The Miners' Journal

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 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 our cities, and is also circulates largely among the miners in Schuylkill county, which renders it one of the most valuable Advertising mediums in the County. But few papers have so many capitalists enrolled on its subscription list.*

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

AGENTS FOR MINERS' JOURNAL:

DAVID L. LEWIS, Mt Carmel;
ISAAC F. DAVIS, Ashland.
FREDERICK LAUDERBURN, Tamaqua;
THOMPSON A. GODFREY, Tremont;
CHARLES H. HUBBARD, 71 Pine St., New York.
C. F. NORTON, Coal Merchant, 321 Walnut St Philadelphia.

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

PROHIBITORY STATE CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Prohibition State Central Committee, held in Harrisburg on the 26th inst., the Chairman and Secretary were directed to call a State Convention in Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the 7th of June next, for the purpose of nominating a State Ticket, to be supported by the friends of Prohibition.

In obedience to the above, we do hereby request the friends of Prohibition to assemble in their respective districts as early as possible, and elect delegates to meet in Convention according to the following rule viz:—"Delegates from the several Senatorial and Representative Districts, in proportion to their representation in the Legislature."—The State Central Committee, are members of that Convention, and are earnestly requested to see that delegates are appointed without delay.

Where meetings cannot be held for the appointment of delegates, the several District Committees will please appoint them, so that no part of the State may be without representation.

P. COOMBE, Chairman.

J. P. SIMONS, Secretary.

March 21st, 1854.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

☞ AN OFFICE to let in Garrigues' building.

☞ FOR CLOTHING of all kinds, of the latest styles, call at E. T. Taylor's. See advertisement.

☞ ORDERS for supplying our citizens with Ice during the Summer may be left with John Hehr in Centre street.

☞ SEE D. A. Griffith's adv. of Trees and Shrubbery, also of Vegetable, Flower and Herb seeds.

☞ A NEAT COTTAGE, in Port Carbon, is offered for rent. It has all the necessary conveniences attached.

☞ MORRIS ROBINSON will supply those of our citizens who desire it, with Ice during the Summer. See adv.

☞ HATS in the late st Spring styles, can be had at J. McCloud & Son's; also a variety of Summer hats on hand.

☞ FOR Silk & Fancy Goods, the Trade and dealers generally are directed to Morris L. Hufnagel & Co's. adv.

☞ AT THE HARDWARE Store of W. W. Knight, can be had Bellows, Portable Forges, Anvils, Blacksmith and Coomer Scales, Locks, Latches, Pumps, Saws, &c., &c.,

☞ THE ASTON RIDGE SEMINARY for young ladies is advertised in to-day's paper, and contributes a list of its patrons. Its recommendations are from the highest authority.

☞ ATTENTION is invited to the card of Samuel Hartz, Esq., Real Estate agent, Conveyancer, Accountant, &c. He has long been engaged in the business, and will doubtless give entire satisfaction to all who employ him.

☞ CHURCH COWS FOR SALE.—We are requested to give notice that Philip Wohlgemuth will have a lot of fine Milch Cows, at his place in 2d street above Market, next Friday, 21st inst. Persons wishing to purchase are requested to call and examine.

☞ SELGRATH'S Patent Lubricator is advertised in our columns. Railroad Companies, Coal Operators and users of machinery generally, are requested to give it a trial. It certainly has some merit, or it could not be so well recommended—see list of references.

☞ ATTENTION is specially invited to the advertisements of R. C. Green. He announces an almost endless variety of articles in the Jewelry line. His large new store is fitted up in elegant and most inviting style, and is besides filled with a superior stock of goods. Give him a call.

Mr. Green has erected a large Gilt Eagle in front of his establishment, as a sign of convenient reference in future.

PHILA. & N. YORK ADVTS.

☞ SEE ADVERTISEMENT of Colbert's Envelope Manufactory and Printing establishment.

☞ FOR Household Glassware, see Edward F. Corbett's adv.

☞ THE Rosendale Hydraulic Cement is advertised in our columns.

☞ CABINET MAKERS are requested to examine the Circular of Thos. Thompson. He advertises a large and varied assortment of goods in their line.

☞ READ the testimony of the farmers who have tried Lemau's American Fertilizer—price $25 a ton

☞ SPORTING gentlemen will be interested in the adv. of George W. Herbergor, importer of Fishing Tackle.

☞ EXAMINE John O'Byrne's list of Hats, of Spring style; he also announces a variety of Summer hats.

☞ IT SNOWED like fury yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

☞ WE ARE indebted to Senator Hendricks, at Harrisburg, for copies of several Bills now before the Legislature; also, to Messrs. Ripple and Horn for valuable documents: and also, to Messrs Yates, of Illinois, and Bridges, of Pennsylvania, at Washington, for similar favors.

☞ THE NEW Coal Breaker of D. P. Brown & Co., at Mt. Laffee, burned down during the storm and high wind on the 17th ult., has been already rebuilt, and will be put in operation to-day. Quick work, that—considering the scarcity of, and general demand for carpenters, at this time in our Region.

☞ PHILADELPHIA POST OFFICE.—For the many of our Philadelphia subscribers, who complain that the *Journal* is not received till the Monday after its publication, we are sorry to say there is no remedy in our hands.—Our paper is regularly mailed every Saturday morning here, and accordingly, without accidental hindrance on the Railroad, ought to be in the city at 11¢ o'clock, and safely delivered in the Philadelphia Post Office by 12 or 1 at the latest. Perhaps, if our friends would take the trouble to visit that celebrated institution, and peremptorily demand their papers, they might be forthcoming—we have known that to be efficacious.

☞ RUNAWAYS.—Town subscribers complain to us almost every week, that the *Journal* is stolen from their doors, and we are loth to furnish duplicate copies. This occurs so frequently, that making all possible allowance for the mistakes of Carriers and the occasional loss of a paper from high wind, there is left the only alternative to charge the inconvenience upon *thieves*; and we accordingly offer the above reward for information against any person, feloniously taking the *Journal*, that will lead to his conviction. The penalty of the law for newspaper stealing, is the same as for any other species of theft.

☞ A FRUITFUL LESSON.—The Whig primary elections of the consolidated city of Philadelphia took place on Wednesday. A large majority of the Delegates are in favor of Robert T. Conrad for Mayor. Mayor Gilpin is hardly heard of. His negligence of the enforcement of the Sunday Liquor Law has put him beyond political reach. Serves him right, and all other officials equally negligent of a plain official duty deserve the same fate. Temperance will make its mark. Mark, Politicians—mark that. The American party, in Convention the same day, nominated Mr. Conrad as their candidate for Mayor.

☞ PROTESTANTS ABROAD.—In another column we print a capital article on the rights of Protestants in Papal countries, with immediate reference to the rite of sepulture. It is written in plain and temperate but strong language, and carries conviction with it.—This subject is just now attracting very general attention throughout the country. Numerous petitions have lately been forwarded to Congress: and Mr. Cass, as an offset, we presume, to his celebrated Bedini speech, proposes to address the Senate and the country in favor of universal religious toleration. The indignities complained of in the article above mentioned, are common to all Papal countries, and demand a speedy remedy.

[From the New York Spectator.]

RITE OF BURIAL

IN PAPAL COUNTRIES.

If there be anything that betrays barbarity in a Government or people—anything that may be regarded as the culmination of "man's inhumanity to man"—it is the refusal of the common rites of sepulture to the dead; or so burdening that last act of respect which the dead can receive from the living with painful and expensive observances, as practically to amount to such refusal. Compared with this, dictation in matters of opinion, religious or political, and persecution for opinion's sake, are but the failings of our common nature. But the persecution of the dead,—the practice of proscription and indignity upon the lifeless clay,—evinces a depth of depravity, of meanness, of malevolence, that admits of no palliation. It has no redeeming quality whatsoever. It is essential, unqualified, shameless *inhumanity*, of which every heathen and savage are rarely guilty. They will torture their living foes, and the most savage of the savage have been known to mutilate the dead, and all the world has execrated them. But they scarcely ever prescribe or interrupt the funeral rites of one who has lived among them, even though there may have been enmity between them in their lifetime.

Yet in professedly civilized and Christian lands instances have not been rare, even within the last century, of persecution begun just where life ended—at the entrance to the grave. Christian burial has been refused by ecclesiastics to "all that was mortal" of adults, and even of infantile innocents, simply and only because of the difference of religious creeds while living. In England, within that time, the bodies of infants, who must have been unconscious of sin in that particular, even if heterodoxy were sin, and of adults whose lives were patterns of religious purity, have been refused admission into the last resting place in the church-yard, and the mourners have been insulted and indecently compelled to seek elsewhere the interment of their lost ones. And this, too, in "Protestant England"! Where is the candid man will concede that such refusal was not the fruit of Protestantism but a relic of Romanism. The *Protestant Government* lent its aid to put an end to such enormities, while those who committed them, though Protestant in name, were profoundly Papist in sentiment. Once or two other things respecting such outrages, now out of date in that country, demand mention. They were the acts of individuals. The barbarity was not carried beyond the reach of interment in consecrated ground. It did not prevent, or attempt to prevent, burial elsewhere, and by other clergy, according to other rites than those of the established church; and such proceedings were exceptions to the rule.—They were disowned upon the people, by the church generally and by the Government.

We wish not to hurt the feelings of any person entertaining the faith of the Romish Church, but we intend to show that systematic perpetuation of the dead, the solemn, unqualified proscription of the corpse as well as of the living, and, as the ground of which is vouched for by the esteemed editor, the Rev. Dr. Burd. The year of their occurrence is not given, probably lest it might lead to the identification, by the Cuban Government, of some of the parties who sympathized with and aided the sufferers in his painful circumstances.

The illness of the narrator's wife induced him to select the island of Cuba for a Winter residence, in hope of her restoration. She died, however, as did the following March, the first resident of the tomb in Matanzas, but subsequently they removed to a coffee estate, about twelve miles in the interior, but still in the parish of Matanzas. The following passages must be given in order to a right understanding of the widowed narrator's unalterable determination to bring away with him his wife's remains, in pursuance of her dying request, and his own promise:—

"A gentleman from Kentucky having died at Matanzas, his brother and myself made application to the church (Romish) as directed, and after being detained several hours by a great many (so) subleasing forms and gerentonons we obtained a permit, for which $17 were paid, methinks, for the privilege of burying in a coffin. The coffin was made of pine boards, stained black; and to gain its admittance into the ground, we were required to place crosses on the breast and at the two ends, which was done with sample white tape. On proceeding to the ground, in the centre of the town, we found an enclosure, the area of which was about one-fourth of an acre, with brick walls about fifteen to twenty feet high. We entered with the body, by going up a short ascent-way, through the gate at the south end. Here five cents was necessary to reach the top of the inner, which filled the entire enclosure to within some five to five and one-half feet of the top of the wall. On entering this terrible place, we were nearly struck dumb with horror at the sight which presented. The whole surface of the ground was strewn with the smaller bones of the human body, so thickly that not a foot could be set down without placing it on some of the exposed bones. In every direction human jaws, with teeth looked as if seemed grinning at our faces from the midst of fleshless ribs, arms and spinal bones, &c., while in two corners of the yard lay piled many cart-loads of skulls, thigh bones, and other of the larger portions of the human frame. These were cold. Scarcely had we thrown them to dry in the sun, and then to be burned; and we noticed the remains of many recent fires on the ground, with their charred and half burned bones scattered around. An old sexton pointed to a negro, sent from the church, and preceded us, to dig the grave. This we found to be an awkward irregular hole, about three feet deep, out of which he had thrown no less than seven skulls, with other remains. Some of these still had a portion of the skin and hair upon their heads, also sinews and portions of partly decayed flesh were still upon the frame. The sides and bottom of the hole were lined with other skeletons, the whole emitting most disgusting and deadly effluvia, which forced us to finish our wretched work with the most indecent haste. The coffin was placed in the hole, which being too short would not admit its reaching near to the bottom; it was, therefore, flown so low as we could get it, and the odd negro was ordered to fill it in, which he did by taking the skeleton remains in his hand and stowing them away with the greatest '*sang froid*' imaginable.—We could not wait for him to finish, and left him to cover the coffin, the top of which was within fifteen to eighteen inches of the surface. Hardly a particle of the original earth could be observed. The whole stuff thrown from the grave seemed a mass of human matter, with portions of clothing, &c. Can you wonder that under such circumstances the question of being allowed to take away our dead became a most painfully exciting topic of discussion among Protestant Americans? Many were the promises then and there made to have the matter fairly presented to the Government at home, but since that time I have never noticed any effort to that effect."

Little marvel that an American woman breathed a dying wish to have her body sleep some time beside her friends; and as little that her husband vowed at all hazards to accomplish her desire. He had the body enclosed in a metallic coffin, which also was suitably cased in wood. He then applied through the American consul, for permission to remove it, offering to pay any fees the church might demand. But that liberty was denied him, unless he first brought the body to the town and buried it in the usual way, after which he must employ a lawyer to draw up petitions to the Regency in Spain at Madrid, to the Captain-General, and to three or four minor officers. To effect all this would occupy about six weeks, and cost from $1500 to $2000. All entreaty and remonstrance against the impositions were in vain. On the 6 terms alone would the authorities, ecclesiastical and civil, permit the removal. The consul, too, knew full well, that after payment of the sum named, further impediments would be thrown in the bereaved husband's way, who therefore resolved to remove the wife's remains from the island without authority and at all risks. The penalty, under *the ecclesiastical code*, was $5000 fine and five years' imprisonment, and the confiscation of any vessel that might convey the corpse away, if detected in so doing: Keeping his secret in his own breast, and to that end driving the very nails of the coffin case, he secreted the coffin in an old building. It was discovered by the Spanish overseer, who ordered it from the town on pain of having the matter reported. The overseer was called away the next day, and taking advantage of his absence, the narrator bribed some negroes to bury the box in a plantain grove. There it remained for nearly eight years, when another American who came to the port of Matanzas was applied to, none would incur the risk of removing it at any price; until an old personal friend, visiting the port resolved to take it on board his vessel. It was conveyed thither in an open boat, in the darkness of night, and amid imminent peril from a violent storm of three days' continuance.

It is plain that had not this gentleman possessed large pecuniary means, the remains of his dearest friend must have been ignominiously crowded into the loathsome hole above described, without burial service, or decent outward ceremony, preceded or accompanied only by a negro, "sent from the Church," to open a place to receive the coffin. As it was, an enormous sum was extorted, from himself exposed to heavy fine and imprisonment, and the vessel perilled, for such was "ecclesiastical law," with which in Papal countries the civil authorities do not presume to interfere. Spain, over which country, "Catholic Majesty" has long swayed the sceptre, has given many such evidences of having sunk into a condition worse than barbarism, and it is only within the last few months that even in Madrid it has been safe for British subjects to follow the remains of a Protestant friend to his unconsecrated resting-place. In all countries where the Papal power is supreme, a like colloquy is cast upon the dead, and a like cruelty shown to the living.

Let the reader reflect but for a moment upon the contrast to this picture, which is exhibited in every large city or secluded village in the United States, and then say whether the American Government ought to be afraid of speaking out on this subject, and endeavoring, by argument and instance, to bring all other countries from this state of barbarism and inhumanity; to that higher standard of civilization, and to that degree of Christian benevolence, which America and other Protestant countries display. It is a disgrace to the just Governments that such conduct as we have described is manifested in connexion with the solemn and equalizing event of death, while to the *Church* of Rome it is even yet a deeper degradation. To the citizens of other countries it is an inhuman wrong. Were this or any other Protestant country to adopt the same malevolent course toward those who die in the papal faith, the ministers of that denomination, and the newspapers standing under the same banner, would be justly severe in their denunciations of such anti-Christian conduct. Remonstrances, and loud would be their demands that the decencies of our common nature should be respected, and that Christian burial, with the peaceful observance of the rites and ceremonies of each denomination, be secured to them by law and usage. Now what the church of Rome demands for her adherents in this country, we may surely ask for American Protestants abroad—the free worship of God by every man according to his creed, and decent sepulture for the dead. We trust the matter will not be allowed to drop until such rights of manhood are secured everywhere to the American citizen.

☞ SHORT SIGHTEDNESS.—A learned writer in a highly respectable medical journal, affirms his conviction, and quotes numerous facts to sustain his position, that all tampering with the eyes, by short-sighted people, is not only useless, but injurious.—He concludes his well-digested article with this pointed paragraph:

"The gist of the whole matter is just this: Let your eyes alone; and they may serve you all your days. Should they become out of order, apply to that very important personage, your family physician, and he will instruct you how to 'mind your eyes.'"

THE SCHOOL LAW.

In the passage of this Bill through the Senate last week, we recorded Mr. Hendricks' name among the negative. This, without an explanation, perhaps seemed strange to those acquainted with his active interest in behalf of general education. He voted so, on account of the County Superintendent clause and to him other obnoxious features of the Bill, hoping thereby to have these portions removed, and others introduced which he thought were essential to the perfection of the Bill.

Without entering again upon its discussion in full—we lately devoted a large space in our columns to it—there is one new provision especially, which we hope will be inserted—a section forbidding the introduction of sectarian school books, even at the option of a majority of the Directors in a district. We know of no instances where Protestants have taken such advantage, but in several districts in this County the Catholics have using their church catechisms and other books purely of a sectarian character—greatly to the annoyance of the parents of Protestant children in the schools. In some portions of the County, they have the ascendancy, and of course elect what Directors they please. At a late election, in one of the outer districts, a man was chosen to this position, who can neither read nor write.—In such districts the schools are managed by church policy almost entirely. Such an evident abuse of the office of a Board of Directors should be provided against in the new Law.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.—In pursuance of the directions of the late Whig State Convention, Gov. Johnston, the President thereof, has appointed the following gentlemen as the Whig State Central Committee for the present year:

Col. Andrew G. Curtain, Centre county, Chairman.
Wm. Larimer, Allegheny
C. O. Loomis, do
Frederick Lennig, Philadelphia.
Joseph B. Myers, do
Wm. B. Reed, do
Stephen Miller, Dauphin.
John Conode, Westmoreland.
Thomas E. Franklin, Lancaster.
Hon. H. M. Fuller, Luzerne.
H. D. Maxwell, Northampton.
L. A. Macey, Clinton.
David Taggart, Northumberland.

THE COAL TRADE

FOR 1854.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 44,755 19—by Canal 22,766 06—for the week 67,522 05. Total by Railroad 454,062 05 against 377,512 09 tons—do. by Canal 102,557 05 against 69,238 14 tons to same period last year.

The shipments reach 67,522 05 tons this week, an increase of 7,577 tons over the quantity sent last week—giving an increase of 142,887 tons over the supply sent to market to the same period last year. This certainly exhibits a very *lamentable state of affairs* in this "dilapidated and prostrate" region. Something must be done to relieve our *Individual Operators* from this *unpleasant dilemma*, or our trade will be completely *prostrated* and the County *ruined*. Where are our Philadelphia FRIENDS? Where are the speculators and advocates for Coal Companies? Cannot *they* come to our relief? Have *they* no sympathy for our *distressed Individual Operators?* While the Coal Companies all around us are *flooding the markets with Coal in such immense quantities*, our individual Operators can only mine and ship *fifty-seven thousand* tons in a single week, in the beginning of the season. In the name of all the corporation mongers, what will become of Schuylkill County without Corporations? We do hope they won't *all* forsake us in the hour of trial and *misfortune*.

The air was filled with snow yesterday afternoon, and the weather felt quite *wintersih*. Of course the demand for Coal continues good, and the whole trade is unusually active at this season of the year.

D. A. GRIFFITH,
South Fifth Street, Reading.
April 15, 1854 15-5t

LEHIGH COAL TRADE.—We have no report from this Region this week. *The Gazette* says:—"The Companies having raised the price of freight from this place to Philadelphia, to 91 cents—13 cents above last year's—a majority of the boatmen in this region have commenced business, though some, it is said, are still holding out for higher rates. The shipments thus far exceed those of last year to same time —— tons.

AFFAIRS OF THE DEL. & HUD. CANAL CO.—The annual election of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company was held on the 28th ult., and resulted as follows: *Managers*—John Wurts, William M. Halsted, Silas Holmes, Jacob R. LeRoy, Wm. S. Herriman, Charles N. Talbot, Maurice Wurts, Lord Nash, Edward J. Woolsey, William Musgrave, George T. Olyphant, Daniel B. Fearing, Robert Ray. John Wurts, *President*; Wm. Musgrave, *Vice President*; Isaac N. Seymour, *Treasurer*; Gilead A. Smith, *Secretary*.

The profits of this Company during the last year were $850,970, equal to 11¢ per cent. on the capital stock of the Company. The coal shipped from Honesdale was 434,209 tons. The Pennsylvania Coal Company also shipped 312,777 tons. The season was 193 working days. The enlargement of the Canal has been completed and the enlarged boats have carried 100 to 140 tons. The stock of coal left on hand when navigation is resumed will be light. The sales of coal have reached $2,048,033; tolls $378,479; profit as above stated $320,392. The amount of coal on hand now is 8337,644 against 8391,220 tons last March.

The Delaware and Hudson Coal trade seldom commences much before the first of May, and the whole supply on hand will be nearly if not quite exhausted before any supplies reach Rondout from the mines.

CUMBERLAND COAL TRADE.—The *Miners' Journal* of last week says:—From this time forward the amount of Coal sent from this region will increase from week to week. Even during the past week there was a slight increase. During the week ending on Saturday, the 1st of April, 190 tons passed over the Cumberland Coal & Iron Company's Railroad from the Frostburg region, and 2,329 05 tons over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from the Westernport region. Total for the week from the entire region 2,519 05; for the year 29,100 tons.

Postscript.

The ground was covered with snow which was falling quite fast when our paper was put to press.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FRIDAY, 3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Freights from Richmond:

Boston,	$2 75
Providence,	1 70
New Haven,	1 50
New York,	1 00
Washington,	1 15

REPORT OF SHIPMENTS

From Richmond, for the week ending on Saturday, April 8, 1854:

Sh.	Bl.	Sg.	Sch.	Sls.	Bts.	Destination.	Tons
	1	21				Boston & viel.	4010
		35			3	Conn. & R. I.	3644
		2			42	N. Y. & vicin.	2753
		1			9	North River	1908
		15	24	31		Southern Ps.	4306
Tl.		1	74	24	85	For the week,	23,621
Total for the season 1598						For season,	212,955
To same time last year,							170,344

BY RAIL ROAD AND CANAL.

Quantity of Coal sent by Railroad and Canal for the week ending on Thursday evening last:

	Railroad.	Canal.
Port Carbon,	14,687 15	10,405 10
Pottsville,	2,552 02	624 05
S. Haven,	18,071 08	10,595 12
Auburn,	999 15	
P. Clinton,	8,474 19	1,140 19
	44,755 19	22,766 06
		44,755 19
Total for the week, tons,		67,522 05
Total by Railroad in 1854, "		454,062 05
" " Canal in 1854, "		102,557 05
Total by Canal and Railroad tons,		556,619 10
Shipments to same period last year:—		
	Total.	
By Railroad, "	28,484 15	377,512 09
" Canal, "	18,699 10	66,238 14
"	47,184 05	443,758 03
		556,619 10
Increase in 1854 as at, "		142,881 07

RATES OF TOLL AND TRANSPORTATION ON RAILROAD TO JULY 1, 1854.

	From M. C.	S. H.	P. C.	Auburn.
To Richmond	1,70	1,65	1,45	1,50
To Philadelphia,	1,60	1,55	1,35	1,40

RATES OF TOLL BY CANAL TO JULY 1, 1854.

From Port Carbon to Philadelphia,	70
" Mt. Carbon to "	69
" S. Haven to "	67
" Pt. Clinton to "	55

RATES OF FREIGHT BY CANAL.

	Philadelphia.	N. York.
From Pt. Carbon,	80	$1,60
" Mt. Carbon,	80	1,60
" Schuylkill Haven,	75	1,75
" Port Clinton,	00	0,00

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY RAIL ROADS.—1854

The following is the quantity of Coal transported over the different Railroads in Schuylkill County for the week ending on Thursday evening last:

	Week.	Total
Mine Hill & S. H. R. R.	28,008 11	182,264 17
Mill Creek " "	10,961 18	92,775 09
Mount Carbon " "	3,752 14	33,384 15
Schuylkill Valley " "	9,960 18	58,823 19
Mt. Carb & Pt. Carb. " "	10,961 18	99,998 12
Little Schuylkill " "	9,344 02	99,177 06

NEW ADVERTISMTS.

HOUSEHOLD GLASSWARE.

FROM the principal Factories and Late Auction Sales, comprising a full and desirable assortment at 25 PER CENT. BELOW USUAL RATES.

EDWARD F. CORBETT,
153 South SECOND street, (Jayne's,) Philadelphia.
April 15, 1854 15-3m

VEGETABLE, FLOWER AND HERB SEEDS.

THE subscriber has a large and complete assortment of the very best Vegetable, Flower and Herb Seeds, which he offers for sale by the quantity or single packet. Twenty fine varieties of Flower Seeds, for $1.

D. A. GRIFFITH,
South Fifth Street, Reading.
April 15, 1854 15-3t

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE subscriber announces to his friends and the public that he is prepared to deliver Ice to those persons who may desire it during the Summer season, on reasonable terms. Private Families, Hotels, &c., supplied every morning, and offener, if required. This Ice was laid in with care, and will be found to be a good article. Ice can also be obtained at any time during the day, and in any quantity, by sending orders to his Ice House, just above Yarnley & Sons's Iron Store, in Morris' Addition to Pottsville.

MORRIS ROBINSON.
April 15, 1854 15-6t

Who comes here? Who comes here?

EDWARD T. TAYLOR!

IS HE DULY AND TRULY PREPARED!

HE IS!—With one of the largest and most fashionable Stocks of Spring and Summer CLOTHING for Gentlemen's wear, such as French, English and Belgian Staple and Fancy Cloths, French and English Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Vestings, of all kinds and descriptions; Fancy Cravats, Kid Gloves, Shirts, Suspenders and Byron Collars, ever offered to the citizens of Pottsville. To all of which we call your earliest attention, at the Corner of Centre and Mahantongo streets, Pottsville.

April 15, 1854 15-tf

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

JOHN O'BYRNE,
Corner of Eighth and Race Streets, Philad'a.

REMINDS his numerous customers that he is now prepared to furnish every grade and quality of Black, Drab, Oliver and Rocky Mountain Beaver Hats; Russian, Canton, Pencil, Sailors', and other Straw HATS, together with a beautiful supply of the very finest Straw Caps, Leghorn Hats, and other Head Gear, suitable for the season. A strict adherence to the Cash and One Price principle, enables him to "sell cheap." His compatriots, who deal upon the "credit and ask-enough and take-what-you-can-get" system!

April 15, 1854 15-3m

BELLOWS,

PORTABLE FORGES FOR SMITHS AND JEWELERS;

ANVILS, Vices, Stocks and dies, Platform Scales, from 5 to 5000 lbs. (Fairbank's patent); Novelty Locks; Latches, Tea and Counter Scales, Garden Engines, Pumps for any depth of water, Lead Pipe, Sheet Iron, Hunting Machines, &c., at the Hardware Store of

W. W. KNIGHT,
249 Market St., below 6th, North side,
Philadelphia.
April 15, 1854 15-3m

FISHING TACKLE.

BEST Bray, Limerick, Virginia, Improved Trout, Lake Pike and Bass Hooks, Sewed Bass, Salmon and Trout Lines, Cut and other Sinkers, Artificial Bait, Canton or Lake Lines, spun and Plaited SILK Lines, Lay out Lines, Lines with Flies and Hooks, Whalebone Stocks, Trout and Trolling Rods, Cane Reeds, Seines, Silk Nets, Dutchmen and Piano Wire, Violins and Silk Fishing Twine, Gilt Spinning Spoons, GENUINE HARLEM OIL, wholesale and retail.

GEORGE W. HEYBERGER, Importer.
No. 50 North Third Street, west side, second door below Arch (Mulberry) Street, and next door to the St. Charles Hotel, Philadelphia.
April 15, 1854 15-3m

Spring Style Hats.

J. McCLOUD & SON, No. 45 MARKET Street, Philadelphia, have now in store a complete stock of Hats suited to Spring and Summer sales, comprising in part:

Black, Drab Beaver and Moleskin Hats,
Wilde and Small the Panama Hats
Double and Single rim Leghorn do
Fine and Coarse Canada and Palm Hats.

Hats to cover with every style of silk for sale at the lowest prices. Merchants will find bargains for cash, in the case or dozen. Country dealers will find bargains at No. 45 Market Street, South side, below 2d.

April 15, 1854 15-3m

FRUIT,

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS.

THE subscriber has a superior collection of Fruit Trees for the Spring Trade, which he offers for sale at the Nurseries of Philadelphia and New York. They embrace Dwarf and Standard Pears, Dwarf and Standard Cherries, Dwarf and Standard Plums, Dwarf and Standard Apples;

also Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines, Figs, Nuts, Almonds, Grafts adapted for Prairie Planting, and for Ornament, Native and Foreign Grapes, etc.,

Also, Shade Trees, such as Silver Maples, Linden, European Euonymus, a Strawberry Tree, Scarlet-berried Mountain Ash, &c., with a full collection of Flowering Shrubs, that embrace every desirable species. Catalogues containing full description, can be had on application.

D. A. GRIFFITH,
South Fifth Street, Reading.
April 15, 1854 15-5t

WORKS ON GARDENING,

PLANTING &c.

BUIST'S American Flower Garden Directory.
" Kitchen Gardener.
Fessenden's complete Farmer and Gardener.
Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry.
Allen on the Culture of the Grape Vine.
Elliot's American Fruit Grower's Guide, 12 mo.
Nash's Progressive Farmer 12 mo.
Neil's Profit Flower and Kitchen Gardener. 12 mo.
Gardner's Farmer's Dictionary.
Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America.
Browne's Field Book of Manures.
Dixon's and Kerr's Domestic and Ornamental Poultry, Garden and Flower Seeds of all kinds and sizes, Ornamental Shade Trees and Shrubbery of all kinds put up to order.
Garden Implements, For Sale at

B. BANNAN'S
Book and Seed Store.

NEW AND POPULAR WORKS.

HARBAUGH'S Heavenly Recognition.
" Heaven or the Sainted Dead.
" The Heavenly Home.
Cummings Lectures on the Apocalypse.
" Voices of the night.
" Voices of the morning.
Anspach's Epistles of our Lord.
Spots in our Feasts of Charity, 24 mo.
The Pilgrim's Northern Bride, by Caroline Lee Hentz, 2 vols.
Corwine by Madame de Stael, new edition
The Russian Shores of the Black Sea, by Oliphant.
Russia by Count Garowski.
Trial, of a Housekeeper, 12 mo.
Adventures of a Country Merchant, 12 mo.
The Wood Lodge, a tale
Margaret, or Prejudice at Home and its Victims
For sale by

B. BANNAN.
April 15, 1854 15-

SELGRATH'S

PATENT LUBRICATOR.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent for the sale of SELGRATH'S PATENT LUBRICATOR, would call the attention of Railroad Companies, Coal Operators and Machinists to the above article as being a very superior, and at the same time the cheapest Lubricator yet offered for the use upon heavy machinery, Car Journals, or other wearing surfaces.

The Lubricator will be furnished by the Barrel at 191 cents per lb. Terms—Cash on delivery.

REFERENCES.

R. A. Wilder, Esq., Engineer and Superintendent Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven Railroad.
Hewson, Engineer and Superintendent S. Valley Railroad.
E. Yardley Jenson, Philadelphia.
S. Bodine, Coal Operator, Mt. Holly.
Wm. Y. Agard & Co., Coal Operators, S. Valley R. R.
James Dalzell, Esq., Sup't, Centreville Mines.
M. Ogden, Esq., Sup't, Salem Hill Mining Co.
Jeremiah Reed, Esq., Coal Operator Pottsville.
A. Burd, Esq., Coal Operator, Mt. Carbon.
Wm. Y. Agard & Co., Coal Operators, S. Valley R. R.

James Dalzell, Esq., Sup't, Centreville Mines.
M. Ogden, Esq., Sup't, Salem Hill Mining Co.
Jeremiah Reed, Esq., Coal Operator Pottsville.
A. Burd, Esq., Coal Operator, Mt. Carbon.

All persons desirous of testing the merits of the above article, are requested to call on the subscriber, all orders will be attended to with punctual dispatch.

J. D. SESSINGER, Agent.
Port Carbon, Schuylkill County.
April 15, 1854 15-3m

Farmers and Planters Attention!

OWNERS of poor and worn out land should use LEINAU'S AMERICAN FERTILIZER!

As a renovator of the soil it has no equal.

Its effects are tested in many of Cumberland, and have used it with the most astonishing and gratifying results.

Philadelphia, Oct. 15th, 1853.

Mr. ALEXANDER PETERSON writes as follows:—

Mr. Tompkins, bears testimony in his wonderful effects in the following letter:—I used LEINAU'S AMERICAN FERTILIZER, on a part of my farm which was worked by ox-wood. I used it upon my Corn crop, and where the Fertilizer was turned, my crop of Corn was far superior to the other part where I had used Guano and Barnyard Manure—I had at least fifty bushels more corn to the acre.

Bordentown, N. J.

Dr. JOHN BEATTY also writes as follows:—My Brother-in-law, Conrad Hoover, of Derry, Pa., has used your FERTILIZER upon his Corn fields, and raised Corn from Fourteen to Sixteen feet high, with ears weighing from half to three quarters of a pound each. The yield was very great. I presented the cargo of AMERICAN FERTILIZER I purchased of you, and which was shipped in Two Hundred Barrels on my farm at Bordentown, this year.—1854.

A great number of letters, similar to the above in import, are in the possession of the subscriber, and will endorse the validity of the claims as one of the most efficient manures ever applied to the soil.

Also, a FERTILIZER for FRUIT TREES and GRAPE VINES, which is an entire remedy for the Peach Worm and Curculio.

☞ LEINAU'S AMERICAN FERTILIZER can be had at the principal depots of Guano. Price, $2400 lbs., or $3.50 a Barrel, of the Proprietor only.

GEORGE A. LEINAU.
No. 39 South FRONT Street, Philad'a.
April 15, 1854 15-3t

ASTON RIDGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,

NEAR PHILADELPHIA,

REV. B. S. HUNTINGTON, A. M., Principal.

ACCESS from Philadelphia, 13 miles by Baltimore and Chester, and 7 miles west from thence by private conveyance or stage.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.—The limited number of 35 will be found to secure to each pupil a large share of attention, in all matters pertaining to her personal comfort and literary advancement.

The *French Language* is spoken by the Principals, who have had the advantage of a long residence in Paris.

The *Building* is new and extensive, amply provided with modern comforts, conforms a convenience for warming, bathing, &c., and the numbers and size of sleeping rooms avoid the disadvantages of a large dormitory.

The *Situation* is retired, and remarkable for healthfulness and beauty of Scenery.

The *Teachers* are ladies of experience and ability in the various departments. Miss Lucy Chapman, the presiding Teacher, was formerly Principal for 8 Ladies' High School in New Jersey. "As a Lady of taste and culture, and of superior qualifications as a Teacher."—*Mrs. Pierce, President of N. J.*

RECOMMENDATIONS.—By Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter, for "excellent Disciplinary and Religious Instructions; from well-qualified Preceptors, and the beautiful advantages of a retired, refined and affectionate home, in one of the most beautiful positions in the State;" and by Rev. Dr. Tyng, of New York, for "such a combination of advantages, Physical, Mental and Religious, such as few similar institutions can present." "I should regard it a great privilege to have a daughter of mine under your care."—*Bishop Cobbs, Alabama.*

TERMS.—From $200 to $240 per scholastic year of 10 months, commencing on the first Wednesday of September. Pupils are received at any time, and are charged for five months from the day they enter. References to Pottsville, Rev. Mr. Washburn and Messrs. Mowatt, Cumming and Seibert. Board in Vacation, (July and August,) $3 per week.

For further particulars, address Rev. B. S. HUNTINGTON, Village Green P. O., Delaware Co., Pa.
April 15, 1854 15-

NEW ADVERTISMTS.

ICE! ICE!!

THE subscriber will commence delivering his Spring Water Ice from Tumbling Run Dam), on MONDAY, April 17th. Having a full stock, he feels confident of giving general satisfaction. Orders may be left with the driver or JOHN HEHR.

April 15, 1854 15-6t

ROSENDALE HYDRAULIC CEMENT.

A excellent article for lining Cisterns, Vaults, Springh