The Miners' Journal

POTTSVILLE, PA.

Saturday Morning, March 4,

B. BANNAN, Editor and Proprietor:
G. LITTLE, Associate Editor.

MINERS' HOUSES.

LAND-OWNERS' INTERESTS.

True, we have written many columns on this subject; but there is a new feature of it we want to present now.

Good miners, like men that understand and attend to their business, in any other calling or profession, are in constant and general demand. The field of their labors is not prescribed to any one Region—they can find employment and get good wages in any place where coal is to be mined. In order therefore to secure, permanently, good and experienced laborers to any one Region, proper collateral inducements must be held out, apart from good pay (for that they can get anywhere); and foremost among these we set down convenient and comfortable houses for them and their families. Otherwise they betake themselves to other Regions, leaving inexperienced and less fastidious hands to occupy the places they would not have.

It is a notorious fact that the Miners' houses in our Region, for the most part, are not what they should be—many of them are but miserable shanties, built in the rudest style and at the least possible cost, which afford neither comfort nor convenience to the tenants. There are exceptions, we are glad to admit, and moreover we are happy to believe there is a growing interest among our people on the subject. It is to increase this interest, and to spur it on to an active, practical existence, that we now address the parties concerned.

That our Region suffers *morally* from the mistaken economy referred to, cannot be doubted; but upon an examination of the facts, it becomes equally plain that the result is also a large *pecuniary* loss, falling directly and most heavily upon the Land-owners, but incidentally affecting, more or less, all engaged in the business. This must happen at every colliery or in every Region, where the accommodations are not sufficient to induce the engagement of good, experienced miners, and where necessarily green hands are employed. We have no doubt that by this means, through waste and awkwardness in mining and in the several subsequent stages of preparing the Coal, at least one-fourth of the quantity in any given gangway is utterly lost, and thus that proportion of the product of the lands rendered unavailable in the rent and profits.

This view of the matter is certainly worth thinking about, and we hope Land-owners especially will look after their own interests enough to give the subject their early attention.

COAL IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

The London *Times* lately published a statement relative to the Coal trade of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, together with certain data respecting the Coal area and production of other countries, from which we compile the annexed tables, arranging the information thence derived in a more conspicuous and accessible form.

Four hundred Iron furnaces in Great Britain consume annually 10,000,000 tons of Coal, and 7,000,000 tons of Ironstone, in order to produce 2,000,000 tons of pig iron, of the value of upwards of £8,000,000, about $40,000,000.

London alone uses 3,600,000 tons of coal, in manufacturing and domestic purposes.

One hundred and twenty thousand persons are constantly employed in mining; [illegible] are more persons at work under ground than upon its surface.

The value of the annual product of Coal in Great Britain (37,000,000 tons) at the pit's mouth, is near £10,000,000 ($50,000,000,) which cost is about doubled at the places of consumption, by the expenses of transportation and other charges.

The following table shows the Coal area and annual product in the several countries named. It will be observed that the Coal area of the United States alone is more than five times that of all the European countries put together; while the proportion of Coal area on the two Continents stands about 14 to 1, in favor of ours.

	Square Miles	Annual Product
British Islands,	12,000	37,000,000 tons
Belgium,	250	5,000,000 "
France,	2,000	4,150,000 "
United States,	113,000	about 6,500,000 "
Prussia,	2,200	3,500,000 "
Spain,	4,000	550,000 "
British N. A.,	180,000	not known "

Taking the British Islands alone, and dividing them into districts, we find the supposed workable area as follows, in acres:

Northumberland and Durham,	500,000
Cumberland, Westmoreland and West Rid——	99,600
Lancashire, Flintshire and North Staffordshire,	550,000
Shropshire and Worcestershire,	79,950
South Staffordshire,	65,000
Nantuckshire and Leicestershire,	80,000
Somersetshire & Gloucestershire,	167,500
South Wales,	600,000
Scottish Coal Fields,	1,045,900
Irish Coal Fields,	1,850,000

Our exports, which in 1840 amounted to 1,606,000 tons valued at £576,000 had increased in 1850 to 3,531,000 tons, of the value of £1,284,000. In 1841 our exports to France were 451,300 tons, to Holland 173,378 tons, to Prussia 116,296 tons, and to Russia 77,152 tons. In 1850 they were to France 612,545 tons, to Holland 159,953 tons, to Prussia 186,528 tons and to Russia 235,188 tons.

Since preparing the above, we have happened upon some additional facts, given by Hitchcock, the accomplished geologist, respecting the extent and inexhaustibility of the Coal measures of the globe, particularly those of the United States.

In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick the Coal-field covers nearly ten thousand square miles. In the southeast part of Massachusetts, and in Rhode Island, is a deposit covering nearly five hundred square miles. The great Appalachian Coal-field, extending from New York to Alabama, is seven hundred and twenty miles in length, and covers nearly 100,000 square miles. The Indiana Coal-field, three hundred and fifty miles long, embraces about fifty thousand square miles. In Michigan is another, one hundred and fifty miles long, which covers twelve thousand square miles. The Missouri and Iowa Coal-fields, embrace fifty thousand square miles. The grand total in the United States amounts to more than two hundred and twenty-five thousand square miles. When we think of the immense extent to which the use of steam will hereafter be increased on this continent, in consequence of the use of Coal, we can form no adequate conception of the future populousness and prosperity of the country.

☞ NEBRASKA FAILURES.—A meeting was called at Harrisburg last Saturday evening by the friends of the Administration to bolster up the Nebraska Bill in Congress.—Judge Dock, a relative of Governor Bigler, was called to the chair, but the majority present was so overwhelmingly adverse to the bill and the "little giant," that he left the chair in the midst of "noise and confusion." Mr. Raho, a democratic lawyer was then called upon to preside, and resolutions were offered and adopted condemning the repudiation of any feature of the Compromises of 1850 or 1820.

A similar meeting, we observe, was called some evenings before by the Germans in New York, but a majority of those present being opposed to it, resolutions to that effect were submitted and adopted.

☞ IT is said that there has been, the past year, a deficiency in the importation of teas, compared with former years, of ten million of pounds.

QUERY.—What effect will that produce in the price of clover?

IMPORTANT FROM HARRISBURG!

FRIENDS OF PROHIBITION TO YOUR POSTS!!

We have received the following circular from Harrisburg, and make haste to put its injunctions into execution:

TO THE FRIENDS OF A PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Fellow Citizens:—Owing to the *moral and political* treason of several of your representatives, the Prohibitory Law, around which so many hopes and anticipations cluster, is again placed in jeopardy. And though quite a number of our Senators and Members, on whom we did not rely, have nobly supported the Bill, we cannot look with confidence to its passage, without your aid. Our friends in the Legislature assure us, that the determination of the Prohibitory men, to send in no petitions this session, is operating greatly to our disadvantage, and that in all human probability, the names of fifty or one hundred thousand VOTERS, presented immediately, *will secure the law*. This has become the more important, as our opponents are forwarding remonstrances almost daily.

We forward you a form of petition below. If necessary, let the friends of Prohibition employ an agent for a few days, to canvass your county. Let each petitioner sign two petitions; and as soon as you obtain names enough, to fill a page of foolscap, forward one petition to your Senator and another to your Representative, keeping a copy of the petition, with which to secure further signatures.—What we do, must be done quickly.

If the Ladies and Minors wish to petition, we shall be glad of it; but let ours be signed by VOTERS only.

STEPHEN MILLER,
JOHN A. WIER,
VALENTINE HUMMEL, Jr.,
WM. T. BISHOP,
CHAS. C. RAWN,

Committee appointed by a Mass Meeting held at Harrisburg, Feb. 20, 1854, to address the Prohibition men of Pennsylvania.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met:

Your petitioners, VOTERS of Schuylkill county, respectfully pray your Honorable Bodies, to pass a Prohibitory Liquor Law, such as was recommended by the late State Temperance Convention, at Harrisburg; with a section submitting its repeal to a vote of the people in August or September.

We have accordingly printed a large number of petitions, of the above form, for general distribution throughout the County. We have also struck off a number to be signed by the *Wives, Sons and Daughters*; who are not *voters*, but are likewise deeply interested in the great cause of Temperance.

Now, friends of Prohibition in Schuylkill, be up and doing. As the Committee say, "what we do, must be done quickly." Call at our office as early as possible and get some of these Petitions; and then take a day or two from your usual business to secure signatures. Let every district in the County be thoroughly canvassed. Similar circulars have been forwarded throughout the State, and if the Temperance men will only do their duty we shall, in a short time, roll up such a thundering voice of the people for Prohibition, as will startle these recusant members at Harrisburg from their seats! Show them that we are in earnest, and our petitions will not be disregarded. We are perfectly confident that a majority of the people of Pennsylvania want Prohibition; and what the *people* want, they ought to have, and can have, if they only go the right way about it—*vox populi, vox Dei.*

To those who cannot conveniently call for these Petitions we will mail them to any address required—only be quick about informing us.

And while the Temperance *Voters* are at work, let not the *Women and Minors* forget the part required of them. They have equal interests at stake in the success of this great cause. Are there no weeping mothers, no abused, heart-broken wives, no ragged, starving children to be comforted and made happy by the passage of a Prohibitory Liquor Law? Many a voice, we are sure, will gladly respond to our call, and mothers and wives, sons and daughters will cheerfully undertake the labor of love and mercy prescribed for them.

Come then, friends of Prohibition, one and all—let each and every one put his shoulder to the wheel, and the great car of Temperance, now for a time retarded in its progress, will then move forward in triumph over all opposition!

VOICE OF THE GERMANS.

A meeting of the German citizens of Pittsburg was held last week, and resolutions adopted expressive of their views on two prominent subjects—the late mission of Bedini to this country, and his defence by certain Senators—and Douglas' Nebraska Bill. [illegible] paragraphs, from the synopsis of the proceedings relating to the former, as given in the *Gazette*:

The first several resolutions protest against the conduct of certain Senators at Washington, in drawing distinctions between native and adopted citizens, to the prejudice of the latter, in the matter of the Pope's pretended ambassador. They, moreover, repudiate the insinuation that German citizens do not esteem the laws of the land, or wish to undermine them.

In the fifth resolution the enlightenment of the people as declared by the founders of the Republic, is regarded as the only safeguard of liberty, and fears are expressed that the attempts by priestly influence to retard the march of enlightenment may be successful, unless resolute resistance is made to their encroachments.

The sixth resolution declares the establishment of religious liberty by our Fathers to be a "magnanimous thought," which finds a grateful echo in their hearts, and they have no wish to impair the privileges of Catholics under the liberties granted to all—but they express a total want of faith in the leaders of the church—the Bishops and Priests.—They fear that the power obtained over the flock in matters of religion will be extended to politics, and thus become dangerous to the liberties of the country. The reasons given for this apprehension are the following:

1. The Catholic is forbidden to read any book not permitted to him by his pastor; which is proven by the fact of so many books being burned by the priests.

2. The property of Catholic congregations is claimed by the Bishops, as evidenced in the controversies now existing.

3. By Auricular Confession—a religious despotism degrading and weakening the minds of all who submit to it—the Priest is enabled not only to learn the secrets of the minds under his charge, but in things affecting the welfare of the Hierarchy, to exercise an undue and dangerous influence.

4. The attempt of the Catholic Hierarchy to destroy our common schools, by distributing the school money among the religious sects, proves that the Catholic clergy do not aim at educating the children of the Republic to be good citizens, but sectarians, forbidding them to learn only what is approved by the priests.

5. The spiritual sovereign of the Catholics is not only a worldly tyrant in his own States, but carries on a diplomatic intercourse with all countries, in which his temporal politics contradict all his pretended holiness and innocence.

To these reasons is added, the conduct of the Catholic press of this country, which openly attacks and repudiates republican principles, and strives to uproot the love of liberty and self-government, so essential to be taught to repress monarchical and aristocratical tendencies; thus showing that the press is controlled by the clergy, and represents the opinions of their spiritual autocrat and his jesuitical defendants. How is it possible for Catholics to attain the culture necessary for American citizens, and to realize the beneficent principles of our government, when their minds are so adversely prepared? It is no gain for men to escape the iron rule of monarchy, to fall captives into the hands of the Catholic Hierarchy.

SOLDIERS IN MEXICAN WAR.

The following resolutions were lately read by Mr. Fletcher in the House:

SECTION 1.—*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met.*—That it is due to the officers and soldiers of the first and second Pennsylvania regiments of volunteers, who individually and collectively served in the war with Mexico, that they should receive from the State an emphatic expression of the profound regard for their good conduct and her admiration of their heroic courage.

Resolved, That as an appropriate and enduring memorial of those officers and soldiers in the sanguinary battles with Mexico, the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania grant to each, upon application, a vote of thanks accompanied with an appropriate medal.

Resolved, That the Governor be and he is requested to comply in the way he should deem most appropriate, the object of these resolutions.

☞ NEW YORK EXHIBITION.—From a lately published statement of the affairs of the New York Crystal Palace, by the Directors, it appears that the Company has run in debt $125,000 beyond their receipts. The capital stock is $500,000—the total receipts were $891,070 72. The amount received for tickets was $330,702 90. It is intended to make the Exhibition permanent.

[FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

NEVER DESPAIR!

BY MABEL CLARE—POTTSVILLE.

Never despair! oh words of lofty cheering,
To the worn heart about to droop and die;
Lift up thy glance, with holy trust unfearing
The darkness on thy present destiny;
Look! and while gazing, see the blue space brighten,
Filled with the host of emulating stars;
And learn, that patient faith will ever lighten
The gloom within our earthly prison bars;
Never despair!

The night is past; though gloom and darkness shroud it,
The sunny morn from its chill arms comes forth;
Although dull winter's frozen mantle bowed it,
The flower lifts up its head at Spring's glad birth;
The dry and withered seed, devoid of beauty,
Placed in the earth, springs up the glad young tree
From Nature's every page, we learn our duty,
To trust, and hope, and bid despondence flee;
Never despair!

A tropic cavern held within its fountains,
Gems, priceless for their beauty and their worth,
A lonely Indian roaming o'er the mountains,
Caught at a shrub, and gave a jewel birth;
For countless ages they had dwelt ungleaming,
But now, each prisoned gem saw life and light,
On beauty's brow and bosom they were beaming,
Each separate one was rescued from its night;
Never despair!

This is the anthem of all Nature's sounding—
From stream, from rock, from mountain and from tree;
The rill that from a little stream comes bounding,
Rolls as a river to the boundless sea;
When fate seems darkest, nerve thy soul to bear it,
Feel that a dawn will open to thine eye;
Let thy heart hope, though there be none to share it
Here on this earth—thy angels watch on high;
Never despair!

Editor's Table.

GRAHAM for this month is a choice number.—Headley's life of Washington, handsomely illustrated, is continued. The other embellishments are also excellent. Graham deserves to succeed—he is ever at work, perpetrating something new for the benefit of his readers. The reading matter in the number before us is full of valuable information. Subscriptions received and single copies for sale at *Bannan's*—price $3 a year or 25 cents a number.

AN EXPOSITION of the prophecies of the Apocalypse, by Rev Jas. Du Pui—J. W. Moore, Phila., publisher. The author of this work was formerly Rector of Trinity Church of this place, and is now Chaplain in the U. S. Army. The subject is one of universal interest, and it is here treated with much ingenuity and general ability—the writer brings to his aid an extensive acquaintance with ancient history and literature. The book throughout will be found curious and interesting. For sale at Bannan's.

BROMWELL'S Railroad Guide, for the Philadelphia, Reading and Pottsville Road—J. W. Moore, Philadelphia, publisher; for sale at Bannan's; price 25 cts. This is an exceedingly interesting little book—a pleasant as well as profitable companion for the traveler. Part I describes the scenery, improvements, mineral and agricultural resources, historical incidents &c., &c., connected with various points along the route; accompanied with explanatory and generally very correct engravings. It also contains a topographical plan and profile of the Road, which is worth the price of the book of itself. Part II is devoted to the Anthracite Coal Formation, which will be found peculiarly valuable, especially to strangers in the Region.

THE LAST issue of the *Illustrated Record* of the New York Exhibition, comprising four numbers, completes this beautiful and valuable work. Those who want back numbers or the whole volume should apply early. When bound, it will make a splendid work. It has been published at great expense, and everything has been got up in the finest style. The separate numbers can be bound, and back numbers or the whole work procured at *Bannan's*. Price, unbound, $3.

THE "*Literary Journal*" is the title of a new monthly paper in quarto form just started in Philadelphia, by Ella Wentworth.—It is throughout got up by ladies—lady editresses and lady typesetters. It is a handsome sheet and deserves encouragement. A main object of the publication is to secure an enlarged sphere for the exercise of woman's duties and usefulness, and in that respect it is certainly commendable. The tone of the editorial department is good, and the paper throughout shows that the ladies can do a good many things they never had credit for before. A sample copy of the *Journal* can be seen at *Bannan's*, where subscriptions will be received—price $1 a year.

THE *Schuylkill County School Journal*, for this month, is out. Its contents will be found highly interesting and profitable. The success of this journal is already far beyond the most sanguine expectations. The edition for this month is 1600 [illegible] upwards of 900 copies have been disposed of! Subscriptions rec'd at *Bannan's*—price 50 cents a year, or 4 cents a number.

WE REGRET that the communication of JUSTICE, Philadelphia, was received too late for insertion this week, with a suitable reply—for some reason or other, it was behind mail time.

Local Affairs.

☞ *California*.—During the last three weeks Mr. R. Edwards of this place, has engaged passage to San Francisco for twenty-four persons from different sections of the Coal Region, between Tamaqua and Rauch Gap; nearly all Scotch and Welsh. Some five or six others accompanied them, who took passage in New York.

☞ *Court*.—The usual Spring sessions will commence in this place on Monday next, 6th inst. The following is the list of trials for the term:

1 Renher vs Feltnagle, Feigned issue, 315 March Term 1853.
2 Benjamin Pott vs McCann et al, 332 June Term 1817.
3 Gaynor et al vs Schuyl. Nav. Co, 98 Sept Term 1847.
4 Rupp vs Snyder et al 255 Dec. Term 1847.
5 Hough & Loose vs Gable 268 June T. 1848.
6 Stephenson vs McGinnis & Carey 332 September Term 1848
7 McGinley vs Chambers 57 Dec Term 1848
8 Jackson vs Kepner 144 March T. 1849
9 Bowers et al vs Ludwig et al 13 June T. 1849.
10 Edwards vs Denning 57 June T. 1849.
11 Opp vs Sater 695 September T. 1849.
12 Eyster & wife vs Paul 655 September T. 1849.
13 Quinn vs Ben Sons of Erin 134 Mar. T. 1851.
14 Anspach vs Beatty 182 June T. 1851.
15 Stewart vs Herb 199 June T. 1851.
16 Herring Adms vs Horning 81 Sept T. 1851
17 Dungan Jr. vs Dreibleb 84 Sept T. 1851.
18 McKnally vs Sherwin et al 329 Sep. T. 1851.
19 Whelan & Co vs Chillas 368 Sept T. 1851.
20 McAttee vs Wagner 86 Dec T. 1851.
21 Nice vs Fleck & Trout 163 Dec T. 1851.
22 Ayres vs Ly. Co. M. Ins. Co. 225 Dec. T. 1851.
23 Eli Savis & Co. vs Major 271 Dec. T. 1851
24 Richards vs Ewing 229 Dec. T. 1851.
25 Nagle vs Nagle 106 March T. 1852.
26 Boro' of Pottsville vs Geis 108 March T. 1852.
27 Emerick vs Russel 352 March T. 1852.
28 Marks vs Whitfield 125 March T. 1852.
29 Lex et al vs Helfner 329 June T. 1852.
30 Lessig vs Shultz 401 June T. 1852.
31 Geis vs Kehl 217 September T. 1852.
32 Anspach vs Rich 5 December T. 1852.
33 Greenwood vs Wadington & Ogden 22 December Term 1852.
34 Zerbe vs Zerbe 50 December T. 1852.
35 Yardley vs Porter et al 53 December T. 1852.
36 Brown vs Ewing 301 March T. 1853.
37 Farmers Bank vs Same 313½ March T. 1853.
38 Haupt vs Ewing, Bail 99 June T. 1853.
39 Miner vs Major 373 June T. 1853.
40 Ludwig & Geis vs Bland 151 Sept T. 1853.

☞ *Pottsville Water Company*.—At a meeting of the Commissioners appointed in and by an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, entitled "A Supplement to the Act Incorporating the Pottsville Water Company," approved the Eleventh day of April, A. D., Eighteen Hundred and Thirty-four, to open Books in the Boroughs of Pottsville and St. Clair, to receive subscriptions of additional Stock to the Capital of said Company—Present, Jacob Huntzinger, Jr., Strange N. Palmer, Charles W. Pitman, Daniel Schertle, and Charles Lord—On motion,

JACOB HUNTZINGER, Jr., was appointed President, and STRANGE N. PALMER, Secretary.

It was on motion, *Resolved*, That notice be given by advertisement in each of the several newspapers published in the Borough of Pottsville, that Books for the purpose aforesaid be opened at the Exchange Hotel and the Pennsylvania Hall, in the Borough of Pottsville, and at the Hotel of Jonathan Johnson, in the Borough of St. Clair, at ten o'clock, A. M., on Monday, the 13th day of March, 1854, and remain open for three successive days, or until Eight Thousand shares shall have been subscribed, in accordance with the the terms of said act.

Resolved, That Jacob Huntzinger, Jr., be and he is hereby authorized to procure the necessary Books of subscription and other papers necessary to be used in the taking of subscriptions as aforesaid.

Resolved, That on the receipt of the first instalment on the subscriptions received as aforesaid, the several Commissioners receiving the same be requested to pay the several amounts so respectively received by them into the hands of Jacob Huntzinger, Jr.

On motion, *Resolved*, That when this Board of Commissioners adjourn, it be to meet at the office of Strange N. Palmer, on Monday the 27th day of February, inst., at 8 o'clock, P. M.

On motion, *Resolved*, That these proceedings be published in all the papers of the Borough of Pottsville.

On motion, adjourned.

JACOB HUNTZINGER, Jr., *Pres't.*
STRANGE N. PALMER, *Sec'y.*

The Commissioners met agreeably to adjournment at the Office of Strange N. Palmer, on Monday evening, February 27, 1854—Present. Jacob Huntzinger, Jr., Strange N. Palmer, Daniel Schertle, Charles Lord, Bernard Reilly and William H. Johns.

On motion, adjourned to meet at the same place on Monday evening, March 6, 1854, at 8 o'clock.

☞ *Concert to-night.*—The celebrated Baker family will give a Concert at the Town Hall, to-night (Saturday). They have been here before, and therefore need no puff to draw out a crowd to hear them. The programme of songs, as given in given in their bills, promises a rich treat. They remain with us only one night. Go early, if you would secure seats.—See advertisement.

☞ *Palo Alto.*—Our neighbors of this flourishing place have an application now before the Legislature for an act of incorporation as a Borough. Their proposed line runs along the Schuylkill to Port Carbon, taking off that portion of the latter place on the Sharp Mountain side of the river. Palo Alto has a goodly number of industrious, enterprising and intelligent inhabitants, and possesses all the natural advantages of location to entitle it to the charter asked for. We hope there may be no difficulty in the way of its people obtaining what they evidently require.

TAMAQUA AFFAIRS.

MESSRS EDITORS—The business prospects of our fast little village, which now numbers about 5000 inhabitants, are very promising for the present season. Several residences, that will be an ornament to the place, will be erected by some of our enterprising business men, during the approaching summer. Messrs. Jones & Cole are piercing the Sharp Mountain for a new Coal opening, midway between this place and Tuscarora.

The Little Schuylkill Company have recently placed upon their road a beautiful new Locomotive Engine, built in their own shop, in this place, under the management of L. Phleger, Esq., which for beauty and workmanship will compare favorably with the productions of the best shops in the country; many parts of her machinery are the original conceptions of Mr. Phleger. They have also placed a new first class engine from the manufactory of Norris Brothers, on their road, which with the former will considerably augment their shipping capacity for the season.

The work on the Little Schuylkill Extension and Catawissa road is progressing rapidly, and will be brought to a completion early in the Autumn of 1854.

A new Brass Saxe Horn Band was organized here about six weeks ago. They have already attained a remarkable proficiency. On the 22d ult., they astonished both natives and foreigners by a public performance on the verandah of the United States Hotel. Mr. N. J. Rehr, of Pottsville, is their teacher.

A few days ago a person in a fit of jealousy, threw a can of burning fluid over his rival, and then set fire to him. He succeeded in raising a flame which out-rivaled that which the fair widow had kindled in his bosom, and left wounds quite as deep and lasting.

CONGLOMERATE.

Tamaqua, Feb. 23, 1854.

MESSRS EDITORS—It is with regret I announce the resignation of John Anderson, Esq., as General Superintendent of the Little Schuylkill Railroad and Coal Company; a long residence amongst us had endeared him to all who were so fortunate as to have formed his acquaintance his unassuming manners, enlarged benevolence, as well as his correct and rigid business habits had gained him the esteem and confidence of our citizens generally. May fortune smile blandly upon him in whatever pursuit he may enter.

The Baptist and German Reformed and Lutheran denominations intend erecting church edifices during the present season; judging from the designs I have seen, they will be handsome buildings and ornaments to our town.

Messrs. Ratcliff and Johnson, an enterprising business firm of this place, have leased the Coleraine Colliery near Beaver Meadows, from Messrs. Allen and Stevenson for a term of five years. The improvements, lease, &c., had been sold to Lewis Audenried, Esq., but have since been purchased by the land owners, and leased to the present proprietors.

CONGLOMERATE.

Tamaqua, March 2d, 1854.

MESSRS EDITORS—I do not often intrude myself upon your columns and I do so now with reluctance, but a case of flagrant wrong, as I conceive, coming under my notice I feel a disposition to draw public attention to it.

An inebriate in our streets almost daily, whenever he is able to obtain money he squanders it for liquor, and under its influence wanders through our street at almost all hours of the night. Who amongst our liquor sellers is so far lost to shame, or so stricken by poverty, as to furnish him with the beverage which destroys his health, staggers his intellect, and destroys his happiness? I do not know; but permit me to say to them that he has a wife and family whose happiness is sadly crushed by the state to which he has been brought. Permit me my friends to ask you to look at the anguish, the sorrow and the bleeding hearts of the wife and children of the poor drunkard. Go in imagination if you have not the moral courage to give your work a personal inspection, to his home, that would be a happy home if he were a sober man; take a long look. Now look at the drunkard; look at those wandering eyes; listen to those incoherent expressions, see those fierce gestures, listen if you please to the sobs of his wife; look at those tears as they roll down her cheeks; stare as you see the children flee from him who should foster and protect them; and when you are done looking go home, if you are not paralyzed with remorse, and your limbs do not refuse to carry you, and pull out your tills and take the small coins that purchased this wreck of humanity, and blighted the happiness of this family—look upon them closely; consider their value, and then ask yourselves whether you have been sufficiently remunerated for all that you have effected—these few small coins all that we have got in exchange for all this wreck of mind and household misery."

CITIZEN.

Tamaqua, March 1, 1854.

MIDDLEPORT AFFAIRS.

☞ *A Meeting* of the Members of the Lyceum and citizens of Middleport and vicinity, was held at the Hotel of Edward Carey, on Wednesday evening, the Twenty-Second of February, in commemoration of the birth of Washington. A supper in every way satisfactory to the most epicurean in our midst was served. The cloth was then removed, Mr. DANIEL KOCH was called to the Chair, who briefly, but forcibly stated the object of the meeting. Messrs. CHARLES MARSH, M. HELLER, JOHN PHILLIPS and CHAS. BENSINGER, were chosen Vice Presidents; *J. O. Roorback* and *J. A. Steinberger*, Secretaries.

Dr. E. K. Weber, J. R. Porter and Albert Steinberger were appointed to draft resolutions; during the absence of which committee, Mr. Charles Marsh and Dr. C. M. Steinberger were appointed, and read the Farewell Address of Washington.

The Committee then offered the following resolutions and toasts, which were read and adopted:

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Middleport, meet here to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of George Washington. A day on which the grateful impulses of American hearts burst forth in the vivid recollections of those soul stirring scenes which burst the shackles of Slavery, and gave to America [illegible] and national freedom.—Those scenes in which the first dawnings of enlightened freedom drew [illegible] the virtuous greatness of our incomparable Washington, who when the thickening clouds of [illegible] arrogance were about to burst o'er our devoted land, led forth our unconquerable forefathers to battle with the hired menials of tyrants. That mightiest of Chieftains who heeded the thunders of a tyrant's cannon as little as he did the storm-driven ice of the Delaware—who secured to his posterity the blessings of liberty, and who needs no prouder monuments of fame than the remembrances of his virtues, genius and greatness, which is stamped upon the heart of every true Republican; a name which will command the adoration of millions yet to come, who will yet speak in tones of deafening thunder to the tyrants of Europe, the name of Washington—"first in War, first in Peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Glorious to America was the day when the sun rose in cloudless brilliancy over the marshalled heights of Bunker Hill to cast its cheering rays upon the first blow for American liberty.

Glorious was the day when the patriot Statesmen of America with reddening cheeks and flashing eyes, gathered together, in the time-honored State house of Philadelphia, and there produced the memorable scroll which gave birth to American liberty."

But the night do we celebrate the birth of the "Father of our Country," whose greatness was far from the [illegible] of other heroes—whose preeminent virtue prompted him to resist the ambition of a proffered crown—whose military talents, prudence and humanity deserve the title of the American Fabius; and whose memory is eternal as imperishable as the sun, and like it "none but the blind can fail to see it."

Music—"HAIL COLUMBIA."

GENERAL TOASTS

May the birth of Gen. George Washington be forever cherished in the heart of every true American.

Music.—"WASHINGTON'S MARCH."

To the memory of LaFayette, Jefferson, Franklin, Jackson, Clay and Webster.

May the guardian spirit of the virtuous Washington preside over the destinies of America, and hover over his posterity in the days of adversity.

Fillmore and the Compromise.

To the memory of Gen. Z. Taylor, the hero of Buena Vista, who never surrendered.

Gen. Scott the hero of Lundy's Lane, and Commander-in-Chief of the American army.

May we ever cherish the memory of the Heroes of 1776, the fruits of whose labors are our inheritance.

To the memory of the departed spirits of the American Heroes, whose bones are bleached upon the tropical plains of Mexico.

May we and our posterity ever cherish the sentiments of the proscribed patriotic signers of the Declaration of our Independence.

To America, which is now what Rome and Athens never were, and what England never can be.

May we never cease to long for that day, "when there will not be a cannon fired in Europe without the consent of the American people," and when the principles of Washington, and the Americas Constitution will reign predominant where Tyrants now hold their sway.

May the spirit of Education, the firmest pillar of our Government, never cease its gigantic efforts, or be consumed by party or sectarian spirit.

Woman, whose moral courage and love of Liberty shone so pre-eminent in our contest for freedom—whose self-sacrificing deeds of heroism Historians have never failed to notice—who add so much to the morals of society—who share with us the toils and turmoils of life, and to whom no small share of honor is due.

Music.—"THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER."

The following toasts were then drank:

Daniel Koch—The lamented Washington—the star of our Union, the brightest and most brilliant that ever shone in history.

Dr. C. M. Steinberger—The Star Spangled Banner—may its unfurled stripes be ever waved by the gentle breath of liberty, far from the unhallowed grasp of vandal rage.

A. S. Fister—American freedom, won for us by him whose birth we celebrate—may it be maintained in purity.

Dr. A. Steinberger—To the mother of Washington, who instituted that moral greatness in the mind of the youthful GEORGE—may the example be ever followed by the worthy matrons of our land.

Wm. Winlock—May American patriotism, virtue, liberty, and independence, instituted and nurtured by Washington, become four great giants, to crush the despotism of the world.

Charles Marsh—American liberty—an eternal monument to the memory of him whose birth we celebrate.

Dr. E. K. Weber—The stars and stripes—may they ever wave over our heads, and may they in like manner, as the star that miraculously conducted the wise men from the East to Bethlehem, conduct foreign nations from the tyrant's rule to liberty and independence.

John O. Roorback—The constellation which notes the Union in the flag of our country, as such—may it be as lasting as those of the Heavens.

Daniel Koch—May the Hon ex-President FILLMORE be forever remembered by the American people, for the noble services rendered them.

John Phillips—To the rapid advancement of Americanism, which I, as a foreigner, without prejudice, feel can alone perpetuate the glory of a nation which protects Republican hearts of all lands.

Albert Steinberger—To the health and prosperity of our Congressman, Mr. Wheeler, who renounced with scorn the corruption of party spirit for the true love of his country, which glories in true *merit*, even though it be found in a Hotel proprietor.

G. W. Shortz—The name of Washington—may it never be forgotten by the American people.

Charles Bensinger—May our country ever be defended by Washingtons; and our liberty, independence and happiness shall never cease.

John Williams—Washington—First in War, first in Peace, and first in the hearts of every true American.

Wm. H. Barnes—To the Literary Society of Middleport—may it yet survive to, again celebrate the birth of the Father of our Country.

Edward Carey—To the Hon. Mr. Wheeler, who has given us so fair a representation of the government grind-stone—may it soon be turned into a mill-stone for better use.

Wm. Steinberger—To him who followed the dictates of a mother, which made him one of the greatest of the great, and an ornament to his country—peace to his ashes.

John Philips—May we ever be guarded against the oppression of Legislatively licensed monopolies, one source of the degradation of Europe.

Evan Keen—May our motto be "Washington and the Union."

A. S. Fister—The Ladies—their smiles are ever ready to cheer the patriotic and brave.

J. A. Steinberger—To the American Eagle, which soars over the ice-clad summits of the Rocky Mountains, and spreads its pinions over our sunny vales.

Israel Mace—Washington and our country forever.

M. Heller—To this the land of my adoption.

Wm. H. Barnes—The American Eagle—may it ever cause tyranny to tremble.

Albert Steinberger—Equality and fraternity; the speedy annihilation of the infidel Turk, and the downfall of the Northern Autocrat barbarian.

G. W. Shortz—May the Star Spangled Banner never cease to wave over the land of the free.

Dr. C. M. Steinberger—Women—the last and best of the series; if we may have her our toast, we won't ask for any-but-her (butter.)

Music—WASHINGTON'S MARCH.

The meeting throughout was emblematic of the untrammelled love and spirit of the "Sons of liberty."

The congenial spirit manifested by all, for the consummation of that aim, for which we gathered, seemed to impress itself upon every mind. All hearts swelled with love and adoration for the memory of Washington, and the departed sires of the Revolution.

During the evening, Messrs. Albert Steinberger and Daniel Koch addressed the meeting. All was life, and the most perfect harmony reigned in the eager outpourings of the tributes to him who was no less the sage than the soldier.

PORT CARBON AFFAIRS.

MR. BANNAN:—In your last *Journal* appeared an article from the pen of Mr. W. H. Lukenbach, headed "The Parent and Teacher." We sympathize with Mr. L. in his grievances, but really such abusive absurdities as he sets forth are not to be borne by an intelligent community. He says the parent is the only antagonist the teacher has to contend with. Truly, that is the case, where the teacher cannot conceive an idea beyond hearing a child rehearse its A B C.

But to take up every point he advances would occupy too much space in your valuable Journal.—We will therefore take up the outlines. He says, in the second place, it is asked "to what denomination the teacher belongs?" &c. One would naturally suppose that a gentleman of his standing would have some regard for truth, but in his article appears to be of the least importance. The writer of this article has been a resident of this place for upwards of twenty years, and has to hear for the first time yet the question asked, to what denomination the teacher belongs, except whether he is a Papist. Mr. L. must inform himself better before he makes such bold assertions. This is the first time to my knowledge [illegible] in our schools, and even now it has been drawn in by the denomination to which he belongs, for they rule the board. So we want no more of that kind of talk.

Again he says there are some professing Christians who would rather have a teacher who made no pretensions whatever to morality, than one who was of a different denomination, and yet pretend great concern for the morals of their children. He adds "shame, shame on such christianity!" We admit there is not much christianity in that—no, any more than there is in the man who will publicly insult a community as he has done. Shame, shame on such christianity!

Again he asks has there ever been in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant a Board of Directors that suited the people of Port Carbon?" Was there ever a grosser insult perpetrated on a community than this set forth by Mr. L? And we say in reply, that every *intelligent* Board that we have ever had suited the people. As the gentleman seems so well posted in our past affairs, I would ask him to point out a Board that did *not* suit the majority of the people. "A better Board than the present they cannot have," he adds. To suit himself, I presume; for certainly it is but a partial affair, to say the most of it, which they have lately proved themselves.

Again, he asks has there ever been a teacher good, bad or indifferent, they have not driven away after a single Winter's trial. Just look at it.—Shall such outrageous slander (for I know no other name for it) be left unnoticed by an intelligent community, and coming too from one of whom we might expect better things—a spiritual teacher? We boldly deny the assertion—it is false. As there are some of our past teachers living among us, I appeal to them,—have you ever been driven away by the people? Has there ever been a community more disgustfully abused and slandered than we have been by Mr. L.? O shade of Balaam's useful beast, how many there are that have perpetrated themselves in thy name, that fain would hide their ears."

In conclusion we must heartily congratulate Mr. L. on his determination to leave us, and hope he may meet with a more favorable community on his next trial. Yours &c., VOX.

Port Carbon, March 1st, 1854.

MR. BANNAN:—The impression has got abroad in the community that the officers of this Borough, elected at the last election, will not act so efficiently in the suppression of disorder, as the other party had they been elected. I do not see any cause to fear, and as good Democrats we must let the majority rule. It is every good citizen's duty to lend his aid and influence to prevent and remove all disorder; so they can be useful in a private as well as in an official capacity.

The greatest evil we have to contend with, is intemperance. The facilities for getting wherewith to intoxicate are too frequent here for the number of inhabitants. If we had two good houses properly conducted, for the accommodation of the traveling public, it would add to the convenience and respectability of the place. The others only enhance the rents for the owners of the property, and give an easy living to the keepers; and that money comes from those whose appetites for liquor are so strong that they will sacrifice the happiness and comfort of their families to obtain it. Were they (the tavern-keepers) to obtain their money by more creditable and honest pursuits, the reflection that they were benefiting instead of injuring their fellow men would afford a consolation that the world could not take away.

When the Prohibitory Liquor Law passes, we will flourish like a "green bay tree." If it does not pass, I hope the evil will cure itself; for, I think that to observe one drunk man ought to cure two addicted to the habit. I have heard eloquent lectures on Temperance, and I have rescued the intemperate from death when they were incapable of averting the danger—the latter lesson was much more impressive.

This lecture in the absence of stirring events. I might have told you of our population *increasing by three at a birth*, and how we are infested with chicken thieves; but mum is the word.

Pt. Carbon, March 2, 1854. NAMELESS.

☞ CELEBRATED CHURCHES IN EUROPE.—In an exchange, we find the following extract, giving the statistics as to the comparative capacity of the most celebrated churches in Europe:

	Persons.	*Sq. Yds.*
St. Peter's,	54,000	13,500
Milan Cathedral,	37,000	9,250
St. Paul's, at Rome,	32,000	8,000
St. Paul's, at London,	25,000	6,400
St. Petronia, at Bologna,	24,000	6,100
St. Sophia's, Constantinople,	23,000	5,750
Florence Cathedral,	14,300	6,075
Antwerp Cathedral,	24,000	6,000
St. John, Lateran,	22,900	5,925
Notre Dame, at Paris,	21,000	5,250
Pisa Cathedral,	13,000	3,250
St. Stephen's, at Vienna,	12,400	3,100
St. Dominic's, at Bologna,	11,000	3,000
St. Peter's, do	11,400	2,850
Cathedral of Vienna,	11,100	2,746
St. Marks, Venice,	7,000	1,750

[FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

POLITICAL.

MR. EDITOR:—The Whigs of Allegheny County have, with great unanimity, presented the name of Geo. William Larimer, Jr., as a suitable candidate for Governor, at the coming election.

General Larimer possesses an unbounded popularity in all the western counties, founded upon an enlightened and liberal spirit of enterprise, and great business talent.

The estimation in which he is held at home, may be seen by reference to the proceedings of the Whig County Convention of Allegheny—published in the Pittsburg papers.

Ex-Governor Johnston and General Robinson were appointed Senatorial delegates to the State Convention.

The following spirited resolutions were adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That our delegates to the State Convention are instructed to vote for our fellow citizen—General William Larimer, Jr., for Governor, first and last and all the time.

Resolved, That we can elect General Larimer Governor, if nominated, and we pledge Allegheny County to give him at least 4000 majority.

Yours &c.,
SCHUYLKILL.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE—*Feb.* 20.—Mr. Horn presented a petition from boatmen and others for the passage of a law to prevent the running of boats on the Schuylkill canal, on the Sabbath: also, against any division of the borough of Port Carbon.

Mr. Hipple, from Norwegian township, against extending the limits of the borough of Pottsville; also, for a change in the mode of granting licenses to beer houses, &c., in Schuylkill county; also, a bill for the better protection of venders of spirituous, vinous and malt liquors, in Schuylkill county.

[What further protection do they want than they have already? The general complaint now-a-days is that existing laws favor the Liquor-seller too much—it is their unfortunate victims that need protection.—*Eds. Journal.*]

SENATE—*Feb.* 21.—Mr. Hendricks presented a remonstrance from one hundred citizens of Branch township, Schuylkill county, against changing the place of holding their elections, also, four remonstrances from Schuylkill county, against incorporating mining and improvement companies, in said county: also, a petition from Schuylkill county for a law changing the mode of granting licenses to beer houses, in said county.

HOUSE.—Passed first reading an act authorizing the School directors of Tremont township, Schuylkill county, to sell certain real estate, to borrow money and to levy an additional tax.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate, on Monday, the Nebraska bill being up,—

Mr. Cooper said he would necessarily be absent for some days, and was compelled to avail himself of this late hour to express his views. This was a measure fraught with evil. Its passage would revive all the agitation and excitement before experienced on the slavery question. Its passage might not be followed at the North by violent outbreak or resistance to laws, but it would, nevertheless, produce a deeper and more universal reprobation than any other act could possibly do. Sudden violence would be the sooner quieted. But the measure would produce the greatest impression upon silent, thinking people at the North, and those whom the South had always regarded as the most liberal. Those at the North who stood up for the Compromise of 1850 would regard with deep pain this renewal of the slavery agitation, and overthrow of the settlement which they supported these measures had effected.—They would naturally ask for the reason and necessity for this measure—the necessity for again opening the agitation and excitement, for disturbing the peace and harmony produced by the measures of 1850, in which the whole North now cheerfully concurred. He saw nothing in the condition of the people of these territories so imperiously demanding governments that the whole country must be disturbed for them, on the slavery question. He was one who believed Congress had sovereign power over these territories. The Missouri Compromise was adopted as a settlement of dangerous and alarming questions, and for that reason ought not to be disturbed. It was sustained by the most eminent men of the South. It was acquiesced in by the South. Monroe and his cabinet, including Messrs. Calhoun, Wirt and Crawford, approved its constitutionality. Whether constitutional or not, it was an act which the exigencies of the times then demanded, and ought not now to be disturbed. In 1850 it was never thought or designed to repeal the Missouri Compromise. On one occasion, in 1850, when in the Committee of Thirteen, he remarked to Mr. Clay, that something in the bill might be construed as disturbing the Missouri Compromise. Mr. Clay replied, "My dear friend, no! it confirms it!"

Mr. Brodhead said, as his colleague would be absent to-morrow, and would not be present when he spoke, he desired to ask his colleague why it was, if he considered the Missouri Compromise so good, just, wise and constitutional a measure, that he, in 1850, on every occasion, voted for the Wilmot proviso, and against extending the Missouri line to new territories.

Mr. Cooper said he voted for the Wilmot proviso in 1850, because he was under instructions from his Legislature to do so.—He voted against extending the Missouri Compromise to territories, because it was agreed to the Committee of Thirteen to vote measures through without amendment.—There were other reasons beside that. He did not believe it was ever supposed, by those who established the Missouri line, that there would be further acquisition of territory. Therefore, that line was never intended to be extended to any other territory. The Senator from Virginia told the Senate, the other day that a general war in Europe was at hand and that, if the United States could keep out of it there would be high and important duties to be performed, and that it was highly desirable that the United States should be prepared for these coming events by Union and peace at home. Strange it was, that, after this wholesome and truthful advice, that Senator was to be found active among those engaged in ripping open anew the wounds which were now but healing, and in disturbing the country by slavery agitation, and awakening again the storms which the Compromise of 1850 has just hushed. He repeated his utter objection to all agitation, by legislation or speeches of a sectional character. He sought and desired and rejoiced in the advancement and prosperity of every section and State. He had no envy. He would never complain of Virginia and Kentucky outstripping in prosperity and wealth New York or Pennsylvania, but would rejoice in it as part of the general prosperity of the whole country. He would never stop to inquire whether Virginia had more insane than Pennsylvania, or Massachusetts more paupers than Kentucky. These questions should never govern national subjects.—There might be a few slave States formed out of these territories, but all hopes for the South to gain a political majority was at an end. The North would have States in the Western Territories, and would for all time retain her present majority. He repeated his regrets at the introduction of this measure.

Mr. Brodhead said that, six years ago, he made a speech on this subject, in which he advocated the very principles of the bill. He might, therefore, have contented himself with a silent vote, but as his colleague had opposed the bill, he felt it somewhat obligatory on him to express his views. He was sorry that he and his colleague differed. He intended to show that the effect and intention of the Compromise of 1850 was to abrogate the Missouri Compromise. He had hoped, and was sorry to be disappointed, that at least one Northern Whig would have voted for this bill, and that that Whig would be his colleague.

Senator Cass says he does not like the Nebraska Bill because it repeals the Missouri Compromise, but he believes the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional. Notwithstanding all these difficulties, he will vote for it.

Hon. John M. Clayton spoke two hours and a half on the Nebraska Bill, in the Senate, on Wednesday, and concluded next day. Although objecting to certain parts of Mr. Douglas' Bill—that, for instance, of giving full class governments to the territories—the gist of his views may be learned from the following brief extract:

"The provision of this bill declared the Missouri Compromise inconsistent with the principles of non-intervention, established by the acts of 1850, and, therefore, inoperative and void. This was undoubtedly the fact, but he wanted no reason for his voting for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He believed it to be unconstitutional, and, therefore, voted for its repeal."

The House, on Wednesday, elected Mr. Nicholson, of the Washington *Union*, Public Printer for the remainder of the Congressional session, in place of Mr. Armstrong, deceased.

Religious Intelligence.

☞ RELIGIOUS SERVICES OF THE PRISON.—Rev. Mr. Washburn will officiate at the County Prison (as usual on the first Sunday of the month) next Sunday, P. M. at 4 o'clock.

☞ FRIDAY EVENING lectures upon the Apocalypse are in course of delivery in the Lecture room of Trinity Church, Centre Street.

"Blessed is he that readeth, and they that hear the words of this prophecy, and keep those things which are written therein; for the time is at hand." The public are cordially invited to attend.

☞ BAPTIST CHURCH, Mahantongo Street, Rev. J. HARVARD CASTLE, Pastor. Service every Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7 P. M.

☞ TRINITY CHURCH (EPISCOPAL,) Centre St.—Rev. DANIEL WASHBURN, Rector. Service held regularly in this Church every Sunday
Morning, at 10½ o'clock
Evening, at 7 "

☞ THERE WILL be preaching in the English Lutheran Church, Market street, every Sunday morning and evening.

[COMMUNICATED.]

☞ AT A MONTHLY MEETING of the Teachers' Association of Trinity Church Sunday School, held in the Lecture room on Thursday evening—Present, the Rector, Messrs. Ogden and Hill, Mrs. Cumming, Mrs. Parvin and Mrs. Russel, Misses Hartz, D. Potts, C. Pott, A. Pott, Pomroy, Seidell, T. Strauch, A. S. Sillyman and Mrs. Washburn; the exercises being opened with the reading of the first Chapter of the Epistle to the Philippians, and appropriate prayer—the report of the previous meeting was read and adopted, and among other business the Treasurer reported payment for books $12,50, repairs to the organ, $5—and a handsome balance in both the General fund and the Missionary Treasury. Interesting intelligence was imparted relative to the missionary field of Liberia in Western Africa, and the proposed efforts in South America. On motion, an appropriation of $10 was made towards the building of a Church at Monrovia in the Diocese of Rt. Rev. Bishop Payne, residing at Cape Palmas, and $10, towards the support of Rev. Mr. Cooper at Rio Janeiro.—A resolution was passed desiring the Rector to select Easter presents for the scholars. After further conference and prayer for Divine blessing, the association adjourned to meet on the first Thursday evening of April.

☞ A CATHOLIC VIEW OF AMERICA.—A Catholic writer in France furnishes in the *Univers* the following explanation of the prevalence of spirit rapping in the United States:

"Eminent theologians explain why the devil has more liberty in the United States than in Europe, where the holy sacrifices of the mass are celebrated at vast distances apart, and where so many millions of men, descendants of Protestants, have no religion whatever, and are not even baptized. This rarity of the sacraments leaves the devil greater sway over men; he dares to come nearer the earth, not being driven afar by the frequent immolation of the divine victim, and he enters into communication with the human race by the mysterious means which God leaves open to him."

THE LINES DRAWN.

Mr. BADGER in his speech in the Senate last week, declared that the Southern Whig Senators are unanimous in favor of the Nebraska bill. We are bound to receive this declaration as true, as much as if each man had risen in his place and personally confirmed it. We are bound to believe that JOHN BELL, and JAMES A. PEARCE, and JOHN M. CLAYTON, as well as Mr. BADGER himself, and others with them have formally enlisted in the party of Mr. Pierce and Mr. Douglas, and put themselves under the leadership of those individuals. And they have enrolled themselves in the ranks of the Administration, not by honorable conversion to its political doctrines, not because they are convinced that its principles and general policy are true and wise, but simply because it proposes to accomplish a gigantic act of political dishonesty, and to defraud one-half the Union of that for which it has received their pledges and paid them the consideration. In engaging in this new line of action, we will do these gentlemen the justice to believe that they have had no easy task. To sophisticate and bewilder the common sense of strong minds, and to pervert the uprightness of honest consciences must require a struggle—and what is most painful is that after the decision is arrived at, and the step taken, the struggle is not over. Macbeth could, with agony and doubt, and the vehement urging of a less scrupulous accomplice, work himself up to the murder of Duncan. But when the confiding guest was slain, and buried, and the fruit of the crime all reaped and appropriated, the wretched, cowardly man still found he had not killed the voice of justice in his own soul, but that it was now louder and more terrible than ever.

It is not our purpose here to follow Mr. BADGER through the reasonings or to analyze the impulses by which he has come to sustain the proposal to annihilate all distinctive Northern rights under the Missouri Compromise. Whatever the considerations by which he justifies this momentous act, which perverts him into an ally of Pierce and Douglas, we leave them now to speak for themselves. They are recorded in our columns, and we shall take care that every Senator, Whig or other, who goes with the conspirators in this course, shall be heard by our readers in the same manner. We desire here simply to register the fact that the lines of political demarkation are drawn anew, that a new lesson is enforced on the country, a new contest is set on foot, and new elements are summoned to wage it.—The political lines which Mr. Badger and the Whig Senators have drawn are simply those which divide South and North; the lesson they enforce is that the South makes Punic faith the law of her conduct, and will repudiate the most solemn obligations as passion or interest may prompt; the contest they set on foot is one between Freedom and Slavery, waged without a truce, and with no possible compromise, for we see that compromises are merely meant to cheat us; and the new elements raised for the struggle comprehend the whole mass of Northern freemen, including even the paltry creatures whom Executive patronage now sways to support this iniquity, but who, from the same filthy selfishness, must soon provide for themselves at home, by pretending to go with the universal tide, and who will then be loud and vehement in their opposition to the very wickedness they now connive in. All the religious and moral feeling, all the democratic instincts, all the shrewd self-interest of the North must enlist in this new struggle. Party ties, personal predilections, conservative moderation will be merged in one common uprising of the people to repel this vast inroad of slavery and to force back the pernicious institution into its proper bounds. Not only will there be no more Whig National Conventions, but far the greater part of the Northern Democrats will equally forswear their old allegiance and fling themselves into the new party of Freedom. And for inflaming this great sectional controversy the Southern Whig Senators must be held eminently responsible. It is true that Douglas and Pierce originated the wrong, but Badger and his associates have done even worse, for of them integrity was expected. They it is who sever the bonds of affection and tear up and destroy the roots of friendly confidence which, through every vicissitude and every struggle, and in spite of individual and exceptional antagonisms, have united the masses of Southern and Northern voters. These Senators may not believe this now. They will bitterly believe it hereafter. As long as they remained faithful, there was still a South that the North could trust, in whose promises and pledges it could confide. With their defection that South disappears, and between the two great divisions of the Union, and its two great systems of labor and of morals, there suddenly opens a profound and all-embracing conflict. It is not provoked by the party of Freedom, but since the other side desire it and urge it on, why, let it come!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞ THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH ALLIANCE.—The New York *Sun* is quite positive that the alliance with France so industriously courted by England, has for its object wider and more permanent results than the adjustment of the Russo-Turkish dispute. It believes that, *when the two Powers have settled the Eastern question, they will undertake the settlement of the Western question—that is, of Cuba, Mexico, and Central America, &c.* The editor quotes in evidence the following remarkable passage, extracted from the speech of Lord Clarendon, the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, made the first night of the present session of Parliament. Speaking of the alliance with France, he said:

"I will further add that the union between the two Governments *has not been confined to the Eastern question.* The happy accord and good understanding between France and England have been extended beyond Eastern policy, affecting *all parts of the world*, and I am heartily rejoiced to say that there is *no portion of the two hemispheres* with regard to which the policy of the two countries, however heretofore antagonistic, is not now in entire harmony.

☞ POPULARITY.—It is an easy thing in our land of freedom of thought and general intelligence for men suddenly to fall in the estimation of those who elevate them to high rounds in the ladder of political preferment. JOHN MITCHELL's name has scarcely been heard since he wrote a heartless and nonsensical tirade against his "colored brethren," and ELI K. PRICE, of Philadelphia, from present indications, bids fair to fall many rounds, for his vote upon that "eighth section." Both incidents are suggestive of the fact that it is easier to travel down hill than up. Years of labor, care and "good luck," however, may reinstate the fallen in public estimation. Whether Senator DOUGLAS will reach the Presidency by the untimely abrogation of the "Missouri Compromise," is yet a problem not exactly solved. The politico-astrological signs in the party firmament indicate a decline in the "little giant's" chances for a future occupancy of the "White House."—*Pottstown Ledger.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

☞ *Coal Delivered.*—During the past year at Pottstown, 9,337—Douglasville, 918, and at Limerick, 577 tons.

☞ *Punch says*, "Little children are the lillies of the valley of life." Punch is about right.

☞ *A drunken man* was lately trying to get a watchman to arrest his own shadow. His complaint was, that an ill looking scoundrel was following him.

☞ *The prices of Coal*, delivered in boats, in the Spring at the Wyoming mines, are fixed at $1 50 for lump, and $1 75 per ton for prepared coal. These rates are an advance of 25 cents per ton on the opening rates of last spring.

☞ *The* Methodist Church at Chester Factories, Mass., was blown up with gunpowder on Wednesday evening, and shattered so that it cannot be repaired. The Carson League Temperance meetings had been held in the church, and the explosion was attributed to the enemies of the Maine Law.

☞ *The People of California.*—The present population of California is estimated at 329,500, of whom 215,000 are Americans, 25,000 Germans, 25,000 French, 20,000 Spanish, 5,000 other whites, 20,000 Indians, and 2,500 negroes. Of the whole number about one-fifth are women, and one-tenth children.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, the best remedy for the cure of Dropsy.—Extract of a letter from Mr. P. Williams, dated Medford, March 1, 1852.—"To Professor Holloway.—Sir,—Feeling grateful for the benefit my wife has derived by the use of your Pills, I consider it my duty to inform you of it.—Soon after the birth of her last child, her feet and ancles began to swell, and afterwards her whole body, strongly indicating dropsy; this occurred at the turn of life. I obtained the best medical advice, but her health continued to decline. I then tried your Pills, which I am happy to say have restored her to sound and perfect health."

For sale by John G. Brown, Clemens & Heisler, Pottsville; E. J. Fry, Tamaqua; Dr. J. Kellar Burns Minersville.

SINES' COMPOUND SYRUP OF TAR, Wild Cherry and Hoarhound, is the cheapest, pleasantest and best Cough Medicine in the world, and cures more coughs than all other medicines combined, which all persons will readily conclude who are familiar with the nature of the specified ingredients.

It costs but 22 cents a bottle. TRY IT.

For sale at the store of REUBEN REESER, Market Square, and also at the store of C. BARLET, Centre Street, Pottsville, who are prepared to sell to storekeepers at the Manufacturer's prices.

Prepared only by CHARLES SINES, 334 North 3d Street, Philadelphia, and for sale at nearly all the stores in the United States [3-3m

ASTHMA, or difficulty in breathing, is caused by a collection of morbid humors in the air-cells of the lungs, which prevent them from being duly expanded—hence difficulty and laborious breathing, cough, great oppression of the breast, pain in the head, palpitation of the heart, and many other distressing complaints.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are always certain to give relief in Asthma, because they purge from the body those humors which are the cause of every malady incident to man. From four to six of said Vegetable Pills, taken every night on going to bed, will in a short time carry off the most violent fit of Asthma, and if used occasionally afterwards, will keep the system in sound health.

Caution.—Storekeepers would do well to exercise care in buying from pedlars. We understand that a man by the name of Hiestand, and another by the name of Sines are offering what purports to be Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills. These persons are not authorized Agents for this Medicine, and the article offered cannot be guaranteed as genuine. The genuine is for sale by Mrs. E. M. BEATTY, J. G. BROWN and J. S. C. MARTIN, Pottsville. Wholesale Office, 169 Race Street, Philadelphia.

N. B.—The public are respectfully informed that J. C. HUGHES, of Pottsville, is *not* an Agent for this medicine, and we cannot guarantee as genuine the article offered by him for sale.

WILLIAM WRIGHT.

McLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT.—J. K. Burns, Druggist, at Minersville, we learn, has obtained a supply direct from the proprietor, in St Louis.

The *Volcanic Oil Liniment* is truly a CELEBRATED medicine, and has done more to alleviate human suffering than any remedy ever discovered.—One or two applications will relieve the most severe *Pain, Bruise* or *Sprain.*

TWO Bottles will cure the *foulest Ulcer* or *Sore*, and will heal the most severe Burn or Scald without a Scar.

EVERY FAMILY should have a supply constantly on hand to be used in time of need.

TO MINERS, working in Coal Mines, we say to you delay not until you have obtained a supply—you will save a great deal of suffering and money by its use.

FOR HORSES: it is the only sure remedy for Lameness, Bruises, Cuts, Scratches, Old Sores, Swellings, &c. Try it and you will be convinced.

☞ See advertisement in another column

Also for sale by John F. Brown, Pottsville; Jos. Stanton, Glen Carbon; L. Sterner, Llewellyn; Daniel J. Lewis, Mt. Carmel; Allan McLean, Forrestville; Miller's Store, Phœnix Colliery.

POTTSVILLE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE JOURNAL.

Wheat Flour, bbl	$8 75	Dr'd peaches par'd.	$2 25
Rye do do	5 00	do do unpar'd	[illegible] 00
Wheat, bushel	[illegible]	Dr'd apples pared	1 50
Rye, do	90	Eggs, dozen	16
Corn, do	80	Butter	17
Oats, do	48	Shoulders,	[illegible]
Potatoes, do	75	Hams,	12 to 13
Timothy Seed	2 25	Hay, ton	16 00
Clover do	3 50	Plaster,	5 00

MARRIED

On the 25th ult., by the Rev. W. G. Minnig, WILLIAM SPANG, to LOUISA FRIEST, both of Pottsville.

On the 26th, by the same, MICHAEL LEUDSECHER, from Treverton, to LOUISA THIELER, from Minersville.

On the 2d inst., by the same, JOHN STIBITZ, to CATHARINE HERMAN, both from Middleport.

On the 27th ult., by the Rev. D. Overholtzer CASPER DIMMERLING to FANNY HECK, both of Pottsville.

DIED.

On the 3d inst., CATHARINE STOUT, wife of Wm. R. Stout. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further notice from his residence in Mahantongo street, on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock.

At her residence, Philadelphia, on the 27th ult., Mrs. MARY NELIGH, formerly of Pottsville, aged 75 years.

GENERAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE.—The Fifth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Mechanic Saving Fund Association of Pottsville, will be held at the house of Joseph Kline, on Monday evening, March 6th, 1854, at 7 o'clock, to transact the Annual Business of the Association. Punctual attendance is requested.
JAMES FOCHT, Sec'y.

☞ SCHUYLKILL COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The members of this society are requested to attend a meeting at the Public House of DANIEL BOYER, Orwigsburg, on SATURDAY, March 25th, 1854, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the place for the next Exhibition will be fixed.

☞ POTTSVILLE LITERARY SOCIETY.—A Stated Meeting of the Pottsville Literary Society will be held on Wednesday evening, March 8th, 1854, in Foster's Hall, at 7½ o'clock;
Lecture—By Rev. J. H. Castle;
Reader—J. T. Shoener;
Question—"Should our Naturalization Laws be so modified as to require a longer period than five years' residence, as a qualification for citizenship?"
Affirmative—C. Little E. Schneider; Negative—John Hughes, J. B. Douglass.
By order of the Society, A. K. BROWNE, Sec'y.

☞ ODD FELLOWS' CEMETRY.—Persons desirous of purchasing burial lots in the Odd Fellows' Cemetry, will apply to
FRANK POTT, at the Iron Store, Town Hall;
JOHN J. JONES, Minersville street; or
JOHN S. C. MARTIN, Centre street.
Nov. 12, 1853. 46-tf

BUSINESS CARDS.

SETH W. GEER, ATTORNEY AT LAW—Minersville, Schuylkill County, Pa.
REFERS TO—
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, } Philadelphia.
" JOHN C. KNOX, }
J. H. RANSOM & Co., Courtland st., New York.
JAMES H. CAMPBELL, Esq., Pottsville, Pa.
OLIVER WATSON, Esq., Williamsport, Pa.
March 4, 1854. 9-ly

DR. WRIGHT'S OFFICE is at Port Carbon, three doors below the Post Office. Office hours 12 M. to 2 P. M., and 7 to 9 P. M.
Feb. 11, 1854 6-ly pd

M. D. L. DODSON, SURGEON DENTIST, Market Street, a few doors above Centre, is prepared to operate in the most satisfactory manner, and on reasonable terms.

JACOB RIEGLE—ATTORNEY AT LAW—Llewellyn, Schuylkill County, Pa., will attend to any business entrusted to his care, with promptness.
Jan. 14, 1854 2-3m

M. EDMONDS, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC—Teacher of the Piano, Organ or Melodeon—Pianos tuned. Any communication addressed to the subscriber, at his residence, Mansion House, Mt. Carbon, will be punctually attended to.
Dec. 24, 1853 52-tf

ALLEN FISHER, SURVEYOR and ENGINEER, will continue the business of his late Father, Samuel B. Fisher. Having possession of valuable Papers, Notes and Drafts, he has unusual facilities for the pursuit of his profession, and can give reliable information in reference to land in the Coal Region.
HOWELL FISHER and ALLEN FISHER will also continue the buying and selling of Real-Estate, and have now for sale several valuable Tracts of Coal Land.
Office, Centre street, four doors south of the Pennsylvania Hall, same side, Pottsville.
November 19, 1853. 47-tf

DRIED PEACHES—Pared and Unpared,
Fresh Macaroni, | Fresh Vermicelli,
" Raisons, | " Figs,
" Ketchup, | " Pickles,
" Sardines,
For sale by A. HENDERSON, Ag't.
Jan. 24, 1854 4—

READING RAILROAD GUIDE.—Bromwell's new Railroad Guide over the Philadelphia Pottsville and Reading Railroad, describing the scenery, Mineral and Agricultural resources, and other subjects of interest of the route, with numerous engravings. Price 25 cents—for sale at
B. BANNAN'S Book and stationery Store.
Feb. 25, 1854 8—

WANTED.

WANTED.—An active young man as Salesman in a Dry Goods and Grocery Store—one who can speak German and English. Apply to the Printer.
Feb. 25, 1854 8-tf

WANTED.—A situation in the vicinity of Pottsville, by an experienced Business man, as Bookkeeper, Agent, or to take charge of a Store—best of references will be given. For further particulars address Box No 175, Post Office, or apply to the Editor.
Pottsville, Feb 25, 1854 8-[illegible]

WANTED.—A manager to take charge of a Furnace in Western Pennsylvania. To one fully competent and skilled in the manufacture of iron with Bituminous Coal, and able to give satisfactory references, a good salary will be given. Address "Furnace," care of Mr. T. J. Miller, Letter carrier, Philadelphia Post-office.
Feb. 25, 1854 8-[illegible]

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—[illegible] Carpenters, several months steady employment at good wages. Apply to JOHN STANTON, Ag't, Glen Carbon.
Feb. 4, 1854 5-tf

WANTED—By the 1st of April next, a Dwelling House, suitable for a small family. from 50 to 80 Dollars per annum. One situated in Mahantongo Street, preferred. Address Box [illegible] Pottsville, P. O.
Pottsville, January 21, 1854 3-tf

MINERS WANTED.—Ten good, reliable sober Miners are wanted to go to [illegible] Va. Good wages will be paid and constant Work given. For further particulars apply at the Book Store of the subscriber. B. BANNAN.
Jan. 21, 1854 3-4

FOR SALE & TO LET.

TO LET.—A first story room and cellar [illegible] street, near Norwegian, well adapted for Store Room or some mechanical business. Inquire of [illegible] GREEN, Centre Street, Pottsville.
Feb 25, 1854 8-tf

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The subscriber who purposes removing from Pottsville, offers at PRIVATE SALE, all his household Furniture, at his house in Morris' Addition. Persons wishing to purchase, will please call on Wednesdays and Thursdays until the 15th of March.
GEO. H. POTTS.
Feb. 11, 1854 6-tf

TO LEASE.—A favorable Lease can be had of the Furnace, Houses and Lands, [illegible] Clarkson and Palmer. [illegible] by application to P. W. SHEAFER, Engineer, &c.
June 25, 1853 4-2—

FOR SALE.—Two two-story stone Houses, with Brick fronts, on the corner of Third and Norwegian Streets, each lot 20 feet front by 52 feet deep, [illegible] a 20 feet alley.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

A 10 Horse Steam Engine, with a 12 Horse Coal Breaker—have been in use a short time and will be sold on reasonable terms. The Engine may be seen at Haines & Sneath's Machine Shop.
GEORGE M. CUMMING.
Dec. 31, 1853 53-tf

FOR LEASE.—To a good Tenant, a valuable Tract of Coal Land, known as the "Z" by Tract, situate in Frailey Township, Schuylkill County, east of Tremont. It lies on both sides of the [illegible] extension to Middle Creek—contains about [illegible] is heavy timbered, and well adapted for an extensive operation. Several veins of Red Ash Coal have been proved and found to be of [illegible] For further information apply to
JOHN BANNAN, or HESTER CLYMER, Pottsville.
November 5, 1853 45-tf

FOR SALE.—A 30 feet lot on Centre Street, No. [illegible] of J. Wynn's addition to Pottsville. Said lot runs from Centre to Railroad Street, is bounded on the south by lot of S. Hough, Esq., on the north by a 20 ft. Street. For terms and particulars enquire of the Subscriber at his Drug Store, Centre Street, Pottsville. Indisputable title will be given.
JOHN S. C. MARTIN, Agent for the Owner.
August 10, 1853. 35-tf

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a [illegible] horse Engine, (one of the best in the region,) together with all its connexions; also, Breaking Rollers, Screens, &c., all ready for a business of [illegible] thousand tons, or more, per annum.
JOHN PINKERTON, Mahantongo Street, Pottsville, or St. Clair.
June 18, 1853. 25-tf

TO LET.—A large and commodious Office and fixtures, in Bannan's Buildings, opposite the Episcopal Church, Centre Street. Enquire of
JOHN BANNAN.
Jan. 21, 1854.

GREENWOOD LOTS FOR SALE.—Valuable building lots in the most central part of the Borough of Pottsville, lately laid out on the [illegible] Estate, are now offered for sale. Apply to
A. RUSSEL, Agent for the owners, at his office in Mahantongo St.
Pottsville May 3, 1851 18

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration on the Estate of Hannah L. Schweak, deceased, late of North Manheim township, have been granted by the Register of Schuylkill County, to the subscriber, residing in Schuylkill Haven. Therefore all persons having claims or demands against the Estate of the said deceased, will make known the same to him without delay, and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.
F. HESSER, Adm'r.
March 4, 1854 9-6t

NOTICE.—The undersigned having purchased the Black Valley Colliery, are now prepared to receive orders for the celebrated Black Heath White Ash Coal. All orders will be promptly attended to.
ADAMS & SHOLLENBERGER
March 4, 1854. 9-3t

NOTICE.—The undersigned, being about to retire from the office of Justice of the Peace, are wishing to settle up his docket as speedily as possible, all persons having unsettled Judgments or [illegible] are respectfully requested to call and settle [illegible] of the same.
SAMUEL HARTZ, Jr.
Pottsville, Feb. 25, 1854 8-3t

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of James D. Levan, late of the Borough of Schuylkill Haven, dec'd, have been granted by the Register of Schuylkill County to the subscribers, residing in the Borough of Orwigsburg. Therefore, all persons having claims or demands against the Estate of said deceased, will make known the same, to them without delay, and all persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment. [illegible] Kauffman will collect all accounts due the late firm of Levan & Kauffman, and M. F. Medlar and [illegible] Levan the accounts due the late firm of [illegible] Levan & [illegible]
JACOB HAMMER,
SAMUEL R. MEDLAR,
Feb. 18, 1854 7-6t

NOTICE.—The public are hereby notified that the firm of OSTERMAN, BRO. & CO., is from this date, Feb. 16, 1854, dissolved and the business will hereafter be carried on by the subscriber.
JOSEPH OSTERMAN.
Feb. 18, 1854 7-3t

PUBLIC NOTICE.—DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership heretofore existing between William Lewis and Mathew Richards in mining Coal in the Peach Vein, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons having any claims against said firm, are requested to present them to William Lewis for adjustment and payment, and all those knowing themselves to be indebted to said firm, will make settlement and payment with the said William Lewis, without further delay.
WILLIAM LEWIS.
MATHEW RICHARDS.
Feb. 9, 1854. [Feb. 11, 1854 6-3t

NOTICE.—The subscriber would hereby notify his friends and the public generally, that he is prepared at all times to attend to the measuring of Plastering, Stone Masonry, Brick Masonry, Digging, and other measuring belonging to buildings of all kinds. Also, to contract for the Construction and Erection of all kinds of buildings. Charges moderate.
Respectfully, JOHN H. JAMES.
P. S.—Thankful for past favors, the undersigned would solicit a continuation of the hitherto liberal patronage. J. H. J.
Nov. 27, 1852. 48-1y

NOTICE.—The Books of Accounts of the late firm of BRIGHT & POTT, have been placed in the hands of the undersigned for collection, and those indebted will please call and make payment without further delay. JOHN C. CONRAD, J. P.
Pottsville, July 23, 1853 30-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that I have this day June 6th, associated with me M. EDGAR RICHARDS, Esq., in the practice of Law, which, in all its various branches, will hereafter be conducted under the firm of NEVILLE & RICHARDS. Office, Centre street, next door to R. R. Morris' Store, Pottsville.
JNO. C. NEVILLE.
June 11, 185[illegible] 24-tf

COAL.

BEATTY, THOMAS & CO have removed to the office of G. W. Pitman, Esq., in Centre street, below the American House, where persons having business with them will please call.
Jan. 28, 1854 4-tf

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing between JAMES SILLIMAN and JEREMIAH REED, in the Mining of Coal, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts against said firm, up to the 24th of December, 1853, as well as all sums due the late firm up to the time here specified, will be settled by JAMES SILLIMAN, and the Mining Business will be continued by JEREMIAH REED on his own account.
J. SILLIMAN,
JEREMIAH REED.
Jan. 21, 1854 3-4t

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, trading under the firm of WEST, BLAKISTON & COX, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Wm. West, Jr., withdrawing from the firm. John R. Blakiston and Wm. P. Cox will attend to the business of the firm, at the office, 63 Walnut St.
WM. WEST, Jr.,
JOHN R. BLAKISTON,
WM. P. COX.
Phila., Jan. 11, 1854.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers having purchased the interest of Wm. West, Jr., in the late firm of West, Blakiston & Cox, have formed a Copartnership under the firm of BLAKISTON & COX, and will continue the selling and shipping of Coal, at their old places of business, Wharf No. 2, Richmond. Office, NO. 63 WALNUT St.
JOHN R. BLAKISTON,
WM. P. COX.
Phila. Jan. 21, 1854. 3-tf

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between George W. Snyder and Benjamin Milnes, trading under the name of SNYDER & MILNES, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of Benjamin Milnes from the firm; George W. Snyder having purchased his entire interest in all the departments of their business, will settle all accounts with the late firm.
GEORGE W. SNYDER,
BENJAMIN MILNES.
Pottsville, Jan. 20, 1854.

NOTICE.—The business of the late firm of SNYDER & MILNES, will be continued by the subscriber in all its various branches of Steam engine building, Iron Founder, [illegible] for Rolling Mills, Blast Furnaces, Railroad Cars, &c. &c. He will also continue the business of Mining and Selling the celebrated *Pine Forest White Ash* and *Lewis and Spohn Veins Red Ash Coals*, being proprietor of these Collieries.
GEORGE W. SNYDER.
Jan. 21, 1854. 3-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—LEWIS AUDENRIED having resumed the selling and shipping of Coal, has this day associated with him WILLIAM G. AUDENRIED, JOHN ROMMEL, Jr., and GEORGE H. POTTS, under the firm of LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO., at 42 Walnut street.
Wharves Nos. 7 and 8, Port Richmond.
LEWIS AUDENRIED,
GEORGE H. POTTS,
WILLIAM G. AUDENRIED,
JOHN ROMMEL, Jr.
Jan. 14, 1854. 2-tf

NOTICE.—JOSEPH PATTERSON has this day retired from the business of selling and shipping Coal, conducted under the firm of CHARLES MILLER & CO. CHARLES MILLER, having associated with him N. P. GORDON, will continue the business as heretofore, under the firm of
CHARLES MILLER & CO.,
Office No 13 Walnut St.
Philad'a: Jan 7, 1854 1-3t