The Miners' Journal

POTTSVILLE, PA.

Saturday Morning, April 22,

B. BANNAN, Editor and Proprietor.
C. LITTLE, Associate Editor.

WHIG STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
JAMES POLLOCK, of Northumberland;
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE DARSIE, of Allegheny;
FOR SUPREME COURT:
DANIEL M. SMYSER, of Montgomery.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
WILLIAM BIGLER, of Clearfield County.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER:
HENRY S. MOTT, of Pike County.
FOR SUPREME JUDGE:
JEREMIAH S. BLACK, of Somerset County.

JUDGE POLLOCK VINDICATED.

His vote for the Mexican Soldiers.

Some one of the Democratic papers, for lack of anything better, lately went off half-cocked, and gravely stated the charge that Hon. James Pollock, when in Congress, voted against an increase of pay for our Mexican volunteers, and it has already been extensively copied by the opposition press throughout the State. The official records of the House, at the time, make short work of this most unfounded allegation. He not only did *not* vote *against* such increase, but positively voted *for* it; while Douglas, Broadhead, Charles Ingersoll and other Democratic idols, were arrayed with the opposition. The vote stood 171 yeas to 18 nays, and Mr. Pollock's name stands recorded among the former. But further, read the following extracts from his speeches on the subject:

"The bill now under consideration proposes an increase of three dollars per month to the pay of the regulars and volunteers. The pay at present received is seven dollars per month. This is but a small compensation for men who leave home and comfort behind, and go to endure the toil and privation of a camp—expose their health and lives in a foreign clime, and encounter the pestilential vapors and noxious exhalations of the swamps and marshes of Mexico, and where 'the pestilence walketh in darkness, and destruction wasteth at noonday.' The proposed increase, under these circumstances, will not be deemed extravagance. At home, but few would be willing to give a month's labor for that pitiful sum. I will, therefore, vote to increase their pay, and give to the toil worn soldier, deprived of the ordinary comforts of life, something that may relieve his wants, and cheer him in his onward course of duty and of danger."

And again:

"I hope, sir, the provisions of the bill now under consideration, and the amendments I have proposed, may receive the favorable action of the House; and thus some proof be given that republics are not always ungrateful. We owe it to ourselves, and to the private soldier who fights the battles of our country. Fame (the highest aspiration of the soldier) tells not the story of his daring. It gathers its rich clusters around, and encircles the brow of the victorious General. Not so the private soldier. She has reserved no niche in her proud temple for him. His name is found upon the muster roll, and perhaps in the list of the wounded and the dead. He is thrown carelessly into the grave; the earth covers him; and not even a plain marble, sculptured with his name, marks the resting place of the gallant dead. Press this bill, and let the record of our proceedings be, at once the record of a nation's gratitude, and the soldier's fame."

Do these sound much like opposition to an increase of pay for the soldier? If Judge Pollock's political opponents can find nothing stronger—nothing more truthful—than this against him, they had better let Bigler's claims go by default.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PETITION

FOR A DIVISION OF THE SCHOOL FUND.

The following is right to the point. It is a petition, presented last week to our State Legislature, signed by sixty-five Roman Catholic citizens of Washington township, Clarion county, asking for a division of the school Fund, to support a *Confessional School* in that township. Why, we may pertinently ask, have they any more right to receive a proportion of the Common School Fund, than the Methodists, or the Presbyterians, or the Episcopalians, or any other denomination of this Borough or of any other school district? What superior claims have Catholics upon the State Government over any other religious class? Are we not all, Protestants and Papists, alike citizens on the same footing, subject to, and protected by, the same laws?

The Common School system was originally devised, and has subsequently been sustained, by some of the wisest and best of statesmen. Its main object is to take the education of youth out of the hands of private parties, who either for want of inclination or means, might refuse to send them to school. The present plan cheapens the expense, especially to the poor, and establishes school houses easy of access everywhere throughout the state. To abstract a portion of the common fund, for the purpose of supporting sectarian institutions, is in direct opposition to the whole tenor and spirit of the system—it is to undo the very thing toward whose perfection the wisest legislation has, for years, been expended. It is moreover anti-republican in tendency—drawing a line of distinction between different classes and religious creeds of the people—and directly suicidal in its effects upon those who demand such a course. Though the Romanists at different times have attempted to influence our Legislature in their favor, and in various places applied to the School Boards for a division of the school fund according to the provisions of the Law on this subject; this, we believe, is the first petition that has ever been presented outright to that effect—it reads thus:

"*To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met:*

We, the undersigned, citizens of Washington township, in the county of Clarion, respectfully represent to an honorable Senate, and House, that about two years ago we established a Confessional School in this township, and elected, according to law, a Teacher for the same, who was by the examinators appointed for this purpose duly examined, and, as by their certificate appears, declared to be competent for the station. We have also elected a so-called School Committee, whose duty it is to provide for the support of the Teacher; and we, in accordance to the provisions of the School Law, already have to bear fully one-third of the School Fund or School Tax in this township. It is too hard for us, and almost impossible, to keep in addition a School, containing from sixty-five to seventy scholars, out of our own private funds. We have, therefore, repeatedly made application to the School Directors, and requested them to grant us a portion of the School Fund as other schools receive, or even somewhat less, in order to enable us to have our children also instructed; but this has always been refused to us, and the reason was, probably, religious animosity. In conformity with Division VII, section 20, of the School Laws of 1853, we are legally permitted to establish a Confessional Catholic School, and wish actually to fulfil all the conditions contained in said section; and whereas, in accordance with paragraph 44, the School Directors in question have, as it were, put themselves in a state of accusation; and whereas, our School is actually entered in the protocol of the Board of Directors, agreeably to paragraphs 109 and 120 of the Common School Law; we, the undersigned, humbly pray an honorable Senate and House to order the Directors to hand over to us such part of the amount of the school fund as legally belongs to us, and thus put us on the same footing as the other Schools. An honorable Senate and House. Very obedient citizens."

THE GERMANS ON NEBRASKA.

SOUND DOCTRINE.

We have always disliked the assembling of any portion of our emigrant population on public occasions, in a separate, national capacity—and so have often expressed ourselves—for the simple reason that we hold to the doctrine that the good of the country requires that all her citizens, no matter what part of the earth they hail from or how they differ in moral or political creed, should form but one in their civil character; but there are circumstances, where an exception to this general rule would be not only excusable but perhaps commendable, and the Nebraska question undoubtedly affords one of these occasions.

Contrary to all precedents and usages in territorial legislation, the Bill now before Congress singles out the emigrant from among all the other settlers in Nebraska and Kansas, and denies him the right to vote on their organization as States. A large proportion of the present population of these territories is of foreign birth, and daily hundreds and thousands of such, immediately on landing on our Atlantic sea-board, take up their line of march for the "far West." Accordingly, the whole body of our alien residents, from one end of the country to the other, are particularly and *peculiarly* interested in this movement; and if at any time they can be excused for putting forward a national protest against the action of the government, it is now.

At a meeting of the German Democrats of Cincinnati, *last week*, the following resolutions were reported by editor Resche of the *Volksblatt*, and heartily approved by the meeting and adopted. They are pertinent and forcible, and cover the whole ground in a short space. The writer understands the subject, and has evidently studied well the machinery of our government—it were better for them and for the country if as much could be said of more of our emigrant, and indeed native, citizens. The resolves read thus:

This meeting, composed of German speaking, but nevertheless free American citizens of Cincinnati, adopts hereby the following resolves:

1st. Liberty and right, and not slavery and might, are the fundamental principles of the institutions of this country. An equality of right between slavery and freedom is therefore out of the question.

2d. The people give power to the Congress, and not Congress to the people. The Congressional grant of Territorial Government is therefore positive wrong.

3d. Neither the General Government, nor any other Government, can, under the Constitution, recognize slavery beyond State limits. Under the Constitution of the United States, when rightfully considered, slavery must give way to freedom, and the sovereign power of the States alone protects the first from abrogation.

4th. There is constitutionally and rightfully no property in man; might alone, which cannot be reached, reduces men anywhere in the United States, to cattle. Slavery is an eternal declaration of war against humanity, and it exists but upon the same basis as martial law.

5th. The Nebraska bill contains two undeniable assumptions of power on the part of Congress:

1st. That the General Government may suspend the state of freedom, and of the unalienable rights of man, and

2d. That it can recognize slavery.

Never yet has a law of liberty been repealed in America, and it should not be done now, unless all public and private rights are intended to be annihilated.

6th. The Nebraska bill *strengthens* the power of the President, and weakens that of Congress—a tendency we disapprove.

6th. The following lies have been promulgated among us during the Nebraska discussion:

A. That the Compromise of 1850 abrogates that of 1820.

B. That the bill confers upon the people in the Territories the power to organize their own domestic institutions.

C. That the bill is not favorable to the spread of Slavery.

D. That Slavery cannot exist without positive law, as it might were not everywhere its only basis.

We have surely not deserved it at the hands of the President and his newspaper, that in addition to betraying us, they should also lie to us.

8th. That the Nebraska bill, like the constitutions granted by princes, concealed behind fair unmeaning phrases tendencies dangerous to freedom.

9th. Slavery is a local evil, which can not by migration be generalized.

10th. The Nebraska bill is an invitation to slaveholders to migrate with their slaves into the territories, it prolongs injustice; gives it permanence, and covers it with the national seal. Unborn millions are made slaves by it, and this increases the number of the victims.

11th. The sole difference between the so-called intervention of the Missouri Compromise, and the so-called non-intervention of the Nebraska bill consists in this—the first prohibits Slavery and protects freedom, the latter repeals freedom and guarantees Slavery.

12th. The people of Nebraska do not ask of the General Government Governors or other officers. It wants the military protection which, under the circumstances, is its due. Nebraska asks for fish and they give them a snake. The proffered popular sovereignty is the bitterest irony, since their first wish for a Territorial Government without Slavery has been trodden under foot.

13th. That we approve heartily the proposition for an Anti-Corruption Democratic State Convention, as made by the Democrats of Paulding County. We would name the first Monday of June as a proper day, and Messrs. Fred. Billiods, Dr. Bauer, F. Siefert, Philip Reis and Chas. Resch be and they are hereby nominated as our Delegates to the same.

14th. We would also further most respectfully propose that Nebraska Societies be organized in every city in the Union, with the view to assist, for the sake of liberty, the immigration of free laborers into Nebraska, by aiding them with gratuitous gifts of agricultural implements, cattle and other means.

15th. That these resolves be published in all our city journals favorable to constitutional liberty, and that copies be transmitted to the President of the United States, and also to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with the request to lay them before their respective Houses.

LARGE DEPOSIT OF RED ASH COAL.—Mr. Joseph Beachem has cut a large deposit of Red Ash Coal, on the Shippen & Baber Tract of Coal Land, lying above and adjoining the Brockville Tract, in the Schuylkill Valley. Mr. B. drove a tunnel from the water level about 46 yards, into a spur of the mountain, lying north of the Sharp Mountain, on the north side of the Railroad, and struck a basin of Coal fifty feet in thickness, from the south to the north Slate, all of which is good and merchantable Coal. The basin appears to be in the centre of the spur of a mountain, which extends about 800 yards on the Shippen & Baber Tract, and about 100 yards on the Brockville Tract,—the mountain is about 150 feet in height, above the tunnel. The mass of the Coal presents the appearance of two veins having been thrown together, pitching north and south, and a large vein in the middle standing almost perpendicularly. The north and south Slates pitch about 60 degrees at the point where the tunnel strikes the Coal—and how far the mass or vein extends, below and above this point, is at present unknown, but indications would seem to point out a large deposit above the tunnel. Mr. B. has commenced starting a gangway and finds no change in the deposit, as far as he has gone. If it should continue the same thickness he can drive no less than 5 gangways, for mining purposes, on the same deposit. Mr. B. has also opened two other veins of excellent Red Ash Coal, 4 feet thick, on the same Tract. We congratulate Mr. Beachem—and also the owners, Messrs. John Shippen and Charles Baber, for their good luck.

SACRIFICE TO PRINCIPLE—WORTHY EXAMPLE.—We were told an incident, the other day, of a young man in this Borough, which deserves record. When a boy, he became a member of a Juvenile Temperance Society, then held under the auspices of the Presbyterian church, and received with others, a printed certificate of membership.—Very proud of his connection with the Society, he had his card framed and hung up in a conspicuous place at home. He has been absent in a neighboring State for several years since (he is now upwards of seventeen years old), and wishing to return, his father, at his request, procured him a situation as Clerk in one of our Borough stores. On the day appointed for his commencing business, he remained at home; and on his father enquiring why he did not go to the store, he made no reply, but simply pointed to the framed card on the wall! There was his excuse—the storekeeper he had been engaged to, *dealt in liquor*. He had taken that solemn pledge, years ago, "to touch not, taste not, handle not," and though the association had long since been disbanded, and his father and friends had almost forgotten his connection with it, still the sacred obligation assumed when a boy had been faithfully cherished in his youthful heart, and was now present to determine his course, perhaps, for life. A young man with such good, *fixed* principles deserves encouragement. We predict that he will make his mark in the world some day. He was released from the engagement with the store-keeper, and is now on the look-out for another situation, more consonant with his conscientious opinions of the Liquor traffic.

We withhold the names of the parties from publication, but the young man will be made known on enquiring at this office.

PHILADELPHIA POLITICS.—The Whigs of Philadelphia have also nominated Judge Conrad (the American candidate for Mayor) by an overwhelming majority. How the Democratic papers do writhe under the prospect of certain defeat! Richard Vaux, Esq., is their nominee. It is he of whom the story is told, (we don't vouch for its truth) that on a visit to England some years ago, he shook hands with the Queen, and for six months after refused to shake hands with anybody else; and also, that he keeps a suit of old clothes on hand to wear specially in attendance upon the meetings of his party.

THE CELEBRATED Gadsden Treaty has been under advisement in the U. S. Senate for this week. It will most probably be rejected, unless an amendment by Mr. Bell, recognizing the Sloo grant, can be engrafted upon it.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

A Racy Speech.

It is rarely we find such a treat in Congressional speeches now-a-days, as the following, delivered in the Senate on Wednesday. It is just such independent, manly talk that the present condition of things throughout the country requires—a few such wholesome doses would doubtless purge the body politic of some of its bad humors, and restore a healthy tone of feeling and action. We, too, are in favor of Homestead grants, where the parties deserve, or have earned, them, or their relatives for them; but not to every Tom, Dick and Harry, without any claim upon the liberality of our Government:

Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, said this amendment was intended to extend the grant made by the bill not only to all American and foreigners now in the U. States, but also to all foreigners who may come here, upon their filing a declaration of intention to become citizens. To the bill, and especially to this amendment, he was entirely opposed. In the other end of the Capitol, it had lately been declared that a proposition to give lands for the support of those unfortunate people, the insane, who, by visitation of God, were unable to provide for themselves, was unconstitutional. But the senator from Ohio finds no such difficulty in proposing to give homes and lands to all the vagabonds, paupers and criminals, which the arm of public justice, or political events compels to come to our shores, and to the idle and lazy loafers of our own country. He had thought of moving to recommit this bill, with a view of making it more equal in its bounties. If it be right and just to give lands to the landless and homes to the homeless, why not give money to the moneyless?—If anything like justice or equality be intended, why overlook the mechanics, the professional men, and all others who know nothing of agricultural pursuits? Why shower all this bounty upon those who can follow agriculture? He had always understood that the public lands were solemnly pledged for the payment of the public debt. If this were so, he would like to know how they could be legally taken while under mortgage, and given away to persons who were aliens in language and blood, and to loafers at home. He wished to know any good cause for offering this bonus to all those foreigners who seek American shores—to all those who leave their country, perhaps for their country's good, or who leave it because they are somewhat liberal, yet not liberal enough to fight for liberal principles and institutions? Why offer this bonus to all the lazy, idle, good-for-nothing loafers at home, who never had $200 to buy a farm, because they were too idle and lazy to work for it? What good effect could be accomplished by settling public lands with such people? To get them to go there and settle upon land, you must say to them here is a nice little farm for you—go take it; we know you are too lazy and worthless ever to be able to buy one, or to keep one when it is given to you, for that reason we will cover it with a sort of bankruptcy, to continue for ever.—You need not be afraid to take it—neither Sheriff nor Constable shall ever lay his hands upon it. It is forever to be bankrupt to your creditors. [Laughter.] And it is men to whom such inducements have to be held out that are to fill up, occupy, and become communities of new States. What nice communities they will be—the vagabonds and criminals of Europe, and the loafers of our own country.—[Laughter and applause.] This bill was unjust for another reason. It was a discrimination in favor of paupers and idlers, against the hard-working and industrious pioneers, who have cut down the forests and paid for their lands and settled the Western states. The industrious American pioneers have been made to pay for their land, and it is given away to the criminals, ragamuffins and paupers of the world, who are now flying, and will fly to this country like buzzards to a carcase, which they will stick to till they eat it up. [Laughter and applause.] No president of any party, under any circumstances or vicissitudes, in any extremity or emergency, from Washington to General Pierce, has ever brought himself down to recommend any such measure as this. He objected to it as a financial measure. All Europe was to be engaged in a contest such as the world never saw, and the United States would have need of all its resources and means to prevent becoming involved in it, or being in, to maintain their rights. Was this a time to squander the public lands as bounties to the outcasts of creation? The action of the house with respect to public lands might appear strange. First, they passed this bill, giving away all the public lands, and then passed another bill graduating the price of what they had already given away. It was evident that they did not mean this bill should become a law. It was a measure popular to be talked about, and very well designed to secure the re-election of some whose chances were otherwise doubtful. It was a measure calculated to please the cross-road bar rooms and whiskey boys, and its passage there would do no harm, for the House expected that the good sense and propriety of the Senate would check it. [Laughter.] He saw from the newspapers that there were propositions pending to buy whole regions of territory—What for? Was it to pay for it and then give it away? Another war might follow, and it was better to keep all this land and vote it away, as it was done before, in bounties to old soldiers. In these days there was a universal desire to acquire territory; there was hardly an old fashioned Whig left who did not want to annex all Canada or swallow one or more whole States of Mexico. If they could not get them one way, they wanted a fight. Now-a-days, the American people had become so bellicose that they much resembled certain kind of men, who seemed to think they would "spoil about the head and shoulders," unless they had a fight on hand.—[Laughter.]

This land, when acquired, had to be paid for, either in purchase money or in war expenditures. Why was it to be given away? How did this proposition affect the old States, the old thirteen? How did it affect Massachusetts and all New England? Though many things had occurred, causing differences between New England and the old Southern States, still the recollection of Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill were unextinguished. Though the old Puritan notions about slavery and other matters had not kept up with the progress down south, the revolutionary reminiscences were not forgotten. Obstinate and perverse (addressing Mr. Everett) as you are, we love you still. You were obstinate and perverse towards England before you came here.—You were obstinate and perverse towards her after you got here, and you have been pretty much opposed to your own government ever since. (Loud and continued Laughter.) How does this bill affect the descendants of those puritan fathers whose blood secured the independence of this nation? Under its policy they are told they shall have none of the public land for railroads, for churches, for their deaf, dumb, blind or insane, for schools or school-houses. They are to have none of the proceeds of its sale; they are to derive no benefit of any kind from it. But they are further told that while none of you shall have any of it, we will give it to some Hessian whose ancestors butchered yours for hire in the days of the revolution. [Applause.] We will not give it to your people for schools or school-houses, but we will give it to some Dutchman with such a high back, and feet so broad that it will take three generations to lick him into the shape of an American gentleman. [Loud and continued laughter and applause.]

The old states, by the policy of this bill, will be entirely excluded from the public lands. The people of one-half of them will be told, when they desire to go there, you can't come in; you're tainted with negroes. Was this just? and if not, why this radical change in the system of administering the public lands? These proposed changes were somewhat periodical. Some person or another, for political purposes, proposes to build up for an approaching presidential election, a new party—a German party it may be, with its centre at Cincinnati or Louisville, and they are to control and govern the American people, and require the public lands to be given away to their countrymen.—It was the boast that this was an Anglo-Saxon people; but like another Anglo-Saxon people, who has, for a long time, been ruled by a half crazy breed of German kings and queens, was there not danger that this German party would rule this nation? De Tocqueville said, that the United States would never have a great man for President again; that the understrappers would prevent any great man, whom they could not rule, from becoming President. These understrappers had prevented, and would prevent, such men as Clay, Webster and Calhoun from becoming President; they sought some tool whom they could manage and control. It was this aspiration after the Presidency that led to all such measures as this. If the constitution had contained a provision that no man who once entered Congress should ever thereafter turn his eyes to the other end of the avenue, this homestead bill would never have been heard of. Like prudent men, they would husband their stock lands, and as their own sons and daughters grow up, they would divide it off among them, to be held by them and their descendants forever. But when men once think of the Presidency, when once they see the White House, all look toward the White House, they cease to be sane men. (Laughter.) Their heads go round and round as if affected with a vertigo, and in their disordered imaginations originate all kinds of extravagant propositions. At such a time, one of them, whose boast formerly would have been that he was an American, was now going about declaring that his father was an Irishman and his mother a Dutchman. (Loud Laughter.)—Though a man knowing but little, and caring less, about religion in any form, he may be seen going around the country making the sign of the cross, and muttering most unintelligible jargon to catch Catholic votes. (Laughter.) If not doing this, he will be seen talking to the foreign population, cajoling them for their votes, promising them land for nothing, like the old fellow who promised our Saviour all the kingdoms of the world if he would fall down and worship him. But, in truth, the old rascal had not a single foot of land of his own to give away. (Loud applause and laughter.)

A Senator—Who do you allude to?

Mr. Thompson—Of course I don't mean any one here.—(Laughter.) If you think my remarks applicable to any one, name him, and I'll except whoever you may name.—(Laughter.)

Suppose a territory—Nebraska for instance—is to be settled by a population only thinned to go there by such a bill as this. What a confusion of tongues will be there!—Men of all the nations of the world, perhaps combining within their number an amount of degradation, idleness, crime and villany, which, if centered in any metropolis, would destroy any nation, however pure and powerful; suppose a member of the Senate should go there to settle. They would meet him with astonishment. They would naturally exclaim—"You are an American—how did you get here?" (Laughter.) What made you come here? Did you murder in Kentucky, that you had to fly to this place? (Laughter.) What did you rob or steal in New York, that forced you to leave there? (Applause and laughter.) Was this the way to raise up and people the new States of this Union? He was no native American. He was not hostile to foreigners. He was willing they should come here and enjoy all the rights and privileges the constitution and laws allowed them. He had no objection to any man because he was of foreign birth. He rejoiced to see the gallant patriot and honored statesman from Illinois in the Senate of the United States, and approved of that law which allowed him to hold that office, though of foreign birth. He rejoiced also to see in the Senate that able man from Louisiana, a member of the tribe of Benjamin, and of a race so long and bitterly persecuted. He was opposed to holding out a bonus to worthless criminals from all parts of the world to come and take our lands. He would suggest to Presidential aspirants a word of caution. Great men were not now generally selected for that office. There was Mr. Polk, he was chosen, to say the least, accidentally. He was dead, and of him he would say nothing. Then came General Taylor, a gallant old soldier, a good citizen, and a tolerable good President, though not over much of a President. (Laughter.) The next was General Pierce.—Perhaps it would not be fair to strike him at this time, as the Senate well knew he was very busy in determining whether a man who was now right on one platform, but formerly not right on the Buffalo platform, was entitled to any equality in the division of spoils. (Laughter.) The greatest political question he ever heard of, was that which now engaged the attention of the President and his party, which was whether the prodigal son, who had returned to his father, saying he had repented, and then partook of the fatted calf, had, in reality, returned because of his repentance, or because his father had, in the shape of an office, a fatted calf to kill. (Loud laughter.) Gentlemen having aspirations to the Presidency, should remember that such selections as these could never have been anticipated. As it had occurred, so it might be again. They should, therefore, not press forward too boldly. Let them all sit down quietly and feel contentedly and in peace, and who could tell but that some of them might be so unfortunate at some day as to be taken up and made President. (Laughter.) Such measures as this would help no man's chances. He repeated his objections to the bill, and said that though opposed to the exercise of the one man power, yet if this bill passed, and President Pierce should veto it, he did not know but that he (Mr. Thompson) would support him for the succession in 1856.

THE PRESS.

The Reading *Journal* has just entered upon its Thirty-ninth year, a highly respectable age; and it is as good as it is old. The *Journal* is a *positive* institution—none of your milk-and-water affairs. Its principles are well established and manfully sustained.—Though in the very heart of the enemy's camp, it enjoys a large circulation, and does capital service.

The *Gazette* of the same place, is now printed on a "Montague Press." It is of the largest size, and cost $850. With a stout boy, as the motive power, 600 to 800 copies can be printed in an hour. The editor expresses himself highly pleased with it. We entertain a very high regard for the *Gazette* and its management, and are glad to see this evidence of its success.

The Phila. *Register* has joined the "Associated Press" of that city, for securing full telegraphic reports of the daily news—an evidence of its proprietor's liberality and enterprise its readers will appreciate. The *Register* is one of the very best of the Phila. dailies. It is conducted with marked ability—every department bears the stamp of labor and talent. The *Register* is a favorite among our exchanges.

A monument is to be erected at Easton, Pa., in honor of Geo. Taylor, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

GODEY for May is already out. It contains 100 pages, has 51 engravings, and 74 contributors. The latest Spring fashions hold a prominent place in this number—some of the patterns are very beautiful. There are a number of excellent articles among the reading matter. Throughout this is a capital number. Price of the Book $3; or 25 cents only a number—for sale at *Bannan's*.

LAST WEEK we published the following arithmetical problem, from the *Youth's Penny Gazette*. W. J. S., a teacher in this place, has handed us the annexed solution, though we are obliged to re-write it almost entire, for want of the necessary algebraic signs:

PUZZLE.—A boy was traveling on a turnpike and came to a toll-gate with no money and nothing but a few apples to pay his toll. The gate-keeper took half his apples and a half of one over, and let him pass. At the next gate he gave half the apples he had left and a half of one over. At the third gate he gave half he had left and half of one over. He did not eat an apple and his tolls took all he had. How many had he?

Suppose 15:
Divided by 2=7½ *plus* ½= . . . 8
15—8=7 divided by 2=3½ *plus* ½= . . 4
15—(8 *plus* 4)=3 divided by 2=1½ *plus* ½=2
14
15—14=1, Error.
Again, Suppose 23:
Divide by 2=11½ *plus* ½= . . . 12
23—12=11 divided by 2=5½ *plus* ½= . 6
23—(12 *plus* 6)=5 divided by 2=2½ *plus* ½= 3
21
23—21=2, Error.
15x2=30
23x1=23
1 7
7 divided by 1=7, Answer.

Local Affairs.

At Trinity Church, on Thursday evening, Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter administered the rite of Confirmation to Eighteen candidates.

Quiz.—If "April showers bring forth May flowers," what did the storm of Sunday and Monday bring forth? Sleighs, of course.

Messrs. WM. H. HARRIS & ISAAC E. SEVERN have formed a Lumber business partnership and taken the McKnight Steam Saw Mill, at Mount Hope, in this County.

Another Big Belt.—We recently mentioned some very large India Rubber belts; but we have just got up one from Thornley's establishment in Philadelphia that exceeds anything in that line we have yet heard of. It is 62 feet long, 16 inches wide and of 16 ply. It is intended for Mr. ALEX. SILLIMAN, to hoist Coal perpendicularly to his Breaker, at Tuscarora. As far as we know, this is the largest belt of the kind in the world. It can be seen at our store.

Easter Snow.—The storm at the beginning of this week is worth remembering. It commenced snowing here on Friday afternoon, 14th, and for the three days following snow fell almost continuously. Its average depth, though damp and well packed, was upwards of 12 inches. On the mountains, further up the country, it was full a foot and a half.

Sleighs were out, running in every direction. A sleighing party of ladies and gentlemen was made up in this place on Monday afternoon, and rode up to New Castle, where "mine host," Levi Reber, had provided them a capital supper. It is a pity to spoil so good a story, but the cream of the evening's fun was the arrival of one of the party—a *sleighing* party, mind you—solitary and alone in a carriage! he having dropped both his sleigh and his fair partner on the way.

The warm sun of Tuesday and Wednesday rapidly cleared the streets of their white covering, and made the sleighers scamper.

A slide of the melting snow on the roof of the new Public School house carried the chimnies with it. The same thing also happened at the 2d Methodist church.

The American Ticket.—The American Party of this place has nominated a full Borough ticket for the coming Spring Election, as follows:

Chief Burgess—Milton Boone;
Treasurer—Hiram Rigg;
Auditors—Wm. Silyman,
Henry Geis,
James Sharer;
High Constable—John Dager;
SOUTH WARD.—*Council*—Wm. Carter,
Sch'l Direct—L. Womelsdorf;
MIDDLE WARD.—*Council*—George Martz,
Sch'l Direct—G. W. Good;
N. W. WARD.—*Council*—Peter Jennings,
Sch'l Direct—Jno. H. Hill;
N. E. WARD.—*Council*—James Glenn,
Hiram Parker,
Sch'l Direct—J. B. Oswino.

Serious Accident.—Mr. Thomas Dornan, a well-known Stage Proprietor, of this place, was seriously injured by the upsetting of one of his Stages one day last week, going from Mt. Carmel to Shamokin. Several passengers were also much hurt. The Danville *Intelligencer* explains the cause of the accident as follows:—"This proprietor had spoken to the driver repeatedly, and just before the accident happened, to drive slower on the rough parts of the road. The passengers we understand, agreed in the opinion that the Driver was to blame for the accident. The same driver, the same day, lost the control of his horses, and came down the mountain to Mount Carmel at a frightful rate of speed."

Mr. D. was conveyed to Shamokin, where he still lies in a critical condition from the effects of his injuries. He seems to be particularly unfortunate of late. It was only last winter he met with an accident in a sleigh that gave his friends great alarm for his recovery.

Trial List for Adjourned Court.—First week commencing May 1st, 1854.

Bennett vs Feinagle, 315 March Term 1853.
Pott vs McCann, 330 June T 1847.
Gaynor vs Schuyl Nav Co. 98 September T 1847
Rapp, Hein vs Snyder, 255 December T 1847.
Hugns, & Loose, vs Gable, 268 June T 1848.
Leib vs Pomroy, 48 Sept T 1848
Same vs Newman, 146 Sept T 1848.
McGinley vs Bennett *et al.* 57 Dec T 1848.
Miller *et al.* vs Schuyl Nav Co 132 Mar T 1849.
Jackson vs Kepner, 144 March T 1849.
Miners' Bank vs Bechtel *et al* 593 March T 1849.
Bowen *et al.* vs Ludwig *et al.* 13 June T 1849
Filbert vs Hoff, 421 June T 1849.
Edward vs Denning, 457 June T 1849.
Opp vs Slater, 658 Sept T 1849.
Rapp & Rodenberger, vs Geise, 40 June T 1850
Bright vs Rothermel, 353 June T 1850.
Wixted vs Connelly, 461 June T 1850.
Bicking vs Lauderbrun's Adm'rs, 212 Dec T 1850.
Eister & Wife vs Faul, 50 March T 1850.
SECOND WEEK, commencing May 8th, 1854.
Brown vs Breitenbach, 176 March T 1851.
Dietzel vs Dish, 325 March T 1851.
Lykins vs Boyle, 263 June T 1851.
Guss S Executor vs Zimmerman, 434 June T '51.
Dungan vs Dreibelbeis, 84 Sept T 1851
Schwartz Sarah vs Brouse, Adm'r 242 Sept T '51.
Whelan & Co. vs Chillas. 368 Sept T 1851
Heckman vs Heckman, 12 Dec T 1851.
Nice vs Freck & Faust, 163 Dec T 1851
Hubley E B vs Snoener.
Richardson vs Murphy, 306 Dec T 1851.
Brick, Assignee vs Same, 307 Dec T 1851.
Nagle vs Nagle, 106 March T 1852.
Emerick vs Russel, 382 March T 1852
Lessig vs Brobst, 165 June T 1852.
Same vs Shultze, 166 June T 1852.
Same vs Same. 227 June T 1852.
Lex *et al.* vs Heffner, 329 June T 1852.
Lessig vs Shultz, 404 June T 1852.
Jones *et al.* vs Darling, 412 June T 1852

Borough Reform.—This is a prominent topic, now that the annual election for Borough officers approaches. It is doubtless much needed; and if guided by the proper spirit—the common good, and not mere factional feeling—the remedialists—the physicians of our body corporate—will be entitled to the lasting gratitude of the community.

The Borough Collector is charged with making a business of shaving orders, and paying no cash into the Treasury. Without assuming to determine his guilt or innocence of the allegation, our notion is that the root of the evil lies deeper than the Collector's office. Why has not the Council taken the proper steps to fund the Borough debt, and thus supercede the present miserable system of orders by a cash currency? So long as these orders remain in the market, they are like other paper, at the mercy of any one who sees fit to deal in them; and *we* can see no monstrous crime in the Collector or any body else does take advantage of this rotten system of Borough government to put money in his purse. The prices of work paid in orders are at least 20 per cent higher than would be cash payments, and it is therefore only a question who shall be benefitted by the shave.

Were the Council to effect a suitable loan—and it might easily be accomplished—the Borough debt paid, and all its orders cashed, the cause of the present complaint would be entirely removed.—True, they did at one time advertise for that purpose, but it was before any statement of the financial affairs of the Borough had been made public for that year; and of course there was no response to their solicitations—capitalists wanting a fair show of hands before they made the required investment. But this pre-requisite attended to in a satisfactory manner, a loan, we have no doubt, could be negotiated, and coupon bonds issued with interest payable semi-annually, and thus the whole financial constitution of our Borough renovated.—It needs it, every body knows—for of all communities in the State, Pottsville is perhaps about the worst shaved.

A similar reform is wanted all over the County. There is hardly a Borough or township within its limits that can show a clean financial record. The same abuses are everywhere complained of. Port Carbon has lately set a commendable example. All persons holding her orders are obliged to present them to the Treasurer for payment, and the Collector is authorized to receive only the hard currency. The County Commissioners have also a good regulation. By a late resolution they charge all Collectors interest on their duplicates, after the expiration of the fiscal year for which they serve. There are a number of such hints our Borough Fathers might profit by, if they would, and there by help to heal our financial sores.

Battalion Parade at Minersville on the 8th of May next.

The bill for the widening of Second street, between Mahantango and Norwegian Sts., having undergone all the necessary forms of legislation, the work will be commenced forthwith.

The Turners' Celebration.—The Turners of this place were joined by a delegation from Philadelphia and Reading on Monday, to enjoy the festivities announced for the afternoon and evening of that day. In all they numbered upwards of fifty. They paraded through town in the afternoon, accompanied by a band of music, and made a very creditable display. The inclement weather prevented their gymnastic performances, but in the evening, we understand, their ball was largely attended and passed off with much spirit.

TAMAQUA AFFAIRS.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—An affray of a serious character occurred here last Monday night, at a Beer House kept by a German named Stang. There was a dance at his house that evening, and a good deal of fighting. About 12 o'clock, a young man, named Moses Richardson, who was on his way home from a German Ball in the upper part of the town, entered the house. At the time he entered, Stang and his assistant bar-tender, Gross, were much excited, and were quarreling with some of those present. Richardson approached the bar and almost at the same moment, as was stated by some of the witnesses, Gross stabbed him in the left side of the neck—making a horrible gash and severing the jugular vein. He also stabbed him in several other places about the body. Richardson staggered to the door, and expired in a few minutes. Stang and his brother and Gross were promptly arrested and after a hearing, were committed to the County jail to await their trial.

CONGLOMERATE.

Tamaqua, April 20, 1854.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate has passed the Bill for the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works, changing the minimum price of eleven million dollars in the House bill to *ten*, together with a few other unimportant amendments. The vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barnes, Buckalew, Darlington, Darsie, Evans, Ferguson, Foulkrod, Frick, Fry, Goodwin, Haldeman, Hamilton, Byron D. Hamlin, Ephraim W. Hamlin, HENDRICKS, Hiester, Hoge, Jamison, Kinzer, Kunkel, M'Farland, Price, Sager, Skinner and Slifer—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabb, Cresswell, M'Clintock, Platt, Quiggle and M'Caslin, *Speaker*—6.

The House on Wednesday concurred in the amendments of the Senate, and the bill was sent to the Governor for his signature. So much for the popular pressure on that subject. It is just what ought to have been done long ago, and doubtless would, but for the political benefits accruing from the retention of a horde of Agents and their subs under the thumb of the Canal Board. The next step will be to sell *all* the Public Works. Had they been disposed of years ago, the State would have been many dollars richer to-day. The Harrisburg *Telegraph & Journal* truthfully remarks that, "the oppressed tax-payers would gain by the operation, if every mile of our public improvements were *given away*; they are continually infested with a gang of public plunderers, who would squander the entire receipts if they were quadrupled."

There is a bill now before the Legislature, to charter a company for tunneling the Broad Mountain, with a view to a more direct line of connection between the parts of the Philadelphia & Sunbury Railroad. We do not know the provisions of this bill in detail. Much would depend upon the locality chosen for the boring; but under the most favorable circumstances, such a work would doubtless require years of labor and a large expenditure of capital. The distance over the mountain, by the present stage line, is six miles, but this is in a diagonal direction. From the base at New Castle, directly across, would hardly measure more than half that distance.

Two bills, we observe, were read in the House, "to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors," on Tuesday. What gammon! Now that the Maine Law has been defeated, and the good will of the friends of Temperance forfeited; there is an attempt to wheedle them into a good humor again by popping these squibs of Temperance bills occasionally. But you can't come it, gentlemen. We want you to toe the mark—Prohibition or nothing—fair and square, or we'll make you smell brimstone yet, before we are done with you.

A Bill was read in the House on Wednesday, to incorporate the Anthracite Savings Bank, at Donaldson in this county.

THE SO-CALLED DEMOCRATS.

Edmund Burke, of New Hampshire, after tracing the history of his connection with the Democratic party for the last eight months, draws the following picture of the Democratic party of the North:

"In Maine, the Democratic party is disorganized and defeated. In New York, it is in a condition far more desperate. In New Hampshire, with the aid of the National Democrats—who have been persecuted and proscribed by the President and his minions—the Democratic party is barely saved from defeat. In Massachusetts, there is no Democratic party, nothing but a poor, mercenary, unprincipled, contemptible faction, calling themselves Democrats, who yearly coalesce with the Free Soilers, and who support the Administration nominally, only in consideration of the crumbs which fall from the Executive table. In Vermont, there was never a Democratic party worth saving. In short, in every State north of Mason and Dixon's line, the Democracy is more or less demoralized and disorganized; and at this moment, Gen. Pierce, if he were before the people for re-election, could not carry one of those States."

Judge Burke, it will be remembered, was A. No. 1 Democratic authority, at the opening of the last Presidential campaign. The Hughes and *Register* faction made a grand flourish of trumpets in producing a letter from him, to prove Mr. Pierce's orthodoxy on the Catholic question. We presume his word is worth as much now as it was then.

THE OSAGE ORANGE FOR HEDGES.

We recently addressed an article on this subject to our readers in this vicinity, advising them of the cheapness, beauty and effectiveness of this mode of fencing. The following from the *Scientific American*—the best of authority—corroborates our opinion, as then expressed:

"The Osage Orange is highly estimated for making hedge fences. The extensive gardens of Nicholas Longworth, in the suburbs of Cincinnati are fenced with this plant. It has proved to be an effectual barrier to intruders, who have endeavored to plunder his choice fruits—grapes, peaches, &c., owing to its armor of large pointed thorns. The seeds are sown in May, in beds like those of beets, and are set out next spring in hedge rows, six inches apart, and the tops cut off to the ground. It is a native of Texas and Arkansas, and will grow well in our northern climate, except on very wet and cold soils. Large quantities of the seed have been planted during the past two years in Ohio and other western States, and immense tracks of land in those States will soon be protected and adorned with this valuable plant. J. W. Thornburn & Co., John street, this city, and others have the seeds for sale, and those persons who are inclined to protect their gardens and fields, and beautify the same, can now effectually do so with the thorny barricade of this hedge. Its full height is sixteen feet; in four years it attains to a height sufficient to fence out persons and cattle. The Cherokee Rose is also extensively cultivated and used for hedge fence at New Orleans, and the southern climate is favorable to its growth, but the Osage Orange cannot fail to thrive in our climate, particularly about New York City, Long Island, and New Jersey. Why do not those of our citizens who have seen and admired the hedge fences in England, introduce this kind of fence to this vicinity? The Illinois Central Railroad Company have contracted with James Sumpter & Co., of Montgomery Co., Ohio, to hedge with the Osage Orange, both sides for one hundred miles of this railroad, commencing fifty miles north of Chicago. This will require about two millions of plants. The ground along the line is to be cleared, levelled, broken up, and prepared this ensuing summer, and the plants are to be set out next spring. As an evidence of the extreme hardiness of this plant, we would state that they have been grown successfully for the last six years in the Union Nurseries of the city of Schenectady, N. Y., from seed gathered in Columbia, S. C. It has stood the severe winters well, and seems to be the very material for live fences in any climate where the Isabella grape can be cultivated successfully."

WOKE UP.—The late Whig victories Eastward have brought out that "same old coon." The Harrisburg *Journal* shows him up at full length, and pertinently remarks:

"With anti-Nebraska, sale of the Public Works, reduction of the State debt, integrity among our public officers, retrenchment and reform in the Government, and 'that same old coon,' we will overthrow Bigler & Co., and fill their places with honest, faithful and able men."

Five Dollar counterfeit notes on the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Wheeling, well executed, are in circulation.

PRICES OF STOCKS

Of Coal and Transportation Companies in and running from the Anthracite Coal Fields of Pennsylvania.

Corrected weekly for the Miners' Journal by A. E. STRAUS & Co., Bankers.

	PAR VALUE.	OFFERED.	ASKED.
RAIL ROADS.			
Reading	50	37½	38
Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven,	50	66	66½
Mount Carbon,	50		
Mount Carbon & Port Carbon,	50		
Mill Creek,	50		
Schuylkill Valley,	50		
Lorberry Creek,	50		
Swatara,	50	5	8
CANALS.			
Schuylkill Navigation,	50	24½	25½
do do Preferred,	50	32½	33
Union Canal,	50	13½	13½
do do Preferred,	50	47	48½
Delaware & Hudson Coal & Transportation Co's.	100	106½	107
RAIL ROAD & COAL CO'S.			
Little Schuylkill Coal & R. R. Co.,	50	53	54½
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.	50	62	62½
Hazleton Coal Co.,	50		
Buck Mountain Coal Co.,	50		
Pennsylvania Coal & R. R. Co.,	100	102½	107
Dauphin Coal & R. R. Co.,	100	40	45
Lykens Valley Coal & R. R. Co.,	50		
Beaver Meadow Coal & R. R. Co.,	50	40	41
COAL COMPANIES			
Forest Improvement Co.,	50		
North American Coal Co.,	25	18	18½
Delaware Coal Co.,	50		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Miners' Bank,	50	50	55
Farmers' Bank,	50	50	52
Pottsville Gas Co.,	50	25	30
Pottsville Water Co.,	25	25	26

Religious Intelligence.

DIVINE SERVICE is regularly held in the County Prison, on the *first* and *third* Sundays of every month—Rev. Danl. Washburn, of Trinity (Episcopal) church, and Rev. John H. Castle, of the Baptist church, respectively officiating. Services commence at 4 o'clock, P. M.

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 7½

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

PORTLAND, ME.—Though Neal Dow was beaten at the late Charter Election, having 1,487 votes to 1,590 for Wm. Cahoon, the incumbent, (who is also a firm Maine Law Whig, but was thought by most Temperance men to lack vigor in the enforcement of the law of Prohibition,) yet the Dow men carried the Common Council (16 to 12,) and so have the control of the city. The *Advertiser* (which supported Cahoon) says:

"There is unquestionably a decided majority of both branches of the City Government in favor of a vigorous execution of the liquor law.

"This result of the election, under all the circumstances, is a strong indication of the law in this city. Hundreds of the strongest friends of the law voted for Mr. Cahoon, and hundreds more *would* have voted for him a week ago. * * * "We have been of the opinion that the law itself, disconnected from all other considerations, would poll at least a majority of eight hundred in this city, and the result of this election has confirmed us in that opinion."

—This mind you, is the verdict of a *city*—the largest in the Union east of Boston—a sea-port containing over 30,000 inhabitants. The Maine Law has been in existence there for some two years and a half, and enforced with more or less strictness throughout. At the next Election—after the law went into effect, its enemies, by a heavy expenditure of money, turned Neal Dow out of the Mayorality by 441 majority, and now they have only been able to keep him out by 103—and had to run a first-rate Total Abstinence and Maine Law man against him to beat him at all, while the Dow men carried the Council.

How *can* men in the face of such facts (and they are most abundant) persist in asserting that the Maine Law is too stringent and cannot be sustained?

—Politically the new Council stands 13 Whig to 8 Democrat ('Merrill' and 'Wild-cat' combined,) but politics had nothing to do with their nomination and scarcely more with their election.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

QUEER POLITICAL SOMERSET.—The New York *Herald* yet adheres to its last somerset. It says:

"*Gen. Pierce and Gen. Scott—How do they Stand Now?*—A year's occupation of the White House has proved Gen. Pierce one of the weakest, most corrupt and imbecile Presidents that have ever filled that position. Gen. Scott, since his defeat has been leading a retired life, and has been every day rising in public estimation, while his successful competitor in '52 has been as rapidly sinking. As public opinion is now tending, we should not be at all surprised to see the American people indignantly correct the blunder they made in 1852, of placing such an imbecile as Pierce at the head of the Government, and consigning such a patriot as Scott to the inaction of private life."

The *Herald*, it will be remembered, abused Scott harder, and lauded Pierce higher, during the campaign, than any other paper in the Union.

EARLY FRUITS OF THE NEBRASKA BILL.—We notice that there has been a serious riot in Milwaukie, on account of a supposed fugitive slave. The negro was seized at Racine and carried to Milwaukie and put in jail. The citizens arose *en masse*, and a terrible excitement ensued. One hundred men arrived from Racine, and all evinced a determination that the negro should not be carried off. The door of the prison was battered down—the prisoner taken out and sent off. We are told that the persons engaged in the melee were respectable and sober. But what has all this to do with the Nebraska measure? The *Daily Wisconsin*, printed at Milwaukie, answers the question. It says:

"There will be a question elsewhere why there was so intense an excitement here. There cannot be a doubt but that the attempted repeal of the Missouri Compromise has so far exasperated many that they consider themselves absolved from the obligation to enforce the fugitive slave law, which was a compromise measure yielded to the South for the sake of a permanent settlement of the slavery question. We mention this circumstance as one of the reasons which incited some of the first men in the city, for character, honesty and integrity, to give all the countenance they could to this rescue."

Such will be the effect of this disgraceful measure if it is carried out. If the South disregard their solemn compacts, they cannot expect the free States to regard theirs.—*Portland Eclectic.*

THE MAN who mounted a white hat last week on account of the warm weather, was out sleighing at Pottsville yesterday.—*Phila. Sun of the 18th.*

Well, he was—and had a good time of it.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS *have Cured a Diseased Foot, and Prevented it being Amputated.*—Mr. James Palmer, No. 1, Mason-court, Blake street, Liverpool, suffered dreadfully from a diseased foot; the most eminent medical men attended him, and they deemed it necessary to remove one of his toes; before this healed, however, the disease broke out higher up, and then they wished to amputate the whole foot to prevent fearful consequences. This he objected to, and resolved to try Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which effected a perfect cure, and he can now walk and work as well as ever. This can be verified by Mr. Martin, chemist, 20, Coppers hill, Liverpool.

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

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, Forestville; Miller's Store, Phoenix Colliery.

ONE LOW PRICE to ask and take, suits everybody. We only speak our sentiments when we say that our Gentlemen friends who visit Philadelphia, will be handsomely treated, and can be satisfactorily fitted to a matchless suit of clothes, at a very reasonable price, by calling at the celebrated one-price Clothing House of LIPPINCOTT & CO., South-west corner of Fourth and Market Streets.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.—*Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills* are a most extraordinary medicine for the cure of Rheumatism and Gout, because they not only cleanse the stomach and bowels of those morbid humors which, if taken into the circulation and thrown upon the membrane and muscle, are the cause of the above painful maladies; but they excite the absorbent vessels to take up that which is already deposited, and therefore are absolutely certain to make a perfect cure of Rheumatism and Gout. A single twenty-five cent box of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills will often give the most astonishing relief; and perseverance according to directions will be certain to drive pain of every description from the body.

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.

POTTSVILLE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE JOURNAL.

Wheat Flour, bbl	$8 75	Dr'd peaches par'd.	$4 25
Rye do do	5 00	do do unpar'd	2 00
Wheat, bushel	1 75	Dr'd apples pared	1 50
Rye, do	90	Eggs, dozen	14
Corn, do	80	Butter	19
Oats, do	45	Shoulders,	8
Potatoes, do	75	Hams,	12 to 13
Timothy Seed	2 25	Hay, ton	16 00
Clover do	5 50	Plaster,	5 00

MARRIED:

On the 14th inst., in Tamaqua, by Rev. Joel M. Grim, JACOB KOPPLE of Tuscarora, to SELMEA FEIST of Tamaqua.

On the 13th inst., by the same, MARTIN BENSINGER, to ANGELINE WOMER, both of this County.

DIED:

In Tremont, on Thursday Morning, the 13th inst., of inflammation of the Lungs, Mr. JOSEPH PINKERTON, aged 41 years.

Mr. P. leaves a wife and five children to mourn his departure, and though their loss is the most severe, yet others particularly the members of the M. E. Church, of which he was an exemplary member, will mourn over this dispensation of Providence.—It is due to the memory of the departed, to state that he sustained the character of an honest man, a good citizen, a kind and obliging neighbor, and a sincere christian; and consequently his demise will be severely felt in all the relations he sustained.

At Springfield, Illinois, on Sunday, April 9th, after a short but severe illness, DANIEL EDGAR RUCKEL, eldest son of the late Samuel Ruckel, of New York city, aged 43 years.

GENERAL NOTICES.

HEAD QUARTERS 1st Reg't. 1st Brigade, 6th Division P. M., *Pottsville, April* 14, 1854.

ORDERS No. 1.—Pursuant to notice of Brigade Inspector, Daniel Krebs, the several companies comprising the 1st Reg't., 1st Brigade, 6th Division P. M., will meet for review and inspection on MONDAY, the 8th day of May next, at Minersville. The line will be formed at 10 o'clock A. M., in Sunbury street, the right resting on such place as shall be then and there designated.

Captains of companies will be prepared with three copies of their enrollments, made in form as directed in notice of Brigade Inspector. By order

COL. J. M. WETHERILL.

W. H. GORE, Adj't.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—The next annual meeting of this Institute will take place at Port Carbon, on the 5th of May next, at 9 o'clock A. M., and continue in session two days and a half. The friends of Education are invited to attend.—The following persons have been procured as lecturers, viz:—Messrs. J. R. Krewson, W. Al Field, W. H. Luenebeck, Finney Porter, C. Little, and Rev. D. Steck. A number of ladies have also been appointed to prepare essays to be read during the session. The President will deliver his annual address, before retiring from his office. An election for officers will be held on the last day of the session, a large attendance is desirable.

It should be remembered by the Teachers, that their position and standing in society must depend upon themselves, upon the interest they take in measures tending to improve their welfare. Their desire to advance their own interests will therefore show itself in their attendance at the Institute.

TOWN MEETING—REFORM TICKET.—A meeting of the citizens of Pottsville, without reference to party politics, will be held at Mortimer's Hotel, on Saturday evening, April 22d, 1854, at 8 o'clock, to place in nomination a Borough Ticket, pledged to thorough and radical reform.—Tax payers and citizens generally are requested to attend.

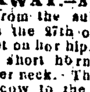
MANY CITIZENS.

ODD FELLOWS' CEMETERY.—Persons desirous of purchasing burial lots in the Odd Fellows' Cemetery, will apply to

FRANK POTT, at Auction Store, Town Hall;
JOHN J. JONES, Minersville street; or
JOHN S. C. MARTIN, Centre street.

Nov. 12, 1853. 46-tf

LOST & FOUND.



STRAYED AWAY.—A Dark Brindle Cow strayed away from the subscriber, residing in Mount Carbon, on the 27th of March, she had a gray spot on her hip, and one on her shoulders, short horns, turned in, and a bell on her neck. The finder, by returning said cow to the subscriber, will be liberally rewarded.

PATRICK McCARTY,
Mount Carbon.

April 15, 1854 15-3t

STRAY PIGS.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, residing in New Castle, Schuylkill Co., on the 4th of March, a Sow and four Pigs. The owner is requested to call, pay charges and take them away.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

April 8, 1854 14-3t

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—In the matter of the Estate of Elizabeth Hoffa, deceased.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Schuylkill County, to resettle and restate the account of Henry Hoffa and John Shade, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Elizabeth Hoffa, late of Lower Mahantongo township, deceased, will attend to his office in the Borough of Pottsville, on Monday the 16th day of May, A. D., 1854, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to hear the parties interested in said Estate.

JOHN P. HOBART, Auditor.

April 21, 1854. 16-3t

NOTICE.—In the matter of the Estate of Philip Zerbe, deceased.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Schuylkill County, to audit, resettle and restate the account of Daniel Zerbe, senior, administrator of Philip Zerbe, deceased, and make distribution of the balance of money in the hands of said administrator, to, and among the heirs of the deceased, will attend to the parties interested in said Estate, at his office in the Borough of Pottsville on Tuesday the 16th day of May, 1854, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN P. HOBART, Auditor.

April 22, 1854. 16-3t

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Wm. H. Harris and Isaac E. Severn have formed a Copartnership, under the Firm of Harris & Severn for the purpose of carrying on the Lumber business.—They have taken the McKnight Steam Saw Mill at Mount Hope, Schuylkill County, and are prepared to furnish all kinds of lumber at short notice and reasonable rates.

WILLIAM H. HARRIS
ISAAC E. SEVERN.

April 15, 1854. 15-6t

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—Applications for one Female Teacher will be received by the Pottsville School Board until Wednesday, April 27, 1854. Examination to be had on April 28; School to commence May 1, 1854. By order of the Board,

JOHN S. C. MARTIN, Sec'y.

April 15, 1854 15-2t

$3 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid by the Building Committee of the Pottsville School Board, for the arrest of any person or persons found destroying the Public School property of the Borough.

D. H. LEIB,
J. S. C. MARTIN,
Committee.

April 15, 1854. 15-3t

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing between John Lauck, Jonathan Schum, Daniel Schum, Carpenters and Builders, has been dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of September, 1850.

JOHN LAUCK,
JONATHAN SCHUM,
DANIEL SCHUM.

Phila., April 15, 1854 15-6t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between Thomas G. May and John May, trading under the firm of THOMAS G. & JOHN MAY, at Big Run Gap, Northumberland County, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 22d March, 1854. The business will be continued hereafter by Thomas G. May, on his own account, who will also settle up the business of the late firm.

THOMAS G. MAY,
JOHN MAY.

April 8, 1854 14-6t

NOTICE.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County:

GEORGE PAYNE and WILLIAM PAYNE, vs. FRANCIS MACDONALD. } 97 March Term, 1854. Fi. Fa.

The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the said Court to ascertain and distribute the amounts due to the Miners, Laborers and Mechanics, under the Act of 2d April, 1849, and the amount due the landlords for rent, will attend at his office, in the Borough of Pottsville, on MONDAY, the 17th day of April, 1854, at 10 o'clock A. M., to receive the proof of claims on the fund raised by the sale of the Defendant's personal property by the Sheriff.

JOHN P. HOBART, Auditor.

April 1, 1854 13-3t

NOTICE.—The subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership, under the firm of POMROY, SMITH & POMROY, for the transaction of a general FOUNDRY and MACHINE business, at the Old Established Pottsville Iron Works, Corner of Norwegian and Coal Streets, Pottsville.

B. F. POMROY,
WM. SMITH,
CLIFFORD POMROY.

March 25, 1854 12-3m

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership in the Express business, which heretofore existed between N. G. HOWARD, E. W. EARL, and R. F. WEAVER, and was conducted under the name of Howard, Earl & Co., was dissolved on the 31st day of December, 1853.

N. G. HOWARD,
E. W. EARL,
R. F. WEAVER.

N. B.—The same business is continued by N. G. Howard and R. F. Weaver, under the firm name of HOWARD & CO.

N. G. HOWARD,
R. F. WEAVER.

March 25, 1854 12-6t

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, 1853 24-tf

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

PAINTED WINDOW SHADES at 40 cts.—Just received, new and neat styles of Painted Window Shades, at 40 cents each, 60 cents with fixtures, and upwards; including Oiled, Landscape, Boquet, Vase and Plain patterns, embracing the latest and most fashionable styles in use. For sale wholesale and retail by

B. BANNAN.

April 8, 1854 14—

WANTED.

WANTED.—Two good Journeymen Painters wanted immediately. Apply to

D. & P. NAGLE.

April 22, 1854. 16-3t

WANTED.—A good Chambermaid, for general housework. Good Wages given. None need apply without best references. Call at Woodside, near Forrestville, at the House of the undersigned.

E. BORDA.

April 15, 1854 15-4t

RAGS WANTED.—Being extensively engaged in the manufacture of paper, we will pay to country merchants and others having rags for sale, more than the present market prices—Cash.

JESSUP & MOORE, Paper Manufacturers, Philadelphia—Nos. 24 and 26 North st. (1st street below Arch, between 5th and 6th.)

Phila., March 18, 1854. 11-2m.

MINERS WANTED.—The Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Company are now constantly employing Miners. To good, steady men, constant employment, the highest wages, and the best accommodations, will be given. Payments monthly, in cash—no store orders—the Company not dealing in merchandise.

The Company's Railroad, on which daily Passenger Trains are now running, affords convenient access to the mines, which are situated in an elevated and healthy country.

FREE SCHOOLS are established, and will be be continued here, for the education of the children of the Miners and Workmen. Apply to J. H. McELWAIN, Mining Engineer, at the office, Rausch Gap Mines.

ELLWOOD MORRIS, Engineer and Superintendent.

Pottsville, Tamaqua, Mauch Chunk, Schuylkill Haven and Minersville papers please copy.

March 18, 1854 11-tf

COAL.

BEATTY, THOMAS & CO have removed to the office in J. Silliman's Frame Building, in Centre street, a few doors above the Pennsylvania Hall, where persons having business with them will please call.

April 15, 1854 15-tf

CHARLES W. HUBBARD, Agent for the sale of ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COAL, OFFICE, 1st FLOOR, 71 PINE STREET, City of New York.

WHITE ASH. { Lehigh, Hazleton, Cranberry, Sugar Loaf and Room Run, from the Lehigh Region. Rainbow, Broad Mt., and Black Heath from the Schuylkill region.

RED ASH. { Gate, Belmont, Salem, Orchard, Spohn and Lewis Veins.

BITUMINOUS. { From the celebrated Frostburg Coal Co. Mines; also Cumberland and Liverpool.

OFFICE HOURS, 12 M. to 2 P. M.

March 18, 1854 11-tf

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between George W. Snyder and Benjamin Milnes, trading in 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, manufacturer of all kinds of machinery 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 sole proprietor of these Collieries.

GEORGE W. SNYDER.

Jan. 21, 1854. 4-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 4½ 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

BUSINESS CARDS.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY AND CONVEYANCING.—The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will continue to attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care, such as the
Purchase and sale of Real Estate,
Collection of Rents,
Conveyancing,
Adjusting Books and Accounts,
Scrivening and General Agency.
Office in Centre Street, opposite the Town Hall.

SAMUEL HARTZ.

Pottsville, April 15, 1854 15-1y

SETH W. GEER, ATTORNEY AT LAW—Minersville, Schuylkill County, Pa.

REFERS TO

Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, } Philadelphia.
JOHN C. KNOX,
J. H. HANSON & Co., Courtland St., New York.
JAMES H. CAMPBELL, Esq., Pottsville, Pa.
OLIVER WATSON, Esq., Williamsport, Pa.

March 4, 1854 9-1y

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 6-1y 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.

MEDMONDS, 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

JEWELRY, &c.

CHINA AND LAVA WARE.—Card Baskets, Bouquet holders, Vases, Perfume Bottles, Ink-stands, Statuettes &c., at

R. C. GREEN'S, Centre St.

Pottsville, April 15, '54. 15-tf

A FINE assortment of Fans of all prices and quality at R. C. GREEN'S

April 15, '54. 15-tf

SET NECKLACES and Armlets in variety at R. C. GREEN'S, Centre St.

April 15, '54. 15-tf

FINE JAPAN Waiters in sets, very cheap at R. C. GREEN'S.

April 15, '54. 15-tf

BEST PEN IN USE.—The Patent Angular Nibbed Gold Pen. Having been made the exclusive agent for the sale of these excellent pens, I offer them at low prices, with the assurance that they will be appreciated. Come and try them at

R. C. GREEN'S, Centre St.

April 15, '54. 15-tf

WATCHES, WATCHES.—A very large and carefully selected stock of English Watches suitable for Miners. Come and try them at

R. C. GREEN'S,
Sign of the Golden Eagle

April 15, '54. 15-tf

GOLD AND SILVER Lever Watches of the best make—such as Tobias', Johnson's, Robinson's, Cooper's, Sevill's Railway time-keeper—all warranted to perform accurately or exchanged. Give me a call.

R. C. GREEN, Centre Street.

April 15, '54. 15-tf

CLOCKS, CLOCKS.—A warranted clock as cheap as 1 dollar—some 8 day clocks as low as 3 dollars.

R. C. GREEN, Centre Street.

April 15, '54. 15-tf

SILVER WARE AND FANCY GOODS.—A very fine assortment of Plated Ware, consisting of Tea setts, Castors, Pitchers, Mugs, Salt and Mustard cellers, Forks, Knives, Cake Baskets, Napkin Rings, Urns, &c., &c., the articles warranted to be plated on best albata of double and treble plate.—For sale cheap, at

R. C. GREEN'S, Centre Street.

April 15, '54. 15-tf

FOR SALE & TO LET.

FOR SALE.—A Yoke of well-broken OXEN, with or without a Cart that they have been accustomed to work in. They are very valuable and sold for want of use. Enquire at PENN'A. HALL, Pottsville.

April 22, 1854 16-3t

TO DAGUERREANS.—For sale five Daguerrean Rooms, established for years in the largest cities in Pennsylvania. Address

INVALID,
Ledger Office, Philad'a.

April 22, 1854 16-1t

TO LET.—A large, light and convenient office RENT LOW. Apply at the Bookstore of

E. GARRIGUES

April 15, 1854 15-tf

A NEAT COTTAGE TO RENT TO A SMALL FAMILY, in the Borough of Port Carbon, newly renovated and highly improved, containing five rooms with kitchen, cellar, stable, garden, grapery, &c., in the most central business portion of said Borough; apply to

WILLIAM B. HULL,
or JAMES GILFILLAN.

April 15, 1854 15-2t

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a first-class Violincello, and "Double Bass," with patent screws.

The instruments are in good order and will be sold cheap. Apply to J. ADDISON McCOOL, Or at the office of this paper.

April 8, 1854 14-3t

MULES! MULES!! MULES!!!—The subscriber offers for sale at his yard, next to the Middle Ward Hotel, in Market street, a lot of fine Kentucky mules, large size and good stock. Call and see them.

MORRIS ROBINSON.

Pottsville, March 25, 1854. 12-6t

FOR RENT.—Three first-rate offices in "Russel's Office Building" corner of 2d and Mahantongo Sts.

March 11, 1854 10-tf

TO LET.—A first story room and cellar on 2d Street, near Norwegian, well adapted for Store Room or some mechanical business. Inquire of

R. C. GREEN, Centre Street, Pottsville.

Feb 25, 1854 8-tf

FOR LEASE.—To a good Tenant, a valuable Tract of Coal Land, known as the "Zerby Tract," situate in Frailey Township, Schuylkill County, east of Tremont. It lies on both sides of the Mine Hill Extension to Middle Creek—contains about 420 acres—is heavily timbered, and well adapted for an extensive operation. Several veins of Red Ash Coal have been proved and found to be of first-rate quality. For further information apply to

JOHN BANNAN,
or MIESTER CLYMER,
Pottsville.

November 5, 1853 45-tf

FOR SALE.—A 30 feet lot on Centre Street, No. 9, in 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. 37-tf

GREENWOOD LOTS FOR SALE.—Valuable building lots in the most central part of the Borough of Pottsville, lately laid out on the Greenwood Estate, are now offered for sale. Apply to

A. RUSSEL, Agent for the owners, at his office in Mahantango St.

Pottsville, May 3, 1851 19-

PHILADELPHIA.

Advertisements set up in larger type than usual, are charged fifty per cent. advance on the usual advertising rates.

To The Late & Near Trade

MORRIS L. HALLOWELL AND CO., 147 MARKET STREET,

ASK the attention of Buyers to their very large and attractive stock of

SILK & FANCY GOODS,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE SEASON, TO

CASH AND SIX MONTHS' DEALERS

TERMS:

SIX MONTHS' CREDIT or SIX PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

Prices for goods invariably uniform.

Phila., April 15, 1854. 15-1t

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, AND NAILS.

H. T. STANDBRIDGE,
493 Market Street, below Broad,
PHILADELPHIA.

March 25, 1854 11-6

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE.

A NEW and superior article for blueing clothes. It is at least 50 per cent. cheaper than Indigo, and does a far more beautiful blue, with less trouble, thus entirely dispensing with the FLUE TUB. Warranted not to injure the finest fabric. A single trial only is required to bring it into general use. For sale by J. G. Brown, Pottsville, and by Druggists and Grocers generally.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT—Alfred Wiltberger's Drug and Paint Store, No. 169 North Second Street, PHILADELPHIA.

Feb. 4, 1854 15-3m

Men's and Boy's Clothing.

EVERYBODY should embrace this opportunity of buying Clothing for Men and Boys, at

GEORGE CULIN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

S. E. Corner MARKET and SECOND Sts., Philadelphia, embracing a choice of the best, most desirable, and fashionable Dress and Frock Coats, Sack Coats, &c. Linen Clothing, &c., Tweeds, &c., with a great variety of BOY'S CLOTHING; consisting of Jackets, Coats, Polka Jackets, Monkey Jackets, Vests and Roundabouts, made of Tweed, Linen Drilling, Cloth, Alpaca, Kentucky Jeans, &c., &c.

FURNISHING GOODS,

Consisting of Shirts, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, &c., all of which are offered at *the lowest possible Cash prices*, and as cheap as any other Clothing Store in the Union.

Parents who desire TOY'S CLOTHING, are earnestly invited to examine this stock.

Country Storekeepers will be accommodated at very low rates.

GEORGE CULIN,
S. E. Cor. Market and Second Sts.

April 1, 1854 13-9m

FRUIT AND CONFECTIONERY

VANSANT & RECKEFUS,

No. 318 MARKET Street, PHILADELPHIA.

INVITE attention of Dealers to their superior assortment, consisting of

Raisins,	Oranges,	Filberts,	Preserves,
Figs,	Lemons,	Almonds,	Pickles,
Dates,	Groundnuts,	Cocoa-nuts,	etc., etc.

MANUFACTURERS of all kinds of STICK CANDIES, made of the best materials, strongly flavored, and warranted to keep well. Also, of all the different varieties of FRENCH CONFECTIONERY, consisting in part of

Jelly Cakes,	Portuguese Secrets,
Sugar Almonds,	French do
Cream Bon Bons,	Marsh Mellow Drops,
Chocolate Drops,	Brandy Drops,
Sugar Eggs,	Jujube Paste,
Iceland Moss Paste,	Jujube Drops,
Cordial Drops,	Lozenges,
Fruit Drops,	Sugar Shells, etc., etc.

GUM DROPS—OF TEN DIFFERENT FLAVORS.

We take particular pains in packing our goods well for country orders; and give full satisfaction in respect to quality and price. Country Merchants and others are invited to call and give us a share of their patronage. Address

VAN SANT & RECKEFUS,
318 Market Street, Philadelphia.

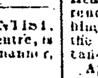
April 1, 1854 13-3m

HATS, CAPS, &c.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

JOHN O'BYRNE,

Corner of Eighth and Race Streets, Philad'a



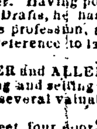
REMINDS his numerous customers that he is now prepared to furnish every grade and quality of Bieres, Dress, Otter and Rorky Mountain Beaver Hats; Panama, Canton, Leghorn, Senate and other Straw HATS, together with a beautiful supply of the very finest Straw Caps, Leghorn Flats and other Head Gear suitable for the season. A strict adherence to "cut-do" his competition, which enables him to undersell, and ask-enough-and take-what-you-can-get" system!

April 15, 1854 15-3m

Spring Style Hats.

J. McCLOUD & SON, No. 40 MARKET Street, Philadelphia, have now in store a complete stock of Hats suited to Spring and Summer sales, comprising:

Drab Beaver	Moleskin Hats,
White and Small	Panama Hats
Drab and Silk Leghorn do	
Boys' and Men's	Canton Braid do

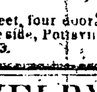


Which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash or city acceptances. Country Hatters will find a good stock at No. 40 Market street, South side, below Second.

April 15, 1854 15-2m

EXCELSIOR One Price HAT STORE!

GREAT BARGAINS



A few cases of FINE MOLESKIN HATS for sale at MORRISON & GLENN'S, Hat Store, 41 North SIXTH St., Philadelphia.

The citizens of Pottsville, and the public in general are informed that the subscribers have on hand, complete assortment of Hats and Caps, suited to the season, which they will sell cheap for cash. Any one in want of a hat will find it to their advantage to give us a call. One price and quality.—Do not forget the number.

MORRISSON & GLENN,
41 North 6th St., Philadelphia.

April 1, 1854 13-3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

G. W. RIDGWAY & CO.,

DEALERS IN OILS;

FOR MINERS, MACHINISTS and MANUFACTURERS, No. 39 N. WHARVES, PHILAD'A.

Orders received by J. A. MOORE, Pottsville.

April 1, 1854 13-1y

OLE BULL IN POTTSVILLE

ALFRED HOWARD, the celebrated American Violinist, will visit Pottsville shortly to give one of his entertainments. Due notice will be given to the public, when the time is definitely fixed.

April 1, 1854 13-tf

Rich Gold and Silver Parlor Papers.

JUST RECEIVED, new and elegant designs of Gold and Silver Papers for Parlors, with rich Velvet, Silver and Gold Borders to match, with every variety of Parlor and Chamber entry and ceiling paper, from 6 cents and upwards, wholesale and retail at manufacturer's prices, and many of the higher priced papers at less than city prices. The subscriber keeps the largest assortment of Paper Hangings to be found in the State, out of Philadelphia.—For sale at

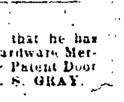
B. BANNAN'S
Paper and Bookstore.

April 8, 1854 14—

COURTLAND STREET HOTEL

(LATE TAYLOR'S HOTEL.)

No. 28 COURTLAND STREET, New York



THE undersigned respectfully announces to his friends and to the travelling and business public generally, that he has leased the above building, and fitted up and opened it as a FIRST CLASS HOTEL. Visitors to the city, and all others requiring superior accommodations, are assured that no pains or expense will be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasant.

J. STEVENS, Proprietor

Having engaged Mr. LEE STECKEL, late of the "Eagle Hotel," in Allentown, who enjoys a large circle of friends and acquaintances in Eastern Pennsylvania, persons therefore, who visit New York from that section of country, will find Courtland Street Hotel a true Pennsylvania *Home*.

April 1, 1854 13-3m

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby gives notice that he has appointed Mr. GEORGE BRIGHT, Hardware Merchant, sole Agent for the sale of "The Patent Door and Gate Spring," in this region. J. S. GRAY.

THE subscriber is prepared to execute orders for the above mentioned Springs. They are decidedly the best article ever offered to the public, being remarkable for simplicity and durability. For sale wholesale and retail, at GEORGE BRIGHT'S Iron and Hardware Store, Centre Street, opposite Miners' Bank, Pottsville.

March 11, 1854 10-tf

PAINTING, GLAZING & PAPERING.

THE subscribers announce to the public that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. They employ good workmen, and their customers may therefore be sure of satisfactory jobs.—Also American glass and Zinc white Paint at all prices, and in the best style of workmanship. Graining in all its varieties. Stained and enameling glass, which can glass of every variety of size and color, suitable for Churches, Vestibules, &c., for sale by D. & P. NAGLE. Also, a fine lot of Paper Hangings, and Window blinds, at city prices.

Second street, one door above Market

Pottsville, April 8, 1854 14-6m

Pittsburg Provision Warehouse

C. WEILS & Co., Pork Packers and Wholesale Grocers, No. 25 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, will keep on hand, ready to supply at all times, and on the most liberal terms, the best and most seasonable articles in their line of business, and upon accommodating terms. Their stock will consist of

Bacon,
Lard, Lard Oil,
Sugar cured Hams, Dried Beef, &c.

They have also made arrangements for an early supply of

Lake Superior White Fish and Mackinaw Trout

In Bbls. and half bbls., and which, coming direct from the extremes Northern waters, will be very much superior to any of any other catch, and they are able to offer these favorite articles at lower rates than the other ones. Southern catch are supplied to this market.

C. Weils & Co. desire to call the attention of Grocers and Iron Men particularly to their stock of BACON, in the selection and preparation of which particular attention has been given to the quality, so as to offer to customers the most reliable article.—Customers in the eastern part of this State, who find it to their advantage to purchase in this market, thereby saving the cost of re-shipment, and the commissions of dealers in the eastern cities. Orders will receive prompt attention.

April 1, 1854 12-6mt

PATENT HORSE NAILS.

THE subscriber having been appointed Sole Agent in Schuylkill County for these Nails, is prepared to furnish them to the public either wholesale or retail.

They are vastly superior to the nails commonly used in this neighborhood, and only a trial is necessary to persuade them altogether. Merchants supplied at manufacturer's Wholesale prices. Blacksmiths and Coal men are respectfully invited to call and examine them.

GEORGE BRIGHT,
Iron and Hardware Store, Centre St., Pottsville.

March 11, 1854 10-tf