The Miners' Journal

POTTSVILLE, PA.

Saturday Morning, May 20.

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.

TO MR. ANGELE ON ROMANISM.

Except for our acquaintance with Mr. Angele, we should certainly take him for a Jesuit—judging from the tenor of his third article on "The Nativists." It is throughout—a column and a quarter in the *Register*—but a special plea for Papacy. In addition to what he recites that church has accomplished, and for which he lauds her so highly, had he been as explicit in detailing the means employed, his history of that "powerful hierarchy" would have been more complete. The dungeon, the rack, the faggot and the sword were the chief instruments in the hands of this boasted promoter of "religion and civilization," in all ages and in all countries where it *dared* to use them!—The blood of its defenceless victims has been shed like water—helpless women and innocent children butchered in cold blood, at the caprice of Jesuitical tyrants, and tortures the most cruel and barbarous practised upon all who refused absolute submission to the supreme mandates of the Pope. Go, read the bloody massacre of Saint Bartholomew's when the streets of Paris alone ran red with the blood of 5,000 Protestants! count the victims among the unoffending Waldenses, and examine the records of the Inquisition.—There, too, are the deeds of Romanism—the seed of the church, the costly price of those splendid paintings and the noble statuary, so much admired by Mr. Angele. Place them side by side on the record—they are *historical facts*. Truly has Mr. Angele called the Romish church a "*powerful* hierarchy," when kings and princes were made to do her homage, but her influence was far from always being wielded for good.

Here Mr. Angele falls into another gross error, and combats an enemy of his own imagining. No sensible American, with any knowledge of the statistics of his country, and at all acquainted with the ruinous effects of our liberal government upon the fold of the church, entertains any serious apprehensions from the numerical growth of Romanists among us. It is not that. But a grain of sand may "kick the beam," in a nicely adjusted scale. In a government, where the opposing political parties are so nearly balanced as in this county, a slight addition to either side may determine the preponderance. This is the fear, that this Romish influence, combined with the intrigues of politicians, may work dangerous consequences in the civil regulations of the country. The experience of the last few years alone convinces us that the aims of the Romish Priesthood is at variance, in many essential respects, with the fundamental principles and best objects of our republican government; and hence every lover of his country will be ever watchful of this insidious influence, and careful to curb it within proper bounds.

We particularize the Priesthood, because it is from that source principally that any danger is to be apprehended. Many of the Roman Catholic laity make good, enterprising citizens, and as such deserve our highest commendation and respect. Some of the most eminent and serviceable men of the country have belonged to that church; and in the record of the past cruelties and from rule of Popedom, the laity are not to be held amenable—it is at the hands of the Pope, the Cardinals, the Bishops and Priests that the blood of the sainted martyrs will be required. How can their bishops, for instance, become faithful citizens of this or any other country, when they have already sworn allegiance to the "*royalties of St Peter against all men?*" It is the constant plotting of those Jesuitical craftsmen that we resist—it endeavors to unite Church and State, and render both subservient to the dictation of the Pope. It is against their more particularly, combined with the utter submission and pliancy of their people to the hands of superiors, totally inconsistent with the exercise of the virtues of a *free* country, that we raise a voice of warning.

But we now come to the principal argument of Mr. Angele—and a famous one it is—that, forsooth, because the Romish church is a very ancient establishment and embraces the "fundamental doctrines" of christianity, the hostility between it and the orthodox Protestant denominations is "most unnatural;" forgetting in his over-zealous eulogy that it was *Rome herself* which first drew the line of separation, and that she arrogates the pre-eminent position of the *only true* Church, and to this day anathematizes with the bitterest imprecations all persons, christian and infidel alike, outside of her ecclesiastical jurisdiction, as *heretics*, "excommunicated and cursed, and given body and soul to the devil," her priests, bishops and other superiors pledging themselves, under the most solemn obligations, to "persecute and oppose" (*pro posse persequar et oppugnabo*, in the words of the oath) all such, under all circumstances and through all time. This curse, with bell, book and candle, is even now, in this nineteenth century, annually pronounced by the Pope of Rome and other ecclesiastics in other places, on Thursday of Passion week, the day before Good Friday.

We were proceeding further to answer Mr. Angele under this head, when our attention was directed to the following extract. It is from the pen of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hopkins, and though written for an entirely different purpose—with reference to the establishment of an Episcopal Bishop at Jerusalem—could not have been more pertinent to the subject in hand, had it been prepared directly in reply to Mr. Angele. It is from a tract, in the form of a letter to the editors of the *Church Journal*, and reads thus:

This new theory, which makes the authority of Christ's Gospel depend, not upon the *truth*, but only on questions of *date* and *geography*, is supposed to be a necessary deduction from the doctrine that there Churches still retain the true Creeds and a regular Episcopacy, by virtue of which they are parts of the Holy Catholic Church, notwithstanding their heresies and corruptions, and must therefore be respected in their proper home, however they may be attacked elsewhere. But there is not a particle of really Catholic authority, nor a single argument of reason or common sense, for the assumption, that I have ever been able to discover. The honor of its paternity, if honor it be, belongs solely to this modern school, and its birth is owing to their immediate thirst after their favorite phantom of Catholic union, to which they are even willing to sacrifice Catholic purity of doctrine, whenever it stands in their way. Nevertheless, as these apparent guides of yours attach so much importance to this perilous notion, I must pay it the respect of a fuller examination.

First, then, I am willing to grant that every Church which retains the fundamental truths of the Gospel is, *so far*, a portion of the Church Catholic or universal, and therefore Hooker saith, "we must acknowledge even heretics themselves to be, though a maimed part, yet a part of the visible Church"—(B. 3. ch. 2, § 11.) But I maintain that notwithstanding this, *heretics have no rights as against the truth*, since, if they had, there must be a right in what is wrong, and the command of our Lord to "preach the gospel to every creature," must be entirely neutralized by the mere fact that error was in possession along with a certain amount of truth, before the advocates of the unadulterated faith of the Savior could gain access to it. Your Tractarian friends might as well persuade us that the physician must not attempt to extirpate a cancer from a patient, because he admits the sufferer to be a man, or because the disease is of long standing, as that heresy must not be extirpated from a Church, because we acknowledge it to be a Church, or because the false doctrine has existed for many centuries in the same quarter.

In the second place, I maintain the perfect correctness of the same truly 'judicious' Hooker, where he saith, 'Heretics are not *utterly cut off* from the visible Church of Christ. If the father do anywhere, as oftentimes they do, make the true visible Church of Christ and heretical companies opposite; they are to be construed as separating heretics, *not altogether from the company of believers, but from the fellowship of sound believers*. For where professed unbelief is, there can be no visible Church of Christ; there may be, where sound belief wanteth. Infidels being clean without the church, deny directly and utterly reject the very principles of Christianity; which heretics embrace, and err only by misconstruction.' (Ecc. Pol. B. 3 C. 2, § 11.)

Hence it results that heretics may well be reckoned as a part of the Catholic or Universal Church *in one respect*, while they are *cut off from it in another*. Just as the lepers in ancient Israel were still a part of the nation, although they were separated by the divine law from the fellowship of their brethren, by reason of their uncleanness.—Just as the criminals in our penitentiaries are still citizens of the State, and objects of its care and protection, while they are excluded from the social intercourse and privileges of citizens, by reason of their crimes. Just as the inhabitants of a district infected with the plague or yellow fever, are still counted amongst the general population of the country, although it may be necessary to preserve the rest from infection by surrounding them with a *cordon sanitaire*, and forbidding them to travel beyond their own limits. Just as a rebellious province is still regarded as a part of the whole State, even when it is in open hostility with the government, and must be treated as an enemy until it submits. Nothing is more plain and simple than this proposition of our great master in Israel, when it is considered in the light of sound common sense, and fair analogy.

I contend, in the third place, for this eminent teacher's doctrine, where, in the conclusion of the same section of this admirable work, he saith:—'Wherefore heretics being Christians in regard of the general truth of Christ which they openly profess, yet they are by the Fathers everywhere spoken of as men *clean excluded out of the right believing Church* by reason of their particular errors, *for which all that are of a sound belief must needs condemn them*.' But if this be so—and what follower of real Catholic principles will deny it?—there can be no prescriptive right of time, place or numbers, by which the 'right believing Church' can be authorized to join communion with them, or treat them as if they were justly entitled to maintain their heretical position. For our Lord commanded his apostles to 'go into *all the world* and preach the Gospel'—not the Gospel as it might be distorted and polluted by heresy, but the Gospel as it should be perfectly made manifest to them by the Holy Spirit. Hence that apostolic Gospel has the same DIVINE RIGHT in every quarter. The divisions of nations, patriarchates, dioceses, are all human. And they are to be religiously respected by every Christian on the Scriptural rule of obedience to 'every ordinance of man, for the Lord's sake.' But this obedience may only be rendered so long as they do not interfere with the DIVINE RIGHT of the genuine and unadulterated Gospel—it was to His apostles that the glorious Redeemer said, 'I appoint unto you a king om, as my Father hath appointed unto me.' The boundaries of that kingdom embrace ALL THE WORLD. And their *true* successors—not true by lineal descent only, but also by their apostolic doctrine—are bound to carry out that celestial command to the utmost of their power; and no heretical body or bodies of men, however numerous, or wherever established, or under whatever circumstances of time or place, can have a shadow of right to exclude that pure Gospel from the people.

This may suffice for the present, on the novel hypothesis of our Tractarian brethren, which Mr. Palmer has endeavored to establish in his learned and able, but in some important respects very dangerous work, 'The Treatise on the Church.' And I mention it here, not because you have adverted to it specifically in your ingenious argument, but because it is the real basis of the whole opposition to the establishment of the Jerusalem Church, as well as of the loud complaints made about the violation of the pledges said to have been made by its first bishop. I wish to give it prominence, also, for another reason, to which it is high time that our American Churchmen should open their eyes clearly. For the same hypothesis of Mr. Palmer and his school, applied as be very fairly and candidly applies it, condemns the whole attempt to establish the Church in the great Mississippi valley, in Florida, in Texas and in California, as an invasion of the pre-existing rights of the Church of Rome. It condemns likewise the establishment of the Church of England at Paris, in Canada, and Malta. And therefore every solitary instance, in which, through all these regions, a proselyte from Rome is received into the Church, is liable to precisely the same charge, on his view and most uncatholic principle, that is now brought against the bishop of Jerusalem.

We had prepared some criticisms on our present Naturalization laws, as an appropriate accompaniment to this article, but defer their publication for a future number.

* Will Mr. Angele point us out a country where Romanism has subserved the interests of "civilization." What and where are her trophies, in this respect? Is Ireland an example? Do the enslaved, beggarly masses in the Papal States, the centre and immediate field of Romish influence, show the legitimate fruits of this sort of civilization? Is distracted Spain or priest-ridden Mexico a fair example, or the Papal dominions in South America? For the most part, notwithstanding the most genial climate and other natural advantages, where under the heavens can be found poorer, more inefficient governments, or more ignorant, degraded and slavish subjects than in those self-same countries where Popery wields the sceptre? It this be Romish "civilization," let all true Americans devoutly pray to be delivered from it.

WORK ON THE SABBATH.

The Sabbath is a Divine, not a human institution. In the beginning Providence specially set apart one day in seven as a day of rest, for the *physical* as well as moral, good of his creatures; and the mechanism of the whole universe has been so nicely adjusted, that no one of its laws can be violated with impunity—each such transgression mostly induces its own retribution. The following, extracted from a late report of the Philadelphia Sabbath Association, furnishes a case in point of the necessity of rest from daily labor, and moreover affords a striking proof that if Railroad Companies, and others, will overtask the natural powers of their employees, by desecrating that sacred injunction to "remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy," they necessarily, *in the due and ordinary course of things*, subject themselves to corresponding inconveniences and dangers, that in the end cost more than the gain by the extra amount of work performed:

"H. H. E., a young man believed to have been well qualified and of good character, was a railroad engineer at the time of collision, near Harrisburg, about two years since. He was on the train all Thursday night until 5 o'clock Friday morning; started again at 3 o'clock A. M., and out until 1 o'clock, Saturday morning;—came into collision with another train, and one of his legs was amputated to save his life. The woman, who served him at a meal, previously to the calamity, says he could hardly keep awake while eating. It is supposed the engineers on both trains were asleep.

"The three preceding Sabbaths were spent as follows: February 1st, out on duty all day and part of night. February 8th, half of the day. February 15th, all day and all night.

"J. H., of Harrisburg, engineer on the railroad, resigned his situation on account of the deprivation of the rest necessary to enable him to discharge his responsible duties. He was not allowed a Sabbath; has been so exhausted *as to sleep for miles on the engine, and in this state has run by the stations.*

Upon these the report concludes thus,—

"There can be no necessity of enlarging upon facts like these; they speak for themselves. It much concerns the public safety that those who are to watch over and guide the powerful machines hurrying, at fearful speed, trains of cars freighted with precious human lives, should, in all respects not only be well skilled in their duty, but in a proper condition to perform it; at least that they should not be disabled by want of requisite sleep through the week, or of the rest of the Sabbath; for they need both."

THE WHY AND THE WHEREFORE.

The local reporter of the Norristown *Herald*, "Vidi," noticing the horrible infanticide in that place last week, appends this very significant apology:

"P. S. In correction of several rumors growing out of the above unfortunate occurrence we should state that the parties have not dealt at the store of Messrs Longaker, Childs & Co., since the 24th day of January last."

Well, whom *did* they deal with—that's what the public want to know; and why did they *not* deal with Messrs. Longaker, Childs & Co.? Were these latter gentlemen too conscientious to sell Rum to such "parties," and did they never sell to others equally as bad? Come, tell us, Mr. Vidi, what special merit attaches to this firm, that they should be so honorably excepted. Let us see. The *Olive Branch* before us says:

"We have understood that Patrick Murphy was NOT paid for the liquor he sold to Daly, and this fact might account for Longaker & Childs not selling to him just then!"

There's the milk in the cocoa. Messrs L., C. & Co. would not sell liquor to Daly, not because they had any peculiar scruples of conscience about selling to such folks, or that they feared it might perhaps craze the mother and cause her to cut her infant's head off, or that they ever gave a thought as to what fruit it would produce, but simply because *he did not have the money to pay for it*—that's why Daly did not deal with Messrs. Longaker, Childs & Co.

☞ *On the 1st* of April an ordinance for the suppression of houses of ill-fame went into effect in San Francisco. On the evening of that day the first arrests were made. Fourteen women were arrested, of whom eight were of Spanish extraction, and six were un-footed celestials.

ROMANISM IN CONGRESS.

Mr. Cass, the great Mogul of the Democratic party, has somewhat changed his tune on Romanism since his special pleading in the Bedini affair. He has doubtless discovered his mistake. On Monday in the Senate, according to previous announcement, he spoke at considerable length, advocating religious toleration and the propriety of this government taking the necessary steps to secure to American citizens in foreign countries the same religious toleration which is extended to all in this. In the course of his speech, he alluded to the letter of Bishop Hughes, defending the Tuscan government in its treatment of the Madiai family. After referring to the systematical intolerance of Catholic authorities in all Catholic countries, in both hemispheres, and quoting facts, particularly the Madiai persecution in Tuscany to sustain his positions, he closed in the following words:

And does Archbishop Hughes believe that all these abuses are destined to continue untouched and unchanged. That they will much longer resist the mighty tide of public opinion which has already done so much in these, our latter days, and is fated to do so much more? It may not be! The past is a pledge for the future.

Within the memory of the present generation, abuses of ages seemed to possess an impregnable fortress, occupying its position in the midst of Christianity, and *civilization overlooking, overawing both*. But one after another, its bulwarks have fallen before the efforts of truth, and ere long the citadel itself will be levelled to the ground.—And are the representatives of the American people to lay their hands on their mouths, and their mouths in the dust, to look on and see oppressions to which their countrymen are exposed abroad, and not even express displeasure and their demands? And all from an affectation of national decorum—national squeamishness it should be called—which is so tender to the presumption of others, as to sacrifice our own true rights and honor. I trust no such humiliation is in store for us.

After some further discussion, the subject was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The next day the matter was resumed by Mr. Mallory, of Florida, criticising a previous remark of Mr. Badger, of North Carolina, to the effect that as soon as the Catholic population of any State in the Union should get the supremacy, religious toleration would be at an end in that State, authoritatively made, not long since, in the St. Louis *Shepherd of the Valley*.

Mr. M. stated that the *Shepherd* was not an organ of the Church, and that the Bishop of St. Louis had, in a circular letter addressed to the people of his diocese, cautioned them against its "dangerous ultraism."—Mr. M., it may be remarked, *had never seen* this circular but had only *heard* of it! Ah!

Neither have we seen it, and this is the first time we have ever heard of it; but we take the face of the paper itself as sufficient evidence to the contrary of its existence, or at least of its *influence*, if such a document were ever issued. To assure the reading public, and especially the members of the same faith which it assumes to advocate, of the entire orthodoxy of the *Shepherd*, the following official recommendation appears at the head of its columns:

'*The Shepherd of the Valley' is published with my approbation, and I recommend it to the support of this diocese.* †PETER RICHARD, Archbishop of St. Louis.

Of what good, we ask, is a private circular of caution, when the paper's "ultra" sins are covered by such an authoritative endorsement!

Mr. Badger's quotation, we beg leave to remark, was not exactly correct—it should have been:

If the Catholics ever gain the ascendancy here, as they certainly will, religious freedom in this country is at an end!

This evidently applies the threat to the *whole* Union, and not to any one State, as be supposed.

EASTON CONSPIRACY CASE.

A singular and exciting trial was begun in the Court of Quarter Sessions, at Easton, on the 19th ult. Dr. C. C. Field, Dr. Daniel Lachenour, Aaron S. Dech, James Stevenson and Isaac Parker, were charged with a conspiracy to extort money from Benjamin Green, a wealthy citizen of that place, upwards of 80 years old. The accused were mostly men of wealth and high standing in the community, which, together with the novel character of the case and the unusual amount of legal talent employed—all the prominent members of the Northampton Bar were retained, besides the Hon. Garrick Mallory, of Philadelphia—created a deep interest in the neighborhood, and crowds daily thronged the Court House. Stevenson plead guilty, and was the main witness for the Commonwealth. A very large number of others were also examined, from whose testimony the following facts substantially were made out:

"That Benjamin Green, of Easton, an old man, in his dotage, and possessed of considerable property, is very fond of women—and fond of talking about them; that Stevenson, one of the defendants, who was a student with Dr. Traill Green, a son of Benjamin, became acquainted with the old man and his peculiarities; that last fall he procured a young woman from New Jersey to come to Easton and keep company with the old man Green; that Stevenson communicated information of these doings to Dr. Field; during a long walk which they took together, when a general discussion of the Green family took place between them; that Dr. Field suggested the idea of having some sport with the old man, stating that he was easily frightened and very fearful of exposure; that Stevenson assented to the propositions of Field, and thought they might have some rare sport with the old man; that Field at sundry times urged Stevenson to proceed, and frighten the old man by telling him the girl was in a delicate situation and would prosecute him; that Stevenson hesitating, Field assured him that a handsome sum could be made out of it, as Green would pay several hundred dollars to save exposure. It was finally agreed between them that they should undertake it, and fixed the sum to be demanded at $500. Accordingly Stevenson mentioned the matter to Green, and he was very much alarmed when told the girl would prosecute him. He asked Stevenson what he could do to settle the matter quietly; and Stevenson told him that $500 would settle it. As he did no business for himself, and had no money except small sums furnished him by his family, he was embarrassed as to how to raise the necessary funds. Stevenson referred him to Field, who would aid him as a friend. At this stage of the case Dr. Lachenor and Dech were let into the secret, by Dr. Field, as they were men of large means, sometimes "shaved" notes, and could raise the money for the old man. The thing was arranged; and Dech furnished the money, taking a note of Green for $600 for $500 loaned. Green paid over the $500 to Stevenson, who gave Field $100 of it for his share, and kept the rest. The old man wanted a receipt from the girl, and they promised to get it for him, but did not do so. All this time Stevenson did not know who had furnished the money, as Field had negotiated the matter without letting him know.

"Some days after this, Field and Stevenson were in conversation on the subject, when one of them suggested that a handsome speculation might have been made out of the old man, Green—that he would have paid much more than he did. It was finally agreed that Stevenson should alarm him again, by telling him the girl had come back, and employed several of the leading lawyers of the place, and would prosecute him. When Stevenson told Green this, he was alarmed, and asked if he had not paid the girl. Stevenson told him he had, but she would not sign the receipt. He then wished to know how he could get out of the scrape; and Stevenson again referred him to Dr. Field as a friend. After much negotiation, it was arranged that Dech was to furnish Green $2,000, and take his note for $2,500. This was agreed to; and Dech took a note for $3,102 33—the $2 33 being for interest on the $500 note, which he gave up to Green. The $2,000 realized on this operation was divided as follows: $700 to Stevenson, $500 to Field, $500 to Lachenor, and $300 to Dech. The money was in $100 notes of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Easton; and difficult to get off without suspicion—consequently Stevenson kept his on hand, as well as three $100 bills he had changed for Field.

"In a short time Green's family ascertained what had been going on, and set about ferreting the matter out. The defendants saw that something was afoot, but could do nothing. Stevenson feared to leave the place lest suspicion should be increased. A friend of his, Isaac Parker, came in from the western part of this State, and went to New York; and be determined to go and see him. This is the first that Parker is known in the transaction. H. D. Maxwell went on in the same train with Stevenson; watched his movements on the way, and had him secretly watched in New York. This was on the 9th of November. Some time that night he had him arrested, at the Merchants' Hotel; and Parker was also arrested at 99 Cedar street, where he had been traced out by those who watched Stevenson's movements. On Parker was found thirteen of the $100 bills, which it appears Stevenson had given him at Easton, taking his note—as Stevenson alleges, on loan, for manufacturing purposes, in pursuance of arrangements made previous to Parker's coming on from the West.

"These facts were chiefly testified to by Stevenson himself. The other witnesses, about thirty or forty in number, had before testified to a great variety of facts and circumstances going to implicate the defendants in the conspiracy—many of them of a purely circumstantial character; but they are all rendered plain, and confirmed by the testimony of Stevenson. It was proved that $1,000 in bills of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Easton were found in a book in a closet in Stevenson's room, at Bellis' hotel, in Easton, after he was arrested and put in prison—and that attention was directed to the money by two anonymous letters, urging a search there. Although the closet had been searched in vain a day or two before, it was again searched and the money found. As Stevenson's money was found on Parker, and satisfactorily accounted for, it would seem probable that this $1 000 had been put in the closet for the purpose of misleading suspicion from some of the others concerned in the conspiracy."

The case was closed only on Wednesday of last week, and resulted in the conviction of all the defendants but Parker, against whom there had appeared no evidence of implication in the conspiracy. An application for a new trial, was overruled by the Court, and the following sentences were severally pronounced upon the prisoners:

Daniel Lachenour, to pay a fine of $2,500 and to undergo an imprisonment of three months in the county jail.

Dr. C. C. Field, to pay a fine of $2,000, and to undergo an imprisonment of one year in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Aaron S. Dech, to pay a fine of $1,000, and to undergo an imprisonment of one year in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Stevenson, to pay a fine of one dollar, and to undergo an imprisonment of one year at hard labor in the Eastern Penitentiary.

INCIDENTS.—Previous to his sentence, Dech having asked and obtained permission of the Court to say a few words, arose and said:

"May it please the Court, I have one consolation in this affliction, and that is that I am innocent of the crime charged."

When his sentence was pronounced, he sat down, buried his face in his hands and wept bitterly.

On motion of Stevenson's counsel to make his sentence as light as possible, on the ground of his having already been imprisoned some five months, and had done the Commonwealth some service, there ensued, says an Easton paper, one of the strangest and most scandalous scenes that was ever witnessed in a Court of Justice. But the District Attorney protested against any mitigation, alleging that, though not admitted in evidence, a record of Stevenson's former conviction was in existence, and second offences should always be visited more severely than the first; when the Court immediately proceeded to sentence the prisoner.

At the request of the Counsel, the Judge allowed the Sheriff to take the prisoners to see their families.

The Court then adjourned and the Court House was quickly cleared.

The prisoners, attended by their Counsel, proceeded to the County Jail in charge of the officers of Justice. A great crowd following them up to the doors of the Jail.

NEBRASKA IN THE HOUSE.

The Nebraska wrangle in the popular branch of Congress has continued, with unabated fury during the week. Some rich scenes have been enacted, that add nothing, we fear, to our national reputation for either dignity or good sense. The opponents of the Bill are doubtless in the minority—the Democrats having it pretty much their own way in both houses—and, accordingly, tried to defeat the measure by parliamentary tactics. Hence the boisterous proceedings of last week—Mr Richardson and other friends of the Bill trying to obtain a vote, to close the debate on Friday, as by special order, the Pacific R. R. Bill was to come up on the Tuesday following; and the minority using every device to evade the question, by moving to adjourn &c. Finally it was agreed, by a vote of 113 to 60, to close the debate to-day at 12 o'clock, and, by 123 to 53, to postpone the special order on the Pacific R. R. Bill to next Wednesday. So, by that time the fate of the Bill and the *worth of all national compromises* will be determined.

☞ THE ECLIPSE.—Next Friday, 26th, occurs the fore-noted annular eclipse of the Sun, commencing at 33 minutes past 4 o'clock in the afternoon (the announcement of its being 4 o'clock A. M. is a mistake), and continuing two hours and four minutes, or until about 23 minutes before 7 o'clock. In this eclipse the apparent diameter of the moon compared with that of the sun will be about as 19 to 19; and, consequently, some nine tenths of the sun will be covered.

The path of the eclipse will cross the western part of the Atlantic ocean, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Upper Canada, Lake Superior, Northwest and Washington Territories, and thence through the southern edge of British America to the Pacific ocean. The central line of the eclipse will enter New England near Portsmouth, and its path will extend sixty two miles on either side. To these on the central line the sun will appear, during the middle of the eclipse, like a huge circle of light, the moon covering every part except a very narrow rim on the outside. The eclipse will be visible, to a greater or less extent, in all parts of North America, excepting Guatemala and the southwest part of Mexico. It will also be visible in Iceland, Greenland, northern Russia, parts of Sweden and Norway, the eastern part of Asia, the West Indies, and in the northern countries of South America.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The favor of our Boston friend has been received. He will please consider us under lasting obligations.

WE respectfully decline the proposals of Mr. J. B. Bacon, who proposes for a consideration to do up our New York correspondence. We already have a capital letter-writer in that city, and until he gives out we shall not want another—when we do, we will let Mr. Bacon know.

GODEY for June is already out. It contains some unusually good engravings, and is crowded with interesting and instructive reading matter. The Summer fashions, of every style and variety, are here posted in advance. Godey stands at the top of the heap in the Magazine line. Price $3; or, 25 cents a number. *Bannan's* supply of copies for sale may be expected about the middle of next week. Call and get one.

THE *Westminster Review* for the last quarter has been received, and as usual is filled with able articles. In its list of contents are the following, which will be found to have lost nothing of their original interest on this side the water: "The Balance of Power in Europe," "Schamyl, the Prophet Warrior of the Caucasus," "Results of the Census of 1851," "Archbishop Whately on Christianity," &c. Terms of the British Quarterlies and Blackwood's Magazine, 1 Review or Blackwood $3, any 2 $5, Blackwood and 4 Reviews $10.—Scott & Co., Publishers, 79 Fulton Street, New York—for sale at *Bannan's*.

THE *Mining Magazine* for May has just come to hand. Its contents are unusually interesting.—The first is a lengthy article by Prof. Rogers "The Lackawanna Coal Basin, its Geology and Mining Resources around Scranton, Penna." The gold, silver, copper and lead mining operations are severally posted, together with a number of articles relating to the various mineral manufactures, of a peculiarly interesting and instructive character.—There are also several excellent explanatory diagrams, of large size, in this number. This work amply sustains the high reputation originally promised for it. Wm. J. Tenney, Editor, 98 Broadway, New York—price, $5 a year; to be had at *Bannan's*.

THE Publishers, Fowlers & Wells, N. Y., have sent us the third (May) number of the *Hydropathic Quarterly Review*. Though not a believer in the peculiar medical doctrines of this work, we nevertheless always find much useful and entertaining matter in it—we like to read it. Its contributors are men of note, and it is throughout conducted with much ability. Its subjects are mostly of a popular character, and are always treated in a clear, forcible manner. Among the articles in the present number we note "Reformers and Reform," "Respiration" (under which are discussed "Value of Pure Air," "Ventilation," "Air as a means of cure"), The Marriage Institution," "Coffee," "Indian Medicine-men," "Life shortened by Alcohol" &c., &c. Terms, $2 a year—to be had at B——

Local Affairs.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

SUN.	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS.	FRI.	SAT.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27

Saturday, 13th—Cloudy and cool in morning; showers in afternoon.

Sunday, 14th—Slight showers throughout the day.

Monday, 15th—Clear and comfortably cool.

Tuesday, 16th—Clear and warm.

Wednesday, 17th—Cloudy in morning; heavy shower at 3 o'clock P. M., with occasional showers remainder of afternoon; heavy and continued rain at 8-9 o'clock in evening.

Thursday, 18th—Cloudy 'till Sun warm and pleasant.

Friday, 19th—Bright and pleasant.

☞ *We regret* to learn that Mr. Isaac Harlan, the young gentleman who lately undertook the editorial charge of the *Emporium* of this place, continues in very delicate health—he has been ailing for some time. It is to be hoped the promised pleasant weather of the season may early restore him to health and the prosecution of his newly assumed duties.

☞ *The State Medical Society* is to hold its next annual meeting on the 31st inst., in this place, according to the last adjournment. This is the first departure from the long established custom of the Society, of meeting in Philadelphia. Pottsville ought to feel complimented.

☞ *Mr. John Brock*, of Philadelphia, returning from Ashland to this place, on Sunday last, leaped out of the carriage in consequence of some part of the gearing giving way, and falling produced a compound fracture of his right arm. He was brought to this place, where medical aid was immediately procured.

☞ *Explosion of Gas.*—On Saturday last, an explosion of foul air occurred in the mines of Mr William Agard, at the Five Points, near Belmont, by which one man was immediately killed, another dangerously, and it is feared, fatally injured, and five or six others more or less burned.—The man who was killed was carrying a keg of powder under his arm, which was ignited by the fire-damp.

☞ *Imported.*—Mr. Laing, the Marble Cutter in Mahantongo street, has just received two large, handsomely cut marble vases—for garden or yard ornaments, or for fountains, or convertible into baptismal fonts—*directly from Italy!* They came to hand in the original boxes in which they were enclosed at the Italian works. Such pieces of workmanship, Mr. L. informs us, can be imported cheaper than they can be made here—they are cut by machinery, a perfection of the art not yet arrived at, or sufficiently common to be economical, in this country.

☞ *A Big Row.*—On Sunday last, a fight occurred at Mechaysburg, in this County, between the Irish laborers on the Mine Hill Extension, near that place, and those employed in the neighboring mines. The belligerents ranged under the opposing colors of the Far-downs and the Connaught men. The battle raged so furiously that in the evening a message was sent to this place for the Sheriff, with the request that he should take a military force with him, as necessary to quell the disturbance. On consultation, however, with some of the officers of our companies and other citizens, that functionary very discreetly concluded to summon only a stout civil *posse*, and repair to the scene of the riot. Holding so, and in a short time after his arrival things were reduced *in statu quo ante bellum*. No lives lost.

☞ *Muzzle your Dogs.*—The following on this subject speaks for itself—we commend it to official notice:

MESSRS. EDITORS OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL:—Will you oblige a citizen by calling the attention of the proper officers of our Borough to the enforcement of the *Dog Law*. Our streets are full of worthless curs, many of them at large without an owner or a home, and not worth the price of enough Strychnine to relieve them of a miserable existence. Any one owning a Dog (and many are esteemed valuable by their owners) will not object to muzzle them in accordance with the Law of our Borough. All others should be treated to a pill, by some called a "quaker button."

I have heard of several dogs being killed in our town and vicinity, during the present week, supposed to have had the hydrophobia; and almost every paper lately brings us intelligence of death from that awful disease. One human life is worth all the dogs that ever barked.

MINERSVILLE AFFAIRS.

☞ *A Bachelor* advertises for a wife in the last *Bulletin*, announcing himself, with other qualifications, "in his prime," only *forty years old!* Why, the man must be in his dotage; what "fair damsel" of Schuylkill would think of assuming the care of such a husband! He had better make his will, instead of advertising for a partner.

☞ *B. C. Christ* is now president of the Minersville Library Association.

NEW YORK LETTER.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Speculation—National Trait—Novel Scheme—High road to Fortune—Gift Enterprises all the rage—Unparalleled Hoax—Immense crowds in the Park—Cold Dinner at the Astor—Fancy Light Guard—Steamer Ericson—Naval Steamer—Frigate Sabine—Russian Man of War—Arrival of the Washington and rescue of five hundred souls from shipwreck—Vast financial transactions—Capital Joke—Parker Vein Company's steamer ashore.

NEW YORK, May 16th, 1854.

DEAR JOURNAL:—No greater truism was ever uttered than the one which says man is a speculative animal. This is a distinguishing trait of the man of modern times in all countries, and in no country, and especially in no city, more than in our own Gotham. Show one of our worthy citizens but a ghost of probability, and he is in for it, no chimera too improbable, no scheme too absurd for his all-absorbing credulity.

Some months since the exhibitor of a panorama, in New York city, thinking probably that his business was too slow, strove by one masterly *coup d'etat* to take time by the forelock and jump into a fortune. He announced that for One Dollar he would give a purchaser four tickets of admission to his panorama, and one share in a lottery of One Hundred Thousand articles, comprising the panorama itself, which he coolly valued at Forty Thousand Dollars only, a superb farm worth Twenty-Five Thousand, elegant houses and lots, Fifteen Hundred Dollar trotting horses, and so on *ad infinitum*. Immense advertisements filled the papers, huge placards the streets. Gotham smiled with incredulity, re-read the prospectus and bought—the thing was done—the tickets went off like rockets—the projector pocketed his One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and some lucky fellows, we will do him the justice to say, *did* draw very valuable prizes.

So far so good! But Gotham had mounted a hobby and must ride it to death. Nothing is now heard in New York, but Gift Enterprizes. Do you want a segar? buy a bundle for fifty cents and run your chance of finding yourself, some fine morning—wealthy. Do you want your daguerreotype? go to another, pay him twelve shillings and take your place in the long line of expectant watchers.—Do you want a gold pen—a picture—to see the minstrels—to view a panorama—or to witness Moscow consumed—do so and become one of the untold thousands who may be rich and famous for a quarter or a half.

Gift Enterprizes are all the go and day after day roll in the thousands from every class of the community, and particularly from the lower classes, the hard-earned shillings of the laborer, the mechanic and the sewing girl—those classes of society for whom such games of chance possess their greatest charms—those classes who in the din and dust of the crowded workshop, or in the low and gloomy garret, build for themselves castles in the air, never to be realised.

One of the grandest hoaxes ever played upon gullible Gotham, was enacted last week. A regiment of females, commanded by mounted officers was announced to visit New York from the classic ground of Jersey (whence by the way many absurdities spring)—to perform military evolutions in the Park, dine at the Astor House, visit Barnum's—the Palace—and return home. Early that day did the crowds begin to gather—all classes, all grades, all hues and colors of this vast community, swelled in rolling surges towards the Park, and before eleven o'clock had arrived, there, must have been at least ten thousand persons assembled, women being largely in the majority. The day was hot—the Park unshaded—and with stoical firmness the expectant crowd waited and watched—roasted and wondered till the approach of night aroused their lurking suspicions, and they gradually dispersed, venting maledictions on the author of the hoax, who, had he been caught, would undoubtedly have been treated to a new suit of the best tar and feathers. At the Astor House, dinner smoked on the table till the meats became cold and the wines flat—but the chairs, alas! empty. Thus ended the visit to Gotham of the Fairy Light Guard. New York retired to slumber that night one universal grin.

After tedious delay and many unsuccessful attempts, the steamer Ericson has at last been raised, and is now safely ensconced in the Naval Dry Dock. The mud was one foot and a half deep upon her cabin floors, which is likely to prove rather ruinous to the superb carpets that covered her saloons, as well as to the ornamental portion of the ship generally, which is entirely spoiled. The hull is uninjured, and the workmen have not yet been able to reach to more intricate portions of her machinery, which it is feared is seriously damaged. Great care had to be exercised in taking her into the Dock, as the gates were but six inches wider than the vessel.

Apropos of steamers—it is said that George Steers, the builder of the famous yacht America, is to be entrusted with the superintendence of the new steam frigate to be built at New York—one of the six recently voted by Congress.

The old Sabine, which has laid upon the stocks at our Navy Yard, for the last thirty years, is to be modernized and launched with all dispatch.

A fine frigate for the Russian government, is now in process of construction by Wm. H. Webb, one of our eminent ship-builders, at his yard on the East River.

The steamer Washington has just arrived at this port, having on board four hundred and seventy-seven passengers from the ship Winchester, lost at sea. The vessel had on board nearly eight hundred souls, who had been taken off in various ships, by twenties and fifties, according to their capacity, when the remainder were brought to this port by the Washington. Soon after they were taken on board, the Winchester went down, head foremost, to the bottom of the deep.

The following figures may be of interest to your readers, and will exhibit in some degree the gigantic banking operations of the metropolis. They are the last six days' work of the Clearing House, where the New York Banks make their exchanges with one another:

Exchanges,	$131,946,715.74
Average per day,	21,991,119.29
Balance paid in,	8,162,323,48
Total Exchanges ...	[illegible]

twenty-two millions per day, is pretty good for a small town.

The following found in the foreign papers is too good a joke to pass. It seems that the Russian ship Libertas was taken by an English cruiser in the Baltic, as a prize, and a crew put on board to take her to England. On the way the Captain knowing an English sailor's predilection for brandy, gave it to them in unlimited quantities and actually did succeed in overpowering the whole crew; when drunk, fastening down the hatches upon them, and carrying them into Carlscrona as prisoners of war.

The Parker Vein Coal Company's steamer, Totten, is ashore at Cape Henry. She will probably be got off after having been discharged, if the weather is favorable. Yours, &c., G. C. F.

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. E. STRAUS & Co., Bankers

	PAR VALUE.	OFFERED.	ASKED.
RAIL ROADS.			
Reading	50	39¼	39½
Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven,	50	64	64½
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	23	23½
do do Preferred,	50	31½	31½
Union Canal,	50	12	12½
do do Preferred.	50	47	49½
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	60½	61
Hazleton Coal Co.,	50		
Buck Mountain Coal Co.,	50		
Pennsylvania Coal & R. R. Co.,	100	102½	105
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	55
Pottsville Gas Co.,	50	25	30
Pottsville Water Co.,	25	20	25

[FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

VENTILATION OF MINES.

MR. BANNAN:—A fatal illustration of the remarks I made last week, respecting the incautious approach of places in the mines where gas may accumulate, occurred at Belmont, on Saturday last. Some men went to work, and not aware of the vicinity of gas, set fire to it, and unfortunately ignited a keg of powder, which caused the death of two of them, and badly burned three or four; at the same time, I understand, there is not much gas in those mines.

To understand the difficulty of preventing these occasional accidents, I will explain the method of ventilation. I advance nothing new to practical men; but some of the Miners themselves do not consider the operation: if they have enough of good air so that their lamps will burn that they can see to perform their work, it is all they care for, leaving the *modus operandi* to those whom it may concern.

In the first place, in perforating the bowels of the Earth, we cannot go far, either perpendicular or horizontal, without creating a current of atmospheric air. Without that current the gas, being the lightest, is confined inside of the excavation by the pressure of the outside air, and if the opening is large where the gas generates, then the approach is extremely dangerous, as its ignition will cause its pent-up force to deal destruction and death to all who are in its way.

To produce that flow of air it is necessary to have two apertures to all mines, and every Miner must carry these separate openings into their Breasts or Chambers, and to avoid leakage they must shut all ways of ingress and egress by doors or some other substitutes, that the draft may cause it to penetrate to the farthest end of the works.

Now, in an extensive mine, where there are, say one hundred men at work, there must necessarily be a great number of avenues, as each Breast of ten or twelve yards wide must have an opening for the Miners to get in to work, and also a place to get the Coal out. There are pillars likewise between each Breast of six, eight or ten yards, as the case may be, which must be cut through as often as required, as the Miners advance, and as they open a new one they shut up the old, so that the air may be more concentrated.

You will perceive how important it is to have these ways all closed—as leaving one open lessens the force of the air and causes it to vacillate, giving gas a chance to generate in places where the Miners not being aware of the cause, do not expect its existence, consequently the more imminent danger. But I must close, as I find my remarks will be too much extended for this week, but will resume the subject next week, if I have time and it is agreeable. In the meantime I wish others would give their views, which will tend to elucidate a subject of the greatest importance to every mining district.

Port Carbon, May 18th, 1854.

☞ CLEANSING METAL CASTINGS.—To cleanse metal castings, they are usually thrown into water acidulated by sulphuric or muriatic acid; but as some metal is removed and the surface left rough, the process is objectionable. Thomas and Delisse found by their experiments that if several organic substances were added to the acid water, the scale of dirt and oxyd was removed, but the material unattacked. Elsner found that tar added to the acid water completely cleansed an iron casting, while another piece of casting in the usual acid water was nearly dissolved.

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.

☞ 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

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

[*From the New York Crusader.*]

PRIESTHOOD IN PAPAL STATES.

No country in the world has suffered more from Popery, and none better deserves a radical reform in religion and political government, than Italy.—Our American readers will find it difficult to believe, that in our days Italy nourishes, at the expense of her oppressed children, ONE MILLION AND EIGHTY THOUSAND lazy persons covered with the mantle of religion, while the people are starving, and obtain no redress for manifold wrongs! If the happiness of a nation depends, as we are assured by the *Freeman's Journal*, upon the Catholic religion and Catholic institutions, the Italians should be the most happy people on earth! But, *unhappily*, the reverse is the case, notwithstanding they are blessed with the following immense number of priests, friars and nuns:

	Priests & Friars	Nuns.
Kingdom of the two Sicilies,	100,000	45,000
Tuscany,	50,000	40,000
Roman States,	210,000	200,000
Duchy of Modena,	30,000	25,000
Duchy of Parma,	35,000	30,000
Kingdom of Lombardo Veneto,	105,000	85,000
Sardinia,	70,000	65,000
Total,	600,000	480,000

MISCELLANEOUS.

☞ *The Utica Herald*, varying the axiom a little, says that "nature abhors a—vagabond."

☞ *A Bright little girl*, eight years of age, died on Monday, in Newark, N. J., from convulsions, brought on by excessive exertions in "jumping the rope."

☞ *At the Municipal* election in Fall River, on Saturday, James Buffington, the Know-Nothing candidate, was elected Mayor by some 400 majority.—*Boston Chronicle*.

☞ *The "Know Nothings"* are making some head at the southward. At the recent charter election at Hagerstown, Maryland, a full delegation of "Know Nothings" were elected to the upper branch of the Council.

☞ *Look to it.*—*The Democratic Union* at Harrisburg says:—"If Judge Campbell and Col. Forney wish to realize any profits, political or pecuniary, out of their newspaper investments, they must select persons above the grade of idiots to take charge of them. We give them this advice gratis.

☞ *The emigrants* who arrived in New York during the month of April, are thus classified:

British,	17,534	Chinese,	10
German	3,882	West Indies,	226
French,	10,713	United States,	2,319
Spanish,	292		

☞ *Hope for Consumptives.*—Dr Simpson, of Edinburgh, it is said, is working wonders with consumptive patients, by having them well rubbed with warm olive oil. Some of the patients have increased 13 pounds in weight in seven or eight weeks.

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 complete suit of clothes, at a very reasonable price, by calling at the celebrated one price Clothing House of LIPPINCOTT & ... Market

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS, the most effectual remedy ever known for Gout and Rheumatism. Extract of a letter from Mr. Thos. Wyborn, druggist, Eton; dated April 20, 1853:—"To Professor Holloway—Sir: A case lately came under my notice, which I think should be publicly known. It is that of a poor man who suffered so dreadfully from chronic rheumatism that he lost the use of one side of his body, and endured incessant pain. He was under different medical treatment, and at Westminster Hospital the faculty pronounced him incurable; however, by the use of your Ointment and Pills, he has been restored to health and strength."

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

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 G. Brown, Pottsville; Jno Stanton, Glen Carbon; L. Sterner, Llewellyn Daniel J. Lewis, Mt. Carmel; Allan McLean, Forrestville; Miller's Store, Phoenix Colliery.

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 25 cent box of said 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.

POTTSVILLE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE JOURNAL.

Wheat Flour, bbl	$10 00		Dr'd peaches par'd,	$4 25
Rye do do	6 00		do do unpar'd	2 00
Wheat, bushel	2 00		Dr'd apples pared	1 50
Rye, do	95		Eggs, dozen,	12½
Corn, do	90		Butter,	20
Oats, do	55		Shoulders,	8
Potatoes, do	90		Hams,	10
Timothy Seed	4 23		Hay, ton	19 00
Clover do	5 50		Plaster	5 00

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

MARRIED:

In Port Carbon, on the 15th inst., by Ross Bell, Esq., GEORGE SHAW to ANN MASH, both of St. Clair.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. J. D. Curtis, P. E., Rev. L. S. BECKLEY, of the Philadelphia Conference, to KATE ENIS, both of Schuylkill Haven.

On Thursday morning, May 18th, by the Rev. Mr. Conley, from Philadelphia, THOS. H. WALKER, Esq., to SUSAN E., daughter of the late Daniel Schollenberger, both of Pottsville.

DIED:

On the 17th inst., SALLY, youngest daughter of John and Mary Ann Harlan, aged one year and ten months.

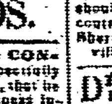
GENERAL NOTICES.

☞ ODDFELLOWS' 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. 19, 1853. 46-tf

LOST & FOUND.

IF THE WOMAN from Port Carbon, who took a lady's Porte Monnaie, or Pocket Book, from the counter of Mrs Berryman's store, returns the same immediately, no questions will be asked. If not, she may expect exposure and trouble.
May 20, 1854 21-1t

STRAY COW.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, residing in the township of Tremont, on the 4th day of April last, a BROWN COW, with a white spot on the right hip, crooked horns, and has an old Bell and strap on her—supposed to be about 7 years old.



The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.
GEORGE WARFIELD.
May 13, 1854 19-3t

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. Ransom & 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. GODSON, 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 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

COAL.

CUMBERLAND COAL.—The New Creek Company is now receiving at Baltimore, a regular supply of Cumberland Coal from their mines in Hampshire county, which they offer for sale at the market prices. This Coal is believed to be equal in quality to any Coal mined in the Cumberland region. For Steam purposes it has no superior. The estimation in which it is held by Engineers in the U. S. Navy, and for the use of Locomotives, can be shown at the office of the Company, 35 WALL street, New York.
May 20, 1854 20-1m

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.—Office of the Guardians of the Poor, No. 26 N. Seventh st.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the office until the 13th day of June, 1854, at 2 o'clock P. M., for supplying the Philadelphia Almshouse, Blockley, with TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED TONS OF WHITE ASH ANTHRACITE COAL, to be delivered on the Almshouse Wharf, Schuylkill.

The Coal to be free from slate, dust and other impurities; to be one-half broken, and one-half egg, screened and prepared for immediate use, and weighed under the inspection of the Steward.

Three hundred tons to be delivered on or before the 10th day of July, 1854, and the balance, two thousand two hundred tons, on or before the 1st day of October next, ensuing. By order of the Board.
H. P. KING, President.
S. SNYDER LEIDY, Secretary.
May 20, 1854 20-4t

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. . . { Ortz, Delmont, 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 Founders, 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. 3-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—LEWIS AUDENRIED having resumed the selling and shipping of Coal, has this day associated with him WILLIAM G. AUDENRIED, JOHN ROMMEL, JR., and GEORGE H. POTTS, and 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

WORKING SAFETY LAMPS, of excellent make. Also, Wire Gauze for covering and repairing Lamps by the yard, at BANNAN'S Book and Variety Store.
May 20, 1854

FOR SALE & TO LET.

FOR RENT IN MORRIS' ADDITION.—A large and very convenient room suitable for an office or place of business of any kind, with gas and pure mountain water. If desired, a room adjoining may be rented with it. Enquire at Miners' Journal Office.
May 20, 1854 20-tf

TRUCK FOR SALE.—An eight-wheeled Truck for running on the West Branch Railroad, will be sold cheap by application to the subscribers, at Llewellyn, Schuylkill County, Pa.
ECKERT & GRIPCOM.
May 6, 1854 18-tf

FOR RENT.—A Farm to rent, on a long lease, near Middleport. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or E. Thompson, Port Carbon.
JOSEPH BROOKE.
May 6, 1854 18-3t

FOR RENT.—Three first-rate offices in "Bosset'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 Rine Hill Extension to Middle Creek—contains about 450 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 Street lot on Centre street, No. 5, 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 13, 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 2, 1851 18-

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of August L. Ehlers, late of the Borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill County, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the subscribers. All persons having claims against said Estate will present them for settlement, and all who are indebted to said estate, will make payment to the subscribers in Pottsville.
FREDERIKA EHLERS,
ERNST KLEINERT.
Pottsville, May 20, 1854 20-6t

NOTICE.—Proposals will be received by William Westwood, Combola; Lawrence O'Brien, Middleport; and Moses Haas, Barkaw-house; School Directors of Blythe School District, Schuylkill county, for building at Bear Ridge a stone School House of the following dimensions, viz: Thirty-five feet long, thirty feet wide, and one story high, (ten feet clear between the joists). Proposals will be received until the fifteenth of next June, at one o'clock P. M., when the contract will be given to the lowest and best bidder at the School House in New Philadelphia, the contractor to furnish all materials to finish said building.

A Specification of the work and materials for said building may be seen with each of the above named School Directors.
May 20, 1854 20-3t

NOTICE.—The Register of Schuylkill County has granted Letters of Administration on the Estate of William Goyne, late of Westwood, in said County, deceased, unto the subscribers. All persons having claims against said Estate will present them for settlement, and all persons indebted to said Estate will make payment to William Hoffman, Pottsville.
SARAH GOYNE, Adm'x,
WILLIAM HOFFMAN, Adm'r,
May 20, 1854 20-6t*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas Letters of Administration on the Estate of George Focht, late of Ringgold, Schuylkill County, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Schuylkill County, to the subscriber; therefore all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make payment, and those having claims, will present them for settlement.
JAMES FOCHT, Executor, Pottsville.
May 13, 1854 19-6t

NOTICE.—In the matter of the Estate of Catharine Scott, dec'd.

The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Schuylkill County, to distribute the balance of the money in the hands of Samuel Scott, Administrator of the Estate of Catharine Scott, deceased, as per his account filed, and the Auditor's Report, remaining the said account to and among the heirs of the said decedent, entitled to the same, will attend at his Office, in the Borough of Pottsville, on FRIDAY, the 2d day of June, 1854, at 9 o'clock, A. M., of which all persons interested will please take notice.
JOHN P. HOBART, Auditor.
May 13, 1854 19-3t*

TO TEACHERS.—Applications will be received for a female Teacher, as Assistant in Male School No. 3, Pottsville School district. Applications will be received until Tuesday, May 23, 1854, and the examination will take place on Wednesday, the 24th of May, at 9 o'clock.
JOHN S. C. MARTIN,
Sec'y. of Pottsville School Board.
May 6, 1854 18-tf

NOTICE.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County.
Myer Strouse
vs.
Virginia Strouse.
} Alias subpœna for a Divorce. To March T., 1854, No. 56

To VIRGINIA STROUSE.—You are hereby notified that your husband, Myer Strouse, has filed his petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County, to be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you; and therefore take notice, that said Court will be held in the Borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill County, on MONDAY, the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when and where you can appear and show cause, if any you have, why the said Myer Strouse should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony contracted with you. JAMES NAGLE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Pottsville, May 6, 1854. 18-3t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between Wm Byrnes, Martin Cummings and John Hany, was dissolved on the 2d May, 1854, by mutual consent. The business is continued by Martin Cummings and John Hany, under the firm of WM. BYRNES & Co.
May 6, 1854 18-3t*

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—Whereas, Thomas Brennan, of the Borough of Pottsville, Livery Stable Keeper, did, on the 11th day of April, 1854, execute to the undersigned, a Deed of voluntary Assignment of all his property, for the benefit of his creditors—notice is hereby given to all those indebted to the said Thomas Brennan to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them without delay, to the subscriber.
CHARLES W PITMAN, Assignee.
May 6, 1854 18-6t

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of Jacob Shelly, late of the Borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill County, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said Estate, are notified to present them for settlement, and those indebted to said Estate, will make payment without delay to the subscribers in Pottsville.
ELIZABETH SHELLY, Adm'x
J. W. ROSEBERRY, Adm'r,
May 6, 1854 18-6t

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted by the Register of Schuylkill County, to the subscriber on the Estate of William Lewis, late of Port Carbon, Schuylkill County, deceased, therefore all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims will also present them for settlement.
HENRY GUITERMAN, Adm'r.
May 6, 1854 18-6t

NOTICE.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County.
The Miners' Bank, &c. } 147 Sept. Term, 1853.
vs. } Ven. Ex. Fac.
George H. Büchter.

The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County, to distribute the money in Court to and among the lien creditors entitled to the same, hereby gives notice to all parties interested, that he will attend at his office, in the Borough of Pottsville, on MONDAY, May 22d, 1854, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of making said distribution.
JOHN P. HOBART, Auditor.
May 6, 1854 18-3t*

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.—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*

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

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

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

GRASS SEEDS, &C.—Timothy Seed of a superior quality, by the bushel or quart, White Clover seed for Grass Plats, by the lb; Mixed Lawn Grass for Yards, &c., by the lb.

Sugar Corn and Early Canada; also, Early White Flint Corn. Just received and for sale at
B. BANNAN'S
Seed and Book Store, Pottsville.
May 6, 1854 18-

JUST RECEIVED, another lot of European Oil Paintings, for sale low, come and look at them. WM. BRADY'S
Sign of the Big Watch, opposite Mortimer's Hotel.
May 13, 1854. 19-tf

BANKERS' CASES.—Just received, a variety of large Pocket Books and Bankers' Case, with Straps or Lock and Key. Also, a very extensive assortment of Porte Monnaies, of Calf, Morocco, Russia, Buckskin, Pearl, Ivory, &c., &c., at
B. BANNAN'S
Book and Stationery Store.
May 13, 1854 19-

CHEAP TISSUE PAPER.—Of various colors, for covering frames, or Cutting, &c. For sale low by the Ream or Quire, at B. BANNAN'S Book and Stationery Store.
May 13, 1854 19-

PENNSYLVANIA STATE REPORTS.—vol. 20. Just published, Harris' Pennsylvania State Reports, vol. 20th. Also,
New editions of Purdon's Digest,
do Binn's Justice,
do Smith on Contracts,
do Dunlap's Book of Forms,
do Graydon's do do
do Greanleaf on Evidence, 3 vol.
B. BANNAN'S
Law and Miscellaneous Bookstore.
May 13, 1854

JEWELRY, &c.

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.—Tea Urns, Tea Kettles, Tea Setts, Cups, Casters, Ladles, Napkin Rings, Fruit, Fish and Butter Knives, at WM. BRADY'S
Sign of the Big Watch, opposite Mortimer's Hotel.
May 6, 1854

FANCY GOODS, Fine Fans, Port Folios, Dressing Cases, Paper Weights, Fine Pen Knives, which will be sold low at WM. BRADY'S,
Sign of the Big Watch, opposite Mortimer's Hotel.
May 6, 1854 18-tf

FINE ASSORTMENT of Mosaic Breastpins, Ear Rings, and Finger Rings, at WM. BRADY'S,
Sign of the Big Watch, opposite Mortimer's Hotel.
May 6, 1854 18-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 Mortimer's Hotel.
April 29, 1854. 17-tf

CHINA AND LAVA WARE.—Card Baskets, Bouquet holders, Vases, Cologne Bottles, Ink-stands, Mantles &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 Arguin 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 makers—such as Tobias', Johnson's, Robinson's, Cooper's, Nevill's Railway time-keepers—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 Butter cellars, 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

WANTED.

WANTED.—At the Tamaqua Iron Works, good Finishers. Highest wages paid.
May 6, 1854 18-4t

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. 11-4mo

MINERS WANTED.—The Dauphin & 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. SCOTT WAIN, 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

PHILADELPHIA.

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

PLATINA POINTS FOR LIGHTNING RODS MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY McALLISTER & BROTHER, OPTICIANS, 48 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. (At the Old Stand, established in 1796.)

Our Points are all tipped with solid Platina and warranted with our name. Prices, $1.00, $1 25, $1 50, $2 00, $3 00, $4 00, per point, according to quantity of Platina.

☞ By remitting Six Cents in Postage Stamps, in addition to any of the above prices; a Point can be safely sent by mail to any part of the United States.
May 6, 1854 18-2m

ALFRED M. COLLINS. PERCIVAL COLLINS.
A. M. COLLINS & CO. Successors to WM. M. COLLINS, PAPER WAREHOUSE NO. 15 MINOR STREET. *Philadelphia*.

MANUFACTURERS OF PRINTING AND WRITING PAPER, PASTEBOARDS AND CARD PAPER, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN STRAWBOARDS, BINDERS' BOARDS, TRUNK BOARDS, ENVELOPE PAPER, &c., &c.

ALSO, Agents for sale of ROSIN, PAINT, OIL and PATENT GREASE for Cars, Carts, Omnibusses, and heavy machinery generally.
April 8, 1854 14-6m

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 genteel and fashionable Dress and Frock Coats, Business Coats, Linen Drilling do., Tweeds, &c., with a great variety of BOY'S CLOTHING, consisting of Sack Coats, Polka Jackets, Monkey Jackets, Vests and Round Jackets, made of Tweed, Linen Drilling, Cloth, Alpaca, Kerseymere, Doeskin, &c., &c.

FURNISHING GOODS.

Consisting of Shirts, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, &c., all 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 earnestly invited to examine the stock.

☞ *Country Storekeepers can be accommodated at very low rates.*
GEORGE CULIN,
S. E. Cor. Market and Second Sts.
April 1, 1854 13-

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

INVITE attention of Dealers to their superior assortment, consisting of

Raisins,	Oranges,	Filberts,
Figs,	Lemons,	Almonds,
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., &c.

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 sending us their orders, are assured they will receive as much attention as if present themselves. Address
VANSANT & RECKEFUS,
318 Market Street, Philadelphia.
April 1, 1854 13-3m

CLOTHING.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their numerous friends and customers of Schuylkill Co., that their assortment of Clothing for Young Gentlemen is much larger than ever, and they are disposed to sell *cheap*. Persons living at a distance, have the privilege of exchanging clothing purchased at this store, if they do not suit.
F. A. HOYT & BROTHER,
272 Chestnut St., corner of Tenth, Philad'a.
April 22, 1854. 16-1y

Who comes here? Who comes here?
EDWARD T. TAYLOR!
IS HE DULY AND TRULY PREPARED?

HE IS! With one of the largest and most fashionable stocks of Spring and Summer Goods for Gentlemen's wear, such as French, English and Belgian Single-milled and Hemp Cloths; French and English, Plain and Embroidered Cashmere Vestings, all kinds and descriptions; Fancy Cravats, Scarfs, Gloves, Shirts, Suspenders and Byron Collars, are offered to the citizens of Pottsville. To all of which we call your earliest attention, at the corner of Centre and Mahantongo streets, Pottsville.
April 15, 1854 15-tf

HOTELS.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA.

THIS well known Establishment, celebrated for its Table, and re-furnished in Modern style, for Ladies' Parlors on the first floor, is now ready. It is situated on CHESTNUT St., the fashionable promenade—opposite the Custom House, and near Independence Hall.
CAPT. CHAS. H. MILLER.

Whose reputation as a Host is well-known, is determined it shall lose nothing by this future effort. The highest degree of satisfaction guaranteed to those who may favor him with their company.

☞ Families can secure a suite of Rooms by telegraphing a day or two in advance.
Phila., May 13, 1854 19-1y

COURTLAND STREET HOTEL
(LATE TAYLOR'S HOTEL)
No. 28 COURTLAND STREET, New York.

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 expense 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 with a large circle of friends and acquaintances in Eastern Pennsylvania, persons therefore, who will visit New York from this section of country, will find the "Courtland Street Hotel" a true Pennsylvania Home.
April 1, 1854 13-3m