TERMS OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION.

Two Dollars per annum, payable semi-annually in advance, to those who reside in the County—and annually in advance to those who reside out of the County. The publisher reserves to himself the right to charge $2 50 per annum, when payment is delayed longer than one year.

TO CLUBS:

Three copies to one address,	$5 00
Seven " " " "	10 00
Fifteen " " " "	20 00

Five dollars in advance will pay for three year's subscription to the *Journal*.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One Square of 4 lines, 3 times,	$1 00
Every subsequent insertion,	25
Four lines, 1 time,	25
Subsequent insertions, each,	12½
One Square, 3 months,	$3 00
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One Year,	8 00
Business Cards of 5 lines, per annum,	3 00
Merchants and others, advertising by the Year, with the privilege of inserting different advertisements weekly,	12 00

☞ Larger Advertisements, as per agreement.

MINERS' JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1851.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ *Each notice, under this head, will be charged $1 for one insertion, without an advertisement—accompanying an advertisement, 50 cents.*

☞ WE INVITE particular attention to the communication in another column respecting Bishop Hughes and the Cardinalty. The writer, it will be seen, sets this subject in a light in which it has not before been presented to the American public, since the agitation of the anticipated appointment.

☞ TIPPLING ON THE SABBATH.—It is stated that Judge Kidder says it was not the intention of the Court, in promulging the Notice to Landlords, which we publish in another column, to prohibit their selling liquor on the Sabbath—merely to provide against its desecration by tippling and drunkenness—and, in consequence of this information, a great majority of the Hotels in our county were open on Sunday last.

We notice the above remark in the Minersville *Bulletin*. A similar report has also been circulated here, but from our knowledge of Judge Kidder, we can scarcely believe there is any truth in it, or if any, very much distorted. We learn that a landlord of this Borough, on the strength of the Judge's retraction, sent word around to different establishments to open their bars on Sunday last and he would "see them through." If such be the fact, it was assuming a considerable responsibility, and we can only attribute the interest, manifested on this occasion, to its anticipated effect in the election then pending.

As to Judge Kidder, either he gave plain and definite instructions respecting the closing of bars, or else he gave certain instructions on that subject and *every body* misunderstood him. If the first, then the retraction, coming so closely upon the heels of the order, is too grossly inconsistent to be attributed to a gentleman sustaining the character and reputation that Judge Kidder does—so we think at least. The alternative bears almost an impossibility upon its face. Judges are supposed to deliver clear and express opinions above other men. That Judge Kidder could have delivered an opinion, which was interpreted by all who heard him directly the opposite of his meaning, especially when so many present were interested in understanding him differently, and that the District Attorney, although directly opposed to the order, as he has since avowed himself, should so construe the instructions of the Court, as to publish and distribute printed circulars to the landlords to close their bars on Sunday, when the Judge did not mean any such thing—such a construction is far from reflecting any credit upon either the ability of the Court or the comprehension of the people. In such a case, the Judge's opinion must have been very confused and obscure, or the people, including the District Attorney, very dumb. The statement of such a distortion and misapplication of the meaning of the Court is its own answer.

Besides, we have it from one who was present, that Judge Kidder did not speak of this matter once or twice only. He alluded to it several times, and upon every occasion that offered an excuse for the expression of an opinion. Scores of persons heard him—his language was clear and unequivocal—they understood him beyond the possibility of a doubt, and depend on it, those who open their bars under the pretence that his meaning has been misconstrued or that he has since retracted the order, will find themselves grievously mistaken. Judge Kidder will never resort to such unscrupulous and impolitic artifices to justify himself in the eyes of a few interested individuals, unless we have greatly overrated the prudence and integrity of the man.

We believe that political intrigue is at the bottom of the whole story. Certain ambitious aspirants are interested in creating such an impression among the people, whether right or wrong. They play the champion for popularity's sake, that must be attained it matters little at whose expense. We believe Judge Kidder suffers in this case, and we shall be glad to see him vindicate himself from such charges as speedily as possible.

An honest independent course, sustaining the order now in operation, and which, it is admitted on all hands, is already accomplishing many excellent results, must necessarily secure for him the respect and support of the great mass of the people.

☞ THE FRIENDS of Temperance throughout the county should be on the alert—strange stories are abroad. We recommend that the petitions, lately prepared, requesting the Court to instruct Constables and other officers, respecting their duty toward the Beer and Tippling Houses that continue to violate the laws of the Commonwealth, by keeping open their bars on the Sabbath, be circulated without delay and as many signatures as possible obtained. It is to be expected that no efforts will be left untried by the opponents of the cause to frustrate the object, and therefore its friends should be up and doing and prepare themselves for any emergency.

The petitions presented to the last Court should also be circulated for new signatures. A disposition to back out is manifest, we fear, in certain quarters—it has already been taken advantage of by the opposition—there is therefore no time to lose, the friends of Temperance should rally at once and go to work. Associations should be every where organised and the good work bravely pushed on.

☞ "STILL THEY COME."—A Temperance Association was organised in Pittston, Luzerne county, on the 22d ult., and at two sessions (22d, and 29th,) to discuss the preliminary arrangements, 166 signatures were obtained to the pledge! The whole country seems to be awaking to the importance of this subject. Legal enactments are becoming more general, and the people every where see the importance and necessity of sustaining the authority of law in this, as well as in every other matter.

☞ MORE TESTIMONY.—In the Presentment of the Grand Jury of the Court of Quarter Sessions in Philadelphia on Tuesday last, Lager Beer Saloons are deprecated, as strong incentives to youth to indulge and become familiar with the intoxicating cup and games of chance.

☞ GOOD REGULATION.—In Lancaster county, in every case where proof is presented to the Court of landlords selling liquor to drunken men or minors, or of their tolerating any kind of gambling on their premises, the licenses are refused.

☞ TO SHOW the value of advertising to those who can appreciate its advantages, it is said, five hundred guineas have been offered for the privilege of advertising on the last page of the World's Fair Catalogue.

CARBON COUNTY AGAIN.

The following we copied from a *Temperance* article in the *Emporium*;

"We will only add, that his Honor Judge KIDDER, was, in all probability, misled by the late action of the Court of Carbon county, from which a similar order was issued. In that matter, however, (we have the assurance of an intelligent gentleman of Mauch Chunk,) Judge ELDRED dissented, publicly protesting against the assumption of any such right, yet he was overruled by the Associate Judges, and the Order accordingly issued.

Here is the charge direct that he dissented, and publicly protested against the assumption of any such right.

We addressed a letter to Mauch Chunk, and received the following answer to it from as respectable a citizen, of that place, as Asa Packer, and whose name can be obtained at this office, as we do not think proper to give it to the public, without first obtaining his permission to do so:

MAUCH CHUNK, April 18, 1851.

MR. BANNAN:—I have just returned from a journey, and have only time to say to you before the mail closes, that Judge Butler says the assertion that Judge Eldred "dissented," &c., *is not true*.

Yours, &c., S. ——

Here is a flat contradiction of the above—but the *Emporium* publishes a letter from Asa Packer as follows:

HON STRANGE N. PALMER:— Dear Sir—Your favor of the 23th ult., came duly to hand, and as I was not present in the Court House at the time the order was made, concluded to put off writing, until I had made some further enquiry in regard to it. I have made the enquiry and examined the record, a copy of which I beg with enclose. What I told you in relation to the matter, I had from Judge ELDRED, himself, which was in substance as stated by you. He might not have made his dissent *public*, but said in open Court that he doubted the power of the Court as well as the propriety of making such an order, and that the order was made by the Associates

I have also had a conversation with Judge BUTLER to day, in reference to it, and he says that Judge ELDRED doubted the power or propriety of making such an order, but said that the Associates could do it, which they did

Hoping the above may prove satisfactory, I remain, Truly Yours, ASA PACKER

This letter, although an attempt is made to extricate the *Emporium*, positively contradicts its statement and confirms our letter. Mr. Packer tells us, after having a conversation with Judge Butler, that Judge Eldred did not dissent publicly, nor publicly protest against the order—our letter says the same thing—and both letters pronounce the assertion made by the *Emporium* as untrue.

The truth of the matter is simply this:—Judge Eldred did not dissent from the Associate Judges, nor did he doubt the *power* of the Court to issue the order as stated by Mr. Packer—he merely expressed himself with regard to the *propriety* of issuing it. He expressly stated that if the order would not be carried out, it were better for the Court not to issue it—but if the Associates thought it could be carried out, they could issue it—and they did, believing that it would be enforced.

This, we take it, is a curious way of advocating the Temperance Cause, by trying to invalidate the means adopted for advancing its interests. The *Emporium* cannot gull the people any longer as to its pretentions—its principles are now exposed. We understand the subscribers, who withdraw from the *Journal*, invariably go over to the *Emporium*—the organ of the "grogites," to whom it seems to be wedded.

BOROUGH ELECTION.

The Election on Monday resulted in the signal defeat of the "wranglers." The traitors and those who disgraced themselves by interrupting the Proceedings of a meeting of the citizens on Friday evening, have been taught a wholesome lesson—one they are not likely soon to forget. They have learned that people, who enjoy the liberty of a free Ballot-box, will not suffer any clique or interested party to cram down their throats whatever ticket they may choose to dictate. Every artifice was resorted to and every means tried to effect their object. After failing in their attempt to prevent any other nomination, they adopted every plan that could be made use of to gain votes—the Ale and Beer Houses, Hotels, Taverns and Groggeries were visited on Sunday, the day previous to the election, by some of the party (and we understand the District Attorney accompanied them, we ourselves saw him in company with another person enter one such establishment) and the Temperance articles of the *Journal* read to secure votes for their ticket, and on Monday they rallied for what they themselves termed the "Whiskey ticket." But it was all "no go" the people could not be gulled by such flimsy tricks, and especially by such men.

The ticket first nominated, as we before remarked, with one or two exceptions, was a good one, but the interested zeal of the Lessig Clique and the unfair and disgraceful means used to secure its election, was the certain cause of its defeat. Such has always been the course of these men—wrangling and creating disturbance in the party to which they *profess* to belong, and we venture the assertion, that they have done more injury to the Whig party, in Pottsville and the county, than all the combined opposition of the Locofocos. We now pass them over—they are unworthy to be longer recognised in the Whig ranks.

☞ INTERESTING—VERY.—The two Locofoco papers of this Borough are now engaged in a most interesting discussion, as to who has the greatest claims to "respectability"—the Bank customer, who can borrow the most money without returning it, or he that uniformly pays his notes at maturity.—Something behind the curtain, sure—the disclosures will be rich, let the public look out.

☞ PLEAD GUILTY.—Thomas H. Simpson and D. D. Ward, arrested some time ago on a charge of passing counterfeit money, plead guilty to the four indictments upon which they were arraigned before the Court at Allentown on Tuesday last. They have not yet been sentenced.

☞ WE UNDERSTAND that the Judge has been overrun for applications for situations in the Public Schools—but for some cause unknown to his *honor*, he could not fill them. "Doubtful things are very uncertain," and very *provoking* too, ain't they Judge?

☞ POSTAL DECISION.—The Post Office Department has decided that printed circulars (the address being in manuscript) when unsealed, are chargeable with circular postage, viz. three cents each, prepared, for any distance. When sealed, they are subject to letter postage.

☞ INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.—Professor Bond of Cambridge, Mass., has succeeded in rendering the diurnal revolution of the earth visible, by an Apparatus similar to that used in a Parisian Experiment, lately announced for the same purpose.

☞ WE mentioned on Saturday the great fire at Honesdale last week. The *Democrat* states that about one third of the mercantile establishments of the borough were destroyed, including many of the best buildings.—There is but one fire-engine in the town.

☞ JOURNEYMEN CARPENTERS of Philadelphia, are now on a "strike" for higher wages. They demand $1 75 per day.

☞ A Library is about to be formed in Lebanon. The price of a share in the Stock is $1.

☞ THE salary of the Police officers in Reading is $200 per annum.

☞ THE State Convention of South Carolina is now in session at Charleston.

☞ WEALTH OF SHOWMEN.—An exchange paper says, two millions six hundred and seventy thousand dollars have been made by showmen in the last ten years, making an average for each of one hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars. The following is a list of what each man has made, commencing with P. T. Barnum, the richest showman in the world, he having made in the last eight years over $800,000; Jenny Lind is worth $500,000, notwithstanding she has given over half a million in charity; Moses Kimball, of the Boston Museum; $300,000; Edwin Forrest, the great tragedian, $350,000; Burton, $120,000; Blitz, the magician, $50,000; Hamblin, of the New York Bowery Theatre, $70,000; General Welch, the great Circus man, $60,000; Wyman, the prince of Magicians and Necromancers, $35,000; General Tom Thumb, Barnum's great dwarf, $75,000; J. E. Owens, the comedian and proprietor of the Baltimore Museum, $35,000; Herr Alexander, the juggler and artiste, $25,000; Mons. Adrien, the French Magician, $20,000; Banvard, the proprietor of the Miss. Panorama, $75,000; Wm. Niblo, the celebrated garden proprietor of New York, is worth $150,000, notwithstanding his serious losses by fire, &c.

THE COAL TRADE FOR 1851.

The quantity sent this week, by Railroad, is 27,476 16—by Canal, 17,688 02—for the week, 45,164 18 tons. Decrease by Railroad, 1,293 02 tons—increase by Canal, 2,650 07 tons.

The Cars belonging to the Navigation Company, are all employed as fast as they are put in order—and the Boats also. Arrangements are making to increase both the number of Cars and Boats, as rapidly as possible.

At Schuylkill Haven the Company is suffering considerably for the want of Dock room, to load their Boats. We are informed, that the capacity of the Cars now in use on the West Branch Road, could be increased at least one-third, if the dock room could be increased. One Operator has offered to furnish the timber and take it out in tolls, if the Company will put him up a Wharf, and extend the Dock room.

At Philadelphia, we understand, the facilities for unloading Boats, are also very difficult. Boatmen are frequently subjected to an expense of from 10 to 15 cents a ton for discharging. This ought to be remedied as speedily as possible. The independent, open, and decided stand the Canal Company has taken, in reducing her Tolls, is winning for them the support and confidence of the whole trade, who despise the secret, unfair, and underhanded mode of doing business as practised by the Railroad Company. If this policy is continued, and every effort is made to increase the facilities for the trade, even at a sacrifice at present, for future permanent advantages, we can pledge the Canal Company a million of tons next year, provided she will carry it to market. At Richmond, we understand, many of the Wharves are blocked up—no sales of any consequence can be effected—not because there is no demand for Coal, but because each dealer looks upon his neighbor with suspicion, believing that he possesses advantages from the Railroad Company not enjoyed by himself—consequently, he is deterred from making contracts, for any amount of Coal. It is almost disreputable system, destructive to every principle of honest and fair dealing;—in fact, no man's property is safe—the favorite of to day, may be discarded to-morrow—his whole business is placed in the hands of a secret cabal, entirely beyond his control;—and it must and shall be broken up, if there is any force in the laws, or power in the people to take care of themselves—We are aware that it has been proclaimed, aye, and published in Wall Street, New York, that "the price of a Pennsylvania Representative is well known,"—but we doubt exceedingly whether the whole capital of the Railroad Company will prevent a thorough sifting of their affairs next winter, if this mode of transacting business is not speedily abandoned.

The writer of the money articles in the Philadelphia *Ledger*, endeavors to create the impression that an arrangement may yet take place between the Canal and Railroad, with regard to Tolls, &c. Our impression is directly the reverse, because we understand that the deception practised upon the Navigation Company, was of such a character that no honorable person could enter into any future arrangements with them. We need only remark, that the writer of the articles alluded to in the *Ledger*, is deeply interested in Lehigh stocks, &c., which are materially effected by the reduction made in toll by the Canal Company. Hence the anxiety of this writer to bring about another arrangement, with a view of maintaining high rates, for the benefit of his own interests.

We understand the Delaware and Hudson Company have reduced the price of their Coal 25 cents a ton from former rates, at Roundout.

Amount of Coal sent by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and Schuylkill Canal, for the week ending on Thursday evening last.

	RAILROAD. WEEK.	RAILROAD. TOTAL.	CANAL. WEEK.	CANAL. TOTAL.
P. Carbon,	7,666 09	209,772 03	9,037 12	30,715 03
Pottsville,	3,490 19	54,650 00	1,885 07	4,767 12
S. Haven,	11,540 04	245,136 11	6,915 16	29,429 08
P. Clinton,	5,359 04	98,872 09	847 07	3,053 19
Total	27,476 16	601,471 03	17,688 02	69,965 15
		69,965 15		
Total,		671,436 18		
To same period last year, by Railroad,				370,659 13
		Canal,		105,340 19
				475,000 12
Increase this year, 196,436 06 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.	18,725 13	221,927 08
Schuylkill R. R.	6,699 00	74,544 04
Mill Creek do	9,136 19	105,816 06
Mount Carbon do	5,403 11	45,255 11
Schuylkill Valley do	6,511 08	73,708 03
Mt Carbon and Pt Carbon	6,851 15	148,326 08

LEHIGH COAL TRADE.

Quantity sent to market for the week ending on May 3

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Lehigh Coal Co.,	12,837 01	48,663 04
Room Run Mines,	2,913 17	11,266 00
Beaver Meadow,	1,995 14	7,649 17
Spring Mountain Coal,	3,459 19	14,844 12
Colorain Coal,	558 02	1,861 05
Cranberry Coal Company,	736 03	2,930 06
Hazleton Coal Co.,	2,834 04	9,436 12
Diamond Coal Company,	1,004 19	2,748 03
Buck Mountain Coal,	3,610 19	11,650 19
Wilkesbarre Coal Co.,	000 00	1,177 07
Total,	20,103 11	112,250 08
To same period last year, 91,426 01 tons.		

RATES OF TOLL AND TRANSPORTATION ON RAILROAD for 1851.

	From Mt Carbon.	From S. Haven.	From P. Clinton
To Richmond,	1 60	1 55	1 35
To Philadelphia,	1 60	1 55	1 35

TOLL BY CANAL.

From Port Carbon to Philadelphia,		@0 51½
" Mount Carbon do	do	50
" Schl. Haven, do	do	47
" Port Clinton do	do	38

RATES OF FREIGHT BY CANAL.

	Philads.	Wilmington.	N. York.
From Port Carbon,	60	95	@1 55
" Mt. Carbon,	60	95	1 55
" S. Haven,	60	90	1 50@1 52

20 Per Cent Saved to Country Merchants.

WM. S. KING DEALER IN BOOTS and SHOES, No. 40 North 2d Street, Phila. Has just received from the Manufactory a well selected stock of the above goods, which will be sold at 20 per cent. less than can be purchased in the city for cash or city acceptance. Dealers will do well to call before purchasing.

May 10, 1851 19-3m

PROCLAMATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A COURT of Common Pleas, for the trial of causes at issue in and for the county of Schuylkill, will be held at Orwigsburg, in the county aforesaid, on Monday, the 2d day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. to continue one week.

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.

CHRISTIAN M. STRAUB, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Orwigsburg, May 10, 1851. } 19-tc

PROCLAMATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A COURT of Common Pleas, for the trial of causes at issue in and for the county of Schuylkill, will be held at Orwigsburg, in the county aforesaid, on Monday, the 9th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. to continue one week.

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.

CHRISTIAN M. STRAUB, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Orwigsburg, May 10, 1851. } 19-tc

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. LUTHER KIDDER, Esquire, President of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Schuylkill, in Pennsylvania, and Justice of the several Courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, in said county, the Hon. JACOB HANNER and SOLOMON FOSTER, Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offences, in the said county of Schuylkill, by their precepts to me directed, have ordered a Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, to be holden at Orwigsburg, on Monday the 9th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. to continue two weeks, if necessary.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables of the said county of Schuylkill, that they are by the said precepts, commanded to be then and there, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and all other remembrances, to do those things which in their several offices appertain to be done; and all those that are bound by recognizances, to prosecute against the prisoners, that are or then shall be in the gaol of said county of Schuylkill, are to be then and there to prosecute them, as shall be just.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Sheriff's Office, Orwigsburg, May 10, 1851. } C. M. STRAUB, Sheriff. 19-tc

N. B. The witnesses and jurors who are summoned to attend said Court, are required so attend punctually. In case of non-attendance the law in such cases made and provided, will be rigidly enforced.—This notice is published by order of the Court; those concerned will govern themselves accordingly.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

BRIGADE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, Orwigsburg, May 1st 1851.

The Uniformed Military Companies of the 1st Brigade 5th Div. P. M. composed of the County of Schuylkill, will meet for the purpose of Drill and Inspection, in the following order:

The 1st Regiment of Schuylkill County Volunteers, Commanded by Colonel John P. Hobart, will meet on Friday, the 30th day of May, 1851, at such places as the Commanding Officer may designate.

The Mahantango Volunteer Battalion, Commanded by Major Daniel Wiest, will meet on Saturday, the 31st day of May, 1851, at Germanville, in Lower Mahantango.

The Union Rangers, Commanded by Daniel Zimmerman, will meet on Saturday, the 31st day of May, 1851, at the Public House of Maj. Daniel Gobo, in Union township.

The respective lines will be formed at 10 o'clock, A. M. on each day. By Order of

DANIEL KREBS, Brig. Inspector.

N B The election for BRIGADIER GENERAL, held on the 31st April last, having resulted in an equal number of votes for the two highest candidates; The respective Companies composing the 1st Brigade 6th Div. P. M. will hold another election for BRIGADIER GENERAL, on Saturday, the 31st day of May, 1851, between the hours of 8 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. Each Captain will superintend the election of his Company, and make return to this office. DANIEL KREBS, Brig. Inspector.

May 10, 1851 19-2t

REGIMENTAL ORDER No. 1.

HEAD QUARTERS, POTTSVILLE, May 8th, 1851.

First Regiment Schuylkill county Volunteers, composed of the First Troop of Cavalry, Minersville Artillerist, Washington Artillerist, First National Light Infantry, Scott's St. Clair Infantry, Washington Yeagers, under the command of Col. J. P. Hobart, will meet in the Borough of Schuylkill Haven on Friday the 30th inst., for Inspection and Training. The line will form at 10 o'clock A. M., on the South Side of Jackson Street, right resting on Spring Garden Street.

By Order of the Colonel,

E. McDONALD, Adjuta nt.

May 10 19-2t

NEW AND POPULAR SCHOOL BOOKS.

COMPREHENSIVE SUMMARY OF Universal History, together with a Biography of Distinguished Persons, to which is appended an epitome of Heathen Mythology, Natural Philosophy, General Astronomy and Physiology; adopted and in use in the Public Schools of Philadelphia.

E. S. JONES & CO., Publishers, 8. W. Corner Fourth and Race Streets, Philadelphia.

Teachers and School Committees addressing letters to us post paid, will be furnished with copies for examination.

A full and complete assortment of Books and Stationery for sale at the Lowest Prices.

May 10, 1851 19-4m

CHEAP BOOT, SHOE, & Trunk STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a Store in Centre street, between Norwegian and Market Sts., adjoining the Post Office, for the sale of Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Carpet-bags, Valices, &c., &c.

They flatter themselves, that by strict attention to business, they will merit a share of public patronage. Please give a call, before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN M'CAW.
JOHN REED.

Pottsville, May 10, 1851. 19-1f

N. B.—J. M'Caw, continues to reside in Philadelphia, to superintend the manufacturing of Boots, Shoes and Trunks. Orders received for Trunks from Store keepers, at a low price. Samples always on hand. A lot of heavy nailed Miners' Shoes always on hand.

THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS.

THE undersigned would most respectfully inform the citizens of Pottsville and vicinity, that he has taken the well known HAT and CAP Store, formerly occupied by Henry Ridgway, in Centre, between Market and Norwegian streets, and has just received and is constantly receiving the most fashionable Hats and Caps the New York, Philadelphia and Boston markets can afford.

His motto is "*Small profits and quick Sales.*" All he desires is a call from those who wish anything in his line, as he is satisfied that he can sell as cheap, if not more than any other establishment of the kind in the Union.

SOLOMON SHŒNER.

May 10, 1851 19-1f

AT PRIVATE SALE.

A VALUABLE FARM, situate on Pine Creek, in Rush township, Schuylkill Co., containing 311 acres and 152 perches of land, with the improvements, consisting of a large new SAW MILL, with a full supply of water power, one Dwelling House and a large Barn. There is about 70 acres of cleared, and 140 acres good Timber land. For particulars apply to JOHN T. NEWHILLE, Centre street, Pottsville, or to the subscriber. THOMAS QUIN.

May 10, 1851 19-3t*

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the ORPHANS' COURT of Schuylkill county, the subscriber, John Wiley, Administrator of the Estate of JOHN IRVIN, late of the city of Philadelphia, dec'd., will expose to sale by Public Vendue, on FRIDAY the 30th day of May next, at 1 o'clock P. M. at the house of Samuel F. Bussard, in the Borough of Orwigsburg:

ALL that certain lot or parcel of land situate in Lower Mahantango township, Schuylkill county, beginning at a Pine a corner of John Huber and Joseph E. Borbers' land, thence along said J. E. Borbers' land, south 3 degrees, east 53 8-10 perches to a Pine, thence south 84 degrees, east 70 perches; thence by land of Henry Feather, north 2 degrees, west 76 perches; thence by land of John Huber, south 80 degrees, west 69 6-10 perches to the beginning, containing 37 acres and 64 perches strict measure with the appurtenances.

ALSO, all that certain tract of unimproved land, situate in the said township of Lower Mahantango, in the county of Schuylkill, beginning at a stone, a corner of Swatara Coal Company's land, thence along the same north 78 degrees, west 14 perches to a pitch pine, thence by land of Jacob Huber, a stone; thence by land of John Huber, west 2¼ perches to a stone, thence north 41 and 2 perches to a stone, thence north 83 degrees, east 8 perches to a post, thence south 63 degrees, east 6 perches to a post, thence south 2 degrees, east 63¼ perches to the beginning, containing 100 perches and allowance of six per cent for Roads; late the Estate of the said deceased.

Attendance will be given and the Conditions of Sale made known at the time and place of sale by

JOHN WILEY, Administrator.

By order of the Court:

DANIEL KAERCHER, Clerk.

Orwigsburg, April 29, '51. [May 10, '51] 19-3t

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE on TUESDAY the 27th day of May, 1851, at the house of Philip Koons, in the Pinegrove, The Will Cow, by the subscriber, Administrator of the Estate of CHRISTIAN LEY, the following described property, to wit:

No. 1. 7 acres Chesnut-timber land, of the best quality, situate in Pinegrove township, Schuylkill county, adjoining lands of John Muth, Thomas Berger and others.

No. 2. 5 acres and 10 perches, situate in the township and county aforesaid, adjoining the above, and land of Thomas Berger.

No. 3. 5 acres situate in the township and county aforesaid, adjoining the above and land of P. Pfoffenberger.

No. 4. Containing 7 acres, situate in the township and county aforesaid, adjoining the above and lands of Thomas Berger and others.

No. 5. Containing 7 acres and 140 perches, situate in the township and county aforesaid, adjoining the above and lands of Peter Pfoffenberger and others.

No. 6. Containing 14 acres wood land, situate in the township and county aforesaid, adjoining the above and lands of Frederick Pfoffenberger and others.

No. 7. Containing 10 acres of wood land, situate in the township and county aforesaid, adjoining the above, and lands of Frederick Pfeffedberger and others.

No. 8. Containing 6 acres wood land, with two good springs, situate in the township and county aforesaid, adjoining the above and lands of Thomas Berger and others.

No. 9. Containing 55 acres, the greater part in a good state of cultivation, with the appurtenances, consisting a good Two Story Dwelling House, with a good spring near the house, situate in the township and county aforesaid, adjoining the above and lands of John Katzmiller & Co., Jacob Eberly and others.

No. 10. Embracing 8 Wharves for loading and unloading boats on the Union Canal, each containing 100 feet in depth, and 60 feet in depth, situate in the Borough of Pinegrove, Schuylkill county.

No. 11. Containing 1 lot of ground, situate in the Borough of Pinegrove aforesaid, adjoining lots of Peter Filbert and William Graeff, and fronting on the main street of the Borough.

No. 12. Embracing the onesthird part of 4 acres and 15 perches, situate in the Borough of Pinegrove, and bounded partly by the Union Canal and Swatara Creek.

No. 13. Embracing the one-eighth part of 107 acres situate in Pinegrove township, about half a mile from the Borough of Pinegrove, adjoining lands of Gottlieb Kreider and others.

The above described property contains the amount of ground, as stated, strict measure.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when the terms will be made known by

JOHN HASSLER.

Administrator of the Estate of Christian Ley.

Myerstown, May 10, 1851. 19-3t

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Executors, Administrators and Guardians hereinafter named, have filed their respective accounts in the Offices of the following Estates in the Register's office, of the county of Schuylkill, which accounts have been allowed by the Register, and will be presented to the Judges of the Orphans' Court of said county, to be held at Orwigsburg, on Monday the 9th day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for allowance and confirmation, when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

1st. The account of Samuel K. Moyer, Executor of the last Will and Testament of William Hay, late of Mahanoy township, dec'd.

2d. The first account of William Price, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Samuel Jones, late of the Borough of St. Clair, dec'd.

3d. The account of Jacob Huber, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Michael Huber, late of Pinegrove township, dec'd.

4th. The account of Lawrence F. Whitney, Administrator of the Estate of John Christian, late of the Borough of Schuylkill Haven, dec'd.

5th. The second account of Henry Hoy and Joseph Hoy, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Philip Hoy, late of the Borough of Orwigsburg, dec'd.

6th. The account of Samuel Heffner, Administrator of the Estate of Daniel Nunnemacher, late of the Borough of Pottsville, dec'd.

7th. The account of William Starner, Guardian of Joseph and Mary Kopp, minor children of Jacob Kopp of Minersville, dec'd.

8th. The account of Michael Cornelly, Administrator of the Estate of Bartholomew Skillen, late of Port Carbon, dec'd.

9th. The account of William Price, Administrator, of the Estate of Thomas Powell, late of the Borough of St. Clair, dec'd.

10th. The account of Daniel Renshler, Administrator of the Estate of William Renshler, late dec'd.

11th. The account of John Beck and Frederick Beck, Administrators with the Will annexed of Jacob Beck, late of North Manheim township, dec'd.

12th. The third account of Robert M. Palmer, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Jacob Seilzinger, Esq., late of the Borough of Pottsville, dec'd.

13th. The account of Jacob Stong, Administrator of the Estate of Christian Stong, late of Lower Mahantango township, dec'd.

14th. The account of James Silyman, Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Shollenberger, late of the Borough of Pottsville, dec'd.

15th. The account of Daniel Yocum, Administrator of the Estate of William Ehrgood, late of Lower Mahantango township, dec'd.

16th. The account of Peter Kremer, Guardian of George Zerbe, minor son of Solomon Zerbe, late of Pinegrove township, dec'd.

17th. The account of Margaret Phillips, Administratrix of the estate of Byron Phillips, late of the borough of Pottsville, deceased.

DANIEL KAERCHER, Register.

Register's Office, Orwigsburg, May 7, 1851. } [May 10,] 19-5t

CHEAP BIBLES—100 Family Bibles, embracing every style of Binding, plain and ornamental, just received and for sale at B. BANNAN'S

THE LANDS OF LONG ISLAND.

THE improvement of Long Island Lands having attracted the attention of the American Institute, committees and delegates were appointed to examine the nature of the soil, and the practicability of converting it into farms. For some years these lands have been greatly neglected, but the following facts, collected by the members and officers of the American Institute, and published in their Annual Report for 1847, prove that they are extremely valuable for farming, gardening, &c. The Long Island Railroad passes through these lands.

The highly cultivated region from Brooklyn to Jamaica and Hempstead presented a great variety of the fruits of the earth in great luxuriance and abundance. The richness of the fine fields of corn was remarked with peculiar gratification. Here and there farms were pointed out, now teeming with heavy growths of grass, corn, oats, &c. Many anecdotes were circulated from personal knowledge, of farms here and there, and of neighborhoods now producing great crops and worth $100 or more an acre.

From Farmingdale to Riverhead, nearly 40 miles, at the opening of the road was an entire wilderness: now many small clearings have been made along the line of the road, and the land cultivated; and in every case, where the trial has been made, the result has been most favorable, the land producing equal to that of any other part of the Island: almost every acre of which can be cultivated without any difficulty or secret. *There is not a single fact* that can be brought against this assertion; indeed, all science, analogy and experiment go to confirm its truth.—Page 681.

The Railroad passes through the Long Island a little to the south of the "hills," or ridge of high ground, running through the Island from east to west; and that some loss may be formed of the situation of this region, that it is not a "dead level," may be seen by a reference to the following table of height and distances of the Railroad, furnished by James Shipman, Esq., engineer of the road, and published in Prime's History of Long Island.—Page 681.

	Distance.	Height above tide-water.
Brooklyn Termination		7 feet
Bedford	2¾ miles.	73 do
Watering place near east N. Y.	2¾ do	83 do
Jamaica	6 do	40 do
Hempstead Branch	7 do	103 do
Hicksville	8 do	142 do
Farmingdale	5 do	63 do
Suffolk Station	13 do	90 do
Lakeland Station	5½ do	80 do
HERMANVILLE	1 do	80 do
Medford Stat on	11 do	82 do
Millville	5 do	40 do
St. George Manor	7 do	46 do
Riverhead	7 do	32 do
Manhiack	10 do	16 do
Cutchogue	9 do	47 do
Southold	5 do	42 do
Greenport	4 do	10 do

It will be seen by this table, the ground over which the road passes is high from Hicksville to Riverhead, and the average distance from the Railroad to the shore of the great South Bay, is probably about five miles, which would be a descent of about 12 feet to the mile, from the road to the shore.—Page 681.

An abundant supply of the purest water can be obtained in any part of this portion of the Island, at depths from 15 to 60 feet deep; at Farmingdale the wells are 20 feet deep; at Suffolk Station, 90 feet above tide-water, they are 40 feet, with never failing water. It may not be uninteresting here to state, that very near this point of the road (Suffolk Station) about two miles to the north, are found the head-waters of the Nissequogue River, which rises in the north part of the town of Islip, and flows northwardly thro' Smithtown into Long Island Sound. The locality in which the waters of this stream arise is called by the Indian name of "Hauppauge," which means in the original language "sweet waters;" and a language is only expressive of the nature and qualities of that o which it is applied as any term of Virgil or Homer; as the whole region abounds in springs of the purest and sweetest water; in some places gushing suddenly and in great abundance out of the ground. It may here be mentioned that this is the only place from which a supply of pure and wholesome water can be had for the city of Brooklyn, and the west end of the Island. The locality is such, and the formation of the ground such, that a reservoir of vast extent and capacity could easily be made, and the supply of water would be most abundant and unfailing. The water could be raised as at Fairmont, or by the steam-engines, as at New Orleans, and then conveyed to Brooklyn, a distance of about 40 miles,