The Miners' Journal

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1854.

☞ *THE MINERS' JOURNAL has a larger circulation than any other Newspaper published in Northern Pennsylvania. It circulates among the Coal, Iron and business men, not only in this and the adjoining counties, but in all directions, and it also circulates largely among businessmen in Schuylkill county, which renders it one of the most valuable Advertising mediums in this County. But few papers have so many capitalists enrolled on its subscription list.*

AGENTS FOR MINERS' JOURNAL:

DAVID J. LEWIS, Mt Carmel;
ISAAC F. DAVIS, Ashland.
FREDERICK LAUDERBRUN, Tamaqua;
THOMPSON A. GODFREY, Tremont;
CHARLES H. HUSBARD, 71 Pine St., New York.
C. F. NORTON, Coal Merchant, 524 Walnut St. Philadelphia.

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

WHIG STATE COMMITTEE.

Col. Andrew G. Curtin, of Centre County, *Chairman*.
Gen. William Larimer, Allegheny "
Col. C. L. Loomis, " "
Frederick Lennig, Philadelphia. "
Joseph B. Myers, " "
Hon. Wm. B. Reed, " "
Stephen Miller, Dauphin "
John Covode, Westmoreland "
Thos. E. Franklin, Lancaster "
Hon. H. M. Fuller, Luzerne "
H. D. Maxwell, Northampton, "
L. A. Mackey, Clinton, "
David Taggart, Northumberland Co.
WM. F. JOHNSTON
Chairman Whig State Convention.

COUNTY MEETING

OF THE FRIENDS OF THE MAINE LAW.

The citizens of Schuylkill County, without regard to party, are invited to attend a County Meeting, to be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Pottsville, on

MONDAY, the 5th of June,

At 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of appointing three delegates to represent Schuylkill County in the State Temperance Convention, to be held at Harrisburg on the 7th of June, for the purpose of nominating a State Ticket, to be supported by the friends of Prohibition at the ensuing election, and also to transact such business as may be deemed necessary to organize the friends of Temperance throughout the State, for the approaching contest.

By order of the County Committee.

RECEIPTS

Miners' Journal," since last Publication:

☞ We hope those in arrears abroad will forward their amounts due, as specially as possible—as our expenses for paper and labor are very heavy.

Wm. Rhoads, to June 10, 1854,	$1 00
Samuel Thomas, to July 1, 1854,	2 00
Samuel Reitzel, to January 1, 1855.	2 00
Samuel Leitler, to January 1, 1855,	2 00
Joseph Garland, to April 23, 1854,	2 00
Wm. Rorer, to January 1, 1855,	2 00
Samuel McConnell, to January 1, 1855,	2 00
John Bassler, to May 1, 1855,	2 00
Norton & Clymer, to February 12, 1855,	2 00
Rev. Evan B. Evans, to April 20, 1855,	1 00
Wm. Stammer, to April 29, 1855,	2 00
Geo. Richards, to January 1, 1854,	2 00
John Thomas, to July 1, 1854,	2 00
Bacon, Price & Co., to January 1, 1855,	2 00
Samuel Martin, to October 1, 1854;	1 00
Jacob Beck, to January 1, 1854,	2 00
H. R. Hechler, to July 1, 1854,	2 00
Daniel G. Barnett, to May 6, 1854,	2 00
Samuel Kaufman, to January 1, 1855,	1 00
Harvey Young, to April 7, 1853,	1 00
L. C. Thwing, to Jan. 1, 1855,	4 00
Henry Gable, to May 6, 1855,	2 00
Isaac Edwards, to Nov. 6, 1854,	1 00
Rachel A. Morris, to May 13, 1854,	1 00
Cornelius, Baker & Co., to March 1, 1855,	2 00
Wm. Harrison, to May 13, 1855,	2 00
Farrar & Nelson, to May 13, 1855,	2 00
Isaac H. Foote, to May 13, 1855,	2 00
Benj. Fricke, to December 10, 1854,	2 00
John George, to July 1, 1855,	2 00
James Wood, to April 1, 1855,	2 00
Jacob Kohler, to January 1, 1854,	2 00
Thomas A. Brown, to March 26, 1854,	1 00
Geo. Williams, to Nov. 10, 1854,	1 00
Jno. Lawton, to May 13, 1855,	2 00
Charles Waters, to May 13, 1855,	2 00
Richard Platt, to Nov. 13, 1854,	1 00
Thomas F. Beatty, to Nov. 6, 1854,	1 00
E. Vose & Co., to May 20, 1854,	2 00
Geo. Schall to July 1, 1854,	4 00
Wm. Bradbury, to May 22, 1854,	1 00
Geo. W. Stutzer, to May 27, 1854,	2 00

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

☞ A NEW Passenger Train arrangement on the Dauphin road is announced in to-day's paper.

☞ CHOICE HAMS to be had at Boyle's new stand—fresh lots received regularly twice a week —see advertisement.

☞ SOME valuable Real Estate, including certain Coal land, is offered at public sale on the 10th prox., at the Pennsylvania Hall.

☞ SEE J. S. Elliott's Jewelry advertisements. Those wanting articles in that line would do well to give him a call. His assortment is varied and simple and his terms accommodating.

☞ MESSRS. WOLFF & JOHNSTON have formed a co-partnership in the Commission business, and established themselves in the Silver Terrace. They are clever young gentlemen, and will no doubt give satisfaction in all business transactions entrusted to them.

☞ By the courtesy of the agents of Howard & Co.'s Express we are furnished with late California papers.

☞ WE CANNOT say *all* we want to say, in continuation of our discussion with Mr. Angelo, this week; and have therefore deferred our article till next week.

☞ GOOD AHEAD!—The new Borough Water Company, organized only some two or three weeks ago, have already issued proposals for building the dam at Wolf Creek, and for laying the pipes. Such expeditious movements will meet with the cordial approval of every citizen.

☞ JUDGE POLLOCK on NEBRASKA.—The annexed portion of a letter in reply to Gen. Larimer, shows where the Whig Gubernatorial candidate stands in relation to Nebraska—it is plain, frank and manly:

"With you, I regard the Nebraska movement as iniquitous, and deserving the reputation of every lover of freedom and his country. The people will pronounce in thunder tones its condemnation, and Presidential aspirants will hear and tremble."

☞ TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.—Here it goes again—an Exchange says,—"The Maine Law question is agitating the public mind in Virginia. The temperance people are resolving to carry it into politics, and pledging themselves to vote for no man who 'treats at elections.'"

And again, "An active temperance movement has recently sprung up in the Palmetto State, and an address has been issued by the Central Committee, proposing the entire suppression of the sale and manufacture of intoxicating drinks by law. This strict construction State has no doubts upon the constitutional power of the Legislature over the matter."

☞ CONTAGIOUS MALADY.—A singular epidemic has made its appearance among the boys of Philadelphia, technically termed by the *Register* "*Delirium ambulans heels-overheadibus*," and for which the same authority prescribes this potent remedy—potent for *all* the ills that juvenile flesh is heir to:

"R.—*Fascis hickori*, icus XXXIX *a posteriori*, to be given hot and heavy."

In plain English they have taken a great fancy to the inverted position of locomotion—walking on their hands; and it is thought nothing short of good doses of hickory oil will cure them of the foolish habit.

☞ HAND THEM DOWN!—The following is the apportionment of the Pennsylvania delegation in the vote on Nebraska:—

Among the Ayes, *Messrs. Bridges, Dawson, Florence, Jones, Kurtz, McNair, Packer, Robins, Straub, Wilter and Wright*—11, *all Democrats!!!* Nays, Messrs. CHANDLER, DICK, EVERHART, HEISTER, HOWE, McCULLOCK, MIDDLESWARTH, RITCHIE and RUSSELL, Whigs, and CURTIS, DRUM, GAMBLE, GROW and TROUT, Democrats—9 Whigs and 5 Democrats, in all 14. The entire State delegation was present.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA SENATE.—One third of the State Senate is elected every year. The terms of the following members expired with the recent session, and their places must therefore be filled at the next general election, viz:—1st and 2nd Districts, Philadelphia, *William A. Crabb* and *Samuel G. Hamilton*; 4th, Chester and Delaware, *Henry S. Evans*; 7th, Lancaster, *Edward C. Darlington* and *Enoias Kinzer*, 8th, Dauphin and Northumberland, *John C. Kunkel*; 10th, Wayne, Pike, Monroe and Carbon, E. W. Hamlin; 23d, Washington and Greene, Maxwell McCaslin; 24th, Somerset, Bedford and Fulton, *H. B. Baynes*; 26th, Juniata, Union and Mifflin, *Eli Slifer*; 27th, Westmoreland and Fayette, John McFarland. Eight Whigs and three Democrats.

☞ FROM WASHINGTON.—Nebraska was taken up in the Senate on Thursday, and after some discussion passed as it had come from the House—Yeas 35, Nays 13, the Clayton amendment was rejected by a vote of 7 to 41.

☞ ECLIPSE—HOAX.—The Eclipse yesterday afternoon showed very distinctly here. It was witnessed by a large number of our citizens—smoked glass was in demand. The atmosphere was remarkably clear—not a cloud to be seen.

Our Printers took advantage of this rare phenomenon, to perpetrate a good practical hoax. They foisted a large copper Roller mould on a temporary tripod in the street, and soon collecting a crowd, spectators were invited to take an observation; but the only thing visible was at the other end of this pseudo telescope, in plain printed characters, the word

☞ SOLD! ☜

☞ A RARITY.—The rarity of the natural phenomenon witnessed yesterday afternoon, may be judged from the following statement, lately made before the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in Boston:

"A central, or very nearly central, solar eclipse at any place is indeed of rare occurrence. At the city of Paris only one takes place in the 133 years between 1767 and 1900; and, although in Boston we have been more favored than Paris, the phenomenon in the century and a quarter between 1775 and 1901, and perhaps many more years, occurs here but four times—namely, in the annular obscurations of April 2, 1791, May 26, 1854, and September 28, 1875, and in that which was total on June 16, 1806. The eclipse of February 12, 1831, was also annular at Nantucket and at Chatham, Cape Cod, but not elsewhere in New England."

☞ THE ALE AND BEER LAW, which was one of the last acts of the Legislature before adjournment, has not yet been signed by the Governor, and the fear is expressed in some quarters that it will not be, *until after the election.—Germantown Telegraph.*

If this is to be the case, the sooner it is known the better; though it is difficult for us to entertain so poor an opinion of the Governor, as to believe he will attempt such a contemptible trick. No outside pressure was employed for the passage of the law in question—the Temperance men did not ask it—it was passed by an almost spontaneous movement of the Legislature, because such an enactment was seen and felt to be needed, for the common good of the people of the Commonwealth. Dare the Governor refuse his signature under such circumstances? Will he sign it or no? that's what the people want to know.

THE NEBRASKA INIQUITY.

The deed of iniquity has been consummated. The Slavery power of the South, aided by the dough-faced demagoguism of the North, has triumphed—Nebraska is given over to Southern interests, and the Missouri Compromise is dead, and with it *all* national compromises.

The full vote will be found under the proper head. We put it on record, both for information and to note how many of the members who have so grossly betrayed their constituency, will ever be furnished with the chance to do as much mischief at Washington again. Not a Northern Whig, it will be observed, voted in the affirmative, while several from the South voted Nay. There is some shadow of excuse for the affirmative votes of the Southern members—interest prompted them; but what apology for their Judas-like behaviour will the Northern members—*those eleven Pennsylvanians* for instance—bring home to their constituents?

The thing is done, and we have no disposition to break that ancient prudent injunction, not to waste tears when they are useless; but we cannot help recurring to the miserable tergiversation of the Administration on this subject. But three days before Mr. Douglas' amended bill was introduced in January last, the Washington *Union*, the Government organ, took ground against any disturbance of the Missouri Compromise as follows:

We may venture to suggest that it is well worthy of consideration whether a faithful adherence to the creed which has been triumphantly endorsed by the PEOPLE *does not require all good Democrats to hesitate and reflect maturely upon any proposition which any member of our party can object to as an interpolation upon that creed.* In a word, it would be wise in all Democrats to consider whether it would not be safest to "LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE." To REPEAL the Missouri Compromise might, and according to our view would, clear the principle of Congressional non-intervention of all embarrassment. *But we doubt whether the good thus promised is so important that it would be wise to seek it through the agitation which necessarily stands in our path.* Upon a calm review of the whole ground we yet see no such reasons for disturbing the Compromise of 1820 as COULD INDUCE US TO ADVOCATE EITHER OF THE AMENDMENTS proposed in Mr. Douglas' bill.

The bill was hardly on its legs in the Senate, though, before the *Union* changed its tune, and during the whole agitation in both Houses, it has alternately cajoled and threatened—now plainly promising Government protection and favor to any members that might suffer at home by favoring the bill, and now threatening all whoopposed it with the severest proscription. The manœuvre has been successful. The minnows have bitten, and the game is bagged. Some of the members, it is reported, sold themselves for very small messes—perhaps an ample remuneration, considering the relative value the commodities.

BRANDY AND CATHOLICISM.

This is the caption of the annexed comments from the *Cayuga Chief*, published at Auburn N. Y. It is but another version of the same issue raised at our last municipal election. Interested parties, pro and con, will find in it much to cogitate upon:

VETO OF THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.—All honor to Governor Seymour for stamping the profligacy of our present State legislation on the *Liquor Bill* as it deserved. It was conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity. The firmness of the Governor, which has killed it for this year, is worthy of great praise.—*New York Freeman's Journal.*

The *Freeman's Journal* is the organ of Bishop Hughes. We are not surprised at its hatred of Prohibition, or the venom of its expression. Every instrumentality which tends to elevate the people from the depths of ignorance, and to make them intelligent, manly, and self-relying, is sure to meet a ferocious opposition from the organs of Romanism.

Our cause will not suffer from this avowal of hostility from the Bishop's mouth-piece. Our friends will see but another evidence of the correctness of their course and the justice and necessity of the measure, whose defeat has been a cause of so much rejoicing. Hostility from such a source will arouse the friends of Prohibition to more determined exertions, and enlist a host who have not before felt very deeply interested.

We have watched the course of the controlling spirits of Romanism in this country, with sorrow and indignation. We are not a "Native American," as that term is understood. The native-born or adopted citizen, if worthy, shall have our confidence and fraternal regard. But as an American and a freeman, loving our country and wishing well to every interest—we execrate the hand which lifts a weapon to shield wrong from the movements of a long injured people.

There is no class in all our wide land which so much need the blessings of a Prohibitory Liquor Law as the Irish. Coming to this country from the ignorance and poverty of the old world, they enter into any avocation which will yield a livelihood, and thoughtlessly plunge into the vice of drunkenness. The history of our police courts present a sickening detail of the crimes of our foreign population. The damning record of blood, each morning smoking hotly up from the daily record, reveals the same startling facts. A very large majority of our sinks of drunkenness are owned by foreigners. The infamous business, though fearfully potent for untold evil, requires but a trifling capital. Here congregate the poor, the ignorant, and the degraded, and hardly a sun rises on our land which does not reveal the commission of the most horrible and bloody crimes. From these prolific sources, a maddened and imbruted host go out to stand at the polls and strike down the best interests of society, and heap fresh and more aggravated wrongs upon the citizen who has met at stake. Thus, like active craters, charged with the most demoralizing and destructive elements, these uncounted dens of vice annually belch forth their Swiss suffrages, disgracing our elections, sapping the purity and strength of our institutions, and trampling down the rights and privileges of sober, tax-paying citizens. Under the dictation of an infamous priesthood, the ignorant and embittered masses, in the exercise of a common suffrage, constantly are at war with every interest sacred to the true American citizen. It is needless to say that a law which should put a stop to this wide-spread drunkenness among our foreign population, would visit them, their families and homes, with untold blessings, and great and permanent good upon our country. Yet the gowned demagogues, who control the elements which move the ten thousand lower hells, are opposed to a measure which would do them so much good! We are not ignorant of these matters.—We have seen rum control our elections and elect our officers. We have seen, in one of the largest cities of the Union hundreds of ignorant voters committing perjury from sunrise to sundown, and with whiskey-barrel and banner, openly threading the streets and voting at every ward in the city. It is so wherever these element centres. And those who control it are determined to control it still. The rum-shop is a prolific fountain of marketable suffrages, ready at all times to be cast for more intelligent, but far more for unprincipled and designing leaders.

Our people will not forget the language applied to our Legislature for attempting to stay the tide of intemperance, or the malignant lie, that the measure vetoed by Gov. Seymour emanated from other than the most patriotic desire to accomplish the purpose designed. The allegiance of Romanism will prove a fatal aid to Seymour. The bold efforts of that infamous power to strike down some of the most valuable and cherished of our institutions has aroused a feeling which will be felt in future contests. Its support of a doomed and accursed traffic but adds another head to the Hydra, and calls for stronger efforts on the part of our friends. Romanism cannot control the legislation of this country. The people have sworn to destroy a terrible evil. They will not submit to the insolent intermeddling of those who hold their positions through the ignorance and degradation of those they delude.

Let the struggle come. Pope, bishop, demagogue, priest or devil cannot arrest the onward march. Vetoes and rejoicings thereat in the rum-shops of the State—torch-light processions and speeches to a fighting rabble, will not save the rum traffic from its fate.

The people are already moving.

LAW AND LAWYERS.

The New York *Times*, after some severe remarks on the conduct of Matt. Ward's lawyers, holds the following language respecting the duty of an advocate, which will apply equally as well in other latitudes:

"Let him exercise his dexterity in guarding his unhappy client from injustice and malice. Let him employ his brains to the utmost in seeing him *put right* before the jury. But is this any license to distort facts, to cructify justice, to cheat the law? If he labor to place the criminal in a position to which the evidence does not entitle him, he perjures his own soul before God, and under cover of his profession, outrages every instinct of right, every sentiment of duty, every interest of society, every sanctity of religion. What is it, in the name of humanity—what is it but making the *lawyer* an antagonist to the law!

"There is just as much of a *moral limit* to the efforts of a lawyer as there is to any other relation of life. *All he can*, is not the rule. But *all he can consciscuously, justly, honorably*, in view of the facts, interests, circumstances of the occasion. His eloquence is amenable to the laws of all eloquence.—His tact is subordinate to truth and goodness. His profession is secondary to his agency and accountability as a moral being. And before God and man, if the lawyer as a lawyer, uses his place and power to clear a guilty wretch, he is as morally culpable as if he were to give him the facilities of escaping from a jail.

"Let the community wake up to the solemn significance of this event. If the system, that is now getting into the rife at the bar, is not boldly checked by public sentiment, the law will soon be a farce, and juries the creatures of lawyers."

☞ THE KNOW NOTHINGS—THE CAT OUT OF THE WALLET.—Considerable interest is manifested among the public to discover who, where and what the Know Nothings are. Luckily we have the means at hand to allay something of this curiosity. An "Expose" pamphlet has just made its appearance, from which we gather a few items.

The real name adopted by the order in general is Babelorium, from the tower of Babel. The order is divided into three degrees, each separate from the other. The first is called the Mumsome degree; the second, Mummore; the third Mummost. The subordinate or individual associations are called Toweretts.

The penal clause of the obligation is as follows:

To the true and faithful performance of all of which, I pledge my most pernunacious logos, *binding myself under a penalty* no less than having my boots drawn off over my head, my hair twisted into a cord nine feet long, the skirts of my coat cut into forty-nine strips, and in this unfortunate plight suffer myself to be rode on a three cornered rail, nine feet long, over the track of a Hamburg rocket, at the rate of ninety miles per hour.

Fearful—isn't it?

☞ NEBRASKA.—The following good one is from a Western exchange:—

When Satan couldn't climb the wall
Of Paradise, to peep in,
He got a snake with forked tongue
Beneath the gate to creep in.

So when Nebraska's virgin soil
His cavaly track bo'd leave in,
"Who'll be my reptile now?" he cries:
"Lo! here am I," says Stephen.

☞ COFFEE LEAVES.—A Brazil paper states that Brazil exports 250,000,000 lbs. of coffee per annum, and that the leaves are really more valuable than the fruit, though not yet used as an article of export. The infusion of coffee leaves is more nutritious and more invigorating than tea, and is preferred by all who have tried it, to an infusion of the coffee berry. The leaves are treated in the same way as the berries, by roasting.

THE COAL TRADE

[illegible]

The quantity sent thus week is 44,239 05 by Railroad, and 25,023 18 by Canal—for the week 69,263 03 tons.

The Canal has gained 1693, and the Railroad lost 6,378 04 tons since last week, showing a falling off in the quantity sent, of 4,685 tons for the week. The shipments however, exceed the quantity sent for the corresponding week last year, 16,925 tons.

The demand continues as rapid greater than the ability of our Operators to furnish, particularly for Lump White Ash Coal, for the Iron Works, the price of which has an upward tendency.

Some of the papers in the new Regions put out large calculations as to the quantity of Coal the market will require this year—these calculations in many instances are put forth for speculative purposes, and in others the writers are misled by incorrect information, and do not consider the effect that high prices have on consumption. It is true that the increase in the demand for Coal for the last two years was 20 per cent., (in the three years previous it was less than *five per cent.*) but the price of Coal, and also freights from Richmond, were unusually low in 1852, and continued at these low rates up to August 1853, when both Coal and freights advanced. This year Coal rules about 40 per cent. higher than last year's prices at the same period, and freight to the East also ranges from 30 to 40 per cent. higher. These high prices will materially check the consumption, and bring down the demand to about 10 per cent. increase instead of the 20 per cent. for the last two years—thus making the increase of Anthracite required this year, from 700,000 to 750,000 tons. Schuylkill County can furnish her quota of this increase, provided the other regions can furnish theirs—but prices for Coal must rule high throughout the whole season, because it is only under the "high pressure system," generated by high prices, that the market can be supplied this year.

The Cumberland *Miner's Journal* says:—

"The Pottsville *Miner's Journal*, good authority on such points, thank you, sir, states that the increase of supply from the Schuylkill region for the present year, will not exceed 300,000 tons."

The above is a mis-quotation of our article. A few weeks ago, in reply to several articles which had been written for speculative purposes, depreciating the capabilities of our Region, by stating that we could not send one ton of Coal more to tide water in 1854 than we sent in 1853, we stated that the increase from Schuylkill County in 1854 would not be *less than* 300,000 tons. We did not state that it "would not *exceed* 300,000 tons." We knew from the Statistics that we collected in January last, that the Colliery capacity of our Region was equal to an increase of from 450 to 500,000 tons, provided the trade would open brisk, a sufficient number of men to mine it could be obtained, and the Transporting Companies could carry it away. We therefore spoke cautiously upon the subject, preferring rather to under-rate than overestimate our ability. An increase of 231,348 tons from this Region already, shows that our information *can be relied on* when we are quoted correctly. It is however, proper here to remark that the trade from this region will not increase as rapidly after July as it has done so far. In the Spring of 1853, a large overstock of Coal was found in the market from the supply of the previous year, and the trade was unusually dull, and the shipments light up to the middle of July; after which they averaged about 20,000 tons per week for the balance of the season. This Spring the market was bare of Coal, and the trade opened unusually brisk with high prices, and the shipments have been heavy from the commencement of the trade.

The late freshets, causing damages to the Canals, have thrown the trade from the Lehigh and Lackawanna Regions a little behind the quantity sent to market to the same period last year, but the high prices will cause them to "brush up" for the balance of the season. Our Individual Operators can sympathize with the *Individual* Operators in the other regions, for their reverses, stoppages and misfortunes—but as regards the Coal Mining Corporations—they have "no souls" as the phrase goes, and of course do not require any sympathy.

MINING A HAZARDOUS PURSUIT.—A correspondent of the *American Mining Chronicle* is accounting for the impression that prevails that mining is a hazardous business. All kinds of business is hazardous to a certain extent when the product lies embowelled in the earth and cannot be seen; but when those engaged in this pursuit, avail themselves of the light which science and practical experience has shed abroad on the subject, at least three-fourths of these difficulties will be removed. This writer names two of the difficulties—want of knowledge and the expectation of *immediate* returns for investments. These have their effect to a considerable extent, but we agree with the writer that the great cause of this prevailing impression is the following:

"Much of the place is to be found in the swindling stock operations, dignified by the name of "companies," which spring up like weeds wherever the soil is found fertile enough to support healthy plants, and which, by their disgraceful proceedings, cast a slur on the very name of Mining."

Every word of the above is true—the whole trade has suffered more from the swindling character of the large mass of Mining Companies, gotten up by a horde of greedy speculators, buy lands from $5 to $20 per acre and throw it into stock companies at rates varying from $500 to $1,000 per acre, and in some instances money—hire a horde of puffers,—sell the stock—pocket the money and dupe and defraud the innocent—many of whom have never seen a mine,—and who soon commence *lamenting on the hazardous character of Mining Operations.*

A "stranger" has sent us a Pamphlet, which "walks into" the speculative character of the management of the American Emigrants Freezing Company, rather rough-shod, and desires our opinion about the prices charged for carrying Coal on said road. We have not had time to examine the Pamphlet fully, but will review it next week.

LANDERS.—We understand there is still a scarcity of laborers at many of the Collieries in this region. By addressing Mr. George F. Gordon, Agent for the American Emigrants Freeze Society, corner of Water and Spruce streets, Philadelphia, laborers can always be obtained.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FRIDAY, 3 o'CLOCK, P. M.

Freights from Richmond:

Boston,	$2 75
Providence,	2 50
New York,	1 25
Albany,	1 65

REPORT OF SHIPMENTS

From Richmond, for the week ending on Saturday, May 13, 1854:

Sh.	Bls.	Tons	Sh.	Bls.	Destination.	Tons
1		48			Boston & vicin.	1130
		30			Conn. & R. I.	5015
		3		48	N. Y. & vicin.	9366
3		172	1	12	North River	4092
1		8	10	29	Southern Ports.	3435
Tl 1		261	12	89	For the week,	23,038
Total for the season 2757					For season,	360,423
To same time last year.						307,280

BY RAIL ROAD AND CANAL.

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

	RAILROAD.	CANAL.
Port Carbon,	13,707 01	10,915 12
Pottsville,	2,729 13	1,190 18
S. Haven,	18,727 12	12,202 08
Auburn,	541.14	600 00
P. Clinton,	8,553 05	1,314 18
	44,259 05	25,023 16
		44,259 05
Total for the week,	tons,	69,283 01
Total by Railroad in 1854,	"	745,434 11
" Canal in 1854,	"	236,726 05
Total by Canal and Railroad	tons,	982,160 16
Shipments to same period last year:		

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
By Railroad,	30,914 00	557,527 05
" Canal,	22,114 07	193,285 16
	53,028 07	750,813 01
		982,160 16
Increase in 1854 so far,		tons, 231,347 15

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

	From M. C.	S. H.	P. C.	Auburn.
To Richmond	1.70	1.65	1.45	1.50
To Philadelphia,	1.60	1.55	1.35	1.40

RATES OF TOLL BY CANAL TO JULY 1, 1854.

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

RATES OF FREIGHT BY CANAL.

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

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY RAIL ROADS—1854

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

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Mine Hill & S. H. R. R.	3,426 04	256,740 03
Mill Creek "	1,406 07	154,852 04
Mount Carbon "	4,175 19	57,802 11
Schuyl. Valley "	15,450 12	152,024 17
Mt. Carb & Pt. Carb. "	14,627 04	201,036 02
Little Schuylkill "	10,442 03	153,745 11
Union Canal "	8,846 14	13,864 06
Swatara R. R. "	4,751 16	9,014 09

LEHIGH COAL TRADE.

Sent from the Lehigh Region for the week ending Saturday Evening last:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Lehigh Coal and Nav.	8,561 14	57,193 17
Room Run,	2,094 19	11,222 08
Beaver Meadow do.	1,332 02	9,416 02
East Sugar Loaf,	1,569 19	5,327 09
Coleraine Coal,	1,892 05	10,248 11
Spring Mountain Coll'y,	2,363 02	18,364 05
Harleton Coal Co.,	1,560 05	15,187 02
Cranberry Coal,	991.15	6,940 09
Buck Mt. Coal Co.,	1,564 10	9,165 11
Diamond Coal Co.,	271 08	3,791 05
Wilkesbarre Coal Co.,	339	2,149 08
To same period last year,	22,520 19	149,007 07
	26,145 04	167,589 02
Decrease so far,		18,581 15

CUMBERLAND COAL TRADE.

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Mt. Savage R. Road,	6,762	38,447
Cumberland Rail Road,	7,392	43,876
Westernport Region,	6,013	43,727
	20,167	124,000

[*Cumberland Miners' Journal.*]

NEW ADVERTIMTS.

SAMUEL W. PEPPER,
SUCCESSOR TO
HENRY J. PEPPER & SON,
WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE,
No. 414 CHESTNUT ST., (opposite the State House,)
PHILADELPHIA.
May 27, 1854. 21-1y

Maps of the Seat of War, &c.

NEW MAP of the Black Sea
Mitchell's New and Complete Map of Europe.
New Travelers guide through the United States, including California, Oregon, Cuba, &c.
William's Travelers Guide do.
Ensign & Thayer's Map of the Western States.
Farmer's Map of Pennsylvania.
Large Maps of the United States and Pennsylvania on Rollers, for sale very low at

S. BANNAN'S
Book and Stationery Store.
May 27, 1854 21—

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on TUESDAY, the 13th of June, 1854, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Pennsylvania Hall, in the Borough of Pottsville,

A certain tract of Timber Land, situate in East Brunswick township, Schuylkill County, adjoining lands of Hunsinger & Ludwig, C. & A. Focht, Jonathan Yost, Henry Lutz, and others, containing about 454 acres, more or less. This tract is well timbered, a good portion of it suitable for fencing—is about one half a mile from the Little Schuylkill Railroad, near Ringgold.

Also, at the same time and place will be sold a Tract of COAL LAND, situate in Lower Mahanoy township, in said county, adjoining lands surveyed to William Shaiter and others, containing about 84 acres, more or less, and being the same tract of land which was surveyed on a warrant the 20th of Sept., 1765, to Peter Hemms and William Brewer, now the Estate of Thomas and William H. Hart. Conditions will be made known on the day of sale by the undersigned. JAMES H. HART.

May 27, 1854 21-3t

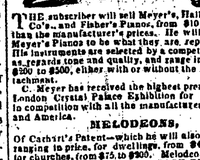
POTTSVILLE WATER WORKS.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the undersigned, Pottsville, up until SATURDAY, the 10th of June next, for the construction of a dam on Big Wolf Creek, about 180 feet in length and 9 feet high. Also, for laying about 7000 feet of 12 inch pipe along the valley of said creek; to include the digging of the necessary trenches, and forming the embankments to sustain the pipe, and of covering the same at least 3 feet 8 inches in depth, according to the route staked out, and the grades given by the engineer. The contractors to find all tools and materials, except the pipes, which will be delivered by the Company at a point on the Mill Creek Railroad, nearly opposite George S. Heppler's brewery. Or bids may be put in separately for digging and filling the trenches, making the embankments, &c., and for laying the pipes, with or without finding the lead for the joints—the other material to be found by the contractors.

The plans and specifications will be ready for examination in a few days.

SAMUEL LEWIS,
President.
May 27, 1854 21-3t

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.



THE subscriber will sell Meyer's, Hallet, Davis & Co's. and Fisher's Pianos, from $10 to $15 less than the manufacturer's prices. He will *guarantee* Meyer's Pianos to be what they are represented.—The instruments are selected by a competent person, as regards tone and quality, and range in price from $250 to $500, either with or without the Æolian Attachment.

C. Meyer has received the highest premium at the London Crystal Palace Exhibition for his Pianos, in competition with all the manufacturers of Europe and America.

MELODEONS,

Of Carhart's Patent—which he will also *guarantee*, to be in tune for *dwellings*, from $45 to $125; for churches, from $75 to $300. Melodeons delivered in Schuylkill county, at city CASH PRICES, thus saving to the purchaser packing, freight and risk, which is an important consideration.

Several Melodeons of superior tone, on hand—price $45 and $60.

B. BANNAN,
Music Dealer and Agent for the sale of Pianos and Melodeons
May 27, 1854 21—

VALUABLE STANDARD WORKS,

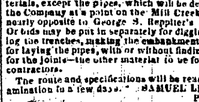
AT LOW PRICES.

SPARKS' Life and Writings of Washington. 12 vols., 8vo.
Life and Works of John Adams, 8 vols.,
Webster's Works, 6 vols., 8vo.,
The Statesman's Manual, 3 vols., portraits.
Scott's Works, complete, 26 vols., 8vo.,
Washington's Works, 10 vols., 8vo.
Gibbons' History of Rome, 6 vols.,
Hume and Macaulay's History of England, 8 vols.,
Lord Mahon's History " 2 vols.,
Channing's Works, 6 vols.,
Headley's Life of Washington, Napoleon, Josephine, Queen of Scots, &c.
Life and Speeches of Henry Clay, 2 vols.,
Dick's complete works, 8 vols.,
Collin's Ecclesiastical History in 2 vols., or 4 vols.,
Hildreth's History of the United States, 6 vols.,
Bancroft's do do do 3 vols.,
Frost's Pictorial do do do 2 vols.,
Lossing's Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution,
Chambers' Information for the People, 2 vols.,
" Papers for the People, 12 vols.,
" Home Book and Pocket Miscellany, 6 vols.,
Pictorial Family Cyclopedia,
Library of Entertaining and Useful Knowledge,
Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures and Mines, 2 vols.,
The Standard Poets, various editions,
Family and Pocket Bibles of every size and style of binding.

These Books, and many others, having been purchased at Trade Sales, are offered very cheap at

S. BANNAN'S
Book and Stationery Store.
May 27, 1854 21—

Dauphin & Susquehanna Rail-Road.



NEW PASSENGER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after MONDAY, May 22d, 1854, the Passenger Train will, daily (Sundays excepted), Leave Auburn 8.10 a. m., Arr. at Harrisburg 11.30 a. m.
Leave Harrisburg 12.35 p. m., Ar. at Auburn 3.50 p. m.
Distance 59 miles—FARE 180c.

Passengers from Auburn will take the Train at Schuylkill Haven and Reading to Harrisburg, and arrive at Harrisburg in time to take the Western Train for PITTSBURG at 12.35 p. m.

The Cumberland Valley Train for CARLISLE, CHAMBERSBURG, &c., at 1 p. m.

Passengers for the Southern Train for BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, &c., at 2 p. m.

Passengers from Harrisburg will find this the cheapest and best route to

POTTSVILLE,
READING,
TAMAQUA,
MAUCH CHUNK,
and WILKESBARRE,

and will reach Philadelphia, by way of Reading, at 7.30 p. m.

THROUGH TICKETS between Philadelphia and Harrisburg, $3.—For sale at the offices of this company, in Harrisburg, and of the Reading Railroad Co., in Philadelphia.

ELWOOD MORRIS,
Engineer and Superintendent.

☞ All papers inserting advertising for this Company will please omit the old notice, and insert the above.

May 27, 1854 21-1f

THE NEW HYDROPATHIC FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

A MEDICAL ADVISER and ready Prescriber, with references to the nature, causes, prevention and treatment of diseases, accidents and casualties of every kind; with a Glossary, Table of contents, and Index: the whole illustrated with nearly three hundred Engravings and colored Frontispieces. By Joel Shew, M. D. One large volume of 850 pages, substantially bound in Library style. Published by FOWLERS AND WELL