The Miners' Journal

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, FEB. 25, 1854.

☞ *THE MINERS' JOURNAL has a larger circulation than any other Newspaper published in Northern Pennsylvania. It circulates among the Coal, Iron and business men, not only in this and the adjoining counties, but in all the various sections of Schuylkill county, which renders it one of the most valuable Advertising mediums in the County. But few people have so many republicans enrolled as its subscription list.*

☞ *Clergymen and Public School Teachers will be supplied with The Miners' Journal at $1 per annum, in advance.*

AGENTS FOR MINERS' JOURNAL:

Cor. James J. Connor, Ashland.
Frederick Lauderbach, Tamaqua;
Jacob Seyfert & A. Goodrich, Tremont;
Charles H. Hubbard, 71 Pine St., New York.
C. F. Norton, Coal Merchant, 924 Walnut St. Philadelphia.

Who are authorized to receive subscriptions, advertisements, &c., for the *Miners' Journal*, and receipt for the same.

WHIG COUNTY MEETING.

The Democratic Whig citizens of Schuylkill county are requested to meet in the Court House, in Pottsville, on Monday, the 6th day of March next, at one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of selecting Delegates to the Whig State Convention, which will meet at Harrisburg, on the 15th of March, to nominate candidates for Governor, Canal Commissioner, and Supreme Judge. A general attendance is requested.

JEREMIAH REED, DANIEL H. STAGER, DR. D. J. MCKINNEY, SAMUEL KELLER, J. M. REINHART, ISRAEL REED, JOHN K. CLEMENT, *Standing Committee.*

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the WHIG STATE COMMITTEE, held pursuant to public notice, in Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 23th of December, in the absence of the Chairman, A. K. CORNYN, was called to the Chair.

The subject of the meeting having been stated, it was, on motion of Col. Edie, of Somerset, unanimously

Resolved, That a Convention of Delegates of the Whig party be held at Harrisburg, on the 15th day of March, 1854, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, Canal Commissioner, and Supreme Court.

A. K. CORNYN, *Chairman.*
HENRY S. EVANS, *Secretary.*

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

☞ JAMES LIGHTFOOT has re-established his old Brick Yard at Pt. Carbon.

☞ FOR OILS, CANDLES, &c., see Dunn & Co.'s adv., 26 S. Wharves, Philadelphia.

☞ DR. MORGAN has opened a Homœopathic Book and Medicine Store, at 133 Vine street, Philadelphia.

☞ HENRY ECKEL, of Tremont, advertises several lots of valuable Real Estate for sale—examine the list; purchasers may find bargains.

☞ ECKEL & BARNDT are also selling off their Store goods cheap, being determined to get rid of them.

☞ JAMES M. FLANAGAN invites the attention of Boatmen to his agency for the line of Steam Tow-boats for forwarding boats to New York. See also his scale of prices.

☞ CHARLES KROBERGER, formerly of this place, now in Philadelphia, advertises his Prepared Coffee. It is recommended specially for economy and convenience. Those who have tried it also speak highly of its palatable qualities.

☞ WE INVITE the particular attention of our readers abroad, as well as at home, to the adv. of the Arcadian Institute, soon to be opened at Orwigsburg. We have several times before, at some length, commended Orwigsburg as a most favorable location for an educational establishment.

☞ AMONG the advertisements in to-day's *Ledger* will be found one of Messrs. Eyre & Landell, whose assortment of Dry Goods is very extensive, and embraces a splendid variety of the newest fashionable styles, which they are prepared to sell as cheap as the cheapest.

☞ R. C. GREEN announces that by the 1st of April, 1854, he will open his new Store formerly occupied by Caemers & Heisler, 2 doors below his old stand, Centre street. He will open out the largest and best selected stock of Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and fancy goods ever offered in this place. We advise our friends to give him a call.

☞ GEO. BRIGHT advertises a "Patent Expanding Window Sash." We have examined the model, and we must say it is a decided improvement over anything of the kind we know of now in use—and besides it is cheap, costing only about one half the price of Weights. It fits closely and avoids the annoying rattle inseparable from most window sashes.

☞ THE COUNTENANCES of the Ladies of Pottsville will undoubtedly be "all smiles" when we acquaint them with the fact that Mr. J. V. Depuy, No. 41 N. 8th street, Philadelphia, has received a new supply of seasonable Dry Goods, of the latest styles. Mr. D.'s reputation as an honorable and experienced dealer, is too well known to need any thing further at our hands, save than to state that he is also in another column.

☞ EXPRESS LINE BETWEEN POTTSVILLE AND HARRISBURG.—We are authorized to state that Major L. L. Bevan has made arrangements with the Dauphin and Susquehanna Railroad Company to run an Express Car daily, between Pottsville and Harrisburg, with the Passenger train. At Harrisburg it will connect with the Baltimore, Chambersburg and Western Expresses. This will be a great convenience for our citizens. It is the intention of the Major to carry every thing that he can get into the Car.

☞ THE LETTER from Tamaqua arrived too late for this week.

☞ WE ARE completely blocked up with communications on various subjects, and other matter. Correspondents must have a little patience.

☞ MT. CARMEL RAILROAD.—Hon. F. W. Hughes and Bernard Reilly, Esq., of this place, have contracted for the construction of the Railroad connecting Mt. Carmel with the Catawissa Road, several miles above Tamaqua. It is about fourteen miles in length.

☞ THE PROCEEDINGS of a meeting and supper at Middleport, on the 22d, have been received; but being lengthy and arriving at a late hour, we are obliged to defer their publication till next week.

☞ WE THANKFULLY acknowledge the receipt of various public documents from Hon. James Cooper, Washington, and Senator Hendricks, and Messrs. Hipple, Strong and Horn, Harrisburg, this week.

☞ A CORRESPONDENT writes as follows, dated Feb. 23:

"While the State Road is still blocked up with snows the Dauphin & Susquehanna Rail Road did not lose a single trip, and indeed barely got behind time."

☞ NEW POTTSVILLE WATER COMPANY.—The Bill lately submitted to the Legislature, for the organization of a new Water Company in this place, having passed through the necessary stages of legislation, was yesterday accepted by our old Water company, and measures will be immediately taken to put its several provisions into effect. The only material alteration made in the Bill, as presented in a synopsis some time ago in the JOURNAL, is the omission of the clause relating to the County subscription.

☞ STREET OPENING.—A bill is now before the State Legislature, to authorize the enlarging of Second or Adams street, between Norwegian and Mahantongo streets, in this Borough to the width of 40 feet—the damages to be paid by the Borough.

We presume there will be no objections to the Borough enlarging the street, but the question is whether the people of the whole Borough ought to pay for it, or those directly interested in having it opened. It was only the other day that $2,000 damages were awarded against the Borough for opening a small Alley, which benefitted only three or four property holders.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—*Feb. 17.*—Mr. Hendricks presented a remonstrance from Norwegian township, Schuylkill County, against extending the limits of the Borough of Pottsville; also, a remonstrance from Port Carbon, against being divided into two wards.

The Liquor Law was under discussion in the House, Thursday; but with no definite result. On Monday, Mr. McClintock submitted a substitute for the Bill in the Senate, to take a vote of the people on the simple question for or against the law, at the general election in October next. The Temperance men resolved in State Convention that they would not vote on the question without a Bill.

THE LIQUOR LAW.

Eli K. Price and the 8th Section.

We have not yet seen a copy of the Prohibitory Liquor Law entire, now before the State Legislature; but Senator Hendricks has kindly sent us the 8th section, which reads as follows:

That it any two qualified voters in any city, ward, borough or township shall make complaint under oath or affirmation before any mayor, alderman, or justice of the peace within said city, ward, borough or township, that intoxicating liquors are kept for sale by any person or persons not authorized to sell the same under the provisions of this act, except in custom houses or bonded warehouses belonging to the United States where the liquors remain in the original casks, barrels or packages in which they were imported, and mayor, alderman or justice of the peace shall issue his warrant of search, directed to any constable of said county, who shall proceed to search the premises described in said warrant, and if any intoxicating liquors other than are kept for sacramental, medicinal mechanical or artistical purposes shall be found therein, he shall seize the same, together with the vessels containing the same, together them to some proper place of security where he shall keep them till final action is had thereon; but no dwelling house or tenement or part of which a trading shop or house of entertainment is not kept shall be searched, nor any part of such dwelling house occupied by another person than the owner or keeper of such trading shop or house of entertainment. The owner or possessor of said liquors seized as aforesaid, if he shall be known to the officer seizing the same, shall be summoned to appear before the magistrate upon whose warrant the liquors were seized, at a day and hour named as in other cases of issue of summons, and if he fail to appear, or if it be shown on the trial by satisfactory proof that said liquors were in his possession for purposes inconsistent with the provisions of this act, they shall be declared forfeited, and shall be destroyed by authority of the written order of said mayor, alderman or justice of the peace, and in his presence or in the presence of some person appointed by him for the purpose, the destruction thereof, and who shall join with the officer by whom they shall be destroyed in attesting the fact on the back of the order; *Provided*, That such order for the destruction of such liquor shall in no case be issued for twenty days after the entry of such judgment, and the owner of said liquor may appeal from said judgment any time within the said twenty days to the next court of quarter sessions, but before such appeal be allowed he shall enter bail in the manner and as bail is now entered in appeals before justices of the peace, and it is hereby made the duty of the prosecuting attorney to conduct all causes so transferred by appeal to said court in behalf of the Commonwealth as other Commonwealth suits are conducted by him, and for which he shall receive the same compensation as in cases of indictment for misdemeanors, and it shall forthwith deliver a transcript of the record to the magistrate before whom the same was originally made, and said magistrate shall enter upon the record and minutes thereupon that the liquor is to be destroyed as before directed; *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent any transporter or forwarding merchant as such from transporting such liquors.

This is the portion of the Bill to which Mr. Price specially objected, but upon what are palpably the most shallow pretexts for either principle or argument.

His main idea of objection is that the right of search is incompatible with constitutional guarantees of the security of property; and his celebrity as a lawyer is calculated to vest the opinion with more than ordinary authority. Otherwise, it would not be worth the paper and ink to controvert so self-evident an error.

The same objection, of "violation of private rights," has been urged by the opponents of a Prohibitory Law (but generally less informed than Mr. Price,) ever since its first agitation, and although it has been answered over and over again, in the most unequivocal and satisfactory manner, still we find it occasionally revived by that blindest of all blind parties—those that *will not see.*

The right of search, as claimed in the section above quoted, is nothing new in law. It is one of the most ancient precepts of jurisprudence, and is recognized, in cases of particular nuisances, by both General Government and Local statutes, and that, too, with far less ceremony and on slighter pretences than the above section requires. If a runaway slave, or a fugitive from justice, is suspected of taking refuge in your house, the proper officer may proceed, with or without your permission, to search the premises from cellar to garret. Stolen goods are daily hunted up in the same way; and houses where gambling or counterfeiting is suspected of being carried on are entered *vi et armis* by the police, and every object and corner examined. The Law does not hesitate to put its hands into a man's pocket and search *him* from head to foot, much less his house.

Similar cases might be multiplied *ad infinitum*, but they are unnecessary, inasmuch, as the principle, clearly established on the best of authority and daily in practical operation, cannot be denied.

Now it fortunately so happens that the above section of the Liquor Law, authorizing the search of premises where liquors are suspected of being illegally stored, is restricted to buildings in which or in part of which a shop is kept, and moreover requires the testimony of *two* reliable witnesses before the search can be instituted. So that the right of search as required by the Liquor Law is really much less arbitrary and less violative of private, *constitutional* rights, than the laws on that subject relative to other transgressions, to which we daily yield obedience, without one murmur about "sacred rights."

With this plain view of the matter, we cannot see how Mr. Price or any one else can conscientiously oppose this section, inasmuch as the validity of the entire Law would be materially impaired by its omission. To object to it is a mere dodge to kill the whole Bill.

[From the Connecticut Courant.]

PUBLIC OPINION.

The attempt made by Mr. Douglas to renew the agitation of slavery for his own benefit, meets with opposition even from members of his own party. Had the measure not been supported by the Executive, it would hardly have found a supporter in New England. It is peculiarly unfortunate for the credit and the success of his term of service that he has in his Cabinet should have lent their aid to a bill that may prove disastrous in its ultimate consequences.

A few months ago, the measure was unthought of, and a repeal of so important a compact was not considered among the things possible. The *Washington Union*, the organ of the Administration, on the 20th of January last, only three days before the introduction of Mr. Douglas' amended bill, made use of the following language:

"We may venture to suggest that it is well worthy of consideration whether a faithful adherence to the creed which has been unanimously endorsed by the PEOPLE *does not require all good Democrats to isolate and reflect maturely upon any proposition which any number of our party can object to as an interpolation upon that creed.* In a word, it would be wise in all Democrats to consider whether it would not be safest to 'LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE.' To REPEAL THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE, might, and according to our view would, clear the principle of Congressional non-intervention of all embarrassment; *but the doubt whether the good thus promised is compensated for it would be to re-open a question which the agitation which necessarily stands in our path.* Upon a calm review of the whole ground, we yet see no such reasons for disturbing the Compromise of 1850 as COULD INDUCE US TO ADVOCATE EITHER OF THE AMENDMENTS proposed in Mr. Douglas' bill."

That bill was at once considered as Mr. Douglas' offer to the South for the renunciation of 1856. Here, the game opened, and the first move was made on the political chess-board. This move exposed the whole tactics of the campaign, and compelled all the aspirants for the Presidency in the Cabinet to head off Mr. D. by a similar move. Pierce hopes for the nomination himself. He is a young man, and has late triumphant election has given him hopes. If so, must not as favorable to the South as Douglas? Surely could do no less, though it was said he objected. Dickinson, the great candidate of the Hards, anticipated the movement of the cabinet, and in his Binghamton paper openly advocated the repeal. This was a politic movement on the part of the Hards, for, while it brought their candidate in a favorable position before the South, it compelled the President to come over to their plans and separate from the Softs. Then the President gave in, and then Marcy followed, and then the Softs. A union for the time has been consummated between the belligerents, until this question is settled and the grateful South shows to which candidate it is leaning.

This is the political history of this nefarious movement. All these candidates were willing that the Compromise of 1820 should be broken, and the whole country convulsed by the slavery agitation to accomplish their selfish purposes. These gentlemen must remember that, in the late political annals of the country it has been abundantly proved that "the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong." Unknown men are much more likely to receive the nomination than hackneyed politicians.

Notwithstanding the power and patronage of Government, the Democratic Press are not unanimous in approving of this repeal, and this one fact is the brightest omen that we have yet seen of the ultimate success of the right. The *Democratic Press*, a Chicago paper, thus speaks of the bill:

"The attempt now being made in Congress to repeal the Missouri Compromise will give rise to not a little excitement. We believe the matter will find no favor with the Democracy of Illinois, however much they may dislike to differ with Senator Douglas. Duty to themselves, their country, and the best interests of their party will have much greater weight with them than mere personal considerations. Such is our estimate of the sterling democracy of Illinois, and we think we only do them justice. The people of Illinois are almost unanimous against the disturbance of either the Compromise of 1820 or that of 1850. They have endorsed both of them in the most emphatic way; they believe *both* to be essential to the harmony of the country, to the continuance of a good understanding between the North and the South; they will resist the disturbance of the *finality* of 1820, lest it be regarded as a precedent for overthrowing the *finality* of 1850; and we do not believe that the prestige of great names nor any effort of party drill, will have the effect of driving them from the defence of either. But whether this be so or not, our voice as a public journalist, as a sentinel upon the watch-tower, shall not cease to be raised against the attempt to reverse the act of 1820."

The *Wisconsin's Demokrat*, a German Democratic paper in the State of Wisconsin, thus gives its views. We recommend them to the freedom-loving Germans of this city:

"Senator Douglas' bill for the organization of the territory of Nebraska, which we have already mentioned, contains the clause, that the Missouri Compromise of 1820, which establishes the line of 36 deg. 30 min., as the boundary of slavery, shall not be applied to Nebraska, but that the question of the introduction or non-introduction of slavery shall be left to the decision of the settlers of the new territory. The free voice of the settlers of the territory is put forward as a democratic principle, but the secret motive is the extension of slavery. Senator Douglas, a democratic candidate for the next Presidency, wishes to recommend himself by this bill to slave-holders; and although himself from the free State of Illinois, he owns, through his wife, plantations and slaves in Louisiana.—Hence his zeal for the untrammelled vote of the new territory on the slave question, and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. But what becomes of the Baltimore platform, which forbids all and any agitation of the slavery question, since this bill must excite the most violent agitation in the press throughout the country?"

The *Ozaukee Times*, in Wisconsin, thus relieves its mind:

This Senator Douglas, it will be recollected, we supported as a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1852.—Our check tingles with shame at the remembrance that we ever, in the most remote degree, assisted to add to the political prominence of so servile a dough-face."

The St. Louis *Democrat*, Col. Benton's organ, thus prophesies of the future:

"It might naturally be expected that, if compromises and adjustments entered into under so many and such solemn sanctions as a duty to be disregarded, the disregard would manifest itself not in the South, which got all that it contended for, but in the North, which on every occasion gave up the whole matter in dispute. But this again would be a mistake. We shall not only have another agitation as active as any that has gone before, but it will come from that section of country and from that class of politicians who falsely pretend to deprecate everything of the kind.

To these papers may be added, *Augusta Age* in Maine; the *Worcester Palladium* and *Bay State Democrat* in Massachusetts; the *Hartford Times*; the Democratic paper of Blairsville, Pa., and the *St. Lawrence Republican.*

DOWN ON THEM.

Graham, in his Phila. *Saturday Mail*, is down on Messrs. Price & Co.—hear how he talks at them:

The present dodge is to counsel moderation. They are perfectly satisfied the dear people are right—*only*, they move at too impetuous a rate. If they would only stop and talk, blow a little, have a drink or so, and *then* go on—it would be refreshing—really so! Things would move harmonious measure with political machinery; and, altogether, the dear people would have a good time of it! It would suit all parties to a fraction.

Not a bit of it, Messrs. of the old fogy school. The people have taken this matter up, and will not be tricked but of success.—All the dodging, wire pulling, add excessives and plausible speech-making about "human *rights*," cannot impede the march of this reform to redress human *wrongs*. Mr. Price, in the Senate of this State, may disappoint his friends, and read his written speeches until he is blind; his conservatism is wasted, and his eloquence also. Fine periods are all very well in their way, but there is a period to rum swelling more emphatic and germaine to the matter. The people understand it better. It seems to have sense as well as sound in it, and squares more to their notions of what a free people expect and *will have*. All the mouldy parchments, from King John, down, cannot give the sellers of alcohol a fee simple in the rights of slaughter. Murder must soul, under legal enactment, will no longer be tolerated. Alcohol and arsenic go together in the mind of the masses. They are both deadly, and must be kept locked up in the the hands of the apothecary—not to be let loose without authority. No—no! Mr. Price—it cannot be done in *your way* more readily than by the unlimited abuse of the veriest blackguard who wells his three-cent drinks. You may sacrifice the good opinion of thousands but you cannot satisfy one man, who has deliberately made up his mind, that, of all the curses which blast God's fair earth, rum is the most direful and deadly. The public man who resists this measure is doomed.—The people in their majesty are aroused and in earnest on this question—and no *price* can purchase their submission another year to this intolerable wrong—nor any number of *cubs* push back the impetuous onward movement of the masses of sober, resolute and earnest freemen, who, from the Delaware to the Lakes *demand—and will have total prohibition!* Vox Populi! Vox Dei!

☞ *Man* is like a snowball. Leave him in idleness against the sunny face of prosperity, and all the good that's in him melts like fresh butter in hot days; but kick him around, and he gathers his strength and revolution until he grows to an avalanche. To make a figure in the world, you must keep moving.

THE COAL TRADE FOR 1854

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 14,446 69 tons, against 16,933 16 tons for the corresponding week last year.

The snow storm has diminished the supply this week. Cars are also scarce—so many stand loaded at Philadelphia and Richmond, that some of those who have orders for Coal, cannot send it to market.

It was the intention of the Managers to open the Canal on the 1st of March, but the present spell of cold weather will delay the opening to a later period.

The rates of toll and transportation have not been promulgated as yet—but it is generally understood that they will not be less than those charged last year by the Companies, and may open 10 cents per ton higher.

The Cumberland Coal Trade amounted to 1476 tons for last week, and about 2000 tons for the present week. The *Journal* states that "the strike still continues without the slightest concession on either side. In the meantime those miners who are unwilling to live without work are scattering in different directions, and the entire business operations of the county are suffering severely. We see no solution to the difficulty."

REPORT OF SHIPMENTS

From Richmond, for the week ending on Saturday, Feb. 18, 1854:

Sh.	Bk.	Brg.	Sch.	Sl.	Bts.	Destination.	Tons
	1	2				Boston & viei.	1449
			4			Conn. & R. I.	780
			15			N. Y. & vicin.	5530
						South River	
	1	1	8	23	21	Southern Pts.	3928
T'l	2	3	31	23	21	For the week,	8,697
Total for the season					639	For season,	80,570
To same time last year.							34,112

Boston and vicinity includes everything good East of Cape Cod, to Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine.

Southern Ports includes everything to the Southern States and West Indies, as well as to all towns on Delaware River below Richmond.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD FOR 1853-'54.

Amount of Coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, during the week ending Thursday Evening last.

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
From Port Carbon,	3,887 14	81,316 10
" Pottsville.	1,239 10	15,798 12
" Schuylkill Haven,	4,295 06	92,227 10
" Port Clinton,	4,012 19	65,132 16
Total	14,446 09	252,093 08
To same time last year.		222,691 03
Increase so far		29,312 05

RAIL ROADS—1854.

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.	6,557 19	59,735 10
Little Schuylkill " "	4,050 13	48,392 11
Mill Creek " "	4,269 15	33,118 09
Mount Carbon " "	1,348 09	11,680 14
Schuylkill Valley " "	3,580 19	15,712 05
Mt. & Pt. Carbon " "	7,327 09	41,287 19

NEW ADVERTI'MTS.

TO COAL OPERATORS.

THE subscriber, having had 7 years' experience, offers his services to prove veins, by boring. Refers to B. Bannan, George W. Snyder, D. E. Nice, Esq. WM. STEWART M'KAY.
Pottsville P. O.
Feb. 25, 1854. 8-4w

BRICK MAKING.

THE subscriber announces to the public that he has engineered the manufacture of BRICKS, at the old yard in Port Carbon, and will furnish a good article to builders and others, at the lowest rates.
JAMES LIGHTFOOT.
Feb. 25, 1854 8-3m

DU PUY ON THE APOCALYPSE

A Exposition of the Prophecies of the Apocalypse, by Rev. Jas. De Puy, now Chaplain in the U. S. Army, and formerly Pastor of the Episcopal Church in Pottsville. For sale at
B. BANNAN'S Book and Stationery Store.
Feb. 25, 1854 8—

TAYLOR'S COAL STATISTICS.

THE Geographical and Geological Distribution of Mineral Combustibles, or Fossil Fuel. Illustrated by maps and diagrams, accompanied by nearly 500 Statistical Tables, prepared by Richard Cowling Taylor. This valuable work is now very scarce, but two or three copies remaining unsold. For sale by
B. BANNAN.
Feb. 25, 1854 8—

Homœopathic Books and MEDICINES

FOR SALE by J. MORGAN, No. 133 Vine Street, Philadelphia. Hering's Domestic Physician, with Medicine Chest, containing over 100 remedies, for $40; and will be sent by Railroad to any place, not exceeding 300 miles, free of freight. Orders for Books or Medicines promptly attended to.
JOSEPH MORGAN.
Feb. 25, 1854 8-tf

Venetian Blind Manufactory.

Eighth St., between Norregeon & Mahantongo.

W. M. EVANS announces to the citizens of Pottsville and vicinity, that he is prepared to manufacture VENETIAN BLINDS of every size, color and style, at short notice and at the lowest rates. He feels confident that a trial alone is sufficient to be convinced of the advantage of purchasing his blinds. A fine assortment of Blinds constantly on hand.—He is prepared to repair, paint, and put up Blinds in such a manner as to render them almost equal, in appearance, to new.
Feb 25, 1854 8-4m

Cheap Letter Paper AND ENVELOPES.

To Hotel Keepers and others.

ON hand a variety of Cap and letter papers, Envelopes, &c., which are offered at low prices.
Also, fine Cream and Blue laid French Bunkum, and the new fashionable style of Ruled Letter and Note Papers, and Envelopes to match.
Every variety of Steel Pens, from 12½ cents and upwards per gross, with a complete assortment of Stationery, for sale low at
B. BANNAN'S
Book and Stationery Store.
Feb. 25, 1854 8—

GEO. R DUNN & CO.,

26 SOUTH WHARVES, PHILADELPHIA,

KEEP constantly on hand full supplies of the following kinds of OILS, which they will sell at the lowest market rates.

Sperm Oil,	White Oil,	Soaps,
Solar Oil,	Tanner's Oil,	Candles,
Lard Oil,	Elephant Oil,	Naval Stores.

G. R. D. & CO. still continue to manufacture and sell Devine's celebrated Patent Lubricating Oil, to which they call the attention of Engineers.
Feb. 25, 1854 8-3m

This Oil is now in general use on the principal railroads in the Eastern and Middle States.

KROBERGER'S PREPARED COFFEE

THIS is a new article of Coffee, now for the first time offered to the public. It is to be used without mixing with other coffee, and is put up in tin packages to be retailed at the price of roasted coffee. One package of this preparation will go as far as ONE POUND AND A HALF of ordinary Coffee; while the flavor is produced from the finest Mocha and Java, and finer flavored, and entirely free from everything injurious to health.

☞ The attention of the Merchants of Schuylkill county is respectfully solicited to this article. Wholesale Depot No. 84 DILLWYN Street, below Noble, Philadelphia.
February 25, 1854 8-3m

Useful Books—For Sale Low.

Sparks' Life and Writings of Washington, 12vols.
Encyclopedia Americana, 14 vols.
Lossing's Field Book of the American Revolution, 2 vols.
Waverly Novels, complete in 12 or 27 vols.
British Poets, 32 vols., 12mo.
Cooper's Novels, 12 vols.
Chambers's Information for the People, 2 vols.
John Adams' Works, 9 vols., 8vo.
Daniel Webster's Works, 6 vols., 8vo.
Lardner's Lectures on Science and Art, 2 vols.
Rollins' Ancient History, 2 vols.
Bowen's Life of Johnson and Works, with a general assortment of Miscellaneous and school Books, Stationery, &c., for sale at low prices at
B. BANNAN'S
Book and Stationery Store.
Feb 25, 1854 8—

Arcadian Institute,

AT ORWIGSBURG, SCHUYLKILL CO., PA.

WILL be opened on Monday, 27th inst., under the supervision of Professor W. J. BURNSIDE.

The buildings are undergoing extensive and thorough repairs, the School furniture entirely new, and no expense has been or will be spared that will add to the comfort and well-being of the students.

The course of studies will embrace the various branches of English and Classical Literature, with Modern Languages, Music, &c.

For tuition per quarter (11 weeks),	$8 00
" Instructions on Piano,	5 00,
" Modern Languages, each,	5 00
Boarding may be obtained in private families, at reasonable rates. A few (if so desired) can board in the family of the Principal.	

The situation and further information may be obtained by addressing
J. P. PALM,
Orwigsburg, Schuylkill County, Pa.
February 25, 1854 8-7t

Philad'a. Steam Tug & Nav. Co.

STEAM TOWING FOR 1854.

NOTICE TO BOATMEN carrying Coal from Schuylkill and Richmond to New York. The daily Steam Tow-boats between Fairmount, Richmond and Bordentown, and between New Brunswick and New York, for the towing of Coal Boats, &c., will be in operation on the opening of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, about the 1st of March.

RATES OF TOWING.

From Fairmount to New York,	23 cents per ton.
" Richmond, "	18 " "
" New Brunswick, "	13 " "

The above rates will be charged to the 1st of August, and the following rates for the balance of the season, viz:

From Fairmount to New York,	28 cents per ton.
" Richmond, "	22 " "
" New Brunswick, "	15 " "

JAMES M. FLANAGAN, Agent.
Office in Philadelphia, No. 4 Dock Street, near Delaware Avenue.
Feb. 25, 1854 8-2t

PHILADELPHIA SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS 1854.

J. V. DEPUY, returning thanks for the liberal patronage extended to him by his country friends during the past season, informs them that he is now receiving his spring purchases, from a large and splendid assortment of

Rich Plaid Silks,	French Printed Lawns,
Spring Striped Silks,	Paris Silk Tissues,
Rich Grenadine	Rich Figured Barèges,
Superb Plaids	Plain Barèges,
The Real Black	Grenadines, Organdie's,
Lustring Silks, &c.,	Jaconets, Ginghams, &c.,

Also, a splendid Embroideries, Kid Gloves, Crape and Cashmere Shawls, Paris Mantillas, &c., with many other desirable goods.

The newest styles of goods will be constantly received and sold as low as at any other store in the city.

No. 41 N. 8th Street, Philadelphia.
Feb. 25, 1854 8-3mif

KEYSTONE DRY GOODS HOUSE.

EYRE & LANDELL, 4th and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, have this season ordered their establishment, which enables them to offer a much larger stock of Dry Goods, for the inspection of COUNTRY BUYERS.

In the assortment may always be found a full line of

BLACK SILKS,
FANCY SILKS,
SHAWLS—all kinds,
BRESS GOODS—all kinds
STAPLE LINEN GOODS,
DO COTTON GOODS,
DO WOOLEN GOODS,
BLACK GOODS—all kinds,
INDIA SILKS,
MANTLE SHAWLS, &c.,

Scarce and desirable goods can always be obtained by applying to EYRE & LANDELL,
4th and Arch Streets,
Opposite the School House.
TERMS—Nett Cash, and prices low accordingly.
☞ Good Country Money received.
Feb. 25, 1854 8-3m

NOTICE! NOTICE!

To all Owners of Houses, and those contemplating to build, call and see Nutting's

"PATENT EXPANDING WINDOW SASH,"

WHICH has all the advantages which Weights and Pulleys have in keeping Windows in any position, and therefore has many advantages over them, some of which are these: If you use Weights on your Windows, they are liable to get out of order, consequently the Sash is rendered useless; but if you use Weights the Sash must be loose in the Frame so as to cause an unpleasant noise every time the Sash is raised, and also to admit dust and an abundance to the great inconvenience of good housekeepers. The Expanding Sash is tight by expansion, and therefore has many advantages over them, some of which are these: If you use Weights on your Windows, they are liable to get out of order, consequently the Sash is rendered useless; but if you use Weights the Sash must be loose in the Frame so as to cause an unpleasant noise every time the Sash is raised, and also to admit dust and an abundance to the great inconvenience of good housekeepers. The Expanding Sash is tight by expansion, and therefore keeps out the dust, cold and air. If you use Weights you cannot remove the Windows from the Frames without removing the Sash from the side, the Expanding Sash can be unhung from the side, and the Frame can be taken out without the Sash as well as losing some time in the operation. The Expanding Sash can be removed from, and returned to the Frame, in a moment.

Another great inducement to use the expanding sash, is the cost which, in a new house, would not be more than one-half the cost of building the ordinary frames with weights, cords and pulleys. This Patent can be applied to old Sash, whether they now have Weights or not, at an expense that is small in comparison to the advantages gained. It is, in fact, the only sash, which combines economy, convenience and comfort in perfection.

☞ Call and examine it; it will cost nothing to look at it.

☞ SHOP-RIGHTS will be sold to Carpenters.
GEORGE BRIGHT.
Feb. 25, 1854 8-tf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Together with Landings, Store-house, Coal and Drift Cars, Teams, &c.,

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale the following property, situated in Wayne Township, Schuylkill County, viz:

No. 1. A large Frame Dwelling House, at present occupied by the subscriber, in Tremont.

No. 2. A large three-story Stone Store-house, at present occupied as a Store.

No. 3. Twenty houses and lots, of various sizes, situated in the town of Tremont, and about 10 vacant lots.

No. 4. A large Frame Warehouse in Tremont.

No. 5. A Tract of Land, known as the Union, at Pinegrove, for shipping Coal, together with a warehouse erected on the same.

No. 6. A Blacksmith Shop, with two pair of Bellows, Tools, &c., and about two tons of Iron, in the town of Donaldson.

No. 7. A new, broad-wheeled heavy wagon, together with 6 mules, harness, &c., one of the finest teams in the County. Also, several Drift Horses and Mules.

No. 8. 75 Railroad Cars, in good condition; also, 25 Drift Cars for a 24 inch road.

No. 9. A large Canal Boat, of the capacity of 60 tons and one of 30 tons, together with the Mules, Harness, and all the necessary rigging belonging to the Boats.

The above property will be sold on reasonable terms, at private or together, and therefore invite all those who wish to possess desirable property, to call and examine it.
HENRY ECKEL.

ALSO, STORE GOODS FOR SALE.

Now for a Rush!

The subscribers are determined to sell their present stock of goods at very low rates for cash. They invite the people of Tremont, Donaldson, Woodville, and the surrounding country, who want to purchase goods at unusually low prices, to give them a rush, as they are determined to astonish them with the cheapness of their goods.
ECKEL & BARNDT.
February 25, 1854 8-3t

SHERIFF'S SALES.

SHERIFF'S SALE of REAL ESTATE

BY virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale or vendue, on SATURDAY, March 11th, 1854, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Public House of FRANKLIN B. KAERCHER, (Exchange Hotel,) in the Borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill County, the following described Real Estate, to wit:

ALL those four certain lots or pieces of ground situate on the south ward side of Valley Street, in the town of New Philadelphia, Schuylkill County, being the lots which are designated and marked No. 1, 2, 3 and 4, on the map of said town, as recently laid out by William Wetherill and others, and taken as follows:—Beginning at a post on the southeast corner of Valley and Barlow streets, thence along said Barlow street south 52 degrees east, 140 feet to a post, thence by ground of the said William Wetherill and others, north 51 degrees east 92 feet to a post, and north 45½ degrees east 61 feet to a post, thence by a lot marked No. 5, on the aforesaid plan, north 52 degrees west, 194 feet to Valley street aforesaid, and along it south 38 degrees west, 120 feet to the place of beginning, with the improvements, consisting of a two-story Frame Tavern House and a frame Stable, as the property of DANIEL G. BARKER.

Seized, taken into execution, and will be sold by
JAMES NAGLE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Pottsville, Feb. 18, 1854. 6-4t

SHERIFF'S SALES of REAL ESTATE

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas* and *Levari Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County, and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale or Vendue, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of March, A. D. 1854, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Public House of COL. FRANKLIN B. KAERCHER, (Exchange Hotel) in the Borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill County, the following described Real Estate, to wit:

ALL that certain Farm or tract of land, situate in North Manheim Township, Schuylkill County, near Orwigsburg, bounded by lands of Benjamin Reidey, John Wiltrout, Joseph Zoll, land of Daniel Deibert, now Charles Smith, lands of the heirs of Abraham Hoy, deceased, and by land of Conrad Zoll, containing two hundred and forty-four acres and forty-nine perches, which said Farm or tract of land, Philip Rafferty and Joanna his wife, by indenture bearing date the 26th day of December, A. D. 1849, duly executed and acknowledged and intended forthwith to be recorded according to law, granted and conveyed unto and into Thomas Fey in fee, with the appurtenances. Also taken in execution as the property of THOMAS FEY.

ALSO, All that certain tract of land, situate in Branch Township, Schuylkill County, bounded by land now or late of Michael Hollenbach, George Kliner, Nicholas Illem, the New York and Schuylkill Coal Company, Philip Zimmerman and others, containing 357 acres and 143 perches, more or less, and allowance,—as the property of FREDERICK GWERNER.

ALSO, The undivided five-twelfths of a Tract of improved land, situate in Pinegrove Township, Schuylkill County, bounded by lands of Zeth Beideman, Samuel Hahn, Peter Keiser, William Wyman and others, containing 50 acres and 68 perches, with the appurtenances, consisting of a good Dwelling House and a stable—as the property of JOHN STRAUPFLER, Jr.

ALSO, All the right, title and interest of Samuel Congdon to the one undivided money or hat part of three tracts or pieces of land, two of them situate in Pinegrove Township, Schuylkill County; the one containing in the whole 362 acres and allowances and the other containing 100 and allowance in the wh