers express their conviction of its excellence, and several of the editors speak of its effects from their own individual experience. Under these circumstances, we feel warranted, not only in calling the attention of our readers to the present proprietor's (Dr. C. M. Jackson's) preparation, but in recommending the article to all afflicted."

MORE EVIDENCE.

The Philadelphia *Saturday Gazette*, the best family newspaper published in the United States, the editor says of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters:—"It is seldom that we recommend what are termed Patent Medicines to the confidence and patronage of our readers; and, therefore, when we recommend Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, we wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not speaking of the nostrums of the day, that are noised about for a brief period and then forgotten after they have done their guilty share of mischief, but of a medicine long established, universally prized, and which has met the hearty approval of the Faculty itself."

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

This medicine has attained that high character which is necessary for all medicine to attain to induce counterfeiters to put forth a spurious article at the risk of the lives of those who are innocently deceived. Look well to the marks of the genuine. They have the written signature of C. M. JACKSON upon the wrapper, and the same shown in the bottle, *without which they are spurious.*

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch Street, one door below 6th. (late of 276 Race St.) Philadelphia, and by respectable dealers generally throughout the country. Also, for sale by J. BROWN, Druggist, Pottsville, Pa.

June 8, 1850. 22-1

Another Scientific Wonder!

PEPSIN!

THE TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, OR GASTRIC JUICE!—A GREAT DYSPEPSIA CURER, PREpared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great