TERMS OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION.

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Miners' Journal.

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1852.

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☞ All Clergymen and Public School Teachers will be furnished with the *Miners' Journal* at $1 per annum, payable in advance.

OUR COURTS—LICENSES.

The writers of the *Register* unquestionably have *some* brains, the quality of which we leave the public to determine—they are, however, a *purchased commodity*, and the case that contains them, spaniel-like, ignobly crouches to the earth at the lash of its master.

If the human intellect will enslave itself voluntarily for a few paltry dollars or a little public patronage, we confess we cannot but commiserate its imbecility, while every independent spirit will look upon the poor slave with no other feelings than those of contempt.

It is true that John Bannan was employed as Attorney at the March term by Mr. Umbehauer, but as soon as he heard the charges made against the license in question, he immediately told the Court that if the charges made were correct, the house ought not to be licensed; and he also informed Mr. Umbehauer that unless he could refute the charges, he could not obtain a license.

Here the matter rested until last court.—In the meantime Mr. Umbehauer, we learn, applied to Mr. Hughes to aid him—when the case came up at the last court, Mr. Hughes had the petition, and knowing that John Bannan had been employed by Umbehauer, he handed the petition to him. Mr. Bannan called the matter up for the purpose of giving Umbehauer an opportunity to offer testimony to the Court. In the course of his remarks he distinctly stated that he was opposed to the licensing of any house that encouraged Sunday tippling. The Court *publicly* responded to the doctrine, but *acted directly the reverse*. Is it any wonder that the laws are not respected, and the decrees of our Court treated with contempt by a portion of the community?

The truth is, Umbehauer was licensed because John Bannan was the Attorney, as an offset to the house of O'Donnell, at Silver Creek, for whom Mr. Hughes acted as Attorney, the licensing of which was also, under the circumstances, one of the greatest outrages ever inflicted upon this region.—It was a trick to shut up our paper by licensing both, but it failed. We were the first to inform John Bannan that Umbehauer had received his License, and he was perfectly astonished that the Court would grant a license under such circumstances.

The distance between Pottsville and Tamaqua is about *eighteen* miles, and we are informed that there are no less than *nineteen* licensed Taverns on the route between the two places, besides the innumerable grog-shops and tippling houses.

The Coal Region polls about 5,500 votes, and we have 400 Taverns and Beer and Eating Houses in the region returned for License, besides about 150 Grog-shops not returned. This would give a *regular* Tavern and Beer-shop to *every fourteen voters in the Coal Region*, independent of the tippling shops not returned.

Here is food for reflection.

Since the above was written we have received the following:

[FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

"A Daniel came to judgment! Yea, a Daniel! O wise young Judge, how do I honor thee!"—*Shylock.*

General Jackson once said of Andrew Stevenson, that he was not worth the powder and ball it would take to kill him,—and so, it is scarcely worth the ink and paper to notice the diatribe of the last *Register*, in defence of our present immaculate judiciary in general, and of the tippling house of Henry Umbehauer in particular. We shall try, therefore, to take up as little of your room as we can.

The *Register* and his correspondent inform the public, with the air of having accomplished a mighty feat, that *John Bannan Esq.* was the attorney of Umbehauer in procuring a license!

Who ever charged, or imagined, or dreamed that *any other* than Col. Bannan was counsel in that case?

It so happened that a goodly number from Pinegrove were present at Court, and we therefore *know*, and could if necessary inform the *Register* of the facts of the case, in regard to which he seems so sadly in the dark: and our only regret is, that we cannot, together with the few facts which we have or may present, also furnish him with *the faculties to comprehend them.*

When a murderer, a thief, or any other scoundrel, "for a consideration," obtains the *professional* services of an attorney to conduct his defence, or prosecute his case, does the *Register* mean to convey, that he thereby also obtains the *personal* or *individual* voucher of that attorney to his absolute innocence or honesty? In other words, does the *Register* hold that the *legal counsel* in a case endorses *personally* the character of his client?

Unfortunately, the moral sense of responsibility rises not so high in the legal profession.

The *Register* states, that Col. Bannan "urged the favorable consideration of the Court upon the application of Umbehauer, *because he believed the man entitled to a license.*"

Now, we venture to give it as our opinion—and we wish it to go for just what it is worth—that no man in the County was more surprized at learning that Umbehauer's license was granted, than Col. Bannan. His manner of conducting the application was such as to show, with the rich humor peculiar to him, that while he endeavored, as an attorney, to perform his professional duty to his client, by securing that consideration for his application which the law, impartially administered, guaranties to all, he yet *personally* did *not* "believe him entitled to a license."—This was the impression he left upon not a few.

The *Register* further states, that as a decided Whig, Mr. Bannan, if he had entertained the remotest idea that the license of the house was to subserve political purposes *adverse to his predilections, would not have become its advocate.*"

To suppose *this* of Col. Bannan, is to suppose, that he would become the advocate of anything "to subserve political purposes *favorable* to his predilections"—is to suppose that he would *let himself down* to a level with some, *whom political accident and rum have officially put up.*

This imputation against Col. Bannan was evidently intended by the *Register* as *complimentary*, for it is mixed up with adulation and all sorts of saponaceous stuff; and yet, this very imputation unintended as it doubtless was—betrays something of the exalted standard of legal and judicial action which governs the *Register* and the Court; and it also contains indirectly the admission of that which the people of Pinegrove believe, namely, that Umbehauer's license was granted "to subserve political purposes."

According to the *Register*, it would not "compromise the standing or dignity" of Col. Bannan *to refuse* to advocate an application, *provided* its result might be politically "*adverse* to his predilections:"—and therefore according to the same standard and premises, it would not "compromise the standing or dignity" of a *Judge* to favor and grant an application, *provided* its results would be politically *favorable* "to his predilections."

"I thank thee, Jew, for teaching me that word." Again:—The *Register* states, that "this man Umbehauer *votes as frequently for the whigs as he does for the democrats.*" And his correspondent states, that Umbehauer obtained his license, "after a full hearing of the testimony of a number of respectable witnesses, *who swore to the utility of the house, and the unfounded character of the charge made against it.*"

We have no reply to make to these assertions. Horace Walpole, once upon a time, said, "As to *history*, I know *that* to be a lie."

We beg leave to submit a few facts for the consideration of the *Register*:—Not long ago, we heard a Whig say, "I would be afraid to have a case of mine tried before Court now." And we heard a Democrat say, "If I had *Hughes* for my lawyer, I would not be much afraid of the Judge." We give the words as used by the persons referred to, and we wish the *Register* to observe that it is not *our* language, but that of as "honorable and responsible citizens" as the editor of the *Register*, or any of his friends.

We ask him now, in all candor, what inference *he* would draw from such remarks, if *he* had heard them? Would it be, that the Court or officers about whom they were made, was regarded as altogether above suspicion? Or would it be, that public "confidence in the constituted guardians of the law was diminished." Would his inference from such remarks be, (to use his own language) that no "attorney had undue weight with the President Judge?" Or would it be, that there was a strong impression prevalent of an influence, *other than law*, affecting the action of the Bench?

We charge now, upon the best Democratic authority, that when the license of Umbehauer and Daniel Zerbe jr., were refused at the March term, a certain democratic tavern keeper from this place, declared openly, that "*the democratic party was ruined, unless those licences were again granted;*" that his threats and denunciations occasioned fears that he would leave the party in consequence; that he went to Pottsville very soon after, for the express purpose of seeing the President Judge in order to obtain Umbehauer's license. Verily, this zealous guardian of the party believes the cardinal doctrine of his New York brother, *Mike Walsh*, that "*tippling houses are the nurseries of democracy.*"

We charge further and upon the best democratic authority, also, that not more than one half of the signers to Umbehauer's application for license are legally competent as such; that few are resident neighbors; that some live many miles distant; and that the rest are mere rum-retainers and tippling toadies of the establishment.

We might present many other facts of a similar character in this connection, but we fear that we have already written more than the subject required, and more than you have room to print.

PINEGROVE.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENTS.

The friends of Temperance in Philadelphia City and County have called a County Convention of Delegates to meet on the 19th ult., for the purpose of forming a Legislature Ticket in favor of the Maine Liquor Law. It is proposed to take the candidates from the three parties in the City and county.

This movement has caused some fluttering among the political parties. At a meeting of the friends of Temperance held in Sansom Street Hall, on Tuesday evening last, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we feel justified, on principles of the highest public morality and interest, in withholding our confidence from men who knowingly justify or support the cause of vice and crime; and that while we disavow all intention of forming any new political party, we cannot give our support to any man, for any public post of honor or profit, who is not in favor of laws for the entire suppression of intemperance.

The Issue in Maine:—

"The Portland *Advertiser* says that the State Temperance Convention, which was held in that city on Wednesday and Thursday, was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in that city. Resolutions were adopted unequivocally endorsing the liquor law now in force in that State, and expressing a determination to vote for no man at the coming State election who is not an unequivocal friend of the law. A State Central Committee was appointed to secure a thorough organization of the friends of temperance throughout the State, with reference to the election in September. It was also voted to interrogate the several candidates for Governor, in order to know exactly how they stand on the subject.

A letter from New Orleans states that the cause of Temperance is gaining grand rapidly in that city, and thousands are in favor of the total prohibition of the sale of liquors.

VOTE ON THE LAND BILL.

The Washington *Republic* has analysed Mr. Bennett's Bill for the distribution of sixty millions of acres of the public lands among the States. The vote in the House on the final passage stood, ayes 96, nays 87. The political classification is thus given:

For the Bill.		Against.	
Whigs,	66	Whigs,	6
Democrats,	28	Democrats,	80
Freesoilers,	2	Freesoilers,	1
	96		87

It is worthy of remark that many of the States that voted against the Bill, have already received large grants of public lands. The *Republic* says:—"Without affirming the completeness of the bill, or its excellence in all its details, we regard it as deserving of the most dispassionate consideration at the hands of Senators of either party. It is the only approach to a compromise between the conflicting claims of East and West that has been presented since the latter assumed its present proportions; and the principle embodied is the only one that can satisfy the rights of one section without impeding the prosperity of another."

☞ Kossuth embarks for Europe to-day. His eloquent appeals in behalf of the liberty of his beloved country have been fully appreciated by our people—he takes with him no mean contribution of "material aid."

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

On the State of Affairs in Great Britain.

We find the following interesting letter, dated Dublin, June 25th, 1852, in the *North American*, which will be read with interest by all classes of the community:

"Old World Summer Doings.—Summer!—And yet, for a while—and a good, long while, too—we have had a mingling of all the seasons but summer; the winds of March, the rains of October, and the cold of January. But it has not stopped out-door work, whether Agricultural or Electioneering; nor in-door, either in the Cork Exhibition or Parliament, the two great subjects of public interest just now.

The Cork Exhibition is scarcely in full show yet; but it has made the "Beautiful City" very proud at the style in which it is got up, the amount of interest taken in it by the rest of the country—which has filled its extensive and capacious repositories to overflowing—and the crowds of visitors that flock to admire its wonders. The old Parliament is on its last legs: its breathing thick and short from crowded houses and long sederunts—in which, however, there is not much business done, but plenty of talk, with a view to the elections, and it will have gone the way of all parliaments ere this reaches you. Then will come the elections, at which there will be all sorts of queer work; an unparalleled amount of religious bitterness everywhere; in England, the battle of Progress against Protection; in Ireland, "the people and tenant-right" against "landlord aristocracy," whether Protestant or Catholic; in Scotland, one universal outcry against the Maynooth endowment.

During the turmoil and excitement of our Summer Elections, the rest of Europe is in comparative repose. The Press, that troubler of the rest of tyrants, having been got rid of in France, there is a lull just now; and except when you hear of a victim brought out of the dungeon, in Italy or Austria, for execution or exile—by way of warning—there is nothing to tell that there had been a struggle for freedom. But there is a conference of Despots, every now and then, to consolidate the prostration of the people; and shows in Rome to amuse the populace, that now, as formerly, care for nothing besides the *panem atque Circenses*; and a review in Paris, to overawe the populace and alarm the old women of England, in and out of Parliament, whether in male or female attire.

Religious Agitation.—The late government contrived to kindle the flame of religious excitement, which continues to burn brightly, increased by fresh fuel heaped on it by their successors, who now rule. Thus it came to pass. When equal privileges were conferred on the Roman Catholics by the Emancipation Bill of 1829, provision was made against their attempting an ascendancy, about which there was considerable alarm, in two ways. The one regarded the laity; who, on entering parliament, were required to take an oath that would not make use of their privileges to subvert or weaken the Protestant religion as established by law. The other regarded the clergy; who were prohibited, under penalty, from taking the titles which the law conferred on the Protestant Bishops, or from having any possessions, such as are usual in Roman Catholic countries. Whether these provisions were wise and just, or the opposite; whether they were securities or nullities, they were embodied in the bill, with the consent of O'Connell and the Association, and also of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy.

In regard to the lay security—the parliamentary oath—the Protestant party used to grumble at Roman Catholic members taking part at all where the Church and her interest were concerned; much more at their joining in counsels for the subversion of the establishment. But O'Connell argued that this, instead of weakening the Protestant religion, would strengthen it. In regard to what concerned the clergy, whether they took the titles or had processions, except some newspaper and platform growling, there was no notice taken till the Pope's organization of an Anglican hierarchy, last year, to nullify which the Anti-Titles Bill was intended, but failed; and now there is the Queen's proclamation against processions, which, it appears, have been always carried on in Ireland, and lately have been exhibited in London, and elsewhere in England; and which, as the titles are still taken, in spite of the bill, will still be conducted in spite of the proclamation, only they will be confined to chapels and chapel-yards, and convent-grounds.

The legislation of last session of Parliament on the subject of the Titles made the Whigs very popular in Britain; for all England and Scotland was in a fury against the Pope's "insolent aggression" from Land's End to John O'Groats. But when the bill against them—even amended, as it was, in spite of them—was suffered to lie a dead letter on the Statute book, there was proportionate reaction of opinion and feeling. The Ministry, since that time the present government still more popular; for while the Secretary, Mr. Walpole, declared in Parliament that the law should be enforced, the correspondence of the Irish Government with Dr. Derry, the Bishop of Clonfert, proves that this is no empty declaration.

The Irish Government and the Bishop of Clonfert.—Upon laying the foundation of a new chapel in Baltimore, Dr Derry and his clergy in their robes, preceded by a crucifix, and with the usual apparatus of a religious procession, walked along the main street from the Old Chapel. Tidings had, in some way, reached the Government; inquiries were instituted by the Inspector of Constabulary if he had not "reported" the proceedings. His answer was, that as a still more magnificent procession had taken place at the opening of the Synod of Thurles, where the police, drawn up, lined the way as a guard of honor, he did not think it necessary. However, better late than never, he reported, and a letter of rebuke was written to the Bishop, who was reminded of the law, and assured that, if again transgressed, it should be rigidly enforced.

The government press is in extacy. We have, they say, at last, got a government that will enforce the law; instead of petting those whose insolent hostility ever rises in proportion to indulgence. On the other hand, the Roman Catholic press is indignant, than an "obsolete" statute, that had lain dormant for twenty-four years, should now be revived. It is a fresh persecution, and a revival of the penal laws. If it shall prove a good "cry" at the elections with the conservative party, it goes far to cancel, with the opposite party, the debt of gratitude to the present government for substantial benefits. They have reduced the interest on railway loans—they are about to cancel the debt of four millions expended on public works in the famine period—they encourage railway extension—they are in earnest about a Western Packet Station—they have suppressed Ribbonism, and prepared a settlement of the Land Question. But these religious feuds interfere with and neutralize every thing.

The Agitation in Scotland.—All questions of Free Trade and Protection, of Whig and Tory, are in Scotland subordinate to that of the Maynooth Endowment. Free Church, Dissenter, and Establishment alike exact a pledge of the abolition of all endowments to "Popery" as paramount. In consequence, popular men, who take the same view of the Maynooth Endowment as the Earl of Derby and his Government—that is, regard it not as a religious but political question; not the quality of the opinions of those enjoying the endowment, but the propriety of letting Roman Catholics share with other sects, in endowment from the national funds are obliged to give place to others. One of these is Lord Melgund; who, on taking farewell of the Greenock electors, gives a view of the matter which, if it prove well-founded, would make one rejoice very much in the agitation. He did not think it fair to withdraw £30,000 per annum from the Roman Catholics as long as the Irish, English, and Scottish Churches are so richly endowed; and even the Irish Presbyterians receive one-third, more. But as Scotland insists upon it, he warns her that it is the commencement of the battle of *all* State endowments; "and, in the end, the ascendancy of those principles of religious liberty now but partially acknowledged by law; but whose inherent and everlasting truth shall prevail over all obstacles." Dennistoun retires from Glasgow for the same reason as Lord Melgund from Greenock.

Political Excitement.—The five points of Chartism, Progressive and Economical Reform, and all that used to be the staple of the press and platform politicians, are merged in the elections; and even these present some unusual phases already. There used to be some great controlling influence which kept the parties that were agreed in the main points of political principles from splitting into fragments; but as there has been a dismemberment of parties in Parliament, so in the country. Individual interests have pitted Tory against Tory, as in the great county of Down; and Catholic against Catholic, as in New Ross and Meath; and the priests even espouse different interests in Wexford.

The Catholic Defence Association was supposed to be the great guide of the Catholic electors; but having recommended Mr. Grattan, who is a landlord for Meath, in opposition to Lucas, of the *Tablet*, a tenant leaguer, and influential members having put forward English candidates, they been recalcitration. Of it, Mr. Leyne, one of the writers in the *Nation*, says that it would trample on all the people's rights as citizens if allowed to usurp the universal dictatorship to which it aspires.—"Away with it, by all means. There is no public man whom it backs who is not festering in political corruption. It will die a dog's death."

The Ministry, and the Russell-Peel-Graham opposition are equally confident of a majority in the new Parliament; but to judge from the candidates in the field, and their addresses and chances of success, I should say it is impossible to calculate with certainty. Equally impossible is it to estimate the probable amount of the "Irish party," the formation of which is the favorite object with the Defence and Tenant Leaguers; the principle of which is to be opposition to *every* ministry; acceptance of office, place, or favor from no ministry that will not repeal the Titles Bill, and put the Catholics upon an equal footing with the Protestants, by annulling the establishment; and also do justice to the people by passing Sharman Crawford's Tenant bill. But there is every prospect—whatever party shall be in office—that the next Parliament will be of as motley a hue, at least, as the present, and of as heterogeneous materials.

Achilli against Newman.—This case of libel, so singular and important on many accounts, is now the great topic in the newspapers, and all companies. It will hardly be decided before I post this; and though so voluminous that, when completed—libel, plea of justification, speeches and replies, examination of witnesses and charge of the Judge—it will form a large octavo volume, and in course will occupy, for many days, the greater part of the London broad sheets, and though much of the evidence is of a nature that would not suit your columns, yet a summary may prove interesting.

The two clerics who stand as plaintiff and defendant, are of acknowledged eminence for talents and learning; and have obtained much notoriety from their having, respectively, changed sides in religion. Mr. Newman, from having been a distinguished Oxford Professor and Theologian, has become a Roman Catholic, of the order of Redemptorists, and Dr. Achilli, from having filled high positions in the Roman Catholic Church in Italy, is now a clergyman of the Church of England in London.

When Dr. Achilli escaped from the Inquisition prison in Rome, on the restoration of the Pope, Pius the 9th, he came to London; and having embraced Protestantism, and married an English lady named Hely, he delivered Lectures on the errors of the religion he had left, especially exposing the practical abuses and corruptions of the clergy and convents of Italy, and also published a history of the present state and operations of the Inquisition.

Dr. Wiseman, now Cardinal, published in the Dublin *Review* a long and labored history of Dr. Achilli, in which he traced his career from his entering on a religious life in connection with the Dominicans, through his professorships of philosophy and theology in different places, his connection with various churches and religious houses in different parts of Italy, Viterbo, Capua, Rome, Naples, to Zante, Malta and England, in which he adduced alleged facts and documents to prove that his whole life, for more than thirty years, had been one unvarying course of seduction and debauchery; beginning with using his character of Confessor as the means of practising on children of fifteen, and the sacristy of the chapel as the scene, and ending with his own servants, after he had become a married man and a Protestant in London.

Dr. Achilli took no *legal* notice of this; but there was a good deal of newspaper discussion.—But, in a course of lectures, Dr. Newman condensed the charges into one of the most severe and scathing philippics ever uttered by human lips; and Dr. Achilli has taken action against him accordingly. The Attorney and Solicitor General conduct the prosecution; Sir A. E. Cockburn—himself a distinguished convert to the Roman Catholic church—and Mr. Bramhall are for the defence. The libel and opening speech of Sir F. Thessiger, the Attorney General, fill three columns of the *Times*: the plea of justification, with its twenty four pleas, each a distinct charge, and the speech of Sir A. E. Cockburn occupy as much space. The examination and cross examination of so many witnesses, mostly Italians, through an interpreter, puts one in mind of the trial of Queen Caroline. Dr. Achilli is submitted to examination and cross examination for the defence. From the nature of the charges, there is much that—though published to gratify a vitiated taste—had better have remained in oblivion. Then will come the summing up, and the reply, and the charge, and the finding—if there shall be a finding—of the jury.

As far as the long and numerous catalogue of alleged Italian impurities is concerned, the balance of credibility rests between the host of wretched females brought over and examined, and Dr. Achilli himself, who, on his oath, declared of them, one by one, that he had never known them, or seen them. In regard to other evidences, regarding alleged improprieties on other scores, there is conflicting testimony. But, however the cause may be decided, it would have been as well for both parties the matter had not been stirred. If Dr. Newman's witnesses are believed, chastity is scarce among the lower classes in Italy; priests and friars are impure profligates, and the convents and chapel sacristies little better than houses of ill-fame; even though Achilli may be the worst of his class. If we believe Achilli, there is a conspiracy, supported by perjury, to ruin a man because he has turned Protestant, and laid bare the Inquisition.

Eleanensis.

P.S.—A telegraphic despatch, I have learned, to the *Telegraph* newspaper, announces a verdict for Achilli; and the case coming under the class of *criminal*, there will not be money damages, but imprisonment. However, there is not much of a triumph, for the case has proved rather damaging to all concerned. There has been a fearful amount of perjury somewhere.

THE COAL TRADE FOR 1852.

The quantity sent by Rail Road this week is 39,968 04—by Canal, 21,082 13—for the week 61,950 17 tons. Total by Rail Road 886,426 07 against 905,922 13 last year. Do by Canal 344,412 03 against 266,191 12 last year to same periods.

The trade is moving on without any change, and the demand this month, as the shipments show, is much better than was anticipated. The season is now half over, and the increase over last year's supply from the Schuylkill and Lehigh Regions, which send the great bulk of Coal to market, is only 60,000 tons. From the best information we can glean it will be almost impossible to supply the market this year with Coal, and consumers ought to aid the business by laying in their stocks early. On the first of September another advance in price will take place.

Aldridge had his boat loaded yesterday, at Mount Carbon, in only *twenty-six minutes!* We understand the Navigation Company, in consequence of the injury done to the Canal Banks, by the rapid travelling of the prize contestants, have limited the parties to only three mules to their Boats, and that a departure from this regulation will be the forfeit of the prize offered. Both parties were demained on the last trip by high water.

By Telegraph.

Port Richmond, Friday, 4 o'clock, p. m.

Rates of freight from Richmond,—	
To Boston,	$1 65
To Rhode Island,	1 35
New Haven,	1 25
Albany,	1 25
Washington,	90
To New York,	95 to 1 00

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.	TOTAL.
Pt.C.	11,985 01	272,670 08	10,803 07	173,003 10
Mt.C.	2,065 16	62,238 03	1,969 17	39,286 03
S. H.	20,837 10	400,271 14	7,244 04	105,292 03
Pt.C.	5,019 17	145,246 02	1,965 05	26,860 00
Total,	39,968 04	886,426 07	21,982 13	344,412 03
		344,412 03		
Total,		1,230,838 10		
To same period last year by R. R.				906,922 13
do do do do Canal.				266,191 12
				1,173,114 05

Increase this year, 57,724 05 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 & S. H. R. R.	28,222 17	474,967 12
Little Schuylkill R. R.	6,410 08	148,609 12
Mill Creek do	10,702 14	227,398 15
Mount Carbon do	4,245 16	95,300 01
Schuylkill Valley do	0,291 10	190,407 07
Mt. Carbon & Pt Carbon	10,004 18	237,778 15
Union Canal R. R.,	2,001 13	29,964 13
Swatara R. R.	1 061 15	17,333 15

LEHIGH COAL TRADE.

Sent for the week ending June 19th, 1852.

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Lehigh Coal & Nav. Co,	10,182 10	164,865 17
Room Run Mines,	2,699 18	30,973 04
Beaver Meadow,	1,349 13	18,090 17
Spring Mountain,	3,896 05	56,192 05
Colerain Coal,	976 04	14,239 12
East Sugar Loaf Co,	340 10	1,431 10
Cranberry Coal Co.,	1,194 16	15,436 14
Hazleton Coal Co.,	4,025 15	46,491 09
Diamond Coal Co.,	1,106 18	13,737 18
Buck Mountain,	2,742 13	60,173 00
Wilkesbarre Coal Co.,	1,469 07	16,949 13
Total,	29,948 09	438,081 19
To same period last year,		435,005 04
Increase this year,		3,076 15

RATES OF TOLL AND TRANSPORTATION ON RAIL ROAD UNTIL SEPT. 1, 1852.

	From M. Carbon.	S. Haven,	P. Clinton
To Richmond,	1,60	1.55	1,35
To Philadelphia,	1,60	1,55	1,35

TOLL BY CANAL UNTIL SEPT. 1, 1852.

From Port Carbon to Philadelphia		$0 60
" Mount Carbon,	do	59
" Schuyl: Haven,	do	57
" Port Clinton,	do	50

RATES OF FREIGHT BY CANAL.

	Philada	N. York.
From Port Carbon,	70	$1 65
" Mount Carbon,	70	1 65
" Schuyl' Haven,	65	1 60

BOOKS! BOOKS!!—BANNAN'S WEEKLY BULLETIN.—The Bible in the Family, or hints on domestic happiness—By H. A. Boardman, D. D., second edition. This is a most valuable book for family use, and should be in the possession of every family.

Cosmos, 4th volume, just out.

Uncle Tom's Cabin, or Life among the Lowly—By Harriet Beecher Stowe, 16th edition, a fresh supply.

The Wide, Wide World—By Elizabeth Wetherell, 13th edition.

Zephyrs from Italy and Sicily—By William M. Gould.

The Days of Bruce, a story from Scottish History—By Grace Aguilar.

Pequinillo, a Tale—By G. P. R. James.

Five years of a Hunter's Life in the far interior of South Africa, with notices of the native tribes, and anecdotes of the chase of the Lion, Elephant, Hippopotamus, Giraffe, Rhinoceros, &c.,—By Cumming, in two vols., cloth.

The Initials, a story of modern life. Third American edition. This work is considered by some to be superior to Jane Eyre.

The History of David Copperfield the Younger—By Charles Dickens, complete in one volume for 50 cents, with illustrations.

The Disgrace to the Family, a story of social distinctions—By Blanchard Jerrold, with illustrations by Phiz.

The Life of General Frank Pierce, with a Biographical sketch of Hon. William Rufus King.

The Scott Almanac by gross or single copy.

New Themes for the Protestant Clergy, Creeds without Charity, Theology without Humanity, and Protestantism without Christianity; with notes on the literature of Charity, Population, Pauperism, Political Economy and Protestantism—By Stephen Colwell, 2d edition.

Wood's Practice of Medicine, new edition for 1852, just out.

Barnes' New County Map of Pennsylvania and adjoining States; showing the route of the Central and other Railroads, &c., reduced from the large State Map by J. W. Otley, on Rollers and also in Pocket form, just received.

The Botanical Text Book, an introduction to Scientific Botany; By Asa Gray, M. D., Prof. of Natural History in Harvard University, illustrated with twelve hundred engravings on wood.

Dickens' Notes on America, an English edition.

A new Sea Tale, Ben Brace; By Captain Chamier, author of a Sailor, &c., illustrated.

Graham, Godey and Sartain, for August, just received.

All new books received as soon as published, and books not on hand, can be obtained at a few hours notice.

For sale by B. BANNAN.

July 17, 1852. 29—

SAFETY LAMPS AND WIRE GAUSE.—The Subscriber has just imported from England, a lot of working Safety Lamps, made of the best Wire, strong and durable. Also, Wire Gauze for repairing Lamps, all of which will be sold much cheaper than usual. B. BANNAN.

June 26, 1852. 26—

SHERIFFALTY!!

TO THE VOTERS OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Friends and Fellow Citizens:—I would embrace this opportunity of returning my most sincere thanks to my numerous friends and to the citizens of Schuylkill county, for the handsome vote they gave me on the second Tuesday of October, 1849, for the office of Sheriff for said county. Although not elected at that time, I felt highly flattered for the confidence reposed in me by their votes. I therefore offer myself again as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF

of Schuylkill county, at the ensuing election. If elected to said office, I promise to perform the duties impartially and to the best of my ability. The only security I can give for the fulfilment of this pledge, is my conduct as a citizen residing among you:

Your fellow citizen,

JAMES NAGLE.

July 17, 1852. 29 tf

THE AZTECS!

These wonderful and curious people who have created so much excitement in New York and Philadelphia, during the past twelve months, will be exhibited in this place, at FOSTER'S HALL, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 16th and 17th of July, inst.

Morning Exhibitions, from 11 to 1½
Afternoon do do 3 to 5
Evening do do 8 to 10

The pretty little girl Barnella, weighs 17, and the affectionate young man Maximo, 20 pounds.

Admission 25 cents—Children half price.

July 17, 1852. 29-1t

PACIFIC MAILS.

Direct from New York and New Orleans.

Notice to the Public and Instructions to Postmasters.

Notice is hereby given that from and after the 15th of July, 1852, the United States Mails will be despatched as follows, viz:

New York and Aspinwall Direct Line.

Leave New York on the 5th and 20th of each month; arrive at Aspinwall (Navy Bay) about the 14th and 29th of each month.

Returning, leave Aspinwall on arrival of the Pacific mails; arrive at New York about the 12th and 27th of each month.

New York and New Orleans Line. (touching at Havana, each way.)

Leave New York on the 12th and 27th of each month; arrive at New Orleans about the 23d and 7th of each month.

Returning, leave New Orleans on the 11th and 26th; and arrive at New York about the 21st and 6th of each month.

New Orleans and Aspinwall Direct Line.

Leave New Orleans on the 7th and 23d of each month; arrive at Aspinwall about the 14th and 30th of each month.

Returning, leave Aspinwall on arrival of the Pacific mails; and arrive at New Orleans about the 10th and 25th of each month.

N. B.—Postmasters who have hitherto sent their Oregon and California mails either via Charleston, S. C., or Savannah, Ga., will hereafter send via New Orleans; and the Charleston and Savannah offices will do the same.

The days of departure from San Francisco for Panama will be the 1st and 16th of each month. Returning, the steamers will leave Panama on arrival of the Atlantic mails; and the part of the Pacific line between San Francisco and Oregon will be run in due connexion both ways.

N. K. HALL, Postmaster General.

Post Office Department, June 24, 1852. 29-4t

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Pottsville, Pa., for July 15, 1852.

Ambitz Jacob	Glassmire Wm	Martin John ship	
Alwill James	Gilleran C 2	Midgely Jas do	
Acker James	Gleim Anna	McNamara John	
Barlow Wm	Ginn Mary A	McCabe John	
Boger Lewis	Gibb Walter ship	McCready Wm	
Buehler H	Harrison Richard	McLane Robert	
Butzenfeld B	Hloch J	Neville Henry M	
Baker Thomas	Howard John	Owens B 2 ship	
Buck J	Hill Chas	O'Neal Mich'l do	
Burkhart Horatio	Hunsinger G	O'Donnell J do	
Bow