The Miners' Journal

POTTSVILLE, PA.

Saturday Morning, April 29,

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.

DEMOCRATIC TESTIMONY.

Out of their own mouths are they condemned.

The Democrats are a queer set. For years they have opposed the sale of the State Works, and a reciprocal fattening process has been going on between the political thimble-riggers of the party, and the agents and subs appointed on the several public lines. But lately, since the corruption of the Canal Board had grown so monstrous, and the Public Works were year by year sinking the State deeper and deeper in the *mire of debt*, until the cry of the oppressed tax-payers, like that that went up from the over-tasked Israelites in the land of Egypt, demanded prompt and thorough reform—then they, too, fell in with the *popular current*, and advised the sale of, at least, a portion of the Public Works. Accordingly the Legislature passes a bill, authorizing the disposal of the Main Line, *for* which many Democrats voted.—But now there turns up a new and rich phase of the affair.

In the lately passed bill, it is stipulated that the Company purchasing the Main Line, in their tariff of prices "*shall not exceed the rates of toll now charged upon boats, cargo tonnage and passengers, by the Commonwealth.*" The Harrisburg Union, [illegible] organ of the party, com[illegible] charges home flaming Extra, on Monday, a[illegible] throughout, upon the Canal Board (L[illegible] piece of mind-you) a [illegible] the sale! they having rascality, to dete[illegible] the Main Line! For reduced the t[illegible] blows them up terribly, and thus the U[nion] is turning them all out, neck and cropping. Moreover, as the Governor has been signed the bill, and the Legis[lature] is still in session, the *Union* su[illegible] [sug]gests that it is not too late yet to [illegible] the matter.—We extract the following [illegible], to show the humor of the *Union*:

"Thank G[od] [illegible] Legislature is yet in session—thank G[od] [illegible] the power and faithful guardians of [illegible] interests, [illegible] honor and the public ready a[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] however [illegible]. We [illegible] a Board [illegible] wishes of the p[eople] [illegible] There can be [illegible] unless the [illegible] Board are [illegible] *purse of the State*—[illegible] *them out!* They [illegible] and the [illegible] power that created can destroy them. [illegible] be found in the *Legislature* alone, honesty, manliness enough to meet the emergency, and to [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *to the State.*—Whether [illegible] [illegible] Commissioner should be indicted? [illegible] present [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] their [illegible] a vast [illegible] wealth, [illegible] [illegible]. We trust that there will be no faltering. The [illegible] duty is plain. [illegible] House of Representatives, in a [illegible] failed to the [illegible] of nerve—let the present general assembly avoid the pernicious example."

The facts, we must confess very little surprise at this proceeding of the Canal Board—we are prepared for almost anything of the kind from that quarter; and if the truth were known, a large portion of the party would be found about [illegible] to the same sides.

The Canal Commissioners have since sent in a communication to the House (Tuesday) in which they attempt to excuse their late proceeding on the ground that the reduction of tolls, was made to "*induce*" to the Pennsylvania R. R. Company, and that the new rates were not to take effect until the 1st of May. The *Union's* virtuous indignation toward the whole party continues unabated, as the following, among other articles, from Wednesday's edition abundantly shows:

"Mud Boss Celebration.—On Saturday evening last, intelligence was conveyed by the underground railway along the line of the public works, to the Canal Commissioners, at a meeting of the Board held early on that day, had decided on measures, and entered the same on the record, to defeat the recent act of the Legislature for the sale of the main line. With instinct natural to drowning rats clinging to a sinking ship innumerable dependents upon the bounty of the Board congregated around a jug of whiskey punch, served up somewhere about Duncan's Island; and with the music of a blind fiddler, an Irish bag-pipes and Virginia banjo, the distinguished company sung in loftiest strains the following sentiment, as expressly written for the occasion, in honor of a triumph over the sovereignty of the legislature, of no ordinary interest to the mud boss fraternity, and their superiors in office particularly.

Then follows the song of seven verses—the last will give our readers an idea of the general character of the whole:

[illegible]

This, remember throughout, is the party organ thrashing a set of pampered office holders, for years the pets and the mainstay of the Pennsylvania Democracy. Such an anomaly is ominous of future fates.

TRUTH PLAINLY SPOKEN.

The following article from the Pittsburg *Gazette* is worthy the serious consideration of the American people:

America and England.—There are certain men [illegible] [illegible] to the British Government [illegible] British [illegible] the head of this party [illegible] Cass, a[illegible] [illegible] Gen. Cass [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] England because she [illegible] champion [illegible] she affords [illegible] gitives in Canada. "Slaves are not at home in England" grates harshly in their ears, and is a perpetual reproach to their [illegible] [illegible] country. Fillibustering Young America [illegible] England because she stands like a rock in the way of [illegible] [illegible] and designs. If she were out of the way, Cuba, the whole West Indies, Mexico and Central America would soon become a prey to the mania for conquest and extension.

Gen. Cass, as the political head of this party, loses no opportunity to excite and foment the Anti-British furor. His last effort was the long winded speech delivered in the Senate, assuming, from some remarks of Lord Clarendon, in the House of Lords, that the *entente cordiale* between England and France, intended to American affairs, and referred to Cuba and Central America. This was a fine theme for exciting the Anti-British feeling. It now comes out that Gen. Cass was wholly mistaken, and that if he had taken counsel of prudence and justice he might have saved himself from a mortifying defeat. The attention of Lord Clarendon having been called to the speech of the Michigan Senator, he expressed the utmost surprise and astonishment that such a construction should be placed upon the language he used in the House of Lords. He disavowed most emphatically the meaning imputed to him, and explained that he had reference exclusively to the joint action of France and England in South America. He was pained that such a misapprehension should exist, and at once offered to give an official disavowal to our Minister, if official application were made.—Mr. Buchanan being informed of the circumstance, soon afterwards made such application, and the written disclaimer is now in possession of our State Department. No pains were taken in any quarter to elicit this disavowal; it was simply the prompt, frank explanation of a high-minded man, whose language had been misconstrued.

The above facts with regard to Lord Clarendon, have been communicated to the N. York *Courier*, by Gen. Webb, now in London, and their truth is proved by semi-official announcement in the Washington *Star*.

No greater calamity could occur to the cause of true liberty, of modern civilization, of humanity, and the Protestant religion than the alienation and quarrel of England and America. A war between two countries so nearly alike in sentiment, political and religious, speaking the same language, reading the same books, possessed of similar social institutions, with the same Representative Government, and the same system of jurisprudence, with similar tastes and enterprise, and engaged in the same glorious work of civilizing and evangelizing the world, would be wholly diabolical. Nothing but the grossest departure from the path of rectitude, justice and honor, on the one side or the other, could justify it.

We feel nothing but disgust and abhorrence of all those party demagogues, who, for sinister purposes, or political aggrandizement, seek to embroil this country with England. We are not afraid of the effects of the ravings of such a person as John Mitchell. His fury may spend itself with perfect safety. But there is more danger in the secret machinations of Popish Jesuitism, coupled with Slavery and Young America, and the aspirations of political demagogues. We have abiding faith, however, in the good sense of the masses of intelligent American people. Every year will render a rupture with England more unpopular and more difficult, and will cement the strong ties of friendship now existing. The race of Gen. Cass is nearly run, and we trust no one will arise to take his place in this unhallowed crusade. Far better, had it been for his reputation, had he retired from public life in the beginning of his mission to France. There is nothing in his career since, which will reflect honor upon his memory.

During the last Presidential campaign, the *New York Freeman's Journal*, the organ of Bishop Hughes in this country, openly declared that the Catholic vote of the country was for *sale*, and that the party in this country, that would declare war against Great Britain, *could have every Catholic vote from Maine to California!*

Going to Work.—The newly elected officers of Portland (Me.) are going to work in earnest, judging from the following items reported in the Journal:

"The first seizure of liquor under the new order of things was made on Wednesday at Marshall Hall, aided by P. M., by D[illegible]. The liquor, consisting of two pol[illegible] of whiskey and rum, was seized at the old Owen Tavern Stables, corner of Cross and Cotton streets. It was guarded by two bull-dogs. This liquor was seized at the instigation of Mr. Barrows, the new Marshal."

And again:

"Seven barrels R. G. liquor were seized by our new Marshal on Steam Boat Wharf on Thursday."

This does not look much as though the Rummies had the upper hand, as claimed by those who rejoiced at the late defeat of Neal Dow for Mayor.

Local Affairs.

Alfred Howard, the American Ole Bull, gives a Concert at the Town Hall this evening.

Child Run Over.—A little boy, some five or six years old named [illegible] Johnson, playing in Market Street on Tuesday, was run over by a runaway horse and wagon, and considerably cut, and bruised, but not seriously injured.

Schuylkill Haven Bible Society.—The Anniversary of this Society, occurring on the 1st of May, a public meeting of citizens interested in it, will be held in the evening at St. Paul's Church (Schuylkill Haven), at which the Rev. Mr. Washburn, the Rev. Mr. Menning and perhaps other speakers will be present.

Pottsville Water Company.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of the new Water Company, on Saturday last, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

Samuel Lewis, F. W. Hughes, Jacob Huntzinger, Jr., Jacob Kohler, Benj. Pott, Charles Lord, Samuel Sillyman, Jediah Irish, Edward Yardley.

Boiler Explosion—Engineer Killed.—A boiler was reported to be—On Wednesday [illegible] the Breaker Engine at the works of Mr. John S[illegible] at G[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] started the same fate. The cause of the accident is not known.

Suicide by Starvation—Singular Case.—James Melvin, of Minersville, was committed to the County Prison on the 1[illegible] charged with an Assault and Battery upon his wife, with intent to kill. On the [illegible] inst., he died, apparently from starvation, having taken very little nourishment from the time of his commitment, and nothing at all for twelve days previous to his death. He refused food and medicine. Every possible means was resorted to by the Keeper, the Physician and his Priest severally, to induce him to take food, but without success. He seemed to have a melancholy fixed purpose to destroy his life.

Legs Cut off.—Joseph Krupp, of this place, had both legs cut off by an accident on the Reading Railroad, at Pt. Clinton, on Sunday morning last. He was a Fire-man, and had been employed at Reading with the Messrs Nolly, of the foreign pumping some Engine Boilers. On his way up to it [illegible] he got out at Port Clinton [illegible] and got [illegible] [illegible] his way under the wheels. He then fell, and with strong efforts got himself out from the tracks and were cut off above the ankle—the wheels of two or three cars passing over them.

He was brought to this place, where medical aid was immediately procured, and amputation of both limbs performed. The patient first considered in a very critical condition, he is now doing well, and is thought to be out of danger.

Borough Election Tickets.—The *Free-Press* gives the impression that the following ticket was regularly put in nomination, at the Town Meeting at Mortimer's on Saturday evening last:

Chief Burgess—John Roch.
Council—South Ward—J. B. Patterson.
" " Middle " —James Turner.
" " North W. " —James M. Keown.
" " North E. " —P. B. Olwine.
Samuel Morris.
Treasurer—Hiram Rigg.
High Constable—John Hanley.
School Directors—South Ward—Edw. Yardley.
" " Middle " —D. H. Leib.
" " North W. " —R. T. Taylor.
" " North E. " —Geo. W[illegible].

This, we are informed, was not the case. This ticket was "brought forward," as the *Press* says, and adopted in the early part of the evening, but the proceeding was subsequently ruled invalid, because the meeting was organized at an earlier hour than it had been publicly called for. It was therefore rejected. Another ticket was then presented and the vote voted down, and the American ticket, as published in last Saturday's *Journal*, keep Wm. E. Boyer in place of Peter Jennings, for Council in the N. W. Ward, nominated in their [illegible]. We have no personal objection to the above ticket, but our object is merely to represent the proceedings of the meeting as turned to fairly and correctly before the people.

The American Ticket is as follows—Mr. Boyer was substituted for Mr. Jennings, owing to the latter having declined to serve:

Chief Burgess—[illegible]
Treasurer—Hiram Rigg.
Auditors—Wm. [illegible].
Henry Geiss.
James Shearer.
High Constable—John Dager.
South Ward—*Council*—Wm. Carter.
" *School Director*—L. Womelsdorf.
Middle " *Council*—George Martz.
" *School Director*—G. W. Gold.
N. W. " *Council*—Wm. E. Boyer.
" *School Director*—Jos. H. [illegible].
N. E. " *Council*—John Glenn.
Hiram P[illegible].
School Director—J. B. Olwine.

Just before going to press, we received a slip from the *Register* office, with the following ticket and accompanying remarks, which we insert just as they came to us. Who the "Many Citizens" are, or where or when they assembled, not knowing, we can't say:

"The election of Borough Officers on Monday next is a matter of no[illegible] interest to the citizens, and ought to be conducted as it [illegible] involving the good of the whole community, rather than the triumph of a party organization.

Two attempts to form a 'citizens' ticket on this basis, have been voted down by the friends of the ticket previously formed and published, and it would seem to be their determination that no other shall be presented to our people.

To resist this system of party usurpation, alike ungenerous, anti-American, and anti-republican, the following names are submitted on the broad ground of individual rights, and retrenchment and reform in our Borough affairs. Many Citizens.

Chief Burgess—Nicholas Fox.
South Ward—*Council*—John P. Hobart.
" *School Director*—Howell Fisher.
Middle Ward—*Council*—James G. Turner.
" *School Director*—Danl. H. Leib.
North W. " *Council*—Benj. T. Taylor.
" *School Directors*—William Mortimer, jr. 3 yrs.
Elias Seifer 1 yr.
N. E. Ward—*Council*—Saml. Morris, jr., 3 yrs.
Henry Zimmerman, 1 yr.
Borough Treasurer—Alexander Moorhead.
High Constable—John Hanley.
Auditors—Lewis Reeser.
" George D. Houghawout.
" Daniel Hill.

Killed on the Railroad.—On Saturday night last, a man was run over and killed by a train of Coal cars, a little way above Schuylkill Haven. He was not discovered till next morning, when the dismembered portions of his mangled body were found strewn along the road. He had been an inmate of the Alms House, but was occasionally allowed to go out in search of work. He had been employed at gardening in the vicinity for some time previous. We are informed that he was intoxicated on the night of his death, and that he had been turned out of first a Tavern and afterwards a Drinking shop, before he was seen by a watchman to go up the Railroad.

Violent Storm—Property Destroyed.—The Thunder-storm of Wednesday last, was accompanied with high wind at Schuylkill Haven, causing considerable damage to property in the neighborhood. About one-fourth of the tin roof of the Railroad bridge was lifted off, and falling on Deibert's stable-shed near by crushed them in.—The telegraph wires in the neighborhood were also thrown down. The roof of Messrs. Huntzinger's store was also partly lifted off. Mr. Henry G. Robinson's house was struck by lightning. It was not discovered, though, till next day, when some papers in the garret were observed to be burnt, and a hole in the roof near by evidently made by the lightning. It had escaped down the outside of the building. The papers after being lighted had luckily gone out of themselves.

In West Haven, part of the tin roof of the West Branch Company's Depot was blown off; also, the roof of the newly re-erected Foundry of the Messrs. Keefer (the original building, a new one, was lately destroyed by fire), and the walls cracked. The roof was likewise blown off the public school house, and the gable end forced in. Fortunately the pupils had been dismissed a little before—three only remaining with the teacher, Miss Osler, the latter of whom was caught by the falling fragments, and one thigh broken, besides being otherwise much bruised.

The fences in the vicinity were thrown down, trees uprooted, and other freaks of a regular tornado performed.

We learn of considerable damage of a similar character was also done at Friedensburg and in the vicinity, the same evening.

MINERSVILLE AFFAIRS.

The Bulletin, after an absence of several weeks, has again turned up. It has changed Editors—H. W. Lewis & Co., being the present proprietors—F. T. Bennett, editor.

Minersville Library.—At a recent stated meeting of the above Society, the following named gentlemen were elected officers, to serve during the ensuing quarterly term, viz: *President*—Joseph Hartman; *Vice President*—J. Keller Bums; *Rec Secretary*—S. D. Ball; *Cor. Secretary*—Seth W. Geer; *Treasurer*—Dr. J. W. Gibbs; *Librarian*—Samuel Sutton, Jr.

NEW YORK LETTER.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Metropolitan follies—Birth of a Correspondent—Popularity and vice versa—Fashions of the season—Disastrous wrecks—Streets of New York—Individual enterprize—Metropolitan Hall rebuilding—Columbia College—Theatricals and music—New Opera—Niblo's—Jullien—Crystal Palace—Barnum and the re-inauguration—Financial Prospects, &c.

New York, April 25th, 1854.

Dear Journal:—It is with great pleasure that, after an interval of several months, I again seat myself in the correspondent's chair, and come (on paper at least) face to face with my old friends, the readers of the *Journal*. Thrown once more upon my former occupation of sight-seer in Gotham, let me endeavor occasionally to shoot a folly as it flies, and serve it up in the best style of French cookery, for the consumption of your readers. Truly, one residing in the metropolis need husband his ammunition, lest by firing at innumerable objects he exhausts himself ere the powder—the very multiplicity of sights in town preventing so occupying a vanity that a writer may well sink down in despair and exclaim with the Secretary of Chateaubriand, "*Il n'est rien de terre*." Keen discrimination too, must be exercised, lest in hasty letters, I come to realize the truth of the old couplet,—

"Full many a shaft at random sent
Finds mark the archer never meant."

as per example, my strictures on fashion, especially that of female dress, in a former letter, drew down upon my devoted cranium the wrath of a bevy of lady friends, and forced me to retire as crest-fallen as a peacock deprived of his tail-feathers.

So you see that the birth of a correspondent, is no sinecure—argus-eyed you must be, and let not a fact escape your notice, under penalty of [illegible]; nor is it an easy task to please. The lover, merchant and broker, who don't be post up on the markets and the prices of stocks!—the old lady as she adjusts her spectacles and seats herself in her comfortable arm-chair with pussy purring at her side, rolls up her eyes in holy horror as she [illegible] fires, murders and [illegible], which daily affect us, and of a [illegible] of Gothamites, correspondents of course included, as with lazy negligence the young ladies, as they glance the column down, exclaim—"I wish he'd tell us something of the New York fashions"—there's Julia wants her new silk made up, and is in a quandary as to flowing sleeves or rather tight, undecided as to an open front or plain waist, can't tell whether the latest mode is high, low or very low in the throat—Annie, about to purchase and desirous to post herself up as to whether striped plaid, large or small, colors fancy or sombre, are the style—and poor Emma, the little daisy is in despair as to her flounces, how many, how deep, how trimmed, and so on *ad infinitum*—it this and much more is not contained in his *surtout gatherin*, poor foes a dozen pretty mouths and as many dainty little feet do something that sounds very much like a stamp, though it must be to skirts all that is bad. Harp, and sundry smart young correspondents is voted a humbug—we trust on the contrary should be his powers of observation succeed in illuminating them as to the latest style of the *Kate tour* and dark-to-[illegible] addition a few innocent little remarks on the style of open bosoms, elevated skirts and [illegible] of the [illegible], look out for a storm, and he is set down for an impertinent fellow, always prying into things that don't concern him, just as if it needed any proving to see that which is uncommonly thrust into the very face day after day, as he saunters on the dollar side of gay Broadway.

Fashions—then, dear ladies, to propitiate your favor, I hope to see you shortly, are mostly these: Silks are of course now in vogue—colors and varied, on the whole rather light, though wood color is a vast favorite among the plaids, which are with the rage—the blocks of which are most very large, though small checks styles have appeared rather small than otherwise. Dresses are still worn [illegible] to the throat, or, if worn open a front with fully embroidered underhandkerchiefs. Flounces with pointed edges are much worn, although the narrowest style of skirt trimming is pointed at the bottom and becoming narrower as they approach the waist. Collars are worn extremely deep, and have been growing broader through the entire season, they seem now however to have reached the maximum, being worn in some cases as far down as the end of the shoulder. Bonnets are worn very small and far back on the head, in many instances to the line of the ears.

As to the general news, the late storm and its disastrous effects are the theme of comment. Its severity was unparalleled and the season of the year, at which it took place, unusual. Our coast is lined with wrecks and mangled corpses—hundreds in number strew our snowy beach. One single vessel, the Powhattan, went ashore, and within seventy-five yards of the beach was dashed to pieces, leaving of a human cargo of over three hundred souls, not a living being to tell the tale.—Throughout the city broken awnings and roofs and uprooted trees attested its power.

The dirt of New York city has long been proverbial, its filthy streets which in rainy weather transformed pedestrianism into "mournful wading through mud and mire, and in dry weather raised clouds of impalpable dust, which settled with mathematical accuracy into every crevice of the face and clothing, and penetrated to the recesses of the most tightly closed parlor, have given us in this respect unenviable notoriety. Despairing of relief from "the powers that are," the merchants of Broadway united and subscribed funds to sweep the avenue every night. This was accordingly done under the supervision of one of their number, and Broadway every morning presented the novel aspect of a city street, broom clean. You will be surprised when I tell you that the total expense for sweeping and cleaning a street three miles long, amounted to only fifty cents per week for each house. A new superintendent of streets having been appointed, the committee have given over the trust into his hands. We are now to see whether the public treasury can do that which private enterprize so cheaply and so readily accomplished.

The Metropolitan Hall and La Farge Hotel are already rising from their ruins to their pristine beauty; an evidence of the indomitable energy of our citizens. The musical hall is expected to be opened about the fourth of July.

Strong exertions are now making to celebrate the Centennial Anniversary of Columbia College, which completes its hundredth year the coming Summer. Among its alumni may be found the names of Randolph, Hamilton, Jay, Irving and hundreds beside, who have shed undying lustre on their country's name. The college is probably the richest literary institution in the land, being in receipt of an income of over $100,000 per annum.

Much anxiety is felt for the safety of the steamer City of Glasgow, now between fifty and sixty days out from Liverpool.

In musical matters the season has been unusually dull, but as one extreme always succeeds another, we are about to have a surfeit. The new Opera House is to open this Summer, very likely with Mario and Grisi. Niblo's Theatre, greatly enlarged and beautified, opens on the first with theatricals and opera alternately through the week, while Jullien at Castle Garden, will awake the slumbering echoes of the venerable building with the magic wave of that lively *baton*. So with all combined we shall have a gay summer.

Apropos of amusements, the Crystal Palace, after having sunk all its capital, its entire receipts and large sums of borrowed money, amounting in all to about one and a quarter million of dollars, has been placed by the stockholders under the management of Barnum, the Napoleon of showmen.—Its doors were closed, and on the fourth of May we are to have a grand re-inauguration, at which the wise men and stars are expected to stand out and lift up their hands in mute amazement at the world of rare and unique articles, which rumor says are being there collected. It remains to be seen whether Barnum will be able to galvanize any life into this old concern. The stock has been as low as 10 per cent., having fallen from 177—the name of the prince has however elevated it to a little above 50, at which price it is now selling.

Your readers shall be well posted up at the opening. We have our consolation, and that is, that in a financial point of view we are not alone, the Dublin Exhibition having been a lamentable failure. Both, however, were of great advantage to the prosperity of their respective cities.

Excuse this hasty letter, and believe me as heretofore, Yours, &c., G. C. F.

Fifty-five hundred emigrants were landed at New York by the arrivals within twenty-four hours on the 20th and 21st.

The Culpepper Observer says:—"Wanted at this office, an editor who can please everybody. Also, a foreman who can so arrange the paper as to allow every man's advertisement to head the column."

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS,
The Bulwark of Republican Liberty.

The Public Schools—the Catholic Church, Property Question—The Political Tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church.

Roman Catholic and Protestant Controversy—the True Issue.

BY J. P. DURBIN, D. D.

That there is a growing feeling of uneasiness in the Protestant mind in this country, with reference to the present policy and action of the Roman Catholic Church, there can be no doubt. With respect to the *cause of this uneasiness* there is some difference of opinion. The Catholics pretend to understand it to be, opposition of the Protestants to their religious doctrines and worship.—The Protestants deny this, and feel and declare that while they reject the distinguishing theological doctrines and modes of worship of the Roman Catholic Church, they accord to her sincerity, and wish her to enjoy the liberty in teaching her doctrines and practising her worship, which they themselves claim. This is the true judgment and feeling prevalent among the Protestants towards the Roman Catholics. The Protestants of this land would defend with arms, if necessary, and at the hazard of their lives, the liberty of the Roman Catholics to teach and practice their faith and worship *considered as such*.

The question then recurs, what is the cause of the uneasiness in the general Protestant mind towards the present policy and action of the Roman Catholic Church? The true answer to this question is this: THE EARLY MANIFESTED PURPOSE OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH TO RESIST AND DESTROY OR MATERIALLY CHANGE SOME LEADING MEASURES OF PUBLIC POLICY, WHICH HAVE ALWAYS BEEN BY PROTESTANTS DEEMED ESSENTIAL TO THE PERMANENCY AND PROSPERITY OF CIVIL AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS.

1. It has long been the mature public judgment of this country, and indeed of Europe, that a republican form of government requires general intelligence in the masses of the people, that each citizen may be able to judge of public men and public measures, and give his suffrage according to his own independent opinion; and that the general intelligence of the masses depends upon their instruction by the State in her public schools and academies. This public judgment is declared by the system of common schools established by the several States, and encouraged by the United States by large grants of public lands in the several new States. All our distinguished statesmen and citizens have approved and defended these measures of public instruction in common schools at the expense and under the direction of the State.—In their speeches and letters they declare that this system of public instruction in common schools is essential to the perpetuity and prosperity of our civil and political institutions. When, therefore, we see the Roman Catholic Church publicly and systematically opposing this whole system of free common school instruction, and declaring her purpose not to rest until she has destroyed it, we feel, and think we have just cause to feel, alarmed for the republican institutions of our country. No one that has marked the progress of the opposition of the Roman Catholic Church to the instruction of the people at the expense and under the direction of the State, can doubt that *it is her settled purpose not to cease her opposition until she breaks up the system of common school instruction.* Witness her resistance to the Queen's college, Ireland; and the simultaneous and systematic action of her people in the public elections last year, in Baltimore, Detroit, Cincinnati, and in other places. At present, they demand their proportion of the public school funds for the support of schools wholly under their own instruction and inspection. Grant this to them, and it would be a disastrous modification of the common school system which would quickly break it up. It would be an abandonment of the principle on which the system is founded; for it would be applying the moneys of the State to the support of schools exclusively belonging to and under the direction of one church. Every other church in the land would, by this means, be forced, in self-defence, to ask for their portion of the common school funds, and thus the system of public instruction by the State would be extinguished, and with it the general intelligence of the people would disappear in one generation. In its place would come the sectarian instruction of such portions of the people as could be brought into the Protestant or Catholic schools, while the great masses would not obtain the commonest elements of the commonest schools. These wholly uninstructed people would be unfit to exercise the right of suffrage in a republic; and those educated in the church schools would be pitted against each other in two great church parties, begetting religious tests, which, as the history of the past clearly attests, must end in civil war, and the destruction of our present civil and religious liberties. Thus, one of the causes which is filling the public mind with apprehension, and tending to organize resistance to the encroachments of the Roman Catholic Church upon the established institutions and policy of the country.

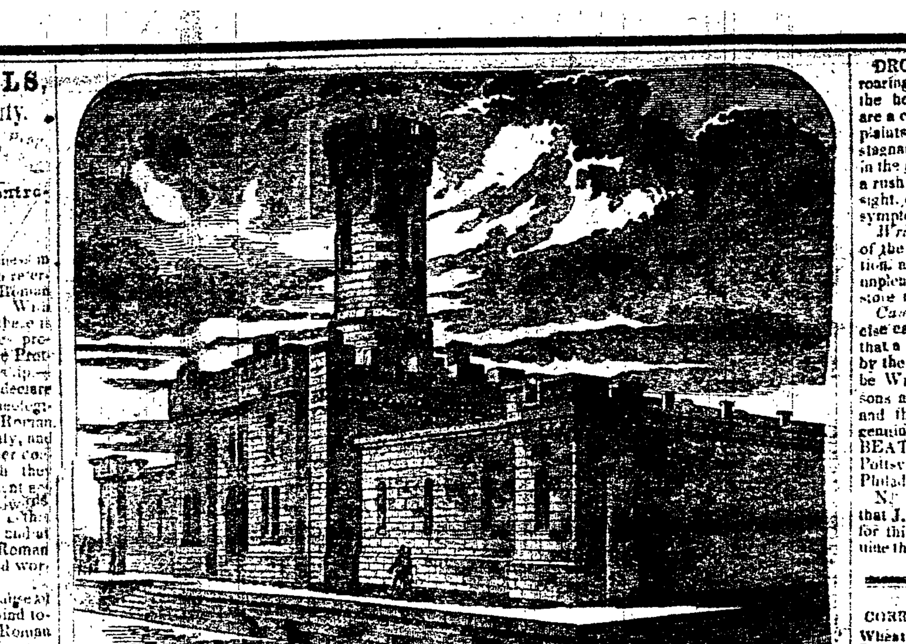
2. The uneasiness of the public mind is increased by seeing clearly the avowed policy of the Roman Catholic Church to concentrate her vast CHURCH PROPERTY of every description in the hands of her bishops. It is felt that this measure is inconsistent with the public policy of this country, and adverse to republican principles and customs. It is seen that the power is very great which the bishops may wield over the masses that worship in churches, or expect to be buried in cemeteries which they can open or close at pleasure; and when it is remembered that the bishops who seek to possess and control this property, hold their offices wholly by the will of a foreign sovereign (the Roman Pontiff,) whose political principles and public policy are at variance with the republican institutions of our country, the uneasiness in the public mind is much increased rather than diminished, with respect to the manner in which the bishops may exercise the great power with which the possession of such vast property gives them over their people who are citizens of these United States. At present we look at this only as a question of dangerous power in the hands of men who, though they may be citizens, either by adoption or birth, nevertheless hold this property not as citizens, but as bishops, and at the will of a FOREIGN POTENTATE. And yet this vast property is created by the people dwelling here, and according to the genius and customs of the country, should be entrusted to them, and administered by them for the purposes for which it was created. *Let this favorite measure of the Roman Catholic Church obtain throughout this land, and let her church property be made in the next thirty years, as it has the last fifty years, and who can tell the irresponsible power which will be found in the hands of the bishops?* Why should not this power, which is not spiritual but temporal, and springs out of the property, remain with the people whose use the property is professed to be created? This policy of the Roman Catholic Church, which at first was stealthily pursued, but is now publicly pressed upon State Legislatures, is an unceasing cause of uneasiness in the public mind; because the voice of the past tells us to beware of the influence of vast church property possessed and controlled wholly by ecclesiastical dignitaries.

3. It has been well known for a long time, that the Roman Catholic citizens have been accustomed to vote in a body, sometimes with one political party, and sometimes with another. *This practice is becoming more settled and manifest, showing an organization that is closely directed and controlled by some recognized agency.* It is presumed that there is no doubt of this in the public mind. It is assumed and acted upon in the arrangements and calculations of politicians; it is openly declared on some occasions, and not denied on any. This growing power of the Catholic Church to act as one body in the local and general elections of the country, is greatly increasing the uneasiness in the public mind. It is regarded as the most dangerous form of combination of Church and State. No other church in the land has ever done it; it would be denounced if it attempted it, it is so contrary to the genius and customs of the country. The question necessarily arises, why are not the Roman Catholic citizens denounced for acting as a body at elections? Simply because the result is brought about by an INVISIBLE agency—and yet the fact is universally felt and admitted; and with it is felt an increasing apprehension, because it indicates clearly that they cast their votes with reference to their Church, and not with reference to the State. Here is the danger; it matters of public policy the Church is placed above the State. Under this rule of action, let her acquire the power, and, judging of the future by the past, she will as she has always done heretofore, assume the control of the State.

I do not suppose that the *people* of the Roman Catholic Church sanction the bringing the political direction of them; nor is it necessary to assume or insist that the clergy, as a body, do—perhaps not even the Prelates now governing the Church; but it is a matter of great importance to look steadily at the results which certain principles must inevitably produce. A doctrine may be propounded, or a maxim approved many years, even centuries, before it may find occasion or opportunity to be applied. But those who admit the doctrine or maxim, will unquestionably apply it as soon as a practicable occasion offers in their judgment. At present, the claims of the Roman Catholic Church to be the only true Church, and to have the authority and strength of the State exerted in her favor, even to the extermination of all other churches or persons who dissent from her, may be regarded, in this country, as merely impracticable theory.—Yet it is the historical and canonical theory of the Catholic Church; and, in order to be consistent, she only waits an opportunity to apply her theory. That with the opportunity would come the will, both her faith and all past history, attest. It is probable that the Roman Catholic people in the United States have not carefully examined this subject; the mainly of the clergy may not have studied it profoundly, but both have yielded their suffrages to aid in breaking up the Common School System of our country, under an impression that this was necessary to defend themselves against Protestant influence over their children. They have aided in maintaining the investment of their Church property in the hands of their Bishops, supposing that this is not only according to the historic order of their Church in the Old World, but necessary, for its security and steady government in this country; and they have voted in a body on important occasions, with a view of obtaining what they thought the influence of Roman Catholics as such in the affairs of public affairs.—But it may be doubted whether they have carefully and candidly considered what will be the legitimate effects of these measures upon the future civil and religious liberties of this country.

Having stated the principal causes which have produced, and are increasing the general uneasiness in the Protestant mind of these United States, with regard to the measures of the Roman Catholic Church, it remains now to inquire, What ought the Protestants to do? This is the great question. If the matters in controversy were merely matters of religious doctrine or worship, the answer would be easy, viz: Let every man hear, and judge, and act for himself. But the questions raised by the Roman Catholics are questions of public policy, and they pursue them in a body as a church under an invisible leadership. The latter part of this declaration may not be susceptible of proof, according to the common rules of evidence; and yet the circumstances attending the action of the Roman Catholics, touching these matters, have satisfied the public mind that it is true. Under these circumstances, the tendency in the Protestant mind is, to look favorably upon a secret or open organization (according as the Roman Catholics act secretly or openly) for the purpose of resisting them at the polls and within the laws, in all their attempts to acquire, as a church, influence and control over State affairs. And this tendency in the Protestant mind will not cease, nor will their secret or public organizations against the obvious purposes of the Catholic Church be dissolved, until she desist from the measures which have so justly alarmed the public mind.

The Magnetic Telegraph Lines in America extend over forty-one thousand miles, and cost nearly seven million dollars to build. The *Telegraph Companies* sets down the various lines as follows: Morse line wires, 36,972 miles; House, 3,850 miles; Bain, 570 miles. Total, 41,392 miles. The capital stock in the Morse lines is $5,545,800; House, $955,000; Bain, $171,000. Total capital stock, $6,671,800.



SCHUYLKILL COUNTY PRISON.

The above cut was published in the April number of the *Co. School Journal*, with the accompanying appropriate remarks, as follows:

"It may be asked, what has a house for criminals to do with a School Journal?—The question is easily answered. Parents, the prison, of which the above is a picture, was built for your sons and daughters.—Now, it will depend very much upon the kind of education you may give them, whether they will ever find a residence in the above palace of stone walls and iron doors. We want you to look at the picture and then reflect whether you ever spend anything like its cost for school houses.—The money you expend in the construction of school houses, is certainly an index of the importance you attach to the education of your children. Now, it is certainly to be hoped, that the palace of criminals will one day cease to be superior to that in which the immortal mind is to receive its schooling.—The statistics of our prison give, indeed, a favorable account of American education, when compared with that of foreign countries, at least as far as the foreign population among us is concerned; but still we can improve on what *has* been done. When the traffic in rum shall have ceased, the people have become temperate, and the children properly educated; then will we have a happy country indeed."

To this we append a full description of the building, lot, &c., kindly furnished us, on application, by the efficient keeper, Col. Daniel Krebs:

The Lot on which the Prison is erected is 350 ft. wide and 300 ft. long, of which 150 ft. by 270 is enclosed within the wall surrounding the prison building. The building is about 53 ft. by 175 ft., and recedes on the terrace about 30 ft. from the line of the street. The whole is faced with red sand stone, and is designed in the Normal style. Over the front rises a circular tower, 20 ft. in diameter and 78 ft. high. The extremities of the wing yard walls are strengthened by square towers. The battlements of all the towers and main building are crenulated.

The prison contains 40 cells, exclusive of a Bath room cell, each 9 by 14 ft., which is larger than the cells of any other prison in the State. The height of the cells is 10 feet to the crown of the arch. The cell doorways are each 2 ft. wide and 6 ft. high.—The jambs and faces of the door-frames are of cast iron throughout, the whole thickness of the wall. The inner cell doors are of wrought iron grating, which are closed by a three bolt arrangement, secured by a slide bolt on the outside. The outer cell doors are of oak, strongly framed, and have a peep hole. Each cell has a window 5 inches wide by 4 feet 6 inches long; the frames of which are cast iron through the whole thickness of the wall, is layed above on the outside and below on the inside.

Water is introduced into each cell, and the supply regulated by the keeper in the corridor. The water may be stopped off in case of accident from any particular cell, without cutting off the supply from the others. The water closets in the cells are trapped in such a manner, as to prevent communication between prisoners, when the soil-pipes are emptied; which is done by opening large stop cocks worked by levers, placed in the yard at the termination of each row of pipes, passing directly into the drain pipe leading to a large and deep well.

The cells are ventilated by air *descending* through them. Four hot-air furnaces are placed in the basement under the corridor. The fresh or warm air is introduced through a flue connected with the hot air chamber, and opening into each cell near the ceiling. The foul air flues from the cells, communicate with a main foul air flue, placed between the corridor arch and the roof, and terminating in a ventilating shaft within the tower in front.

Each of the cells has an alarm bell-pull, which when used indicates by an open label over the cell door in the corridor. The bell or gong is placed in the second story of the tower.

All the offices and dwelling part of the Prison and corridor are lighted with gas.—The corridor measures 15 feet 6 in. wide, with stairs at each end to the second story cells and balcony, with a handsome iron railing surrounding it. Light is introduced from the roof, through sky-lights, the frames and sashes of which are of cast iron, and glazed with thick unpolished plate glass.

The wall surrounding the Prison yard is 20 feet high, and a door at the back end of the corridor to take the prisoners into the yard for out-door exercise.

In the front building are convenient apartments for the Keeper and his family, and offices &c. The bakery and laundry are placed in the basement, directly under the kitchen and dining room. The second story is divided into bed rooms, with water-closet and bath-room.

There are now 36 persons confined in the Prison; of whom 22 are convicts, 3 vagrants, and 11 waiting trial. A portion of the convicts have short sentences, so that by the June term of Court, only 12 convicts will remain.

Mining & Scientific DEPARTMENT.

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. L. Straub & Co., Bankers.

	Par Value.	Offered.	Asked.
RAIL ROADS.			
Reading	50	57½	57¾
Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven,	50	[illegible]	60½
Mount Carbon,	50		
Mount Carbon & Port Carbon,	50		
Mill Creek,	50		
Schuylkill Valley,	50		
Lorberry Creek,	50		
Swatara,	50	5	6
CANALS.			
Schuylkill Navigation,	50	24	25
do do Preferred,	50	32½	32¾
Union Canal,	50	13½	13¾
do do Preferred,	50	47	45½
Delaware & Hudson Coal & Transportation Co.,	100	106½	107
RAIL ROAD & COAL CO'S.			
Little Schuylkill Coal & R. R. Co.,	50	53	54½
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.	50	61½	62
Hazleton Coal Co.,	50		
Buck Mountain Coal Co.,	50		
Pennsylvania Coal & R. R. Co.,	100	102½	103
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

IMPROVED STEAM HAMMER.

Mr. Robert R. Taylor, formerly of this place, has secured a patent for an important improvement in the manufacture of Steam Hammers, which renders that powerful mechanical engine of far greater use than before. His claim is as follows:

"I claim the arrangement, as described, of the steam ports and passages, the variable automatic valve for directing the steam alternately above and below the piston, and for admitting a variable quantity of steam beneath the piston, and the adjustable hand valve, to exclude altogether the steam from above the piston or to admit a greater or less quantity of it, both valves being adjustable while the hammer is in operation, so that the steam can be made to act with a variable force on either the up and down strokes of the piston, or of both, or prevented from acting on the down stroke, without interrupting the action of the hammer, as set forth."

By the arrangement referred to, the power of the stroke can be most accurately adjusted. With a hammer erected at Reading lately by Mr. T., as an experiment, worked by a 3 inch steam cylinder, about one horse power, and capable of striking a blow of 900 pounds, he frequently amused himself by cracking nuts, holding them on the anvil between his thumb and finger! So precisely can the stroke be determined, that were a watch placed on the anvil, the crystal could be broken by the hammer without otherwise injuring the watch.

He is now erecting one of these hammers for Mr. Wm. DeHaven, at Minersville, with a force of stroke equal to 1200 lbs.; and has also contracted for two others at St. Louis, one of 2 tons and the other 1500 lbs. stroke.

Various attempts have been made at different times, both in Europe and in this country, to invent a similar improvement, but until Mr. T.'s patent, all failed. Nasmyth, the celebrated English machinist, spent upwards of $20,000 in trying to produce a hammer like this.

Mr. T. also attaches to his hammer a blowing apparatus for removing the cinders from the anvil, which otherwise remain and often cause serious defects in the work in hand.

Mr. T.'s invention throughout cannot fail to recommend itself to iron manufacturers and mechanics generally.

The Gold Mines of Nicaragua.—We have received some interesting information from Mr. Fabens, our consul at San Juan de Nicaragua, relative to the extensive gold discoveries in the district of Chontales, on the eastern shore of Lake Nicaragua. The gold district covers an area of sixty square miles, said to be uniformly rich. The quartz in which the vein is found is rotten, and can easily be crushed by the hand. Some of the specimens sent to the United States and England for assay, resulted very favorably, yielding in some cases as high as $1 50 to the pound. The rivers had been too high until recently to allow the mines to be conveniently worked, but it is confidently expected miners will be handsomely remunerated, during the present dry season. The district of Chontales is now occupied principally by Americans. Mr. Borland, United States minister to Nicaragua, was on a tour of inspection in the mining district, and his report upon the subject will be looked for with much interest.—*San Francisco Herald.*

The New York Central Railroad Co. have closed all the dram shops on the line of their road, in all buildings over which they had any control.

Religious Intelligence.

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

Baptist Church, Mahantongo Street, Rev. J. Harvard Castle, Pastor. Service every Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7 P. M.

The Rev. James Neill will preach the funeral sermon of Mr. Andrew Mortimer on Sunday morning, (30th inst.) at 10 o'clock, in the 1st Methodist Episcopal Church, Second street. The public are invited to attend.

A Meeting of the Schuylkill County Female Bible Society will be held in the Baptist Church, Mahantongo Street, on Monday evening, May 1, 1854, at 7½ o'clock. An address will be delivered by Dr. Wythe, of Port Carbon.

Trinity Church (Episcopal) Centre St.—Rev. Daniel Washburn, Rector. Service held regularly in the Church every Sunday:
Morning, at 10½ o'clock.
Evening, at 7½ "

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.

The Bible for Italy.—Very important and urgent letters have just been received at the Bible House from Geneva, signed by Dr. Merle de Aubigne, Dr. Malan, Col. Tronchin, and sixteen others, urging the American Bible Society to furnish means, for publishing immediately 12,000 or 15,000 of the Italian New Testament, in Italy, which can now be circulated, and the people are eager to possess it. "Will the Christians of America, (say they,) through your Society, consecrate two or three thousand dollars to bring out the first edition?" It is understood that there is a possibility of circulating the Scriptures in Italy such as has not before existed; and the political agitations of Europe are likely to increase rather than diminish it. We hope there will be no delay in responding to this extraordinary call. It seems to be one of those junctures at which the voice of Providence becomes too clear to be mistaken, and too authoritative to be disregarded.—*N. Y. Evang.*

Present Corruption of the Romish Church.—The following extract from an able letter from Rome, published in the N. Y. *Recorder*, shows that the soul-revolting practice of *selling indulgence for the commission of crime* prevails at the present time to about as great an extent in the Roman States, as it did in the days of Luther and the *infamous* Tetzel:

"It is ominous to remark how, in these last days of Popery, (for I believe them to be the *very* last,) the ancient system of granting indulgence is again as monstrous as when Luther was raised to protest against it. On many churches in Florence and Rome you see the proclamation, 'Perpetual indulgence every day for living and dead.' I noticed one with a further attraction appended, namely—'The indulgence may be applied to getting a soul out of purgatory.' But there is a church in Naples which completely outbids these offers, of benefits. Over the door is written, '*Indulgentia totiss quoties*,' that is 'Just as you please to have it.'"

The N. Y. *Churchman* (Episcopal) has a caustic commentary on the late Bedini effusion,—some of it, too good to be lost.—

"From the friction he experienced in this country, this remarkable phenomenon seems to have taken fire, and gone out in smoke. As if on purpose to rectify the blunder of his coming, he spends his time in perpetuating other blunders now he has gone. He has put forth from London, a sort of mock-heroic epistle entitled 'Letter of the Apostolic Nuncio to the Most Reverend Archbishop of Baltimore.' This performance is just about the silliest and vapidest piece of fustian it has ever been our fortune to meet with; the whole spouted forth with a Pistol like arrogance and insolence that render it exquisitely comical. That he should ever have presumed to taint the mental and moral atmosphere of England and America with such an effusion of perfumed hypocritical flam and cant, can only be accounted for on the ground of his having supposed himself to be addressing such crawling foot-lickers of papal and priestly tyranny as he is probably used to breathing upon when at home. The whole arrangement of his mission to this country seems to have been a piece of Jesuitical deceit; and when we find so much of falsehood united with such utter platitude, with tricks so stale, and an arrogance so bloated into transparency, we cannot wonder at the treatment he received."

The Lutheran population in the world is estimated at 42,250,000—of which 25,000,000 are found in the land of Luther, 4,000,000 in Prussia, 3,000,000 in Sweden, and 1,000,000 in the United States.

A Washington clergyman, a Sunday or two since, while stating a deficiency in the collections, remarked that, since the issue of three cent pieces, the revenue of his church had decreased nearly one half!

George Hannock, of Providence, R. I., has invented an improved railroad switch. This invention consists in the employment of a number of elastic and permanent rails, attached to movable frogs so arranged that the cars while going in one direction may be switched on branch tracks at either side of the road, while cars moving in an opposite direction may pass over the switch on the main track, irrespective of the position of the switch.

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.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, a certain remedy for Debilitated Constitutions, Loss of Appetite and Lowness of spirits.—Mr. Richard White, No. 8, Albion Square, Manchester-road, Bradford, was afflicted for several months with bodily weakness, loss of appetite, and lowness of spirits, he was for a long time a patient at the dispensary, but derived no benefit whatever, the medical attendant stated that he was in a deep decline, and that medicine was of no further use to him. About this time he was recommended to try Holloway's Pills, and this invaluable medicine speedily effected a perfect cure, and he has ever since enjoyed the best of health.

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

DROWSINESS, Swimming of the Head, a roaring noise in the ears, headache, palpitation of the heart, &c.—Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a certain cure for the above unpleasant complaints, because they purge from the body those stagnant and corrupt humors which, when floating in the general mass of circulation, are the cause of a rush of blood to the head, giddiness, dimness of sight, drowsiness, pain of the head, and many other symptoms of a loaded and corrupt state of the blood.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are also one of the very best medicines for the cure of indigestion, and therefore will not only remove the above unpleasant symptoms, but will most assuredly restore the body to a state of sound health.

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

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

WILLIAM WRIGHT.

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	48	Shoulders,	8
Potatoes, do	75	Hams,	12 to 13
Timothy Seed	3 25	Hay, ton	16 00
Clover do	3 50	Plaster,	5 00

[According to our new terms, it will be observed, that all Marriage and Death notices are now charged twenty-five cents each insertion.—Eds. Jour.]

MARRIED:

On the 20th inst., in Trinity M. E. Church, Philadelphia, by Professor W. L. Boswell, T. SNOWDEN THOMAS, of the Philadelphia Conference, to ANNA M., eldest daughter of Joseph Miller, Esq., of that city.

On Thursday, the 27th inst., by the Rev. John Madison, CHARLES HADCOCK to MARY HOLT, both of Pottsville.

DIED:

In this Borough, on Thursday evening last, EMMA M. STRAUB, wife of A. E. Straub, in the 29th year of her age.

GENERAL NOTICES.

A MEETING of the original, or old Stockholders of the Pottsville Water Company will be held at the house of Mortimer & Brother, on the 6th day of May, 1854, at 3 o'clock P. M., to transact such business as may be brought before them. By order of the Managers, A. RUSSEL, President.
April 29, 1854. 17-2t

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 composing 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 of 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 4th 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. K. Krewson, W. A. Field, W. H. Luchenback, Pliney 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.

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

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 shoulder; 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

NOTICES.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Schuylkill County, to audit, re-settle and re-state the account of JOHN CHRIST, deceased, and to distribute the balance of money in the hands of said administrator, among the persons entitled to the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Centre Street, Pottsville, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. WM. L. WHITNEY, Auditor.
April 29, 1854 17-3t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Schuylkill County, to distribute the balance in the hands of Hiester Clymer, Administrator of Solomon Deible, deceased, to and among those entitled thereto, will be in attendance for that purpose at his Office, Centre Street, Pottsville, on the 26th day of May next at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where parties interested may appear. JOHN T. SHOENER, Auditor.
April 29, 1854 17-3t

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of Andrew Mortimer, late of the Borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill County, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said County to the subscriber. All persons having claims against said Estate, will present them for settlement, and all who are indebted to said Estate will make payment, without delay to the subscriber, in Pottsville.
SAMUEL M. MORTIMER, Adm'r.
Pottsville, April 29, 1854. 17-3t

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 at his office in the Borough of Pottsville, on Monday the 15th 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 Zerbee, deceased.
The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Schuylkill County, to audit, resettle and restate the account of Daniel Zerbee, senior, administrator of Philip Zerbee, deceased, and make distribution of the balance of money in the hands of said accountant, to, and among the heirs of the deceased, entitled to the same, will meet 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

$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 15-3t

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.—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

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

PLANTS, SHRUBBERY, &C.—Verbenas, Heliotropes, monthly, climbing and garden Roses, together with a variety of Flower seeds, &c., for sale and obtained to order at B. BANNAN'S, Seed & Bookstore.
April 29, 1854. 19—

FRESH STOCK OF SPRING & SUMMER GOODS FOR MEN and BOYS' WEAR.—
Fine Cloths, | Barr'd, Plain and Striped
Habit Cloths, | Cassimeres,
Cashmerettes, all shades, | Linen Checks, Plain Linen.
For sale low by A. HENDERSON, Ag't.
April 29, 1854 17-tf

FRESH GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.—Green and Black Teas, prime qualities.
Mocha, Laguira, Maricaibo, Rio, And Fresh Browned, } COFFEES.
SUGARS.—Crushed, Pulverized, and Soft White, and Broken.
Baker's Chocolate and Cocoa,
Farina and Corn Starch,
Lovering Syrup and Sugar House, Star Syrup, New Orleans, } MOLASSES.
Hams, sugar-cured, best cure, Shoulders,
No. 1 Mackerel, Cod Fish, | Dry Beef, Cheese, Herring.
For sale low, by A. HENDERSON, Ag't.
April 29, 1854 17-tf

WANTED.

WANTED AT LANCASTER COLLIERY.—An experienced Engineer, to run a 40 horse Breaker Engine—a machinist will be preferred. ALSO,
A man to take charge of a stable.
April 29, 1854 17-3t

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 15-3t

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 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. 10, 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 Black Heath and Lewis and Spohn Veins Red Ash Coal*, being sole proprietor of these Collieries.
GEORGE W. SNYDER.
Jan. 21, 1854. 5-tf

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

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 entrusted 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. Ransom & Co., Court and 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 Pottsville, three doors below the Post Office. Office hours 12 M. to 3 P. M., and 7 to 9 P. M.
Feb. 11, 1854 6-1y

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.

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

ALLEN FISHER, SURVEYOR and ENGINEER, will continue the business of his late father, Samuel B. Fisher. Having possession of valuable Papers, Notes and Drafts, he has unusual facilities for the pursuit of his profession, and can give valuable 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.

FINE GOLD LEVERS, and Duplex Watches, Hunting, Magic and Double Backed cases, such as J. F. Fox, Johnson, Roskell, Sewill, H. Jones, & M. French and all of which will be warranted to perform well, at WM. BRADY'S. Sign of the Big Watch, opposite Mortimers' Hotel.
April 29, 1854. 17-tf

FINE GOLD PENS, of the best makers, at City prices, at WM. BRADY'S. Sign of the Big Watch, opposite Mortimers' Hotel.
April 29, 1854. 17-tf

STILL AHEAD of all competition! 'Gold, Silver, Hunting Levers just received, at low prices. Call and judge for yourselves, at WM. BRADY'S. Sign of the Big Watch, opposite Mortimers' Hotel.
April 29, 1854. 17-tf

CHINA AND LAVA WARE.—Card Baskets, Bouquet holders, Vases, Perfumery 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 setts, 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 cellars, Forks, Knives, Cake Baskets, Napkin Rings, Urns, &c., &c., the articles warranted to be plated on best qualities 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 FOR $200.—A House and Lot, located on Polkberry hill, Minersville street, Pottsville. The lot is one hundred feet deep by 41 feet front, on which is erected a good 1½ story frame house. The lot is fenced in; for further particulars apply to AUGUSTUS REAGENT, Lewistown.
April 29, 1854 17-1t*

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 LET.—A large, light and convenient office RENT LOW. Apply at the Bookstore of E. GARRIGUES.
April 15, 1854 15-tf

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-tf

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 a 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 250 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 HIESTER CLYMER, Pottsville.
November 5, 1853 45-tf

FOR SALE.—A 30 feet lot on Centre Street, No. 8, 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

PHILADELPHIA.

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

To The Late & Near Trade.

MORRIS L. HALLOWELL AND CO.,
147 MARKET STREET

ASK the attention of Buyers to their large and attractive stock of
SILK & FANCY GOODS,
WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE SEASON, FOR 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-[illegible]

HARDWARE,
CUTLERY,
AND NAILS,
H. T. STANDBRIDGE,
493 Market Street, below Broad
PHILADELPHIA.
March 25, 1854 12-[illegible]

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE

A NEW and superior article for bluing. It is at least 50 per cent. cheaper than [illegible], and makes a far more beautiful blue, with [illegible] blue, thus entirely dispensing with the BLUEY.
Warranted not to injure the finest article, [illegible] 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 Wilberger, Drug and Paint Store, No. 189 North Second Street, PHILADELPHIA.
Feb. 4, 1854 [illegible]

Men's and Boy's Clothing.

EVERYBODY should embrace this opportunity to buy 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, Business do., Linen Drilling co., Tweeds, &c., with a great variety of BOY'S CLOTHING, consisting of Sack Coats, Polka Jackets, Monkey Jackets, Vests, Round Jackets, made of Tweed, Linen, Linen Cloth, Alpaca, Kerseymere, Buckskin, &c., &c.
FURNISHING GOODS,
Consisting of Shirts, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, &c., of which are offered at the lowest possible prices, and as cheap as any other Clothing Store in the Union.
Parents who desire BOY'S CLOTHING are invited to examine the stock.
Country Storekeepers can be accommodated at very low rates.
GEORGE CULIN
S. E. Cor. Market and Second.
April 1, 1854 13-[illegible]

FRUIT AND CONFECTIONERY
VANSANT & RECKEFUS,
No. 318 *MARKET Street, PHILADELPHIA.*

INVITE attention of Dealers to their superior assortment, consisting of
Raisins, | Oranges, | Filberts, | Pecans,
Figs, | Lemons, | Almonds, | Brazil nuts,
Dates, | Groundnuts, | Cocoa-nuts, | &c.
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, &c.
GUM DROPS—OF TEN DIFFERENT KINDS.
We take particular pains in packing our goods for country orders, and give full satisfaction in respect to quality and price. Country Merchants having us their orders are assured they will receive much attention as if present themselves. Address
VANSANT & RECKEFUS,
318 Market Street, Philadelphia.
April 1, 1854 13-[illegible]

HATS, CAPS, &c.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!
JOHN O'BYRNE,
Corner of Eighth and Race Streets, Phila.

REMINDS his numerous customers that he is now prepared to furnish every grade and style of Black, Dress, Otter and Rocky Mountain Beaver Hats, Panama, Canton, Peadal, Sennet, and other Straw HATS, together with a beautiful supply of the very Best Straw Caps, Leghorn Flats, &c. Head Gear suitable for the season. A strict adherence to the Cash and One Price principle, enables him to "out-do" his competitors, who are [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].
April 15, 1854 15-[illegible]

Spring Style Hats.

J. McLOUD & SON, No. 46 MARKET Street, Philadelphia, have now in store a complete assortment of Hats, suited to Spring and Summer wear, consisting in part,
Black and Drab Beaver, Moleskin Hats. Wide and Small rim Panama Hats. Bonnets and Single rim Leghorn do. Rough and Ready do. Fine and Coarse Canada and Palm Hats, together with every style of soft Fur and Wool Hats, which they will sell at the lowest prices for cash, or approved paper. Country Hatters will find bargains at No. 46, Market Street, South side, below Second.
April 15, 1854 [illegible]

EXCELSIOR One Price HAT STORE
GREAT BARGAINS!
A few Cases of FINE MOLESKIN HATS for sale at MORRISON & GLENN'S Hat Store, 11 North SIXTH St., Philadelphia.
The citizens of Pottsville, and the public in general, are informed that the subscribers have constantly on hand a general and complete assortment of Hats and Caps, suited to the season, which they respectfully invite you to call and examine, as they are confident they can please in price and quality.
Don't forget the number.
MORRISON & GLENN,
11 North 6th St., Philadelphia.
April 1, 1854 13-3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

G. W. RIDGWAY & CO.
DEALERS IN OILS,
FOR MINERS, MACHINISTS and MANUFACTURERS, No. 30 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 Ole Bull, will visit Pottsville shortly, to give one or more 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, whole sale and retail, at manufacturer's prices, and many of the lower 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, N. Y.*

THE undersigned respectfully announces to his friends and to the traveling and business public generally, that he has leased the above building, and fitted up and finished it as a FIRST CLASS HOTEL. Visitors to the city, and all others requiring superior accommodations, are solicited to call, assured that no pains or expence will be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasant.
J. S. STEBBINS, Proprietor.
Having engaged Major ELI STECKEL, 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 this 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. B. 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 Chinese gloss and zinc white Paintings executed in all their varieties. Graining in all their varieties, stained and enamelled American glass of every variety of style and color, suitable for churches, vestibules, &c., for sale by the subscribers, at city prices. D. & P. NAGLE.
Second street, one door above Market.
Pottsville, April, 8, 1854. 14-6m

Pittsburg Provision Warehouse

C. WELLS & Co., Pork Packers and Wholesale Provision Dealers, No. 325 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, will keep on hand, ready to supply at all times, and on the shortest notice, choice and reliable articles in their line of business and upon accommodating terms. Their main stock will consist of
Bacon,
Lard, Lard Oil,
Sugar-cured Hams, Dried Beef, &c.
They have also made arrangements for an extensive supply of
Lake Superior White Fish and Mackinaw Trout
In bbls. and half bbls., and which, coming direct from the extremest Northern waters, will be very much superior to those of any other catch, and they will be able to offer these favorite articles at lower rates than the inferior or Southern catch are supplied in this market.
C. Wells & Co. desire to call the attention of Dealers 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, will 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. 13-6m

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 require a trial to supersede them altogether. Merchants supplied at Manufacturer's Wholesale prices. Blacksmiths and Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine them.
GEORGE BRIGHT.
Iron and Hardware Store, Centre St., Pottsville.
March 11, 1854 10-tf