MINERS' JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, OCT. 5, 1850.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The 31st Congress closed its first session on Monday last, having been in session full ten months or three hundred days, being the longest in the history of our Republic. The principal features of its proceedings are, the admission of California, providing territorial governments for New Mexico and Utah, passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill, which by the way is not likely to be entirely disposed of yet, abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia, passage of the Military Bounty Land Bill, and dispensing with the services of the "cat" in the Navy. It has been characterized with an unusual amount of squabbling, interspersed with an occasional fight to relieve the monotony of talking about legislation and doing very little towards it, besides creating much sectional animosity and local excitement from one end of the Union to the other. Monday, however, was a day of general reconciliation and the occasional disagreements in the heat of excitement among the members, seemed to have been all forgotten in the general rejoicing that so long and tedious a session was closed and the best feeling and good will prevailed among all parties.

There has been a Locofoco majority in both Houses. These, with the help of factional fanaticism and Southern ultraism have prolonged needless discussions on subjects in many cases principally of a local interest to the entire exclusion of those questions, in which the people were most immediately concerned.

The Postage Reform, the Tariff and many other important subjects, under whose present disadvantageous arrangement we are daily suffering, have been wholly neglected, and the people, notwithstanding their numerous petitions for active and immediate legislation on these questions, are left without any relief and with the additional burden of the heavy expenses of so long and inefficient a session. There is no direct charge for what *has* been accomplished, but a deserved censure for what has *not* been done; many of the acts of this Congress will compare favorably with those of any previous session—in many cases, transcend them; but there was no necessity for occupying so much time and attention to the exclusion of equally important measures; and those Locofocos and factionists who opposed every attempt at action upon subjects of vital importance to the interests of the country will be held responsible for the injustice she suffers for want of prompt and proper legislation where it was most needed.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Steamer Niagara arrived at Jersey city, Friday morning 27th ult., with Liverpool dates to the 14th. She brings 79 passengers.

In London, the late outrage on Haynau, the Austrian commander, excites much commiseration among the higher classes, but a deal of chuckling with the commoners. He has since gone to Germany. A fight took place at Altona on the 8th, between the Danes and Holsteiners, in which the latter had the advantage. The French papers announce the death of Lieut. Gale, the celebrated Æronaut, by a fall from a balloon, which had broken from its mooring and carried him up clinging to the ropes. His mangled body was found about a mile and a quarter distant. This gentleman, it will be remembered, has lately been entertaining the Parisians with the novel exhibition of balloon ascensions on horse-back.

The Spanish fleet, with the troops destined for Cuba, was about leaving Cadiz.

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

The first case under the new Fugitive Slave Law took place in New York on Friday 27th ult., James Hamlet, a negro man, was brought before the U. S. Commissioner, and claimed as the property of Mary Brown, of Baltimore, who charged through her counsel that he had run away from Maryland. The case was very summarily disposed of by the Commissioner, who, acting under the recent Fugitive Slave Law, ordered the slave to be delivered to his owner. He was immediately put on board a vessel bound to Baltimore. Much excitement prevailed among the negro population, and a number of negroes were arrested on Saturday, as fugitives, and many who have hitherto lived unmolested, are leaving the city for Canada and other parts where they will be out of the reach of the law.

DISUNION SPIRIT.

The citizens of Dallas county, Alabama, have addressed a letter to Governor Collier, of that State, urging him to call a special session of the Legislature, with a view "to redress Federal outrage and oppression."—The withdrawal of the State from the Union is spoken of, as worthy immediate consideration for its future safety. The Alabamians must entertain some curious notions of the federal compact of the States, if the following sentiments from the Dallas *Gazette* are a sample:

> We hope the Governor will call the Legislature together, and, backed by the authorities of the State, the people can act against the Federal Government without committing treason. We owe allegiance to the State of Alabama, *and only through her* to the General Government. If the Legislature or a convention meets and throws off the supremacy of the Federal Government, we are no longer its subjects. We can fight them without having halters tied around our necks, if fight we must.

STORM AT PITTSBURG.

The Storm on Friday of last week was terrific in this place. The heavy rain was accompanied with much thunder and lightning, and hail-stones varying in dimensions from the size of a crab-apple to a large pipkin; they weighed from one to eight ounces. The window lights of many houses were entirely demolished. The Exchange Hotel had 300 lights of glass broken—the St. Charles nearly as many, and the Third Church, on Ferry street, is said to have been "perfectly riddled." Nearly all the iron, tin and slate roofs in the city were more or less shattered. In some instances the hail perforated the slate, making a clean hole through it. No lives were lost, nor any personal injury suffered. Alleghany city sustained similar damages.

THE STATE DEBT OF MARYLAND

Is now less than ten millions of dollars, with an annual income of nearly a million. When Governor Pratt (Whig) was elected, in 1844, the unpaid interest amounted to $1,432,000; financial affairs wore a threating aspect, the collection of taxes was resisted and even repudiation found open advocates; but a great change of State policy was effected under his prudent administration and the prospects of the Treasury have been materially brightened.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Our representative, Hon. C. W. Pitman, returned to this borough on Wednesday last. He states that after the late votes on the Tariff question in Congress, so powerful was the avalanche of popular feeling that poured in from all quarters of the country on the subject, that many of the Locofocos who opposed it, particularly those from New England, became alarmed, and manifested a disposition to change their views; and he gives it as his decided opinion that if there had been time to call up the measure again, it would have carried. He thinks if a Whig Legislature can be secured in this State at the coming election, and those Representatives who opposed Protection, and who are now candidates, can be defeated, a Tariff bill with additional protection, will be passed immediately upon the reassembling of Congress, as every Whig, from North, South, East or West will stand by the measure. It is therefore highly important that every Whig and the friends of Protection generally should awake to their interests, and show by their votes on Tuesday next, which policy, Protection or Free Trade, they prefer to adopt. Mr. Pitman also states that the River and Harbor Improvement bill was deferred, and other appropriations refused to the West for want of the Whig support necessary, inasmuch as the Western Locofocos opposed the Protective policy; it being well known that on account of Southern Locofoco opposition to internal improvements, the West cannot be accommodated without the aid of Whig votes. This course of the Whigs is commendable, there being no reason why they should assist the opposite party in voting annually millions of dollars at their instance, if they (the Locofocos) are unwilling to yield a corresponding spirit of accommodation toward Whig measures.

MR. DOBBINS AND THE RAIL ROAD.

We repeat, what we stated last week, that Mr. Dobbins did vote for the Reading Rail Road Extension Debt Bill on its passage—that he was looked upon at Harrisburg by all the Members, *as one of the most firm and decided advocates of the Bill in the Legislature.* His subsequent vote, now paraded before the public, on *an amendment*, was given when he knew *the bill would pass without his vote*, and was *expressly intended to be used, as it is now, to deceive and blind the eyes of his constituents.* We confidently refer to any member of the House of Representatives, who served with Mr. Dobbins, for a corroboration of this statement.

LOCOFOCISM ARRAIGNED BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

The Locofoco papers are dumb since the vote in Congress. They have been found guilty of practising gross deception upon the people with regard to the Protective Policy—and like condemned criminals, the leaders stand trembling before the People, to receive their sentence of condemnation at the Ballot Box, on Tuesday next.

NEWS FOR THE PROTECTIONISTS.

We are glad to learn that there is every probability that the Whigs and Protectionists will carry the Legislative Ticket in the county of Philadelphia. If they do it, and our members are carried in Schuylkill also, there will be a majority of Protectionists in our Legislature which will secure another United States Senator in favor of Protecting American Industry, to supply the place of the Traitor, Sturgeon.

IS IT TRUE!

We have been informed on good athority, that Mr. Michael Weaver, refused to sign a Petition for protection last fall when presented to him. If this be true, no working man in the county ought to vote for him.

A Traitor Endorsed by the Emporium.—At a meeting of the Democratic Conferees of the 10th Congressional District, Comprising the counties of Northampton, Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne, held at the Court House in Stroudsburg, on the 21st ult. Hon Milo M. Dimmick, the present faithful and efficient Representative of that District, was unanimously re-nominated.

The above is from the *Emporium* of Thursday. M. M. Dimmick was one of the *four* traitors from Pennsylvania who voted against Protection. Is he a *faithful representative?* And which is the worst, the man who applauds the treason, or the traitor himself?

FOOTE VS. FREMONT.

The difficulty between these gentlemen at Washington, on Friday, 27th ult., has been amicably and of course honorably adjusted. Mr. Foote had openly charged Col. Fremont with being self interested in urging legislation for the California gold lands, which the latter denied and called Mr. Foote no gentleman, when Mr. Foote struck him a severe blow. After a short scuffle they were separated by Senator Clark. A challenge was afterwards sent by Mr. Fremont.

It is said a feeling not the most friendly has for some time existed between Messrs. Foote and Benton, which naturally extended to their respective families, and that this affair was only an expression of a pent-up grudge on both sides.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR STEAMERS

The Pacific Steamer belonging to Collins' New York Line, used Anthracite Coal exclusively on her last trip out, and English Bituminous Coal returning. We learn that the Officers were so pleased with the experiment of using Anthracite, that she took in 800 tons Anthracite, sufficient for the voyage, going out and returning. As soon as the mode of using Anthracite Coal becomes known, on board of the Atlantic Steamers, it will be used exclusively in outward voyages, at least. It is much cleanlier and more economical than Bituminous, and also takes up much less room in the vessel, which is an important consideration in ocean navigation.

ODD FELLOWS.

This Benevolent Institution is constantly on the increase in the country, and particularly in this State, and the good they effect, and the charity they dispense is much greater than people imagine. There are in the State 404 Lodges in good standing, numbering in the aggregate 38,193 Members. During the year there were 7,073 Institutions; 725 Rejections: 713 Admitted by Card; 1,427 Withdrawn by Card; 369 Reinstated; 2,117 Suspended; 150 Expelled; 350 Died. The Past Grands number 3,308, and the aggregate receipts of the Lodges, were $206,268 18.

During the same period relief was extended to 5,748 Brothers, and to 1,004 Widowed Families. 308 Brothers were buried. There was paid for the relief of Brothers. $75,113-56; for the relief of Widowed Families $5,-260 25; for the Education of Orphans, $132,-95; and for burying the Dead $14,927 25. Being an aggregate of $94,927 25.

We speak knowingly when we state that this Institution, in proportion to its members, contributes as much, if not more, to the establishment of good order and good morals, and performs more real acts of charity than any Institution in existence among us. It is very seldom you meet a good Odd Fellow, who is not a good law-loving and orderly citizen.

AMERICAN GENIUS.

Under this head, the *Economist* (Cannelton, Ind.) pays a flattering encomium to our respected townsman, Daniel Kirkwood, in an article upon his late Scientific Discovery. We are happy to notice this appreciation of American talents and industry, and more particularly as it affords us an opportunity of correcting some errors made in the interpretation of Mr. Kirkwood's law, both by the *Economist* and other publications.

In an article we hastily copied, some time since, from the *North American*, relative to this discovery, Sir David Brewster was quoted as incorrectly estimating the radius of the sphere of attraction "from the Sun to the point of equal attraction between any two planets." The *Economist* falls into a similar mistake and calls "double the distance of this point from each planet the diameter of its sphere of attraction," and misapplies Sir David's language in relation to Kirkwood's law comprehending the original mass of the broken planet between Mars and Jupiter, to the discovery of Neptune. The error was no doubt originated with Sir David Brewster, as both articles are founded on his remarks before the British Association last July as reported in the London *Economist*.

Kepler's three laws relate to the mutual relationship between the planets as regards their revolutions round the Sun. Mr. Kirkwood's discovery is a law regulating their revolutions on their axes, and is thus expressed: *The square of the number of a primary planet's days in its year is as the cube of the diameter of its sphere of attraction.* The principal feature in the analogy is the "sphere of attraction." This Mr. K. arrived at by supposing a point between any two contiguous planets A. and B. in conjunction, where there would be a perfect neutralization of their attractions, and the connection between this and another point similarly chosen between B. and C. the next contiguous planet—this line he calls B's sphere of attraction. And the cube of this line equals the square of B's number of axial revolutions or days in its year.

The law is registered in the Scientific Journals of the day as "Kirkwood's Analogy," and is already regarded by the most prominent Scientific men not only of this country, but also of Europe, as the greatest discovery since the time of Kepler. It is important as a tangible expression of one of Nature's most general laws and also as furnishing the foundation for other and still higher developements in the mysterious arrangement of the mechanism of the Universe. The names of Kepler and Kirkwood will descend to posterity as the great teachers and interpreters of that stupendous system "whose body Nature is and God the soul."

THE TELEGRAPH.

The proclamation of the Governor of Georgia, over a thousand words, was last week received at Washington *direct* from Macon, a distance of eleven hundred and seven miles! This was effected by the use of *Bulkley's Connectors*, a highly valuable improvement lately introduced into the process of telegraphing. The Baltimore *Patriot*, in commenting on the above, in connection with the wonders daily accomplished by electricity and steam, remarks:

> "A few years ago people laughed when Lord Palmerston predicted at the Southampton meeting of the British Associate, that a time might come when the minister of the day being asked in Parliament, whether it was true that a war had broken out in India would reply, "Wait an instant till I telegraph the Governor-General and I will tell you." What was thought but a good joke in 1843, is now, in 1850, in the course of being actually accomplished, and ere a few more years, is likely to take its place amongst the sober realities of the age. Nor to the old world alone need our views of the ultimate progress of electro-telegraphy be confined, for soon the English channel has been crossed, the crossing of the Irish must follow, as but a matter of course and Ireland once reached, there lies but a couple of thousand miles of water or so between the old world and the new.
>
> The old and new world being thus united, we should then see the dream of the poet even more than realized; the earth "girdled round about"—not in "forty minutes"—but in a thousandth part of the time—a single beat of the clock. What would all other triumphs of human genius be to this? Time and distance utterly annihilated throughout the bounds of the planet which we inhabit! A triumph only to be transcended when the planets shall themselves begin to telegraph one another—Which is one miracle, one would venture without hesitation to say will never happen.

Anti Slave Law meetings have been held in New York, Boston and Pittsburg, denouncing the law lately passed by Congress and adopting resolutions in favor of its speedy repeal.

[For the Miners' Journal.]

J. C. NEVILLE—AGAIN.

The *Good Book* says that "no man can serve two masters," this being the case, and the authority undoubted, it can hardly be supposed that any man can serve *a thousand* satisfactorily. No sane man ever dream of but that our friend M. Neville would have decided opposition to his being elected to the office of Prosecuting Attorney; but, that opposition should spring up in the form alluded to in a communication in the "*Journal*" of last week, could hardly have been expected. And, Mr. Neville, it appears, was born in a foreign land! What a pity! that the accident of first drawing the breath of life on the other side of the Atlantic, should present an insuperable barrier to official advancement! I, for one, had always set him down as a very clever fellow, and one of the very best and most worthy of our citizens, never for once having had foresight enough to think about his nativity, and I fully believe that hundreds of his friends and neighbors are in the same predicament with myself. But now, that the *discovery* is made and promulgated that he did not first draw breath on American soil, an entire new phase is put upon his character—his coming to Pottsville many years ago, poor, mainmed and unknown—his indefatigable industry for the support of himself and family—his continued efforts to build up for himself the name and character which he now enjoys—his strict integrity and uprightness, and it may be added, his "pursuit of knowledge under difficulties;" are all now to be discarded and forgotten—he must now be crushed and defeated because the terrible fact is proclaimed far and wide, by his political opponents, that he is but an *adopted citizen*. But, let us not despair, his political adversary in the present contest cannot be considered as a very formidable one; nay, he might be fairly estimated as a pitifully weak one, one who if elected to any office at all, must, as a matter of course, accomplish it by falsehood and misrepresentation; there is not the least doubt of this, and especially being opposed by a man of unblemished character and standing.

There is nothing more certain than that all will be done to defeat Mr. Neville, as well as the whole Whig Ticket. The usual strong and guileful undercurrent of base political wire-working, will leave nothing undone to bring about its bad ends. It is needless to recount the evils and disastrous consequences to which the policy of the Locofoco party has carried our State. Then let the Whigs and Protectionists arouse from their lethargy, and not only elect Mr. Neville, but the whole Whig Ticket, and let the voice of Schuylkill and of Pennsylvania, whose interests are so much at stake, speak in tones of thunder against the policy of Britain and her Locofoco friends here—and in favor of our own Laborer and Mechanic who are the greatest sufferers. Give Pennsylvania Protection on Coal and Iron, and she will be a flourishing Commonwealth, and afford profitable employment to all her hardy and enterprizing sons; but give it to England as treachery has done, and her strong arm is at once unnerved and she becomes the base vassal of that power: and labor, American labor, must depreciate to less than half its value.

A CITIZEN.

THE COAL TRADE FOR 1850.

The quantity sent this week by Railroad is 49,799 08 tons, about 100 tons less than last week.

The demand for Coal is brisk, and no interruption to the trade has taken place during this week.

The Railroad Company are now negotiating for, or have purchased four or five new Locomotives of the large class.—but so far they have failed in procuring any additional coal cars to run on the road. Application has been made for a portion of the Schuylkill Navigation Company's cars, but the two Companies cannot agree upon terms.

The Little Schuylkill Railroad will be ready to transport Coal, in all probability, next week, but the supply of Coal from Schuylkill county cannot be increased without an increase in the supply of Coal cars.

It is stated that the water in the Lehigh Canal, and that Coal shipments have commenced, or will commence next week.

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

	RAIL ROAD. WEEK	TOTAL	CANAL. WEEK.	TOTAL.
Pt Carbon,	17,556 07	315,954 00		129,478 09
Mt Carbon,	6,685 19	123,122-19		40,881 08
Haven,	16,557 02	209,922 10		93,418-13
Pt Clinton,		122,757 07		31,852 03
	49,799 08	977,196 03		295,630 07
		289,030 07		
Tot'l by R Rand Can't		1,225,316 16		
To same time last year—Railroad				592,461 19
" " " Canal				340,427 19
				1,932,889 18
Decrease this year, so far, tons		8,673 02.		

LEHIGH COAL TRADE.

Sent for the week ending August 31st, 1850

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
By Lehigh Co.		195,741 12
Room Run Mines,		56,417 03
Beaver Meadow Co.,		25,567 13
Stoney Mountain Co.,		41,781 15
Coleraine,		1,980 02
Cranberry Coal Co.,		22,385 12
Hazleton Coal Co.,		52,494 07
Diamond Co.,		12,017 04
Buck Mountain Co.,		71,703 11
Wilkesbarre Co,		21,717 00
		503,945 00
To same period last year,		581,890 17
Decrease this year, so far, tons		78,645 17

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.	18,050 04	449,572 16
Little Schuylkill R. R.,	2,051 08	110,768 12
Mill Creek do	7,222 03	225,973 05
Mount Carbon do	6,639 06	155,852 04
Schuylkill Valley do	10,848 19	105,588 02
Mt Carbon and Pt Carbon	19,171 17	281,889 09
Union Canal do	1,333 01	57,142 09
Swatara do	981 15	36,394 15

RATES OF TOLL AND TRANSPORTATION ON 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

Still Later from the City.

PHILIP HOFFA WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform his old customers and the public generally, that he has taken the extensive Coach Making Establishment of Frederick H. Maurer, where he is now prepared to do all kinds of Carriage making, and by long experience in the business hopes to be able to give general satisfaction to all those who may call upon him.

Pottsville, October 5 1850. 40—tf

Books! Books! Books!

5000 VOLUMES.—THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving from Trade Sale, a very large lot of School Books of all kinds used, Miscellaneous Books in great variety; Juvenile Books, an elegant assortment; The Poets, in beautiful binding; 50 Gross Almanacs for 1851, assorted. These Books were purchased on the same terms the wholesale Booksellers purchase in our cities, and we are prepared to sell as cheap as they can be purchased in Philadelphia or New York.

Cheap Bookseller, Publisher, and Stationer.

October 5, 1850 B. BANNAN, 40-tf

List of Letters.

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE, POTTSVille, Pa., on the 1st of October, 1850.

Any Dagubtreen	Hotakins John	Price & Hughes 2
Artist	Hamilton Francis	Pettis Wm B
Adams William	Hardy Frs	Phelan Matthew
Brenen Patrick	Hamilton Francis	Pratt Geo W
Brennen Michael	Healy Patrick	Pflieger Christian
Balliet John	Hauch John	Pinkerton Albert
Brown John	Johannes J F	Potts Martha
Black John	Haffa Catherine	Pas Edwin
Bach John G	Hyrick Miss C	Reynolds P
Byrnes Terrence	Hoover Jas	Rupp Dan'l Mich't
Butler Patrick	Healy Joseph do	Rephecthomas
Byrne Thomas	Healy John do	Richard John
Brewer Thomas	Hunt John do	Raiffer Chas
Brenney John	Johnson Wm	Ratcliffe James
Harry William	Irvin Joseph ship	Rothenberger Eli
Byers John	Joyce Thos	Robinson H B
Bittle John	Judge Thomas	Rea A W
Bolp Peter	Jenkins Ann	Read C H
Bowes John	Jones David ship	Reine Caroline
Bonert Gottlob	Kendy Thos	Bourn Hugh
Brendan Herm	Kistler Joshua	Reare Barbara
Bell Elizabeth	Kilrow Patrick	Reth Franz ship
Bergner Mrs E	Kaufman Jacob	Ritchidge Wm do
Bends Wm ship	Kelly Byrne	Richard E do
Bradbury Wm do	Killion Daniel	Sholl Phillip
Cole James	Keatins Owen	Schad Joseph
Conway Thos	Klotz Simon	Sailor Chas
Clauser John	Keavey Mich't	Steiger John
Curry Michael	Kerr Hugh	Stuffenbine John
Cooper John	Keary Patrick	Stirman Wm
Cromlly Wm A	Kennyhan Kenry	Seymour Abram
Cassidy Mich'l	Kelly Thos 2 do	Simmons Wm
Coughlan Thos	Logan Moses 2	Scheene Wm
Carney Matthew	Lord Thomas S	Snyder Jacob
Cumming Joseph	Leard H L	Savage Chas
Carr James	Lanegan A L	Skees S R
Cowens Joseph	Lewis John	Smith Samuel C
Connell John	Lindamuth Jacob	Stephenson Mich't
Doyle Thomas	Lawrence Henry	Spencer Daniel
Conning Sarah	Lavell James	Scott Joseph
Chapman Ann	Larkin John	Smith Mrs J
Carroll Anne	Lipson Mich't	Shoe Maker ship
Clelland & Bridget	Lawson Geo W	Sweeny Luke do
Cook John ship	Manion Charles	Shorzinger Joe
Coglan John do	Miller Joseph	Thomas Nicholas
Duffer Patrick	Mullen Peter	Turner N B 2
Dooley James	Mulligan E	Tippen John
Daly Dominick	March John	Tanner Wm
Dozer Hiram	Murphy Philip	Turner Jesse
Dobins John	Mellon James V	Treasy Ann
Donahoe James	Moore Chas	Trill Caroline
Donahue Mrs L	Moaran Wm	Treacy Jno 2 ship
Dutter Mrs Ann	Murphy Jorgan	Tenny Francis do
Douberty Mrs E	Myre Francis	Thomas Benj do
Dallin John ship	Miller Philip	Utley Antoney
Dunn Maurice do	McSlarry M S	Williams J G
Donnelan Jas do	Musgrave Mrs J	Williams Isaac
Donovan M do	Miller Mary Ann	Wind John P
Driscoll John do	Molyneux Ann	Wagoner A
Edwards Mark	Daniel F ship	Websters Rev R
Engel J M	Meagher M do	Williams Thos
Ecker Samuel	Monaghan E do	Williams David
Eaton Patrick ship	Martz Keyrath	Wolcott Chas
Edward T do	Matthews Jas do	Wilson George
Falconer John 2	Manuel Elisha do	Washington A
Fetrow David	Maher Mich'l do	Wilson James
Fritz Edwin	McGow And'w 2	Welrich John J
Gannon Mich't 2	McGinnes Lone	White Mrs Susan
Gannon John	McCormick John	Wallace Rachael
German Patrick	McLaughlin Pat'k	Wolcott Clarissa
Gallicen And'w	McKafrey Thos	Wilson Jno ship
Guise Chas	McConnell Susan	Wilhelm H do
Grincon Sam'l E	McDermot Henry	Walkingshaw J
Glyne Francis	Ohyle Patrick	Watson Peter do
Grove George	ONeal Chas	Wilson Thos do
Graham Widow	ONeil Ann	Young Samuel
Horan Thomas 2	Ohm Gustav ship	Youse Sylus
Hitcler Joseph		

2 cents additional will be charged for all advertised Letters. Persons applying for Letters on this list will please say "advertised"

ANDREW MORTIMER, P. M.

October 5, 1850 40-3t

List of Letters,

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT St. Clair Schuylkill Co., for the quarter ending 30th of September, 1850.

Barret & Bowman	Glenright Thos	Price Wm
Baines James	Horton John 2	Penman Robert
Clarke A M	Hill Joseph	Pollard Joseph
Cullen Charles	Hynes John	Pasco Andrew
Campbell H	Heinbach John	Ray John
Clegg Abel	Johnson and J F	Stone Thomas
Dunn Edward	Jenkins Owen	Scrils Newton
Deman John	Jones Edward	Stander David
Doherty Hugh	Kelly John	Smith John
Dickson Wm	Lewis Wm	Stuart Thos
Earnshaw Joshua	Lee Michael	Sullivan Daniel
Ennis John	Lewis David	Schully George
Evans Enock	Mannion Mich'l	Thomas Robert
Evans Evan	Middleton Wm	Tracy Mary
Fagan James	Marvel Arthur	Whitaker Joseph
Fitzimmons Jas	Murphy Lawrence	Wagner Chas
Farrell Bridget	Naylor John	Wallace Wm jr
Geary Wm	Owen Nicklas	

Persons asking for Letters on this list, will please say "advertised"

JONATHAN JOHNSON, P. M.

October 5, 1850 40-3t

Proclamation.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an adjourned Court of Common Pleas, for the trial of causes at issue, in and for the County of Schuylkill, will be held at Orwigsburg, commencing on Monday, the 21st day of October, to continue two weeks if necessary.

Therefore, all persons having suits pending, and all persons whose duty it shall be to appear at said Court, will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

C. M. STRAUB, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Orwigsburg, Sept. 20 1850. 39-4t

Soap and Candle Factory.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING PURCHASED THE Soap and Candle Factory of Francis Locke, in the Borough of Pottsville, hereby gives notice, that he intends carrying on the business himself at Mr. Locke's old stand, where he is prepared to furnish all the articles in his line of 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 38-tf

The Young Ladies Institute,

POTTSVILLE, PA.—THIS INSTITUTION, which has been in successful operation for the past year, and which furnishes rare opportunities to those who desire to give their daughters the advantages of a thorough instruction in all the branches, embracing a useful and ornamental education, will be reopened for the reception of pupils, on Monday, the 2d of September. The French Department will be under the direction of Rev. Mr. Angelo, who is connected with the Institute as Professor of that Language. Terms made known on application to the

Rev A. PRIOR, Principal.

August 24, 1850 34-tf

G. R. M'CABE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Tamaqua—Office in the Library Room, late the Town Hall.

Sept 28, 1850. 39-tf

Revolution! Revolution!

ONE PRICE AND NO ABATEMENT. A COMPLETE Revolution in the Clothing Business at LIPPINCOTT & Co., (Late Lippincott, Taylor & Co.) the well known, most extensive and fashionable Tailors and Clothing Merchants in Philadelphia, formerly at 200 Market street, above Sixth, have recently erected and now removed permanently to their spacious new seven story building, on the S. W. Corner 4th and Market streets, Philadelphia.

LIPPINCOTT & Co., will always maintain the lead in the Fashionable Clothing Trade in Philadelphia, by keeping the largest and best made stock, and selling at the lowest prices, and to save time and money to themselves and customers, they have, in opening their new warehouse, adopted, and will strictly adhere to the one price system, in which no time is lost in haggling, and by which ten salesmen can do more business thantwenty can under the Jew plan of asking a big price, and taking all that can be got. Lippincott & Co., have the lowest selling price marked on all their goods, from which no abatement will be made. One price and that a very low price.

Small Profits and Quick Sales is the motto.

The advantage of the one price system is apparent. None can pay a high price, but all will buy at the same and the very lowest price for which our goods can or will be exchanged for money.

Remember our prices are down at the lowest mark, and the asking price is the price at which goods will be sold. Call and see for yourselves, at the new warehouse, S. W. Corner of Fourth and Market Streets.

LIPPINCOTT & Co.,
(Late Lippincott, Taylor & Co.) Proprietors

Sept 28, 1850 39-tf

A Card.

THE UNDERSIGNED IN RETURNING THANKS to their numerous friends and customers for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon us, since we commenced the general Wholesale and Retail Grocery Business, No. 48 North Sixth street, adjoining the Pennsylvania Hotel, Philadelphia. As heretofore, no efforts of ours shall be wanted to obtain the best goods in market, and dispose of them at the lowest cash prices. Our motto is, that "Honesty is the best Policy," and "Sink or Swim," it shall be adhered to.—All the staple and fancy in our line, constantly on hand, and those purchased of us are guaranteed as represented. Goods for the Country carefully packed and sent to the Steamboat or Railroad Depots, free of charge.

HARVEY & BROTHERS,
Grocers and Tea Dealers, No 48 North 6th st.,

Sept 28, 1850 39-1mo] Phil'da.

Leather and Morocco.

HEMLOCK AND OAK SOLE LEATHER, AND A general assortment of Leather and Morocco, always on hand and for sale by MIDDLETON & Co., Tanners, Curriers and Morocco Manufacturers, Willow street, Railroad, below Second, north side Philadelphia. Belts made to order

Retail Store and Currying shop, No 281 North 2d st.

Sept 28, 1850 39-3mo

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 several 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 secured 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 ever so harshly without destroying it. The only case being in danger to keep it from, is 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 Bookand Variety Store, Sole Agent for Schuylkill County. Call and examine the article.

B. BANNAN.

Sept 21, 1850 38-tf

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 of all colors in variety of prices.
" Satins " " "
Cordad Velvets " " "
Figured, water'd and corded Bonnet Goods.
Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, a large assortment.
French and American Flowers.
Laces, Bonnet Tabs, Crowns, Suckrams, &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 38-1md

Fish and Provision Store.

C. T. WILSON, No. 8 South Water Street, Philadelphia, would respectfully inform the Merchants of Schuylkill and the adjoining counties, that in connection with a general Commission business, he keeps constantly on hand, a complete assortment of Fish and Provisions, consisting in part of

Mackerel,	Cheese,	Butter,	
Herring,	Beef,	Hams,	
Codfish,	Pork,	Sides,	
	Lard,	Shoulders, &c.	

Charles F. North, of this place, acts as Salesman for this concern, and invites his friends to call. All orders promptly attended to.

C. T. WILSON.
No. 8 South Water Street.

Sept 7, 1850 36-3mo

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 to any quantity, at the manufacturers prices. Purchasers will find it for their advantage to examine the 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 gentlemen.

Also, superior Paris Broche, long and square Shawls in latest styles and best manufacture—Rich Paisley Black and Colored Silk Shawls—Splendid Black and Mode Colored Thibet Shawls, with silk and woolen fringes—Paris Printed Cashmere and Terkeri Shawls—Plain and Embroidered Crape Shawls—New style Printed Paris Shawls—Neat figured Paris Broche Shawls—Lupins Black and Mode Colored Thibet Long Shawls—Plain bound Seal Skin Shawls—Plain Mode Colored French Terkeri Shawls, fringes and bound—Eight-quarter French Mode Colored Thibet Cloth, measuring full two yards wide, for Shawls, binding to match—White and Colored Flannel Shawls and Genoese Shawls, &c., wholesale and retail.

ROBERT POLLOCK & Co.,
No. 18 South Second St., Philadelphia.

Sept 21, 1850 38-3mo

Dr. A. Huber,

OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO THE DIFFERENT Branches of Medicine, Surgery, &c. He has removed to the office of Dr Becker, and continues his practice on the same Homœopathic principle. Thankful to the citizens of Minersville and vicinity for their liberal support, he takes this method of informing them, that he will visit that place on Tuesday and Friday of each week, for the purpose of consulting those wishing to receive advice. He may be seen at his house of Mr Vogt, Jeweler, Sunbury Street, Minersville.

His residence is in Norwegian Street, near Buck & Evans' steam Mill, Pottsville.

July 27, 1850 30-3mo

Clothing! Clothing! Clothing!

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

At "OLD OAK HALL," corner of Centre and Mahantango Streets.

THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMed that the alterations to Old Oak Hall Clothing House, have at length been completed, and that a most EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING has been manufactured for the coming season, at prices far lower than any heretofore offered in Pottsville. The attention of the public is directed to the fact that this is the only Clothing Establishment in Schuylkill County, where every article of Clothing is made that is exposed for sale, and consequently this establishment possesses advantages which enable them to sell

CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER

Clothing House in the County can possibly do. A saving to purchasers of at least

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

can be effected here, over all City made Clothing. No difference is now made whatever, between the wholesale and retail price of goods—it having been determined to bring the selling price down to the lowest and cheapest rate.

As this is actually a *Cash Store*, but ONE PRICE IS ASKED, from which no abatement will in any instance be made—and is asked to be borne in mind that the IMMENSE STOCK OF CLOTHING at "Old Oak Hall," is cut and made in the most approved and fashionable city styles, and is entirely different in make and appearance to the Clothing generally sold in the country.

The public are invited to call and judge for themselves, before making their purchases of Fall and Winter Clothing; and remember that only one price is asked, which is the best guarantee that can be given to protect the public from imposition.

All persons who desire the cheapest, best, and most fashionable Clothing, do not forget to call at

E. T. TAYLOR'S,
(late Lippincott & Taylor's Old Established Clothing Warehouse,)
Old Oak Hall, cor. Centre and Mahantango Sts.

A CARD.

EDWARD T. TAYLOR, HAVING JUST RETurned from Philad