MINERS' JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1851.

Democratic Whig County Meeting.

The Democratic Whigs of Schuylkill county, and all those favorable to protection to American Industry and Internal Improvement, are requested to assemble in a General County Meeting, at the Court House at Orwigsburg, on TUESDAY, June 10th, 1851, at 1½ o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of appointing Delegates to represent Schuylkill county, in the State Convention, which is to convene at Lancaster, on the 20th of June, for the purpose of placing in nomination Candidates for Governor, Judges of the Supreme Court, and Canal Commissioner, and to make the necessary arrangements for the formation of a Ticket, to be supported in the County at the ensuing election.

Fellow citizens, at no period in the history of the country have the Democratic Whigs been so successful throughout every section, as they have been in the recent elections, where the contest was not mixed up with local questions—and it is to be hoped that the Whigs of Schuylkill will not permit any difference of opinion on other questions, unconnected with politics, to influence their actions in the great political struggle. Principles are everything—men are the mere instruments to carry them out.

B. BANNAN, WM. A. HAMMER,
DANIEL FOGHT, ROLAND JONES,
NICHOLAS JONES, WM. STERNER,
JOHN W. HEFFNER.

May 17, 1851. *Standing Committee*

☞ THE DOLLAR JOURNAL.—We are making preparations for the issue of the specimen number of this new paper—it will appear as early as possible. Advertisements intended for this number, should be sent in immediately, as we shall most probably commence setting up the type, by the middle of next week.

TURKISH STYLE OF DRESS.

As our lady readers are doubtless anxious to have a correct idea of the new style of dress, we copy the following description:

"The skirt comes a little below the knee, and buttons in front. The border extends round the skirt, and in front to the bottom of the waist—the latter being cut to have the border form the letter V. The trowsers are made loose, gathered into a band at the ankle."

The truth is, the question "breeches or no breeches" is making quite a "muss" over the whole country. Almost every newspaper has something to say about it, and nearly every author has some suggestion to make or tries his best to be witty. We will first tell you, ladies, what others say, then we'll try to smooth it over with an idea or two of our own. Some one thinks the ladies had better don a fresh supply of modesty instead of a new style of dress (we'll be he is a jilted bach of five and forty)—another advises a fair exchange of garments, neither and exterior, between the sexes—the Philadelphia *Herald*, a paper all blushing with modesty and chock full of literary taste, says what we, in our unsophisticatedness, would feel ashamed to copy—another, and we think he is the best philosopher of the lot, says the women are bound to wear the breeches any how, so we had better let them have the Turkish pattern as the least objectionable—another calls the new style "the height of fashion" but for his part, he don't care a fig how high the ladies carry it, &c., &c., to the end of the chapter. These are short, but you will admit, rather pithy extracts from public opinion on the subject. We cannot accurately quote our authorities, but no matter, our word for it, thus much has been said.

Every editor is naturally ambitious to have a say in a matter so delicately interesting, we therefore, for once, conquer our modesty and unreservedly avow that we are perfectly charmed with the "new style." It discloses to our eye a world of beauty, that we have always felt inclined to quarrel with the caprice of fashion for keeping behind the scenes. It is more graceful (our taste)—more convenient to the wearer, infinitely less annoying to the beaux, in the promenade or when tripping on the "light fantastic toe," and altogether more safe from the wear and tear of a not o'er-careful stepping public. All the young men, we are sure, will greet the change with acclamation, and perhaps a goodly number of the older ones, who still retain their appreciation of the beauties of nature. And if it be once understood that the opposition springs only from those upon whom nature has bestowed substantial proportions—big feet and thick ankles, then depend upon it, based upon this *fodding*, the Turkish trowsers will soon become not only popular but fashionable—the ladies will never rest under false imputations, when so many can readily dissipate the charge by a simple display of their pretty ankles.

POPULAR MOVEMENT.

The age is too far advanced to admit the honesty or disinterestedness of any body, who will now-a-days openly advocate the drinking of spirituous liquors. Public opinion is gradually, but surely, changing on this subject. Men begin to take a practical common-sense view of the matter. They now begin to look upon it in the light of utility. "Are we really benefitted by its use or are we the better off by encouraging others to use it" is the practical question every one is beginning to ask himself. Upon examination, he finds the taxes of a community increased in proportion to the consumption of Liquor—it creates riot, disorder, and greatly increases the expenses of government, whose bills the *people* are called upon to foot. Apart therefore, from its immoral tendencies, and the distress and ruin it brings upon many otherwise happy families, it becomes evident that every member of society is made to suffer, more or less, from its consequences.—The truth is coming home, and the people are beginning, more than ever before, to comprehend it—hence the general stir over the whole country, and we pray God it may not stop until a total revolution of feeling is wrought in men's minds, on the subject, and the traffic is wholly stopped, or restricted by moderate and safe legal regulations.

It is all very pleasant to take a social glass with a friend occasionally, or to decapitate a few bottles of champagne at an evening's party once in a while—it greatly enlivens the spirits—the songs are better sung and the stories better told—friends have longer remembrances of one another for having been on a "spree" together, but when the headaches are considered and perhaps the heart-aches and the thousand little annoyances that always follow such occasions, the truth must be admitted, they "do not pay." The young men are beginning to reason after this fashion. Disease insensibly fastens upon the system—the hand grows nervous and other inevitable signs of occasional "tod-lyings" appear. Nor is this all. So strong is the current of popular feeling beginning to set against this spirit of spreeing, to say nothing of the general mistrust entertained for an habitually dissipated character, that a young man of such habits runs a narrow risk of losing the confidence of the community, in a businesss point of view, or worse, of forfeiting his cast in society. There is therefore, in a word, every thing to lose and nothing to gain by such a course.

☞ THE *Emporium* thinks Mr. Hunt too radical—too ultra in his Temperance views. No wonder the Judge squirms a little—we should be trying to say something too, if any body rapped us as severely as that Pseudo Temperance petition, and its originators were handled by the Reverend lecturer.

☞ JENNY LIND will give three Farewell Concerts at the National Theatre, in Philada. next Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. She will be accompanied by Signors Salvi and Belletti, and assisted by an orchestra composed of the most brilliant musical talent in America.—We advise our friends generally in this Region, to take advantage of this opportunity, to hear the most celebrated Singer in the world, as it may be her last visit to Philadelphia. Price of tickets $3, $2 and $1 each. See Advertisement.

☞ M'GINNESS' experiment shaft, at the Delaware Mines, has now reached a depth of about 600 ft., having drilled alternately for the last few weeks through slate and small veins of white ash coal—they are now in slate.

☞ PROF. KIRKWOOD, this week, corrects a mistake made in last week's *Emporium*, relative to his late experiment at Schuylkill Haven. The amount of deflection from the original plan of vibration, was for *two* hours instead of one.

☞ WE are requested to announce that George Mundy of Philadelphia, will address the public at the Market House, this evening, at 8 o'clock, and to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Our citizens should turn out.

LOCOMOTIVE ASCENSIVE POWER.

Probable means of augmenting it

The following communication, from the Franklin *Journal*, is by our former townsman Elwood Morris C. E. The subject is treated of in a manner worthy the acknowledged abilities of the author:

It is well known that numerous accurate experiments on friction have established the law, that within the limits of abrasion, the friction is as the insistent weight, and not as the surface of contact. These experiments, though they have formed the basis of many calculations of the various frictions of railways, and have been valuable in this department of mechanical science, in establishing minimum results, do not meet the practical acquirements of railway motions, because in those motions invariably when maximum effects are produced, the limit of abrasion is always reached and passed. Of the friction of moving metals in contact, when abrading each other, we have no experiments whatever. Hence we have no means of calculating beforehand, the bite of a locomotive slipping her wheels upon a rail, because then both wheels and rails abrade. We know that the maximum adhesion of engines upon dry rails, exceeds all results of calculation based upon the ordinary laws of friction, and hence some have been inclined to doubt the accuracy of those laws that are undoubtedly true, within the limits taken by the initial experiments upon which they were founded.—When engines slip their wheels on railways, both wheels and rails abrade, the law of friction changes, and we enter at once upon a new field, in which we have no exact results recorded, and of which we only know that the co-efficient of friction is greatly increased.

It is upon this outline of facts, (which might be much extended if the authorities were at hand,) that the writer, from the observation of years in his professional avocations, has formed the opinion, that beyond the limits of abrasion, the law of friction, as applicable to break blocks and the slip of wheels on rails, changes entirely, and that the bite or adhesion is in some degree proportionate to the surface of contact as well as to the weight imposed. The writer believes this to be especially the cause in the ascension of heavy gradients by locomotives, where the sand box is always used. In such cases it is highly probable that a mere increase of breadth of the rail, or surface gained, will augment very materially the bite or adhesion of the driving wheels, though the weight remains the same. The usual surface of contact of wheel and rail has a breadth of only two inches, while the wheels themselves have a breadth of nearly four inches. If then, beyond the limit of abrasion, the friction increase in the same ratio to the surface, (as the writer believes,) then upon high gradients, all we have to do is to lay down broad headed rails, conforming to the tire of the wheels, and thus increase at once the adhesion.

This, of course, supposes engineers to have surplus steam power: and such is usually the case with modern locomotives, which, in fact, as now in practice always do, or ought to, arrive at the foot of a steep grade with full head of steam; then the sand box freely used upon a four inch rail, it seems highly probable, will augment so much of the bite of the wheels, as to render high gradients less formidable than they are now.

To the above considerations, the writer respectfully invites the attention of his professional brethren, in the hope that some of the companies they serve may at once put this important matter to the test, and lay a few hundred yards of rails, four inches broad, upon the high gradients of some railway doing heavy freight business. A few months' use, and a few correct experiments would soon settle the question definitely, and the writer knows scarcely any other, of more moment to some railways.

THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

The Paris papers contain a letter from M. Pageot, formerly the French Minister in the United States, in the course of which he thus speaks of this country:

I have lived for many years, in the middle of American democracy. I have been inspired with the most profound respect for its constitution—a work, not of metaphysical dreamers, but of distinguished statesmen—of virtuous men, of devoted citizens, who sought in the traditions of their country, and in the realities of the situation in which they found themselves, the solutions that their citizens asked from their knowledge and experience.

They did not confound the part of legislators with that of innovators. They had to substitute for the metropolitan authority that of a central power which could bind the various States of which the Union was to be composed, and they strictly fulfilled their task. They respected all that was not necessary for its accomplishment. The political, municipal, and civil institutions, of every particular State, were left intact, and it is easy to perceive that the constitution given by Charles the First to the State of Rhode Island and its colonists, continued up till these last few years. The edifice of the American republic is the work of several generations. It is necessary to dig deep into the soil in order to find the first foundation. There is the secret of its strength and of its duration. There is also a new evidence of this truth, so much overlooked in our days, that the institutions of a people, in order to be strong, independent, and respected, must have their roots in the past. The American people, (let those who admire them for what they are not, be not displeased,) are traditional people—that is to say, they recognise their ancestors, and religiously respect their works. I have been also able to attest their singular aptitude for the republican institutions; but, I have, in the same time, remarked that what rendered them so fit for the practice of these institutions showed their inapplicability to the people placed as ours, in conditions diametrically opposed.

Effects of the Emigration.—From the commencement of the present spring emigration, it has been a subject of remark that the emigrants generally were farmers of a better class than those who had left in previous years. It is now ascertained that a considerable portion of them were tenants holding on leases, bound by the covenant to pay the rents which had prevailed before the famine, and that they have, in fact, fled the country, carrying with them the remnant of their property, in order to escape the responsibilities connected with their holdings. By a summary legal process, the land-lords are enabled to obtain possession of lands and premises deserted under such circumstances. Many such farms are now in the occupation of the land-lords, generally for the grazing of cattle or sheep and others have been let to new tenants at a considerable abatement of rents from those which had been charged to the fugitive tenants.—*Irish paper.*

☞ *The growing corn in Dinwiddie county, Virginia, has been much injured by a hailstorm which occured on the 20th ult.—the hail fell to the depth of two inches.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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

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 14 lines, 3 times,	$1 00
Every subsequent insertion,	25
Four lines, 1 time,	25
Subsequent insertions, each,	12½
One Square, 3 months,	$2 00
Six months,	5 00
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.

THE COAL TRADE FOR 1851.

The quantity sent by Railroad, this week, is 29,691 10 tons—by Canal, 19,128 07—for the week, 48,819 17. Decrease by Railroad, 556,14—by Canal, 115,08. The corresponding shipments for last year, were, by Railroad, 25,232 06—by Canal, 17,033 03. The shipments by Canal, we learn, would have amounted to at least 22,000 tons, but for the scarcity of boats—they are greatly needed.

We understand that arrangements previously entered into with the Railroad, are creating much dissatisfaction in the trade—the buyers are finding fault that their Coal is shipped by that avenue, instead of on the Canal—the probabilities are, it will not be tolerated long. The Red Ash Dealers, in N. York, have solicited the names of the Operators in Schuylkill county who ship by Canal, with the view of purchasing from them, as they prefer receiving their supplies by that avenue, and there is also a difference in the price of transportation. It is moreover possible, that those who refuse to supply their Coal by Canal along the line, may find them selves in a difficulty. The proprietors of the Iron Works, at Phœnixville, and below, are now compelled to pay, we learn, from 50 to 75 cents more for their Coal by Railroad, than they can procure it by Canal, at the present rates, which is a tax upon every ton of Iron made of about $1 to $1 50 per ton. They also solicited the names of the Operators in this Region who are supplying the kind of Coal they require, by Canal.

The Canal Company will not negotiate with the Railroad. They have cut loose from it, and we hope they may never suffer them-selves to be duped into any connection with it again. They can carry Coal cheaper than the Railroad, and experience has taught them that no all compromises between the two Companies, the Canal is invariably the loser.

The plan we suggested last week, for the adoption of the Canal, meets the approbation of the whole trade engaged in Mining, and a large number of the heavy Stockholders of the Navigation Company, seem to be satisfied with the policy of the plan. If they give notice that the tolls shall not exceed 40 cts. for 5 years, several parties will at once commence building Boats and Cars, and the Canal will soon be supplied with all the necessary machinery to do a business, such as it never has had the means to do before.

If this plan is adopted—and the sooner the better—in two years the Company will pay 6 per cent on $6,500,000, and in 3 or 4 years 8 or 10 on that amount, after paying all the current expenses.

Some of the Brokers, in 2d street, we learn, are greatly annoyed by our articles on the Coal Trade—they accuse us of being bought by the Canal Company, or engaged in Stock-jobbing. The latter we always keep clear of, never having purchased or sold a share of stock in our life, and as for the money of the Canal, we haven't seen any of it for six months, since they paid us our last bill against them for printing, and being rather "hard run" at present, we have another which we will present shortly—they always pay their bills. So indeed does the Railroad Company—they often favor us with a job, and personally we have no fault to find with their business transactions with us, but we opposed their high rates of toll, because they were crippling the trade, and ruining the operative prospects of this Region, and now since they have been reduced. We oppose their reduction being kept secret, and until that course is abandoned, we shall continue our opposition.

The present mode of doing business on the Road, throws all the advantages in favor of the purchasers at Richmond, while the course pursued by the Canal, favors the producers here, hence, as we have always advocated the interests of our own County and Region, we have naturally espoused the course of the latter—If we find time next week, we shall give a history of the manœuvres of the two companies and their present position in relation to the trade—it will probably open the eyes of many interested in the business. In the mean time we will accommodate our Broker friends below, with any further information respecting our personal relations with the trade that they desire.

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,	8,760 01	238,818 12	9,094 15	61,488 05
Pottsville,	2,841 02	67,016 07	2,421 03	16,540 19
S. Haven,	12,645 17	298,960 15	6,077 19	56,171 14
P. Clinton,	5,444 10	120,028 08	1,534 04	8,998 16
Total	29,691 10	724,744 05	19,128 07	143,202 19
		124,074 12		
Total,		867,947 04		
To same period last year, by Railroad,				481,491 06
" "			Canal.	167,902 07
				649,396 13
Increase this year,				218,550 11 tons.

RAIL ROADS.

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

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Mine Hill and S. H. R. R	16,767 02	300,577 04
Little Schuylkill R. R.	6,626 09	101,857 05
Mill Creek do	7,789 16	136,012 02
Mount Carbon do	5,982 18	67,762 09
Schuylkill Valley do	8,702 06	107,650 06
Mt Carbon and Pt Carbon	8,347 18	184,270 18

LEHIGH COAL TRADE.

Quantity sent to market for the week ending on May 24:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Lehigh Coal Co.,	12,054 14	100,391 11
Room Run Mines,	3,060 01	22,157 04
Beaver Meadow,	1,299 04	13,663 17
Spring Mountain Coal,	3,096 05	28,442 18
Colorain Coal,	1,667 08	6,625 05
Hazleton Coal Co.,	3,285 07	21,555 11
Cranberry Coal Company,	992 03	2,362 14
Diamond Coal Company,	1,416 19	7,225 10
Buck Mountain Coal,	2,590 10	25,965 00
Wilkesbarre Coal Co.,	1,849 02	2,110 09
Total,	32,251 13	238,500 19
To same period last year,		205,889 15
Increase so far		32,690 04

The shipments for the corresponding week last year was, 29,492,13 tons.

RATES OF TOLL AND TRANSPORTATION ON RAILROAD for 1851.

	From M Carbon	S. Haven	P. Clinton
To Richmond,		don't know	
To Philadelphia,		don't know	
TOLL BY CANAL			
From Port Carbon to Philadelphia,			$0 25
" Mount Carbon do			25
" Schl Haven, do			25
" Port Clinton do			25

RATES OF FREIGHT BY CANAL

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

Mlle. JENNY LIND

Her Farewell Visit to Philadelphia,

Previous to her visiting Boston, Albany, Niagara Falls, Western New York, the Lakes, Canada, & her final departure for Europe.

Three Grand Farewell Concerts

Will be given on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY June 9th, 11th, and 13th. At the

NATIONAL THEATRE,

CHESTNUT STREET.

MLLE. JENNY LIND, SIGNOR SALVI, and SIGNOR BELLETTI. Will appear in them.

A Grand Orchestra

COMBINING THE

FIRST MUSICAL TALENT!!

In America, has been engaged for these Concerts, which will be Conducted by

MR. BENEDICT.

Owing to the immense capacity of the National Theatre, the price of Tickets has been fixed at $3, $2 and $1 each, according to the location, and every ticket entitles the holder to a *numbered check*, securing his seat.

These are positively the last Concerts, that Mlle. Jenny Lind, will ever give in Philadelphia.

The Public's Obedient Servant, P. T BARNUM.

New Foundry and Machine Shop.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE FORMed a co-partnership, under the name and title of THOMAS, CORSON & JOHNSTON, for the purpose of prosecuting the Tool and Machine making business, are now ready at their New Works, on the corner of *Markley* and *Lafayette streets*, in the borough of Norristown, to furnish castings of all descriptions, at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Machinist & Tools of all descriptions made to order on the most approved plan, under the supervision of Mr. John Miller, who is experienced in this branch of business, having directed his attention to it for a number of years.

They are also prepared to undertake all kinds of Engine building and repairing, which will be executed with neatness and dispatch. Also: Shaftings turned and fitted to order, of any size and length, and Boilers built of the best material.

Jobbing work done and attended to promptly, and the public may be assured that no effort will be spared to give satisfaction with all orders which may be entrusted to them.

SAMUEL THOMAS,
B. R. CORSON,
ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON.

June 7, 1851. 23—6m

GASPER HEPT,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN WINES, Liquors, and Imported Segars, No. 164 North THIRD street, Philadelphia, would respectfully call the attention of Hotel-keepers and others to his well selected stock of WINES, LIQUORS and imported CIGARS, in store and under Custom-house Lock, COGNAC BRANDIES of various Brands, consisting of Pale and Dark, Martel & Co. Pinet, Hennessy, Magdary, Otard, Dupuy & Co., and Otard's Super Old London Dock, and various Brands of Cognac and other Brandies.

WINES, &c.—Fine old Madeira, sherry, Tenerife and Lisbon Wines—Super old Port Wine, Clarets of different kinds, on draught or in Glass, Heidsick, P. A. Bumm & Co., and Geisler's Genuine Anchor Brands, in Pints and Quarts.

CHAMPAGNE, together with a general assortment of Scotch and Irish Malt Whiskeys, Holland Gin, Jamaica Spirits, Peach Brandy, old Bourbon, Monongahela Whiskey: Wild Cherry, Blackberry, Raspberry and Lavender Brandies. ☞ Superior Wine and Stomach Bitters ☞

Philada., June 7, 1851 22-6m

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT Pottsville, Pa., on the 1st of June, 1851.

Brittain W & C
Bast E & Co
Brumm Charles
Roydon J
Barber W C
Brady James
Barber Isaac
Brennan Edward
Baker Adam
Barrat Henry
Bickert Henry J
Barbor George
Bast Susanna
Buyens Ann
Bickes L. ship
Bower Wm do
Carr I H
Cabe Joseph
Clouse John T
Crosset Isaiah
Conroy Michael
Connor John
Carragy Patrick
Carroll Mattie
Crudy John
Christ Mary
Condron F ship
Campbell A do
Donnelly James
Diedrich Jean
Delany Patrick
Donawmore M
Diver Neill
Dougherty G N
Darling Sarah
Davis Ann ship
Dawlton M A do
Donovan M do
Evans John J 2
Earle J H
Ebbert Wm
Elliott Patrick
Ebberly Robert
Evans Samuel
Fitzpatrick M 2
Fiedler Franklin
Fort Morgan
Fartlun James
Forney Peter
Fisher Martin
Faust Elias
Frost Thos do
Fisher John do
Gore John
Gustenan Henry
Gallagher Pat
Guthrie Jas
Gallwen Patrick
Graig Levi
Gibson M policy
Gordon Geo ship
Goodwin Jas do
Hunpt S 2
Hubbard I S
2 cents additional will be charged on all advertised Letters. Persons applying for letters on this list will please say "advertised."

Horan Peter
Harris Capt S
Hendrick E
Hanley A N
Hackmon Jerry
Hodgson James
Henzsteck H
Hehr Jacob
Hewes Hermann
Hiney Mary
Heinrick C
Higgins Mrs M
Hughes Amelia
Hamilton E ship
Harris Thos do
Hoot John do
Harris Wm
Igo Patrick
James C C
Jacks Mr
Johnson F ship
Kerns E 2
Kelly Thomas
Kennedy Thos
Kettner Samuel
Kennedy Neal
Kopp Martin
Klitsch Henry
Koch John ship
Kay Thomas do
Kelly John do
Kennedy T do
Lynes Patrick
Lacey James
Lorenz Henry
Lewis Mary A
Leahy Catharine
Longberg E ship
Landay John do
Larkin Patk do
Lyons Patrick do
Moor James
Martin William
Moyer Hiram
Myers Mr
Munday J.
Marsh James
Madon Abigail
Melin Jas ship
McClure Wm
McKenna Neal
McNeal S
McCullough P ship
McNulty Jas do
Naughtin Wm
Neher B
Nagle George
Nieder Henry
Owen Mr
Osborn R B
O'Neill John
O'Donnell A

O'Boyle Eleanor
O'Kelly P ship
Pratt James
Phillips Philip
Purcell Patrick
Paul Sarah
Quirk M ship
Reinhard J policy
Ryley John
Reptler Mr
Reilly Patrick
Rogers Edward
Hughes Thos
Roche Lawrence
Repplier & Allgier
Rogers John
Reit Francis
Raup John P
Roth Anthn
Rebholtz Joseph
Reninger Miss C
Reese Anna B
Ryan Patt ship
Roger Jas M do
Rees Thomas do
Rees Stephen do
Ray John do
Ruddy Patk do
Ramsbay C do
Rest Tis de do
Reiter Franz do
Sullivan John
Seamon John
Sterling John
Shingle Edward
Snyder John
Saylor H
Snyder Jacob
Sillyman Nathan
Smith John
Stone Elijah
Schm Izer F
Schad Joseph
Stork Louisa
Snyder Matilda
Singer Mary
Schaster Jas ship
Scherckell M do
Tod John
Tyley Thos ship
Valentine J D
Watkeys William
Woodnutt Wm
Weaver J
Whitney Henry
Williams Thos
McCrich William
Williams Samuel
Whitfield Fred'k
Wiser Geo & E
Williams William
Weirich Joseph
White Mrs Mary
Woolcock J ship
Wouel James do
Walsh Wm do
Wood Isabella

June 7, 1851. 22-1t

WM. BAILY & SON,

Importers and Dealers in

ENGLISH, FRENCH & SWISS WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, PLATED-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES.

Are constantly receiving the latest styles of the above Goods, which are offered at wholesale or retail, at

No. 210 Market Street, above Sixth, near Decatur Street, Philadelphia.

ESTABLISHED IN 1815.

All Goods warranted to be what they are sold for.

May 10, 1851. 19-1t

PHŒNIX SOAP WORKS.

South East Corner of Cross & Vine Streets, Philada.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE THE various qualities of Brown and Pale Soaps, and respectfully invite the attention of purchasers resident in Schuylkill county, to the same. BAYON & CO. ALFRED LAWTON being connected with the above Establishment, solicits the patronage of his friends, and will attend to all orders sent by mail or otherwise.

Philada., May 21, 1851. 21-1t

PAINTING, GLAZING & PAPERING.

THE SUBSCRIBER STILL CONTINUES HIS business, and respectfully offers his services to those who may need anything in his line. He employs good workmen and has customers may therefore rely upon satisfactory jobs. Shop, corner of Church alley and Railroad street, below Hamm's Printing Office. J. W. BOWEN.

Pottsville, May 31, 1851. 22-tf

FOR SALE.

THE LOT AND BRICK BUILDING located on Norwegian street, in the borough of Pottsville, formerly occupied as a Public School House, is offered for sale. The lot is 50 feet front, by about 120 feet deep, on which is erected a Brick Building suitable for various purposes. Possession can be had immediately. For terms, &c. apply to the Secretary or President of the School Board

May, 31, 1851. 22-3t

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SUPPLY ALL THOSE who desire ice this season at the following rates to regular customers:

By the Bushel	*50 cents.*
Half Peck per day,	50 do per week.
Quarter Peck do,	31 do do

payable every two weeks.

Transient customers also promptly supplied by leaving their orders at the Store of Church alley and Rail Road street, or with the driver.

BENJAMIN WELLER.

Pottsville, May 31, 1851. 22-3t

LOOK WELL TO THE MORROW.

JOHN CROSLAND, HAS BEEN APPOINTED Agent for the "*Mechanic's Union Association,*" of Springfield, Mass.

Persons joining this association, receive as much *per week* in case of sickness or accident, as they pay per annum: ☞ Call on the undersigned for particulars.

LOOK WELL TO THE RHEUMATISM.

I have also been appointed Agent for the sale of "Dr VAN BAUMS' RHEUMATIC LOTION," (a certain remedy) and will furnish it by *Wholesale* at a discount, as well as retail at the usual Price of 25 cts per Bottle J. M. CROSLAND

Pottsville, May 31, 1851. 22-3t

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIANS OF THE POOR, Philadelphia, May 1st, 1851.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 16th day of June next, for supplying the Philadelphia Almshouse, Blockley, with TWO THOUSAND TONS Grate Ash Anthracite Coal, to be delivered on the Almshouse wharf, Schuylkill.

The said Coal to be free from slate, dust, and all other impurities, to be broken and screened, and of the best quality of Coal, and to be weighed under the inspection of the Steward.

Three hundred tons to be delivered on or before the first day of July next; three hundred tons on or before the first day of August, and the balance, 1400 tons, on or before the first day of October.

Published by order of the Board of Guardians of the Poor.

SAMUEL J. ROBBINS, Sec'y. MICHAEL DAY, President

May 31, 1851. 22-3t

SAMUEL FIELD,

CABINET FURNITURE AND PIANO FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 445 Market street, above 12th, North side PHILADELPHIA. Persons about purchasing will find at the subscriber's Warerooms a large assortment of Cabinet Furniture, comprising Parlor, Dining Room, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture of every description. Also,

SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTES, of 6½, 6¾ and 7 Octaves made by the most celebrated manufacturers in the country. A written warranty will be given with each instrument if desired.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS AND OTHERS

Also, a new article of patent MAPLE, FRENCH BEDSTEADS, the most desirable article now in use.

A call is respectfully solicited, as he will sell 20 per cent lower than any house in the city.

May 24, 1851. 21-3m

CARPETING, OIL CLOTHS, &c

RICHARD ROBERTS,

NO 46 N. SECOND STREET (First Carpet Store) below Arch, East side, Philadelphia, offers for sale one of the most extensive and elegant Stocks of Carpeting to be found in the city, embracing RICH IMPERIALS THREE PLY which in style, quality, colors and designs are unsurpassed, and will be sold at prices exceedingly low.

ENGLISH and AMERICAN SUPERFINES. The description of Carpets, I have made such arrangements with the Importers and Manufacturers, that I am prepared at all times to furnish the latest and best designs

INGRAINE CARPETS. My stock of low priced Carpets was never better, and are selling at prices very cheap.

OIL CLOTHS, in endless varieties, some exceedingly rich, varying in width from 2 to 24 feet wide, and selling with all other choice goods found in Carpet Stores, full 10 per cent. less than other establishments, to prove which a call is solicited.

Philada., Feb. 22, 1850 8-1mif

STILL LATER FROM THE CITY.

PHILIP HOFFA WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform his old customers and the public generally, that he has established of Frederick H. Maurer, where he is now prepared to do all kinds of Carriage making, and all 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

LAND WARRANTS.

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS OR CERTIFICates, Pension Certificates, and all sums of money due on account of arrears of pay, forage, mileage or property lost, or destroyed in military service, expenses incurred, or money expended for organizing Volunteer Companies before being mustered into the service of the United States, and all other claims against the Government strictly attended to, and all claims secured at the shortest notice. Persons holding unliquidated claims against the United States, can have them adjusted by calling at my office, in Centre street, next door to Jacob Kline, Esq.

D. G. McGOWAN.

Pottsville, Nov. 2, 1850 44-tf

SELECT EQUITY CASES.—SELECT cases in Equity, argued and determined in the Court of Common Pleas of the First Judicial District of Pennsylvania, from 1841 to 1850, reported by A. V. Parson, just published and for sale at

B. BANNAN'S

Cheap Law and Miscellaneous Book Store.

Feb. 1, 1851 5—

SLATE PENCILS—20,000 just received and for sale very cheap, at B. BANNAN'S

Cheap Book and Variety Store.

SPERM, TANNERS, LARD AND WHALE OIL.

6,222 GALLONS BLEACHED WINTER AND Fall Sperm Oil.
3,115 gallons unbleached Winter and Fall Sperm Oil.
4,421 Gallons Extra Bleached Solar Oil.

8,990 do	superior Elephant Oil, extra bleached.
8,520 do	bleached Winter and Fall Whale Oil.
13,777 do	strained N. W. Coast & Polar " "
7,606 do	Miners' Oil, very clear and handsome.
4,003 do	best quality Tanner' Oil.
5,015 do	superior Bank Oil.
2,000 do	Pure Straits or Cod Oil.
8,000 do	Common Oil, for greasing
5,888 do	Extra No. 1, Lard Oil, (Continent.)
2,000 do	Lard Oil, No. 2.
100 boxes	New Bedford Sperm Candles.
400 do	Adamantine Candles.
123 do	Patent Polished and Solar Candles.
128 do	Mould and Dip Candles, assorted sizes.
350 do	best quality Yellow Soap.
560 do	superior Brown Soap.
115 do	prime Castile Soap.

☞ All articles sold, not giving satisfaction, may be returned.

BOLDIN & PRICE,

21 *North Wharves, Third Store above Arch street*

March 29, 1851 13-1y.

PARKEWILLE WATER CURE,

Accessible from all parts of the United States, situated two miles from Woodbury, Gloucester county, New Jersey, and nine miles south of Philadelphia with which communication may be had several times daily, is now in successful operation for the cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Dropsy, Piles, Prolapsus Uteri, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint, and Scrofulous, Nervous, Febrile, and Cutaneous Diseases.

This Institution was built expressly for the purpose of a Water Cure Establishment, is capable of accommodating fifty patients, and abundantly supplied with water of the purest quality.

The managers, while they offer the advantages of their Institution to the diseased, would tender them the comforts and conveniences of a Home.

The efficacy of Water, Diet, Air and Exercise in restoring the diseased to health, vigor and happiness, is no longer problematical, as thousands who have been cured thereby can testify.

The Resident Physician, J. H. STEDMAN, M. D., late of *Bethesda Water Cure, N. Y.*, has been a member of the Medical Profession for twenty years, and had much experience in Hydropathic practice.

For Admission or further information, apply to SAMUEL WEBB, Secretary, at the Institute, or at No. 16 Logan Square, *Philadelphia.*

May 21, 1851 21-3t

STEAM SAW AND PLANING MILL AT PUBLIC SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER AT PUBLIC SALE, on SATURDAY the 14th day of June next, at the public house of Tobias Barto, in the city of Reading, the Steam Saw and Planing Mill and Lot of Ground, situate in Water street, above Washington, in the city aforesaid; the lot being 141 feet front on said Water street, and also on the Schuylkill Canal, and to depth from said Water street, to low water mark, on said Canal; bounded on the West by property of Conrad Reidler, on the South by property of —— Keim, on the East by said Water street, and on the West by said Canal. The Saw Mill is calculated to saw timber, 55 feet in length, and is in every respect built in a most convenient and approved manner. It is furnished with one large UPRIGHT SAW, one 22 inch CIRCULAR SAW, and one 16 inch CIRCULAR SAW for ripping Scantling, Plank, Pales, Ceiling-laths, &c.

The Planing Mill is furnished with one of WOODWORTH'S PATENT PLANING MACHINES, and the exclusive patent right thereof for Berks county, and one of Crosby's patent Mortising Saw, for splitting plank, boards, &c., and the exclusive patent right thereof for Berks county, and one 15 inch CIRCULAR SAW. The mill has been about two years running, and has acquired a run of custom work to keep it in constant operation, and its location is one of the best along the Canal, for keeping rafts in the water.

The Saw Mill, Engine, two Circular Saws, ground, &c., will either be sold separate from Planing Mill, Shifting Saw and rights thereof, or all together to suit purchasers. The sale will be positive on said day, and possession given on the 1st of July next.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M., on said day, and conditions made known at the time and place, by

SMITH & FOX.

Reading, May 31, 1851 22-2t

GREAT CHANGE.

PORT CARBON PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber, intending to remove to the South West, offers the