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:

Five copies to one address,	$5 00
Ten " " " "	10 00
Twenty " " " "	20 00

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Every subsequent insertion,	25
Four lines, 1 time,	25
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Business Cards of 5 lines, per annum,	5 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, MARCH 20, 1852.

☞ THE SENIOR EDITOR's absence, during the week, will account for inattention to certain business communications.

☞ WE HAVE a beautiful story on hand entitled "The Prophecies," translated from the German, by a friend—we shall publish it next week.

☞ "REMOVALISTS" on the first of April, bring the *Journal*, will please advise us of their new "whereabouts," as early as possible—we want to be among their first visitors.

☞ APPOINTMENT.—Our friend, Elwood Morris, formerly of this place, has been appointed by his Excellency, Governor Bigler, of his Aids-de-Camp, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

☞ THE GOLD MEDAL, recently presented to Hon. Henry Clay, by his friends in New York, was lost, some days ago, by a lady on her way from Washington to that city. Mr. Clay had entrusted her with it to have part of the inscription changed. His New York friends have ordered another to be struck off immediately, like the first.

☞ DEAD BODY FOUND.—The dead body of a man was found in the Schuylkill river, at Felix's Dam, Bern Township, Berks county, last week, who is believed to have been foully murdered by persons unknown, and then deposited his body in the river. It is supposed to be the body of a Pedlar, who visited that part of the country last Fall.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

By the arrival of the Daniel Webster and El Dorado, we have San Francisco dates to the 18th ult.—Rain was much wanted in California, both for mining and agricultural purposes, and the papers complain of the continued pleasant weather.—The miners were realizing every where with steady and uniform success.—Indian depredations continued, and outrages by them were of frequent occurrence.—The road from Gorgona to Panama is in first rate order, and passengers are enabled to cross the Isthmus in thirty hours.—A large party of Chinamen returned on the Wild Pigeon, many of them having amassed large fortunes during their residence in California.

A special message had been sent to the Legislature by Governor Bigler, on the subject of the State debt, particularly in reference to the War Debt. The Governor stated the War Debt, incurred for the Utah, Los Angelos, Montery, El Dorado, Gila, Clear Lake and San Diego, expeditions was $1,375 79. This statement was based on the Comptroller's report. A select committee was appointed by the Senate to investigate the matter, and they have discovered that there was an over estimate of $650,239 79. They estimate the total War Debt at $795,135 87, and of this only $233,335 87 has been audited and allowed. In the course of the debate that ensued on this message, the Comptroller and Governor were pretty roughly handled.—The Fugitive Slave Law has been passed by the Legislature.

A GREAT WASTE.

To gather from the published returns of the last Census, the following statistics, in relation to the amount of Spirituous and Malt Liquors produced in the United States and Territories, in 1850, the quantity and value of grain consumed in their production,

Ale,	1,177,924	Barrels.
Whiskey,	42,183,955	Gallons.
Rum,	6,500,500	"
Barley,	3,787,195	Bushels.
Corn,	11,067,761	"
Rye,	2,143,927	"
Oats,	56,517	"
Apples,	526,840	"
Molasses,	61,675	Hdds.
Hops,	1,294	Tons.

The number of hands employed was 5,[illegible] with an aggregate capital invested of $34,254. New York produced the greatest quantity of Ale, 644,700 gallons; Pennsylvania, next, 189,581 gallons. Ohio produced the most Whiskey, 11,865,150 gallons; New York, next, and Pennsylvania next, at 6,548,810 gallons. Massachusetts produced the most Rum, 3,786,000 gallons; Pennsylvania only 1,500 gallons. New York had the largest amount of capital invested in the business; Pennsylvania, next, at $1,[illegible]80.

What a pity that this immense capital of *eight millions* is not invested in something less which would scatter blessings instead of curses over the land! It is a base prostitution of Heaven's choicest gifts, the fruit of the land, to apply them to such a use.

THE MAINE LAW.

UNCONSTITUTIONALITY.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Sun* gives the following opinions, from the Supreme Court of the United States, on this question:

Judge Taney said, "If any State passes the retail and internal traffic in ardent spirits injurious to its citizens, I see nothing in the Constitution to prevent from regulating and restraining the traffic, or from prohibiting it altogether."

Justice McLean said, "No person can produce into a community malignant disease or anything which contaminates its morals or endangers its safety."

Justice Catron said, "If the State has the power of restraint by licenses, to any extent, she has the discretionary power to judge of the limit, and may go to the length of prohibiting sales altogether."

Justice Daniel said, "Of imports that are cleared of all control of the Government, there are like all other property of the citizen, whether owned by the importer or his vendee, or may have been purchased by carmen, in package, bale, piece, or yard, or by hogsheads, casks, or bottles." In answering the argument that the importer purchases the right to sell when he pays duties to Government, Mr. Justice Daniel continues to say, "Such right is purchased by the importer. He cannot purchase from the Government that which it could not insure to him a right independently of the laws and policy of the State."

Justice Grier said, "It is not necessary to pray the appalling statistics of misery, pauperism and crime, which have their origin in the use and abuse of ardent spirits. The police power, which is exclusively in the state, is alone competent to the correction of these great evils, and all measures of restraint, or prohibition necessary to effect this purpose are within the scope of that authority."

☞ The late Michael Allen, of Pittsburg, left a bequest of $4,000 to the American Philosophical Society.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LIQUOR LAW.

We are indebted to a friend at Harrisburg, for a copy of the new Liquor Law, introduced into the Senate by Mr. Carothers. It is too long to publish entire—its principal provisions are similar to those of the Maine Law—we append the annexed general synopsis:

The first section forbids the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors of any kind. The second section provides that the Judges of the Quarter Sessions in each county shall, on the first Monday in July, appoint suitable persons of well known honesty, temperate and sober habits, to buy or manufacture and sell, at such convenient points in their jurisdiction as the judge may deem expedient, liquor for sacramental, medicinal, mechanical, or artistical purposes, and for no other purpose whatever. These agents are to be appointed for one year, and removable at will.

Section third provides that these agents shall keep accurate accounts in writing of the liquor he makes or buys, and also giving all the details of each lot sold, with the quantity, place, person from whom bought, the purpose for which it was bought, dates, &c., and each person he sells to must sign a written declaration of these particulars. Each agent shall, if required, expose all his accounts to public inspection in some public place, semi annually, due notice of the event being given in the newspapers; and if the judges think the profits of the business too great, they shall allow the agent a fair compensation, and require the surplus to be paid into the county treasury.

Section fourth provides that no agent shall act until provided with credentials, to obtain which he must give bonds to the amount of $500 for the faithful performance of his duties, and particular to pay over any surplus he may be required to.

Section fifth fixes the penalty for selling liquor contrary to the act, at $30 and costs for the first offence, $60 and costs for the second, and for each subsequent offence $200 fine and costs, and imprisonment for not less than two nor more than six months. In default of payment of these fines for the first or second offence no person shall have the benefit of the insolvent laws until he has suffered two months imprisonment, and for the fines for subsequent offences, four months imprisonment.

Section sixth makes it obligatory on every person cognizant of any breach of duty on the part of agents to notify the County Commissioners, who must make inquiry, and if satisfied, forfeit the appointment, and sue out the bond.

Section seventh gives precedence to suits under this act in all the Courts of the State except over those criminal suits where the parties are under arrest and awaiting trial; and nolle prosequi shall not be entered unless required for the manifest purposes of justice.

Section eighth provides that on complaint of two citizens that they have reason to believe liquor is deposited for sale by unauthorized agents in any place, except custom houses and bonded wharehouses belonging to the United States, where the liquors remain in the original casks, barrels or packages in which they are imported, any Mayor, Alderman or Justice of the Peace shall issue warrant and have search made, and all liquors found shall be seized and taken to some secure place to await final action; but no dwelling house in which, or in part of which a shop is not kept, shall be searched, unless at least one of said complainants shall testify to some act of sale of intoxicating liquors within by the occupant thereof, or by his consent, or permission within at least one month of the time of making said complaint; and the owner or keeper of said liquors seized as aforesaid, if he shall be known to the officer seizing the same, shall be summoned forthwith before the officer by whose warrent the said liquors were seized, and if he fails to appear or show by positive proof that the said liquors are intended to be used by him in some mechanical art in the pursuit of which he is at the time of such seizure actually engaged, or that they are in his hands or possession as the transporter or forwarding merchant in the course of actual transit from one point out of the State to another point out of the State, they shall be declared forfeited and shall be destroyed.

If the owner or holder of any liquor seized be unknown, it shall not be destroyed until advertised for two weeks.

Liquors seized and condemned are not to be destroyed, if the owner appeals to the Court of Common Pleas; but he must give bail to prosecute the suit, and pay penalties, or the appeal is not allowed.

Sheriffs, aldermen and policemen, having reason to believe liquor is sold unauthorizedly, at any particular place, must make search forthwith, seize all such liquor, and have it destroyed; and the vendor, upon conviction, shall be imprisoned for sixty days.

Debts for liquor sold unauthorizedly are not recoverable at law.

Any person selling or giving liquor to intemperate persons shall be fined $50 and costs for the first offence; for each subsequent offence be fined $100 and costs, and imprisoned for six months. Such person shall also pay for all injury or damages done to their families by intemperate persons in consequence of the liquor sold or given to them, which damages are recovered at law in the name of the State. The act provides that it shall go into effect on the first of May, 1853.

RUM AND LOCOFOCOISM.

The New York *Tribune* reports a rich development of this partnership, which occurred in the Supreme Court of New York on Friday, in which the Lieutenant Governor of Rhode Island played his part as an opponent of Temperance. The case was a suit brought by JOSEPH H. HOWARD, the proprietor of Tammany Hall, against WILLIAM B. LAWRENCE, Lieutenant Governor of Rhode Island, and fifty-three others, for $803 50 rent for certain rooms occupied in 1849 by the Defendants, who were the Democratic General Committee of the City of New York for that year. This suit was defended by the Governor only—all the others deeming it a clear case that would, of course, be against them. Mr. LAWRENCE first tried to get off on the ground that the Committee was not an incorporated body, but that wouldn't do. Next he showed that they were merely agents, and poor ones at that; that the payment of the bill devolved upon their principal, or employer—the great and unterrified Democratic Party; but the plaintiff decidedly objected to attempt to collect the money from this ever-changing, many-headed monster. Lastly, he brought forward his strongest plea, which he expected would fix things in no time; that was, that it was always supposed that the proprietor of Tammany Hall would make no charge for rooms, fuel, and lights, it being thought that *the additional sale of liquors on the nights of the meetings of the Committee would be a fair equivalent for the rent!*—Strange to say, even this noble and cogent plea was insufficient, and judgment was entered against Mr. LAWRENCE for the amount, with interest, in all, $887. Whether the would-be Governor of Rhode Island has gained credit by offering at the bar of a New Court, such plea as this, may be merely matter of opinion: but in view of his possible election, which he hopes to secure as the special champion of Rum, perhaps he has gained votes. He has proved to the satisfaction of his new constituents (the old ones never doubted it) the truth of MIKE WALSH's axiom, that "Tippling-Houses are the very nurseries of Democracy," and has recognized the fact in the most emphatic manner by proving that wherever fifty-four men of the party may meet, there the extra profits on rum-selling should be equal to seven per cent. interest per annum on $12,000.

☞ WHAT IT COSTS TO GOVERN NEW YORK.—The *Times* in an article on the New York finances, thus hits off the Government of that City: "It would draw very hard on a man's reputation for good sense, to be overheard saying that this was one of the best governed cities in the world. Yet it cost something more than *three millions of dollars* last year to govern it. It cost about ten thousand dollars *a day* exclusive of Sundays, to administer such government as it had. It cost over three times as much to govern this City, as it did to govern the whole State, including the city—and three times as much as it did to govern the six New England States. It cost this city more to get governed for a *fortnight*, than it cost any one out of the sixteen States for a year. And it cost New York City *half* as much to get governed for a year, as it cost *all our thirty-one States* for the same time. At this rate, certainly we ought to be luxuriously governed."

☞ *The N. Y. Tribune* is honored by confiscation at the hands of the present French Government. Copies sent by mail are not received, and the bundles of news agents are opened in order that the offensive journal may be seized and prevented from instilling into any body's mind that hatred and contempt, which are the desert of the murderous usurper who holds that country in abject bondage.

☞ *A correspondent* of the Chicago *Tribune* tells of a little girl ten years of age whose only subsistence since infancy has been sugar and milk—some obstruction or disease of her throat having led her always to refuse anything more substantial. She is stated to be as large as children usually of her age, and as healthy, bright and active as those whose food would be considered more invigorating.

☞ *Grace Greenwood.*—The Washington correspondent of the *Evening Post* says:—"Grace Greenwood is going abroad in June. It is whispered that she goes with Charlotte Cushman, and is about to become her pupil for the stage. Also that she will wear the buskin first in England, in some provincial theatre, and then, if thoroughly successful, engage herself in the metropolis."

☞ *At Madison, Indiana*, Kossuth received $350, mostly from the Germans. At Indianapolis, $800, a large portion of which was presented by the State Hungarian Association, formed on Monday of last week.—The Germans contributed $150—the Printers contributed $70—and the ladies presented a handsome purse.

☞ *Singular Discovery.*—A boy, while hunting rabbits, near Montgomery, Alabama, recently discovered, or rather his dog discovered, in digging for a rabbit, about $1500 worth of jewelry and silver, stolen, a short time since, from the store of Mr. George Harris, of that city.

☞ *The Wetumpka*, (Ala.) *Guard*, in an article on the Penitentiary, says, "It is a fact, that of the one hundred and sixty now in prison, the use of liquor, and the habit of getting drunk, has been the cause, directly or indirectly, of the committing of over two-thirds."

☞ *The Baltimore Clipper* says—"A correspondent asks why marriage and death notices should be paid for? For the very best of reasons—one is an advertisement of *copartnership*, and the other is a notice of *dissolution*. Business is business.

☞ *A merchant* in Indiana offers to make a bet of $5000 that he will *swim* from Cincinnati to Madison, in the Ohio river, upwards of 80 miles, in the month of August next, without sleep, and with only fifteen minutes rest and refreshment every six hours.

☞ *The Plough*, the Loom, and the Anvil, says that South Carolina abounds in lime, and iron ore, and North Carolina in fuel to smelt the ore, and in the labor that would if so applied, enable them to export instead of importing iron.

☞ *Spunky.*—The girls in Northampton have been sending a bachelor editor bouquets of tansy and wormwood. He says he don't care; he had rather smell them than matrimony.

☞ *An exchange* paper says that the number of dogs in the United States is estimated at 2,000,000, and the cost of supporting the canine population is put down at $10,000,000.

☞ *Governor Seymour*, of Connecticut, has appointed the 9th of April as a day of fasting and prayer.

☞ *Washington* city pays annually, to Insurance Companies abroad, the sum of $30,000.

☞ *Charles Dickens* is proposed as a candidate for Parliament from Nottingham.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

On a recent occassion, under a call of the National House of Representatives, the absence of sixteen members was excused on account of sickness. This is one fifteenth of the whole number of members, and indicates the existence of extraordinary causes of ill-health. The Washington National *Era* thinks the causes from which the members suffer most are to be looked for in the excessive heat and impure air of the halls of Congress, and in the habits of living at the hotels and boarding-houses. The *Era* says:

"The first sensation a man experiences on entering the Hall of the House, is that of an oppressive heat; then follows an instinctive shrinking of the lungs from the contact with an atmosphere which seems to be impregnated with some irritating, deleterious element.

"In the hotels he is no better off. The largest ones are heated by furnaces, and no attention is paid to evaporation, or to ventilation. Their drawing rooms, often crowded, are apt to be heated to suffocation.

"When, to all this are added the temptations of luxurious tables, late hours, the exhausting excitements of parties, opening when the staid people of the country are about to go to bed, and winding up long after midnight, what can be expected? The laws of health cannot be violated with impunity. What a man sows, that shall he also reap."

THE HISTORY OF COTTON.

An interesting paper has been read by W. Dudley, before the Historical Society of New York, upon Cotton and Cotton Manufactures, by which it appears that $1,500,000,000 is invested in the culture of cotton at the present time. The official declared value of raw cotton exported from the United States, from 1790 to 1851, inclusive, amounted to $711,691,676. The amount of money invested in the cotton manufacture, in the United States, in 1850, was $74,501,031.—The total declared value of the exports of of manufactures of cotton, from 1826 to 1851, inclusive, amounts to $77,887,553.

Mr. D. gave a full account of the various improvements upon them up to those made by Richard Arkwright. To Slator and Whitney we are much indebted—to the former for the introduction of Arkwright's machinery with improvements, and to the latter for the saw-gin. Mr. John Colt, of Patterson, was the first to apply cotton to the manufacture of sail-cloth. With regard to the trade in New York State, the first factory was built by Dr. Capron in Onedia county, about the year 1809, and shortly afterwards others, sprung up in Hudson, Columbia and other counties.

Mr. Dudley spoke of the establishment of mills immediately after the close of the last war with Great Britain, in Massachusetts, by Lowell & Jackson. These were the first mills of any consequence, and they were established at a time when the commerce and trade of the United States were crippled by her contest with England. Lowell died in 1827, at the age of forty-three, but the work was carried on by his partner, Mr. Jackson, who owned the property commanding the Pawtucket Falls of the Merrimack river, around which the town of Lowell soon sprung up.

JOHN H. COLLINS.] [CHARLES P. ANDERSON.

DRUGS, PAINTS, GLASS, &c.

COLLINS & ANDERSON, Wholesale Druggists, No. 53 MARKET st., Philadelphia, have always on hand a complete assortment of

Drugs, Chemicals,
Paints and Oils, Glass ware, &c.

Which they offer to Country Merchants on the most reasonable terms.

We have also, the sole Agency for Dr. Davis' Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry and Tar.

March 20, 1852. 12 3m

THE COAL TRADE FOR 1852.

The quantity sent by Railroad, this week, is 24,529 00; less by over 4,000 tons than the amount sent last week. The bad weather and the partial holiday on Wednesday, have somewhat interfered with the week's business. The quantity sent by Canal, as rendered by their first report this year is 7,118 08. In confirmation of the policy we have repeatedly urged upon the attention of the Trade, we give place to the annexed letter from a highly respectable source:

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 18th, 1852.

B. BANNAN—*Dear Sir*: Through the columns of your *Journal*, which, by the by, is recognized as the only true and reliable organ of the Coal Trade, I wish to communicate a few facts, the promulgation of which are equally important to the vast number who consume Coal, as well as to those who produce and vend it. Those who are familiar with the ability of the different Regions to produce, will readily recognize the truth of the following figures.

The quantity of Anthracite Coal, sent to market in 1851, from the different mining districts of Pennsylvania, was:

Schuylkill Canal and Reading R. R.	2,184,240
Delaware and Hudson	795,095
Lehigh	989,296
Wilkesbarre	295,791
Shamokin	24,889
Lykens Valley	54,200
Dauphin and Susquehanna	19,200
Total Tons	4,362,721

The quantity from the above Districts in 1852 will be as follows:

Schuylkill District, including Reading Rail Road, Schuylkill Canal and Union Canal	2,230,034
Lackawanna	900,000
Lehigh	1,000,000
Wilkesbarre	300,000
Shamokin	30,000
Lykens Valley	55,000
Dauphin and Susquehanna	30,000
Total Tons	4,595,034

The increase in the consumption in 1851, over 1850, is well known to have been 33 per cent.—Our ability to produce in 1852, if the above figures are correct, will only be a little rising *five* per cent. The compound increase, in the consumption of Anthracite Coal, since the opening of the Reading Railroad up to the close of the past year, has been equal to twenty per cent per annum. In the face of these truths, would it not be worse than folly, for those interested in mining and sending Coal, to continue the reckless policy of last year and sell their Coal at cost, or less? And yet, it is much to be feared, that our Colliers, in their anxiety to commence business before the purchasers are ready, will be induced to reduce prices. I hope that you, Mr. Editor, who have always evinced so much interest in the welfare and prosperity of our Region, will exercise what influence you possess in preventing the shipment of Coal, until it is really wanted. I have just returned from New York. While there I visited most of the Coal Yards in the City, and, am happy to say, found them mostly empty, with the exception of old cargoes that were arriving from Richmond. Notwithstanding the small quantity of Coal held by dealers at this time, they are not disposed to buy at present, excepting for their *immediate* sales, preferring to wait until after the first of May, at which time the most of them make up their year's business, and, of course, desire to have as little stock on hand as possible. I have no hesitation in saying, that if our Colliers remain quiet, *and firm*, for four or five weeks, that they will obtain good prices for their Coal for the balance of the season. How infinitely better it would be, thus to make a slight temporary loss to insure the bright reward that such a policy would bring about! In a different course is adopted, and the Miners push on Coal into the New York market at present, when, I repeat, it is not wanted, and thereby break down the price, they must not con-sure the middle men at Richmond for their misfortune, but lay the blame at their *own* door, where it will properly belong. Although I am a Richmond Wharf-holder, yet I am happy to subscribe myself

A SCHUYLKILL COUNTY COLLIER.

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

	RAILROAD. WEEK.	TOTAL.	CANAL. WEEK.
Pt. Carbon,	6,697 09	107,376 09	3,105 05
Mount Carbon,	2,760 12	28,905 01	932 14
S. Haven,	10,667 02	128,288 05	2,888 14
Pt. Clinton,	4,403 17	54,639 19	192 03
Total,	24,529 00	319,209 14	7,118 03
		7,118 03	
Total,		326,327 17	
To same period last year by R. R.			390,307 15

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 & S. H. R. R.	13,833 02	91,337 17
Little Schuylkill R. R.	5,115 18	22,819 03
Mill Creek do	5,962 06	57,344 02
Mount Carbon do	3,678 18	21,634 05
Schuylkill Valley do	7,006 10	30,673 07
Mt. Carbon & Pt Carbon	8,825 05	74,695 06

RATES OF TOLL AND TRANSPORTATION ON RAILROAD FOR THE PRESENT.

	From M. Carbon.	S. Haven,	Pt. Clinton.
To Richmond,	1,50	1.45	1,25
To Philadelphia,	1,50	1,45	1,55

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION.

OFFICE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY, *March* 5, 1852.

The Schuylkill Navigation is now open for the passage of boats from Port Carbon to Philadelphia. The Toll on Anthracite Coal will be as follows, until further notice:

TO	FROM Port Carbon. Cents per ton.	Mount Carbon. Cents per ton.	Schuyl. Haven Cents per ton.	Port Clinton. Cents per ton.
Philadelphia,	50	49	47	40
Manayunk,	50	49	47	40
Spring Mill,	45	44	42	35
Conshohocken,	45	44	42	35
Plymouth Dam,	45	44	42	35
Bridgeport,	45	44	42	35
Norristown,	45	44	42	35
Port Kennedy,	42	41	39	33
Valley Forge,	42	41	39	33
Pawling's Dam,	42	41	39	33
Port Providence,	40	39	37	31
Phœnixville,	38	37	35	30
Royer's Ford,	38	37	35	30
Pottstown Landing,	38	37	35	30
Port Union,	36	35	33	29
Birdsborough,	36	35	33	29
Reading,	33	32	30	25
Althouse's,	33	32	30	25
Mohrsville,	33	32	30	25
Hamburg,	30	29	27	—
Orwigsburg Landing,	25	25	25	—

THE weight to be ascertained by such means as may be adopted to secure accuracy, and five per cent. allowance to be made therefrom for loss by wastage. The Toll for all Coal, including the use of cars, coming from the several points, to be charged as per the above table.

☞ No charge less than TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per ton shall be made for toll and use of cars, for any distance. By order of the Managers,

F. FRALEY, President.

March 13, 1852. 11-tf

TO THE LADIES OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY!

J. V. DUPUY, respectfully invites the ladies generally, who may visit Philadelphia to purchase Dry Goods, to call at his store, well known as the FRENCH DRY GOODS STORE, No. 41 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, above Market, East side; and look over his Stock, before making their purchases. He has *Super Black Dress Silks*, of all widths, and of the very best quality; *Beautiful Fancy Dress Silks*, comprising handsome Plaid, Striped, Brocade and Changeable, of the newest styles, in great variety; *Paris all Wool Mous De Laines*, a very handsome assortment of new and elegant styles; *New Styles Printed De Laines*, in great variety, with a full assortment of

French Lawns,	Figured Swiss,
Figured Barages,	Cambric & Jaconet Muslins,
Silk Tissues,	Paris Embroideries,
Plaid Barages,	Black Nett Mitts,
Paris Kid Gloves,	Handsome Ribbons,
Lace Shawls,	Worked Collars, etc.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS.—Crape, Thibet, Cashmere, and other Shawls, very cheap.

The whole stock will be sold as low as goods of the same quality can be bought in the city, and the Store is the handsomest, most convenient, and best lighted in Philadelphia. Call and see. J. V. DUPUY.

No. 41 North Eighth Street.

March 13, 1852 11-3m

LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT!

At No. 221 North Second Street, above Vine, East Side, Philadelphia.

THE subscribers call the attention of their friends and the public, to their new and improved PINE OIL LAMP.

Also, Fluid, Lard and Oil Lamps, Gas Fixtures of every description, Chandeliers, Pendants, Side Brackets, &c., for Lamps or Gas, Candelabras, Girandoles, Bouquet Holders, Vases, Parlor Lamps, Hall Lanterns, and Marble Base Lamps. A general assortment of Glass and Britannia Lamps for domestic purposes.—GAS FITTING done at short notice. Lamp Glasses, Globes, Paper and Metallic Shades, Lamp Wicks in great variety. Also, Tin Canisters, &c.

Personal attention to the manufacturing of the above articles, enables them to sell at the very lowest market prices. All Goods warranted. Best quality of Camphine, Pine Oil, and Burning Fluid, wholesale and retail.

N. B.—Store, 221 North Second St., burnt district. Factory, 56 Noble street, near Fourth.

HENDRICK, HORNING & HINES, Manufacturers.

March 13, 1852. 11-3m

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JOHNSTON & CO are now receiving and opening a fresh Stock of Spring Goods of the newest style and latest fashions, selected from the most celebrated manufacturers—their dress goods in the fancy line are well worth the attention of the ladies, whose patronage is respectfully solicited. Also, a large and extensive assortment of the choicest groceries in all their variety, (except Rum, which we always exclude) all of which they design to sell upon the most favorable terms. They respectfully solicit the attention of their friends and the public generally to their fresh stock of goods, promising that no pains or attention on their own part shall be spared to meet the wants of customers. Remember the place, CENTRE Street, just opposite the Post Office, Pottsville

March 6, 1852 10 4t

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS, Manufacturer, No. 12 N. SIXTH Street, above Market, Philadelphia, keeps a larger and better assortment of Venitian Blinds, of narrow slats, with fancy and plain trimmings, than any other establishment in the City. Painted and Plain Shades, Shade Trimmings and Fixtures, &c. &c., which he will sell, wholesale and retail, at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

The Citizens of Pottsville will find it to their interest to call, before purchasing, as they are assured they can buy a better article than at any other establishment, for the same price. My motto is, "A good article, quick sales and small profits."

WE STUDY TO PLEASE.

March 13, 1852. 11-3m

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

SHRUBBERY &c.

THE Subscriber has made arrangements for procuring all kinds of Fruit Trees such as Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum Peach, Apricot, Quince, &c., by the 100, dozen, or smaller quantity.

ALSO, ornamental Trees such as European Linden, Horse Chesnut, Silver Maple, Alantus, Weeping Willow, &c. All made of Grafts and Portraits of many distinguished persons, both European and American.

We have the BEST PLANNED SKY-LIGHT combined with SIDE-LIGHT. The best of Plates, Frames, Cases and Operating Instruments, and the immense experience derived from having taken nearly 50,000 Pictures. We therefore say boldly,

WE ACKNOWLEDGE NO SUPERIORS!!

Prices moderate. From $1 50 to $2 50, $3, $4, $5, $10, $15, $20, $25, and upwards, according to size, style of Case or Frame, &c. &c.

Our strictest personal attention is given. Call then, and examine our Specimens. If you desire pictures we are confident of pleasing. The largest and best are most valuable.

140 *Chestnut Street, 3 doors below Fifth Street.*

ADMISSION FREE. Instructions given in the Art. Also for sale, the Right, with instructions to take the CRAYON, or VIGNETTE PORTRAITS and MINIATURES, an important improvement, Process patented.

A few from many opinions of Artists:

NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1851.

"Dear Sir:—Having had occasion to copy from your Daguerreotypes, we beg leave to congratulate you upon the proficiency you have made towards perfection of this beautiful art."

DANFORTH, DALD & CO.,
Bank Note Engravers of New York and Philad.

"I have long regarded M. As Root as the *very best Daguerreotype Artist in the Country.*"

J. I. PEASE, Engraver.

"Mr. Root's Crayon Portraits I consider the *very perfection of the Daguerreotype Art.*"

J. HENRY BROWN, Miniature Painter.

"For beauty and richness of tone; judicious arrangement of light and shadey and tasteful artistic management of all accessories Mr. Root's pictures, in my judgement, are unsurpassed."

J. R. LAMBDIN, Portrait Painter.

"To characterize Root's Crayon or Vignette heads by one *appropriate* word, it is to call them—as they truly are—*perfection.*"

JOHN SARTAIN, Engraver.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Mr Root's Daguerreotypes are unsurpassed."—*Philada. Ledger.*

"The best in every point of view."—*Penna. Inq.*

"The perfection of the Art."—*Boston Star.*

"The best ever exhibited in this country."—*N. Y. Sun.*

"His pictures of children and family groups are perfect gems."—*New York Courier.*

"Root's sun-pictures are a glorious triumph of artistic skill, taste, and effect."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"They are truly wonderful! Root's fame is world-wide."—*New York Herald.*

"Root has taken Premium Medals at all of the Exhibitions."—*Scientific American.*

March 6, 1852. 10-6mnow

BREWSTER'S EMBROCATION,

The Best Remedy ever discovered for Sprains, Bruises, Rheumatism, Stiffness, or Weakness of Joints and Limbs, Contraction of the Muscles, Neuralgia of the Face, Side or Back, Gout, Headache, Toothache, &c. Also, an Invaluable Remedy for Spavin, Strains, Stiffness, Lameness and Galls on HORSES.

THIS Embrocation is prepared of ingredients which form a very active, yet entirely safe and pleasant preparation for Rheumatism, &c. The proprietor being aware that there are great quantities of trash in the country under the name of Embrocation, Liniments, and Liquid Opodeldoc, absolutely worthless, nevertheless, feels great confidence in saying to the afflicted, that this is superior to everything else in use. Hundreds of the most respectable persons and families have given their testimony in favor of its superiority. It operates in many cases immediately, and persons who have been suffering under extreme pain in the side or limbs, or from bruises and sprains, have found instant relief from a thorough rubbing with this embrocation. Try it and you will not be disappointed. Price 25 cents per bottle.

Certificate from Ambrose Pancoast, Esq., Atlantic Co., N. J.:

PANCOASTVILLE, N. J., July 31, 1849.

Mr. F. G. BREWSTER—Dear Sir—I have been an extensive dealer in horses for thirty years past, and have had great opportunities to witness the various diseases to which they are subject, and of trying the various remedies in use.

About fifteen years since I was induced to make use of your Embrocation, and since that time I have used no other remedies for the following diseases to which this noble animal is subject, viz: Ringbone, Spavin, strains of the joints and sinews, shoulder strains, swiney in the shoulder, lameness in stifle and socket, galls on the shoulders, and every disease of a like nature.

I have also used, and known it used for the various diseases to which mankind are subject, such as swelled Joints, Rheumatism, Gout, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Corns, Spinal affections, pains in the face, side, and back, Toothache, Burns, Scalds, and especially the Headache, to which I have been subject nearly all my life time. Your Embrocation is the best and safest remedy I have ever used for the above complaints; I having also sold considerable of it in my store, and believe it to supersede all others.

Yours with respect,
AMBROSE PANCOAST.

BREWSTER'S CHOLERA MIXTURE.

For the cure of Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea, Bowel Complaints, Cholic, Griping Pains, or Sick Stomach, and Asiatic Cholera.

THIS Mixture has been used and recommended by physicians and others as a standard medicine, and has been successfully tested in numerous violent cases of Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea, Cholic, &c., and will not fail to cure in one case in ten, if administered according to directions, on the first attack.

It is just what every family, vessel, steamboat, barge, and traveller should always keep on hand to guard against sudden attack, as the Cholera Morbus is most likely to attack its subject in the night, and the sooner it is applied the better. Asiatic Cholera is, in most cases, preceded by Diarrhea, and Griping Pains in the bowels; and, doubtless, the great reason why so many persons die of Cholera is, the want of proper remedies at hand, until the first stage of the disease, or the delay in procuring a physician before the patient is past cure.

Reference can be given to hundreds of the most respectable persons, as well as to physicians who have used it, and witnessed its effects in curing the most violent cases of Cholera Morbus and Diarrhœa. Price 25 cents per bottle.

Certificate from Dr. Leonard Lawrence:—During the Summer of 1846, while on a visit at Mr Brewster's, in Bridgeton, I had a severe attack of Cholera Morbus, attended with extreme prostration of the system, and a profuse perspiration and vomiting. I was induced to use a Cholera Mixture, prepared by Mr. Brewster, which instantly gave relief, and a few doses effected a permanent cure. I used no other medicine whatever. I have since used it in my own family and recommended it to others, in all cases with the same results. From a knowledge of its economy, I should feel disposed to recommend it as a safe and efficient medicine in all cases of a like nature.

LEONARD LAWRENCE, M. D.
Cedarville, N. J., July, 1848.

BREWSTER'S PECTORAL MIXTURE

An Invaluable Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Phthisic, Whooping Cough, Measles-Cough, Spitting of Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Chest and Lungs, Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis and Incipient Consumption.

THE fact that so many thousands of persons have been cured in succession, in the different states, and numerous certificates having been sent to the proprietor, as well as the fact that Physicians, Clergymen and public speakers are using it for those dry, tickling sensations that usually accompany sore throat, as well as for bronchitis, hacking coughs and consumption, prove beyond a doubt that it is a very superior cough remedy.

It has been successfully used and tested during the last twenty years, and the demand is now rapidly increasing. Price 25 cents per vial.

The following is one of the most remarkable cures on record, from Burlington County, N. J.:

BROWN'S MILLS, Feb. 9, 1850

Mr. F. G. BREWSTER—Dear Sir—In the month of June, 1846, I took a severe cold, which brought on a severe and protracted illness. The Bilious Fever followed by Pleurisy and Dysentery; the first five weeks of my sickness I was very severe, and my cough, which seemed to set at defiance the skill of one of the best Physicians in the city of Philadelphia, where I then resided. Myself and wife frequently requested permission of my physician to use your Pectoral Mixture, the beneficial effects of which she had experienced in her own case, nine years before—to which she also cheerfully testifies—which he would not grant till the end of five weeks, and my cough still increasing, when he said he could do no more for me; but we must try it on our own responsibility, as he knew nothing of its properties. I at once procured a bottle of your agent, the use of which cured my rough entirely, and I got well. My physician came twice a day to witness its effects