The Miners' Journal

POTTSVILLE, PA

Saturday Morning, June 24.

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.

FREE DEMOCRATIC TICKET

FOR GOVERNOR,
DAVID POTTS, of Chester.
CANAL COMMISSIONER,
GEORGE R. RIDDLE, of Allegheny.
SUPREME JUDGE.
WM. M. STEPHENSON, of Mercer.

AMERICAN TICKET

FOR GOVERNOR,
BENJ. RUSH BRADFORD, of Beaver County.
CANAL COMMISSIONER,
BLOOMF'LD M. SPICER, of Bucks County.
JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
THOMAS H. BAIRD, of Washington County.

THE "NATIVE" QUESTION.

IRISH HISTORY CONTINUED.

We have not yet finished our lesson with Mr. Angele on Irish History. Our only trouble on this part of the subject is, from the super-abundance of corroborative testimony before us to select such as can conveniently be presented in our columns.

We annex a few more extracts from the same author, from whom we quoted so largely last week—Rev. Mr. Dill. The complete subjugation of the Irish Roman Catholic laity to their Priests is briefly summed up in the following:

"Why, the Almighty himself must be utterly lost sight of in presence of this impostor-deity;—in his hands, and at his mercy, must the genuine Roman Catholic believe himself to be for time and eternity. Would you mock such a man by talking to *him* of freedom, who lies at his priest's feet in the most abject prostration, who has nothing that he dare call his own, and who believes that heaven is his if he can only please and bribe his master, while hell waits on this spiritual tyrant's word, and follows his ghostly displeasure? Oh! the most galling yoke that ever crushed the African was liberty sweet to this! *His* chains at most can but pierce into his bones, but here are chains which eat through a man's soul; and the deepest atrocity lies in this, that it is his very feelings of devotion, his very concern about his soul, all that is to be admired in him as a poor sinner seeking salvation—it is these which are taken advantage of, the better to enslave and ruin him. Surely it is not difficult to guess the author of such a contrivance; we trust there is but one being in the universe capable of the reach of wickedness it betrays. Say, is it strange that our poor countryman, on whose credulous ignorance such a doctrine is from infancy so industriously palmed, should submit to any abuse which his priest may choose to heap on him; to be flogged and kicked, nay, perhaps to see the last indignity offered to his wife or daughter without daring to complain? 'What, sir,' exclaimed an Irish laborer, when beaten by his priest till his face was covered with blood, and asked how he could endure it—'What, sir, strike a priest! if I would touch a priest, my arm would wither from the shoulder blade.'"

One of the most powerful means employed by the Priests in securing this absolute mastery over their flocks, is plainly pointed out thus:

"Be it remembered that God has given woman an influence almost incalculable, and a sphere to exert it in all but boundless. By endowing her with the softer sensibilities of our nature, he has made her, in her own sphere, omnipotent for good. Her weakness thus becomes her strength, and her reign one of love; and she moves through society a centre and a source of influences inestimably valuable in a world like ours—softening its asperities, refining its grossness, sweetening its bitterness, and alleviating its woes. And these she exerts everywhere—as a child in the nursery, as a sister in the family, as a daughter by a parent's side, in the hallowed affections of a wife, and in the exquisite tenderness of a mother. Oh, it were demon wickedness to mar or blight such a merciful arrangement as this! No wonder the arch-fiend has always aimed to destroy woman first as the surest means of destroying man; you see it in the first temptation, in the history of the flood, and all over the world."

Continuing his remarks upon the aim of Popery "not only to frustrate woman's holy destinies as the 'guardian angel' of each generation, but to attempt to transform her into its 'destroying angel,'" the writer remarks:

"As the *convent* is her great instrument in the one case, so is the *confessional* in the other;—and will the reader just attend while we briefly unfold a contrivance as diabolical as ever was hatched in hell, for destroying woman's purity and degrading her soul."

He then describes the manner in which the confessional is used to degrade, aye, to prostitute both soul and body. Little innocent girls, at the tender age of *five* years, are obliged to attend, and there to rigidly undergo the most revolting cross-questionings.—None escape this hellish ordeal—wife, widow and virgin are all alike dragged through this "sink of abomination, at the mere pleasure and after the prurient fancy of "it may be, some "coarse bachelor Priest:" and all this, the writer forcibly adds, "in the name and beneath the mask of *religion*!" The inference is natural:

"She has humbled herself to her priest, and he has by this means acquired over her a boundless authority. She dare not resist it,—she never does; for one glance from that basilisk eye, darted into her soul, is at any time enough to suppress the first risings of revolt. Well, having thus secured *her*, the priest has secured all the influence which God has given her. All is made over to him, to be employed as he directs, and from that hour she is transformed into an evil genius. Descending from her lofty station as the world's benefactress, she becomes the mere menial and decoy of 'the church.' The wholesome streams of influence which flowed from her, are now drugged and poisoned; her children, her husband, her whole household, she influences as the priest directs her, and thus, by one fell stroke, the best safeguard of society is laid in ruins. Satan has again succeeded in his first great temptation, and the plea of fallen Adam comes to mind—'It was the woman whom thou gavest to be with me.'"

A marked difference between Protestantism and Catholicism, by no means unknown in our own latitude, is pictured in the following:

"If cleanliness is not 'next to godliness,' it is at least closely connected with it. For how seldom have you seen a truly pious household who, in their whitewashed walls and well-swept floor, did not bear pleasing testimony to the gospel's elevating power! Now, in Protestant England, the humblest cottager wages an eternal war with dirt. Enter if you would his little kitchen, and every vessel is shining on the shelf; and could you only pass from thence in an instant into many an Irish Catholic's parlor, you will be at no loss to decide in which of the two you would prefer to dine. In fact, Popery is emphatically a filthy religion. The cabins of Irish Roman Catholics are embowered in dirt,—you can't pass near them without the risk of defilement; and as you see their doors fronted by dung-heaps, on which filthy children are wallowing, while their parents are lazily lounging about, you can't help regarding the revolting spectacle as a visible protest to heaven against a system which could so brutalize immortal beings."

Another difference, the general truth of which also observation at home corroborates:

"Another striking point of contrast between Christian and Pagan lands, is the measure of respect which each shows to its dead. In the latter, for instance, you will see dead bodies lying unburied, and half-devoured by birds and beasts of prey. Now, every traveller has observed that a contrast precisely similar exists between Protestant and Popish countries. In our western graveyards, you will not only see bones strewn about on the surface of the ground, but half-decayed ends of coffins sticking out of the graves; and only just contrast these horrid golgothas with the neat-planted country churchyards of Protestant Ulster and Britain!"

In another place, after depicting the utter destitution and absolute slavery of the people, Mr. Dill exclaims:

"No wonder, truly, that our poor emigrants breathe freely when they reach the shores of the west, and express themselves as thankful for having escaped the exactions of their priests as those of their landlords. No wonder that, with all their efforts to 'bring their friends out,' they are never known to bring out their priests! and where an occasional priest does follow and join them, no wonder that the first lesson they take pains to teach him is that he is no longer in Ireland. 'Sir,' exclaimed an Irish laborer on the banks of the Delaware, to a priest who had insolently refused to take five dollars for some rite—'Sir, do you think it is in Ireland you have me?'"

Again:

"The Financial.—Rome has impoverished Ireland *indirectly* by its *influences*, and *directly* by its *imposts*.

"It also keeps her people sitting in darkness while others are enlightened, steeped in vice while others are virtuous, and their whole souls like a bow unstrung while others are nerved with energy and life—then, unless God were to rain gold from heaven, is their poverty as inevitable as eternal laws can make it. Why, Rome's very *holidays* tend in this direction; her calendar contains a fast or feast for every day in the year, and demands the observance of seventy of these, exclusive of Sabbaths; so that nearly a fifth part of every 'good Catholic's' lifetime is consumed in the worship of dead men and women! And what must be the effect of such continual interruptions to business on a nation's wealth, and on all those *habits* which are the springs of wealth? or how can the man who idles on Monday and Wednesday, help feeling the *unsettling* effect throughout the rest of the week?"

Let us once more revert to the main cause of the noted difference between the Protestant and the Romish parts of Ireland. Here is a case of one of the interested parties turning State's evidence:

"At a late meeting of poor-law guardians in Connaught, a Roman Catholic member of the board boldly declared his belief—of course, amid cries of 'order' from the priests and their minions—that the Bible was the secret of Ulster's prosperity, and that nothing else would elevate the other provinces."

Farther on, the writer remarks the healthful influence of the Bible everywhere, thus:

"What has any land ever been but a field of blood and crime till the Bible has dispelled the sulphurous clouds with which hell had shrouded it, roused its people from the Lethean slumbers in which Satan had bound them, cleared its moral soil of a thousand poisonous weeds, and sowed instead the seeds of numberless improvements? And hence, where but in Bible lands will you find arts flourishing in fullest bloom, science shedding its purest rays, or benevolence dispensing its divinest blessings? Or what else has made Britain the queen of nations, and the theatre of wonders, with her thousand trees of life and liberty waving in the breeze and spreading to the sun?"

Meeting certain critical objections, he says:

"We will now add, that the godless Protestantism which is complained of is owing much to the corrupting atmosphere of Popery, and the 'virtuous Popery' which is gloried in, to the antiseptic power of Protestantism; for is it not notorious that our worst Protestants are generally found in the most Popish districts, and our best Roman Catholics in the most Protestant? * * * The *pestilent* predominates as you go south and west, and the *pure* as you come north; and the moral health of *all* denominations is affected in exact proportion to the quantity they breathe of each."

The grand motive of the Priests in their opposition to and persecution of schools is summed up in the following short paragraph:

"The chief object of all this deadly hatred (on the part of the priests) is the BIBLE. When any of their flocks are suspected of the crime of stealing a little light from this blessed book, they frequently enter their houses and search the chest, the bed straw, the very rafters, for it; and when they have found it, they have been known to take it up in the tongues, lest it should pollute their fingers, fling it into the fire, and burn it to ashes!"

That "Ignorance is the mother of devotion" seems to be their cherished maxim; upon which Mr. Dill remarks:

"Now, fancy three thousand priests for ages enforcing this maxim in every corner of Ireland with a fierceness of which the following are but a few samples. The 'greater excommunication' contains the most fearful torrent of curses that ever issued from the mouth of hell! * Any one so cursed is supposed to be thereby hopelessly damned. No one, on pain of the same doom, must speak to him, shelter him, or give him a morsel, though starving; and while the 'curse' was still powerful in Ireland, you might have seen the people running away as the cursed individual approached, lest the earth should open and swallow them! Well, let any of their flocks send their children to an industrial school, to learn virtue, industry, and the fear of God, and this curse is levelled at their heads, accompanied by the most exciting harangues from the altar; the people are often urged to deeds of blood, and the priest sets the example with his horsewhip or cudgel. Even in the enlightened county Antrim, priest Walsh pronounced this curse on a poor miller for reading the Irish Bible to his neighbors. The priest of Achill commanded his flock to have pitchforks well sharpened, and, in case Mr. Nangle, or any of his agents entered their houses, one was to stand at the back door, and another at the front, to render escape impossible; while he uttered the most frightful imprecations on all who would work for Mr. Nangle, which he described as working for the devil; and he 'prayed that those who disobeyed his orders might have a child that day twelvemonth, and that when they died they might have none to stretch them.' This pious example has been diligently followed elsewhere."

The following may appear to persons unacquainted with the subject, a strange remedy for popular disturbances; but to those who know the supreme authority exercised by the Priests over their flocks, it is perfectly natural, and in the instance mentioned seems to have been entirely effective:

"The Irish priesthood are directly chargeable with many of those outrages which disgrace our country. Many a man besides Major Mahon has proved the victim of altar harangues; and while the wretched dupes of priestly instigation have perished on the scaffold, and now sleep in the grave of infamy, those who in heaven's eyes are the *real* murderers still walk at large and disturb the country. Our missionaries are often obliged to prosecute their poor dupes for outrage; and yet, while doing so, are painfully sensible that they are not touching the real culprits; they feel the presence of the priest like the great tempter in every scene of riot they encounter, yet like him he is invisible and eludes their grasp! Keeping always out of 'shot range' himself, *his* part is to instigate—that of his *flock* to do and suffer. Instance the abortive rebellion of 1848. For with all their zeal, the Irish priests have never shown much taste for fines and imprisonments, and seem in no wise ambitious for the honors of martyrdom. Assassination itself, they have all but lauded. Archdeacon Laffan, in the meeting aforementioned, pronounced 'John Doll' too great a coward to shoot a man from behind a hedge; and when the altar denunciations of '47 became so frequent as to engage the attention of parliament, and draw forth some letters to M'Hale from English noblemen, he not only defended his priests in characteristic terms, but called on one of the writers to put on sackcloth for daring to interfere, and to 'weep between the porch and the altar.' Now, who that considers the power of the priesthood can wonder at the crimes which follow such conduct, or doubt that if they so pleased our country would enjoy tranquility? It was in this full conviction that when, in the above-mentioned year, a certain district began to be disturbed, some of the people met and resolved, that if any belonging to it was shot, they would shoot the priest by way of reprisal. The effect was surprising. No more thunder pealed from the altar—no more threatening letters reached the post-office—the happiest change seemed to have come over priest and people—and tranquility reigned in the parish!"

After thoroughly sifting the whole matter, the writer concludes:

"Thus have we traced the causes of Ireland's wretchedness through their manifold complications; shown how they are like wheels within wheels; and while estimating the share which various subordinate causes have had in creating it, traced it to Popery as the Grand Primary Source. That there are other causes than Popery, we have therefore freely acknowledged; but we have proved that these are either produced or aggravated by it. That there may be others still, which the brevity of this work has forbidden us to notice, we as freely allow; but after making the most liberal discount on the score of all these which can with the least reason be demanded, still Popery stands out in such fearful prominence, that they seem in comparison as the drop of the bucket, or the chaff on the summer threshing-floor.

"And thus every part of Ireland's great puzzle we have solved. The mystery of her state we have laid bare to the light of heaven; and that so distinctly, that the blindest eye can scarce help seeing every chamber of its dark labyrinth, illumined by that single word—POPERY; and the deafest ear can scarce help hearing the doleful sound echoing from every hill and valley, rock and stream,—ROME IS THE GRAND CURSE OF IRELAND."

Now we submit the matter to a candid public. Mr. Angele charged the misery of Ireland upon the English Government—we upon Popery: which is right? Which has made out his case? Which side will the testimony and our readers' knowledge of the subject sustain? Home experience and observation afford no mean criterion to judge by. Travel through our own county, and see if there is not a difference, a *marked* difference, even in the *exterior* domestic habits of the people, where the Protestant and the Romish elements respectively predominate. We make no blind, hap-hazard assertions—what we write, we write, and are able to produce "the testimony" for all we say.

*Of this hideous production, which would fill two pages of this book, we give the following specimens:—"May the Father, who created man, curse him! May the Son, who suffered for us, curse him! May the Holy Ghost, who is given to us in baptism, curse him! May all the angels, and archangels, and saints, damn him! May the heavens, and earth, and all the holy things contained therein, damn him! May he be damned wherever he shall be! May he be cursed inwardly and outwardly! May he be cursed in the hair of his head! May he be cursed in his brains, temples, forehead, ears, eyebrows," &c. Here follows a minute enumeration of every part of the body, to the very "toe-nails," and each is severally "damned"

☞ Democracy on the Other Side.—The late Maine State Democratic Convention went in strong for sustaining Prohibition and putting down Nebraskaism. The following is one resolution on the latter subject:

"Resolved, That we are willing that the South should have every right they can fairly claim under the Constitution; but when they demand that slavery shall be installed above freedom, and insist upon falsifying the Democratic creed, abrogating the acknowledged principles of the Constitution and reversing the settled principles of the Government, for the sole purpose of extending the area of slavery, so as to establish and perpetuate its supremacy, we should be false to the principles of freedom if we did not meet it with determined opposition."

That's Democracy in Maine—in the latitude of Pennsylvania—and in *some* portions of it only—it is claimed to be quite a different affair.

☞ Dr. Cahill, a noted Catholic prelate in Ireland, is to visit the United States in October.—*Ex.*

[This is the same gentleman, it will be recollected, who not long since gave a Liverpool audience so much historical news about Washington's visit to London in the days of the Revolution!—*Eds. Jour.*]

☞ *Pennsylvania.*—We are glad to notice that a few partizan Democratic papers have the meanliness to denounce the Nebraska iniquity. Among these are: *The Bradford Reporter*, in Wilmot's district; *The Susquehanna Democrat*, the organ of Mr. Chase, Speaker of the last House; *The Berks County Press, Montgomery Ledger*, and *Westchester Republican.*

THE CAUSE WHY.

The Philadelphia *Despatch*, a paper which very bitterly opposed the election of Judge Conrad and the Whig Ticket, enters into a long explanation of the causes which produced the result. We extract the following paragraphs, setting forth not only the causes, but foreshadowing the important consequences of this defeat:

"There is no disguising the fact—the opponents of Mr. Conrad have been most essentially whipped. We admit the trouncing as far as *we* are concerned, on the part of the anti-Prohibitionists. Although not authorized to speak for the Democracy we have no hesitation in declaring that they have come off badly in this fight. The only thing we can do is to gather ourselves up, and scanning the battle-field candidly inquire what it was that hurt us.

"Every voter knows of many cases in which those who had voted the Whig or American ticket previously, being dissatisfied with the nominee for Mayor, voted against him last Tuesday; and yet, notwithstanding this defection, he made up handsomely for the subtraction by the unlooked for adhesion of persons who never voted a Whig, Native, or Maine Law ticket before.

"It is now evident *where* this extra force came from and what brought it. Many of Mr. Conrad's new friends voted for him, not as a token of his personal popularity with them, but because he had bound himself—probably much more solemnly than the public imagine, to support a certain principle. That principle is Know-Nothingism, concerning which there are only surmises that opposition to the appointment of foreigners to office, and resistance to the Catholic religion, are the principle articles of its creed. The vote in the City wards proves that among the Simon Pure Whigs, Mr. Conrad lost largely, whilst in portions of the town where Democracy has hitherto ruled, he ran immensely ahead. In the 11th and 12th wards—the old Northern Liberties—which have given as high as one thousand majority for the Democratic ticket, there is a complete change. Mr. Conrad has a majority of 387, which, upon as full a poll as there was in that section last week, may be set down as a change of from eight hundred to eleven hundred votes. In Southwark and Moyamensing, last year the Democratic majority was 570. Last week the same districts gave a majority of 670 for Conrad—a change of 1500. So it is throughout the county; and in the election of Mr. Conrad, Democratic voters triumphed.

"It needs but little investigation to determine the reason of this result. The causes which led to the defeat of James Campbell as a candidate for the Supreme Court in 1851, have been at work in the recent election. Gov. Bigler undertook to set those who would not support Judge C. at defiance by appointing the man just defeated at the polls to the first law office in the State, and subsequently by smoothing his way to take an equal station with the nobodies of Gen. Pierce's cabinet.

"An honest opinion that Judge Campbell was unfit for the station to which he aspired, led to the opposition which was first manifested against him; but that feeling is now taking a sectarian turn, in consequence of the indiscretions of the administration, and of the Government officers in this city who act under direction from head quarters. The appointment of Charles Brown and John Miller have never been popular, and those officers, by the strict clique-ism which governed their subordinate appointments, have disgusted the rank and file of the party. A bitter feeling against foreigners has taken possession of many who belong to the American wing of the Democratic party; and the result of last Tuesday, shows, without doubt, that several thousand of them have either become connected with the Know-Nothings, or are directed by secret influences which are not apparent to the public.

"There is another matter, which has had much to do with the result. *It is the passage of the Nebraska bill, and the identification of the administration with that shameful act of infamy.* This law was passed through a venal Congress in the most indecent manner, and its effects will thoroughly demonstrate the maxim,—'Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad.' No sophistry can make that unnecessary measure palatable to the North, and in the election of last Tuesday may be detected evidence of the general feeling. The American party are opposed to the law, because, by the defeat of the Clayton amendment, the territory will be thrown open to foreigners, who will have access to the ballot-box without previous residence or naturalization. Naturalized citizens are dissatisfied with the act, because the design of the law is to degrade free labor by bringing it into competition with slavery.

"*The result foreshadows most plainly a state of affairs next fall which will be mortifying to the National and State administrations.* The handwriting is on the wall:—'William Bigler, thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting;' and Messrs. Thomas B. Florence, John J. Robbins and William H. Witte, who, at the command of the administration, were willing to *misrepresent* their constituents and vote for a measure which they must have known was unpopular at home, may prepare to retire to the shades of private life.

"In regard to our own course on this subject we have no apologies to make or regrets to offer.—Mr. Conrad identified himself with principles, to which we are opposed, and it was folly to suppose that he could do so without eliciting opposition.—In the canvass our course may or may not have had an influence. We have demonstrated, very clearly we think, that notwithstanding his election, Mr. Conrad must have lost from five to six thousand of the Whig votes of those upon whose support he most relied. There must have been strong dissatisfaction with him to have caused such a manifestation. In despite of this disapproval, Mr. Conrad has triumphed."

VOICE OF THE SOUTH.

A gentleman of New Orleans writes to a friend at Washington, thus:

"I cannot refrain from expressing my very great satisfaction at reading Mr. Sumner's speech before the Senate on the Nebraska bill. A friend sent me the *Union* in which it was published. Its boldness pleased me. Boldness is what is wanted on that subject. The figure of the black magnetic mountain was admirable! How often have I grieved over the defection of Northern men, living and dead! And often have I thought that, instead of supporting the Union, and saving it from dissolution—by conceding so much that is really wrong, for the sake of peace—they were but taking the steps to destroy it. Why not come out manfully and speak the truth and say, that Slavery is a wicked institution—its legitimate father and supporter is conventional cupidity? It is not sanctioned by Congress, by our Constitution, by our Declaration of Independence, nor by any of the laws or feelings of humanity. Then the moral sentiment of the country would be tested, and something would be done. Congress has power to do a great deal. The District of Columbia and much else is constitutionally under their control.—The people have yielded too much to Southern blandishments. The opposers of Slavery ought to think why it is that slaveholders hold on so strenuously to keeping men slaves. It is for the profit of it—for the gain. To compel others to work for us without any reward, save what will keep their animal frames in order to do our service, is a fine thing. If it were just, it would be very desirable. It is not; but wicked and unjust as it is, in itself, besides carrying along with it evils untold, sometimes atrocity that is revolting even to speak of, good people will defend it. This is the great grief. Well did the Rev. A. Barnes say, 'there is no power in the United States that could sustain Slavery for an hour, if the Church would not do it.'

"As for myself, I know no North or South! Right is right, and *wrong is wrong!* Slavery itself, and all its attendant wrongs, is a compromise of the highest principle of our Christian religion; *and although I am a Southerner, and a slaveholder, I do give, and I intend to continue to give, my decided voice against it.* I have made up my mind from the study of the Bible on the subject; and therefore I feel very strong in the stand that I have taken."

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* says:

"The Louisville *Journal* is becoming excited and alarmed at the muttering thunders heard all over the North, and it makes most earnest appeals to the free States to exercise the virtues of forbearance and patience. It says:

"'The South having done a foolish thing from which it can derive no good, the North, there is reason to fear, will now do a wicked thing, from which only evil can result to all. The future is dark and gloomy, and the old pacificators of the republic are in their tombs. May a merciful heaven watch over and protect our country.'

"Why did not the vile traitors and robbers in Congress think of the consequences before they proceeded to consummate their selfish conspiracy? They were warned of the consequences, but they treated all warnings and all protests, even those of thousands of clergymen, with contempt and scorn. On their heads, then, be the consequences of their villainy. We are ready for the consequences of opposition to such outrages on civil and political right, let it lead where it may. In the language of that noted conservative sheet, the New York *Courier*,—*We shall not stop to count the cost!*"

The New Orleans *Bee*, in discussing the institution of slavery, uses arguments and advances ideas far more considerate and practical than many Northern newspapers:

"Slavery will exist still a long time in the Southern States of the Union, because it has been transmitted to us from our fathers, and is bound up with our interests. *But it is not one of those institutions that spread afar and propagate.* Slavery, we say, frankly, is a necessity of our situation; if it did not exist no one would dream of creating it. Those then who create agitation and seek to excite public opinion against us are doubly criminal; they make us responsible for an institution which has been transmitted to us, and are compelled to undermine it by means which honor, loyalty and probity condemn."

☞ Advantages in the use of Anthracite Coal for Steam Purposes.—It is a remarkable fact, that the *Great Britain*, by adopting Anthracite coal, will, in the outward passage to Australia, save about 30 per cent. in quantity consumed, weight for weight; also more than 250 tons in stowage; and she will require no detention for a renewed supply, which will be a further saving of at least five days in this one passage—equal to an entire saving of 1-12th in every respect.—*London Mining Journal, of May 6th, 1854.*

We have at different times called attention to this subject, showing the convenience, the economy and the safety of the employment of this kind of fuel on ship-board. The above is corroborative evidence of the highest character, and is presented in tangible form—there is no disputing such witnesses. The sphere of the use of Anthracite coal is gradually extending. It needs but to be tried to commend itself—in stationary or locomotive engines, on sea or on land, for manufacturing or for household purposes.—Like many other great and good things, it requires time to secure its deserved appreciation, and to win its way to popular favor; but it is plainly destined, before many years, to be *the* great fuel of the world!

☞ The Traitors before the People.—John Pettit, member of the Senate from Indiana, attempted, last Monday, to address the people of Lafayette, in his own State, but was groaned and hissed down. His support to the Nebraska iniquity has rendered him odious.

Douglas was obliged to desist from his intended visit to Chicago. Such preparations were made to receive him that his friends telegraphed him not to come. He took the hint and returned to Washington.

ANTHRACITE IN LOCOMOTIVES.

Under the Mining head will be found an excellent article, from the best of authority, on this subject. We were quite surprised some days ago, on a friend from New York assuring us that many persons in that city were sceptical as to the use of Anthracite Coal as fuel for Locomotive engines, and that others positively refused to believe it. With us it has become such a common practice—this kind of fuel for that purpose having been so effectually tested, and universally with the same favorable results—that we had almost lost sight of the possibility that any one could doubt a fact so well authenticated.

In addition to the indisputable testimony on this point in the article alluded to, we annex the following from the last annual Report of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. Speaking of the decrease of Roadway expenses for the year ($23,651 77), and this in the face of the increased cost of labor and materials, G. A. Nicols, Esq., the efficient Engineer and Superintendent of the Road, says:

"This reduction of expense is mainly attributable to the same cause as stated in my last Annual Report, the increased quantity of Anthracite Coal used as fuel for locomotives in place of wood—sixty per cent of the Coal transportation of the past year having been performed by the 31 locomotives using this description of fuel exclusively.

"The increased cost of repairs of engines, is caused by the advance in wages and materials, and by the heavier repairs of engines using Coal fuel during the past year. Our growing experience, and the improvements made in the application of this fuel, have already diminished its injurious effects upon those engines using it exclusively, and we anticipate, at the close of the current year, a reduction of the cost of repairing engines, using Anthracite Coal, to an extent not materially greater than with the use of wood fuel."

The carefully prepared statistics of the Company, show that for the round trip to Richmond and back, 190 miles, the cost of carrying 392 tons, including repairs, with *Anthracite Coal for fuel*, is $127 35, or 32 49-100 cents per ton; while with wood, a train carrying only 372 tons, costs $144 97, or 38 97-100 cents per ton! These are reliable facts, from which the public can make their own deductions as to the adaptability of Anthracite Coal for Locomotive purposes, and also the economy in its use.

Local Affairs.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Sixth Month, June—30 Days.

	SUN.	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS.	FRI.	SAT
	25	26	27	28	29	30	1
Sun r's	4 29	4 30	4 30	4 31	4 31	4 31	4 32
" sets	7 35	7 35	7 35	7 35	7 35	7 35	7 35
Moon "		8 57	9 37	10 11	10 40	11 07	11 30

Length of days on the decrease.
New Moon, to-morrow, 25th, at 7. 5, m.
Saturday, 17th.—Bright and pleasant, but atmosphere hazy.
Sunday, 18th.—Sun out and pleasant—refreshing breeze—but still hazy.
Monday, 19th.—Sun bright and very hot in morn—sudden light thunder shower at 1 a., followed half an hour after by a very heavy rain, accompanied with a little *hail*—streets flooded.
Tuesday, 20th.—Sun bright—warm and "close."
Wednesday, 21st.—Bright, but still not entirely clear—warm. Rain at night.
Thursday, 22d.—Rain—remarkably cool.
Friday, 23d.—Damp and cloudy—Sun out a few minutes in afternoon—rain

☞ *Ross Bull, Esq.*, of Port Carbon, has been elected D. D. G. Master, of the I. O. of O. F., for this County, for the present year.

☞ *Fire.*—About 12½ o'clock, on Monday morning last, the Reading Railroad Engine depot, at Palo Alto, caught fire from one of the Engines, but was fortunately discovered and put out by the watchman before any material damage had been done.

☞ *Land Sale—Correction.*—An error occurred in printing the advertisement of Mr. P. F. Ludwig (land for sale in E. Brunswig tp.), which we correct in the new advertisement, (inside,) in to day's paper. The sale takes place *next Saturday, 1st of July.*

☞ *The Police.*—Where are they? what have they done? and what are they about? These are questions in every citizen's mouth. We will suspend our opinion in reply, for another week.—They may be doing more than the public gives them credit for—by that time, perhaps, we shall see.

☞ *Killed.*—The Minersville *Bulletin* relates the accidental death of a young German, named Conrad Lord, on Thursday of last week.—He was sprinkling sand on one track of the Mine Hill Railroad, at the foot of the Broad Mountain plane, when an Engine with 40 cars came down the other, and all passed over him, crushing his body in a horrible manner!

☞ *Theatre.*—This entertainment continues to draw crowds nightly to the Town Hall.—The reputation this Company has acquired among us is by no means superficial, but based upon substantial merit—they perform well, their scenery is good, music ditto, plays well selected, and the arrangements for the accommodation of the audience, quite superior, considering the natural inconveniences of the place for such a purpose. Next Monday and for some evenings thereafter, the play written by our townsman, Mr. Crosland, will be presented—it can't help but "draw."

☞ *County Alms House.*—We visited this institution some days ago, and were politely shown through its various departments by the Steward, Mr. Charles Mullen. The general air of order and cleanliness that pervades the entire establishment, struck us as quite remarkable, when the character of the inmates, thrown upon the care of the management, is considered. The records of the establishment afford a most fruitful lesson, moral and financial, for the tax-payers and citizens generally of the County—we hope to lay this information before our readers shortly.

☞ *Murders—Rumors.*—The circumstances of the row, last Saturday night, in which Thos. Kean, one of our most quiet, inoffensive citizens, lost his life, may be briefly stated, as near as we can gather a straight story of the affair, as follows: About 11-12 o'clock, three or four persons, including Kean, took charge of one Jno. Simpson, who was very drunk, at the American House cellar, (O Rum!) few have ever been the murders without thy aid), to escort him home. Near the York Store, they saw a man sitting on the curb stone, and on accosting him, one or two others unexpectedly appeared on his behalf, and immediately after two or three more, when a general fight was begun. Who gave the provocation, and the details of the row, we cannot now undertake to recite. It lasted but a few minutes, and was conducted throughout with very little noise, as persons living in the immediate neighborhood were not disturbed by it. After it was over, the parties that were able had taken themselves off. Kean was found near by, barely alive. He could not speak, but expired in a few minutes. He had been twice stabbed in the left side, with some large, sharp instrument, like a butcher-knife. Simpson was also found lying in the gutter, much bruised and his clothes cut in several places.

The Police being summoned, some of them forcibly entered a house in "Mutton Row," where they discovered a young Irishman named Doherty, attended by the Romish Priest and a Physician.—He had been stabbed in the back. He was arrested Sunday afternoon and committed to prison. He alleges that one Mooney stabbed Kean, but Mooney is still at large. A blundering attempt, we understand, was made to arrest him on Monday, at Palo Alto—two of the Police going to his boarding house and while they stood talking at the front door he escaped at a back window. No others have been taken as yet.

The others with Kean and Simpson, ran away as soon as they could, but had evidently been pretty badly handled, and had also marks of the same knife upon their clothes and persons.

We are informed by a gentleman from Tamaqua, that a man, since supposed to have been concerned in this affray, made his appearance early on Sunday morning, with his clothes all bespattered with blood; which he exchanged for another suit given him by the hostler at Mr. Stephen Jones' Livery Stable. The clothes are still there. They should be looked after.

The same night, a fight occurred at Cressonville, a short distance beyond Westwood, between a "Far-down" Irishman and a "Connaught" man, in which the latter was eventually killed. Both parties were more or less intoxicated. The "Connaught" man, after the first encounter, in which he was victorious, made his escape, as others came up to the rescue of his opponent, and fled up the hill. He was pursued, and attempted to return home, but was "headed off" by others, when three assailants fell upon him at his own door, and dreadfully maltreated him—striking him with clubs and kicking and stamping upon him—so that he died of his injuries during the day following. His wife, who came out to his aid, was also very roughly handled. No arrests have been made.

A contractor on the Little Schuylkill Extension, above Tamaqua, the same day we believe, shot an Irishman with a pistol, who had attacked him—the ball passing through his arm and leg. The object was not to kill, but to wound the Irishman, he stooping down for a stone at the time. But the injury was slight, and the contractor had to run away for fear of other assailants close by.

There are some incidents connected with the fatal affray in this place that we have purposely omitted, to avoid the possibility of prejudice in the judicial investigation of the case.

Rumors were current here on Sunday and Monday that two men had been killed in a row at Ashland, and that a woman had had her throat cut at Tremont, on the same day; but they have since proved erroneous.

So ends this bloody chapter in the history of Schuylkill County for one day!

TREMONT O. F. HALL ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Bannan:—Believing that it will be gratifying to many readers of the *Journal*, I take the liberty of offering you the following, for a place in your columns:

This Association was formed in August, 1849—incorporated in May 1850, and the first election of Trustees held on the 10th of August, of the same year. The Building was completed on the 1st of April 1850, and the first and second stories, consisting of two store-rooms, and house room for two families, were and have been occupied as such, since that date. The third story was completed, furnished, and occupied from the 4th of July, 1850, at which time it was dedicated by the ceremony of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

The whole cost of the Lot and Building as they now are, is about $3,925—of which $3,691 has been paid, and the balance of $231 loaned to the Association by Tremont Lodge, No. 245, at 6 per cent. interest for such time as may be desired—the interest to be paid semi-annually. The means raised to pay the debts were derived from the sale of stock and the rents, viz:

250 shares stock, at $10 per share,	$2,500 00
Rents from April 1, 1850, to April 1, 1854, deducting taxes,	894 00
	$3,694 00

The property now rents for $225 per annum, viz: the store-rooms and dwellings, each $75—and the upper story for $75, to the Odd Fellows, who furnish the rooms at their own expense. It is the intention of the present Board of Trustees to declare a dividend semi-annually hereafter, on the stock, and it is expected that after paying expenses and some few necessary improvements, that the first dividend will not be less than 6 per cent. per annum, probably more. The dividends will be made on the first days of October and April of each year. The present Board of Trustees are John Barndt, (President,) Samuel Hipple, F. Wertheimer, David Raber, and T. A. Godfrey (Treasurer and Sec'ry).

The Trustees have effected an insurance of $2,500 on the property, in the Lycoming Company.

Thus it will be seen that this institution is now placed on a firm basis, and notwithstanding it was commenced and erected just at the time of the great prostration of business in this particular region, and under circumstances which led many to prophecy that the Sheriff would have the disposal of it for us, We now feel proud in being able to congratulate those who have generously aided us, on the prospect of a fair remuneration for their investment as well as the pleasure they will derive from having aided in erecting a building that is a credit to the Order, and which will tend to promote the interests of a society whose great leading object is to visit the sick, aid the widow and educate the orphans.

A statement of the finances of the Association will be published annually hereafter.

T. A. Godfrey, *Sec'ry.*

SCRAPS OF A SUMMER RAMBLE.

FROM OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT.

Grand Scattering in Summer—New York Society—Chameleon in its aspect—Wide-spread in its elements—Foreign prejudice—Whiskerandoes—The Hudson—The Highlands—An Incident—An Accident—Albany—The Mohawk—Queer Ferries—Suspension Bridge—Utica—State Policy—Erie Canal—DeWitt Clinton—Syracuse and its Salt—Rochester and its Flour—Manufactures—Genesee Falls—Lockport—Niagara.

Niagara Falls, June 19, 1854.

Dear Journal:—With the approach of Summer there comes to all cities a grand exodus; when the *haut ton* like the Israelites of old, abandon their homes and start abroad to roam. Acting upon the old maxim, that one might as well be out of the world as out of fashion, your humble servant, the New York Correspondent, therefore followed suite, and may now be found at that wonder of the world whose talismanic name may be seen at the head of this rambling letter.

At six in the afternoon of a bright day of the last week, the steamer Isaac Newton bore us away from our famous Gotham; famous and beloved too, though a strange compound of virtue and vice, good and evil, the extremes of morality, charity, liberality and splendor on the one hand, and of degradation, avarice and squalid misery on the other. New York society is a perfect chameleon in its way, and through a year wears almost as many different coats as does the famous lizard; for while some color some said 'twas blue, some green, some black, while others swore 'twas *white*. To see the New York of the Summer, you must divide yourself into infinite parts, and visit the farthest ends of the earth—Saratoga, Niagara, the Lake, the Canadas, every Spa and Spring, and the Continent, all the famous watering places of Europe, even to where the savage hordes of Cossack and Scythian tribes scour their native plains, nor rest till you have laid your weary feet down at the sepulchre where was buried the Holy Lord, or ascended the mount where He breathed forth his dying prayers. So diversified is New York society, and so far do they wander to re-unite in colder days, in the parlors and drawing rooms of Avenue and Square, to rehearse again the fashionable follies of aristocratic life. But a truce to Gotham—*requiescat in pace*—and let us to our story.

Let travellers talk of the Rhine, and roll young ladies sigh over her ruined castles, till any adventurous fop with only a *quantum sufficit* of hair, and brass enough to tack count or baron to his name, may conclude a match with the best of our *bon ton*—let them prate of sunny Italy and her unrivalled skies as they will—I am patriotic enough to back our own noble Hudson against them all, and am free to say that in all the travels that have been vouchsafed to me, no finer trip can be devised than one up the Hudson.

As hour after hour our mammoth steamer sped along, each moment developed some enchanting scene, until dusk began to darken the view—we were then entering the Highlands, and on either side their towering peaks raised themselves aloft, like giant defenders of the sanctities of the place, and as we rolled on, old Rip Van Winkle appeared to me rubbing from his eyes the dimness of a twenty years slumber, and far away in the mountain fastness, methought I heard the grim old Dutchmen roll their balls. Thus we passed on till a sudden stroke of the alarm bell brought every man to his post; a shot; another and another, the engine was thrown out of gear and reversed so suddenly that the vessel shook with the violence of the check.—All was commotion and confusion, passengers rushed fore and aft, women screamed, and the steam roared. We had run down a tiny row boat, containing two persons, who with most foolhardy rashness had dared to cross the river in utter darkness, and without a light—their escape was a miracle, and nothing saved them but the lusty exercise of their lungs. When the steamer stopped, they were scarce six feet from her bows and directly ahead.

However, after being fast in the mud, just below Albany, for over an hour, we reached the city of the old burgomasters; about which all that we can say is, that she is an easy, jog-along old town, and the Capital of the State. We soon left her far behind, thanking her only for a capital breakfast at Congress Hall, a fine house by the way; and in the cars of the New York Central we shortly ran along the banks of the Mohawk. This quiet, placid stream is remarkable for the superabundance of its ferries, and right primitive they are too—every mile or so, a huge cable spans the river, and along it is hauled a flat sort of raft, on which is transported all that offers, from a beggar and his dog up through the whole category of man and beast. At one spot, however, we noticed a fine Suspension bridge, which though not very long, was truly beautiful for the lightness and elegance of its make and the grace of its form.

So we travelled on until the gnawings of hunger admonished us of the existence of an inner man, and we took the opportunity of leaving the cars at Utica to do without us. This city like many others in the State, gives strong evidence by its size, and prosperity, of the powerful influence which an enlightened State policy has exerted on the well-being of her citizens. The Erie Canal has made dozens of cities from Buffalo to Albany, including both, where nothing but petty villages would otherwise have existed. Truly, every foot of ground should bear the name of Clinton, and his title be deeply engraved in the memories of the people. Honor to him, who amid opposing obstacles, both of nature and of his fellow-men, consummated a scheme that has brought prosperity to a thousand homes and shed enduring lustre on his native State. How great a reward for him would it be to rise from his humble tomb in the vales of Greenwood, and see for himself the results of his work, the aspirations of a life!

From Utica we pass on through Syracuse, on the outskirts of which may be seen those vast Salt Works, which produce such large quantities annually. They are immense pans filled to the depth of a few inches with the water of the Salt springs, which abound in the vicinity, and exposed to the sun and air, by which means the water is evaporated, and the salt of commerce left.

Rochester next claims our attention, for its extensive Flouring Mills, where the various extra brands of Genesee flour are ground and distributed to every quarter of the globe, making the name of the city, if the brands on the barrel heads are any criterion, as familiar as household words. The manufacture is quite a curiosity—the wheat being carried up to the top of the building, usually about four stories in height, and passing through the various floors, undergoing some process upon each till it is delivered at the bottom pure flour.—The barrels after being weighed, are placed under a large spout, descending from the ceiling, where they are filled. They are next passed under a large press where a circular plank, just fitting into the barrel, compresses the flour into as small a space as possible. The weighing comes next when they are rolled along, headed up, and placed on wagons for shipment. The entire process being completely finished in less time than I have consumed in describing it.

One of the sights of Rochester is the Genesee Falls, which furnish a splendid water-power, and are famous as being the scene of the exploits of the celebrated Sam Patch. The Falls are immensely high, though the quantity of water that passes over is comparatively small.

Passing through Lockport, so called for the great locks of the Erie Canal, there built, we soon stop, and the conductor informs us that we are at the Suspension Bridge—where all passengers for the Great Western Railroad, through Canada, as also all visitors for the Clifton House, on the British side, leave the cars. We are *en route* again in a moment, while a dull sullen roar and a damp mist in our faces, prepares us for the announcement, at the end of two miles, of *Niagara Falls*, concerning which, next week,

Yours, &c., G. C. F.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF MINERS' JOURNAL.]

PHILADELPHIA ELECTION.

Philadelphia June 20th, 1854.

Friend Bannan:—Has thee heard the grand result of the friends of Temperance at the recent municipal election in the city of Penn? The enemy mustered all his forces, and fought desperately if not valiantly. Let me give thee a specimen of his determined efforts to circumvent and defeat the friends of Temperance. The following is a "confidential," secret circular issued just before the election, and addressed to all that class engaged in the business of tavern keeping. Here it is, *verbatim et literatim*:

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

"Sir,—The approaching Election is one of vital importance, not only to the citizens generally, but particularly to those of that class engaged in the business of Tavern Keeping. It is known to you that an organization is in existence of a most proscriptive and fanatical character, having for its object, not the reformation of the license system, but its total and entire destruction, and with it, depriving of business all those engaged in that occupation.

"It is known, also to you, that the organization referred to—the Prohibitory Liquor Law Convention—has nominated a Ticket for Municipal Officers, and, with its usual cunning and consistency, selected as its candidates those who had received a previous nomination from *other* political parties, in order, in the event of its election, to claim it as a triumph of their principles, and urge upon the Legislature the fact as a reason for the passage of a Prohibitory Bill.

"A question therefore arises, whether a just and proper regard to our own interests should not impel us to use our united exertions to effect the defeat of Conrad and Henderson, and thus deprive this fanatical association of one of their main arguments. Believing this, we earnestly solicit your vote and influence to effect so desirable an end.

Jas. Flanagan,

President of the Association of Venders of Spirituous and Malt Liquors."

The little scrap I send with the Circular is a sort of addendum, after these worthies learned that Mr. Hazelhurst had been substituted on the temperance ticket for Mr. Baker:

"Do your duty!—N. B.—You will observe, that by a publication in the *Ledger* of Saturday morning, that Hazelhurst has sold himself to the Prohibitionists, and depend upon it, our only safety is in the election of Vaux, Hirst, Badger and Leidy.

Philadelphia, June 3rd, 1854."

Fine business this, for liquor sellers to be engaged in! What will they next attempt?

Well, they have learned that the people have a mind of their own, and ballots to deposit according to their own liking in spite of Mr. James Flanagan, "*President of the Association of Venders of Spirituous and Malt Liquors.*" I hope thy readers will be careful to preserve this Circular "*confidential.*" I shall not tell thee *where* I got it, but I will *assure* thee it is a genuine, *bona fide* document sent forth on the eve of the late election to influence, and to *gain* votes. How much success attended it, I know not; but one fact I learned from a most reliable source, to wit: that some good Democrats voted against their party on account of it. They were determined not to be reckoned with the *rum party*.

Mayor Conrad has entered upon his duties with a resolute purpose to stay the dreadful ravages of intemperance as far as he can. On Thursday last, he issued his Proclamation, requiring all taverns, Lager Beer Saloons and Groggeries to be closed on the first day, called Sunday. The majority of liquor sellers submitted with as good grace as they could, and we had a remarkable degree of order, sobriety and good behaviour. There was not an alarm of fire, and not a riotous demonstration throughout our great consolidated city. There were indeed various manifestations of sorrow exhibited. Some tied their door knobs with crape—one hung out the American flag draped in mourning, while others put up a notice that they were closed for the "ease of creation," and had gone to church.

On the whole, friend Bannan, things look most encouragingly among us. Thy friend, the new Mayor, is fiercely assailed, but he seems not to care a copper about it. I tell thee, my thought is, that all these traducements will make him more resolute and determined. Wholesale, violent censure is not half as dangerous as polite flattery. I think the October election will be marvellous in its results. The *people* seem determined that "rum and ruin" shall no longer be in the ascendant. If any have tears to shed on this account, they will do well to begin soon. I and thee have none. I see thee does not like Gov. Bigler's letter to the Temperance Convention. Well, I cannot blame thee; I have read it carefully, and there seems to be no point about it save this one—*to get elected*, and then ——. That won't do, Governor; Temperance men want to know what thee will do *after* the election. That's fair and honest, I think. But there is no need of wasting words. Gov. Bigler will come short of an election by more than *twenty thousand votes*. Mark that! The Nebraska abomination and the Rum power will drag him down, and there is no help for it. If this hasty epistle suits thee, I may write thee again.

Thy friend, Jon.

[FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

REPLY TO MR. PORTER.

Mr. Editor:—In your last paper we read a letter signed by Wm. E. Porter. For the purpose of giving the writer thereof a little wholesome advice, we desire to make some comments on the style and sentiments of his communication. Although we are fully persuaded of the truth of what Solomon says in Provs., 27 chap. 22 verse, we will nevertheless do our best to effect a cure.

In his second paragraph, Mr. Porter has the following beautifully grammatical sentence: "All that I have to say, in regard to it, (his very modest letter,) is, that it is *truthful*; and I wish sincerely that I could say as much of the *published* proceedings of the Schuylkill County Teachers' Institute, held at Port Carbon, May 4th, 1854, which appeared not long since in the *Miners' Journal*, and is also published in the June number of the *Schuylkill County School Journal*, ten copies of which I have received." Mr. Porter, where was Goold Brown when you penned that sentence? Can you see your grammatical blunder? Please analyze, "I wish sincerely that I could say as much of the *published* proceedings which appeared not long since in the *Miners' Journal*, and is also published in the June number of the *Schuylkill County School Journal*." Oh! Goold Brown, is that thy disciple? Send us no more of the like stamp.

Mr. Porter, we recommend to your serious consideration a little work, on the subject of English Grammar, published lately, by David B. Tower, A. M. The author prepared it expressly for juvenile (little) minds, and we think it admirably adapted to your capacities. After having perused it, and a few others of a like character, the way would then be opened for the study of Goold Brown.

"The promise I made at Port Carbon, to use my influence in support of the *County School Journal*, I wish now to recall." Oh! save us from the impending calamity! If the man upon whose shoulders rests exclusively the Schuylkill County Institute, withdraws *his* support from the *County School Journal*, it must certainly go down. What a day of gloom is before us!

"When the sixth clause of the report of the committee on text books was under discussion, I moved to amend by striking out Bullion's English Grammar, and inserting Goold Brown's. The amendment did not carry; I then exerted myself to defeat the adoption of the whole clause, and it was defeated." Wonderful! I spake, and it was done! The truth of the matter is, Mr. Porter, you had very little to do with the defeat of that clause. The strength of the opposition came mainly from Mr. Barnett and Mr. Angele.

"These facts were recorded in the minutes as read at Port Carbon. Why they have been suppressed by the Resident Editors of the *School Journal*, in the *published* proceedings is, probably, best known to themselves." Don't you know that we had nothing to do with the publishing of those proceedings? We did not know what was to appear in print until we saw the proceedings in the *Miners' Journal*, from which they were copied into the *School Journal*. The Secretary, who attends always to the publishing of the proceedings, informed us that, in order to get them into the *Miners' Journal*, he was obliged to condense them, and that, therefore, he left out everything that appeared unimportant. What you did and said, in regard to text books on English Grammar, must therefore have appeared too unimportant to merit any attention.

"With a *School Journal* professedly devoted to the cause of education, that will not give my views in regard to a subject which I consider of vital importance to the cause of education, I wish to have nothing to do." What a pity that the world should lose the benefit of your thoughts.—And pray, what *did* you ever do for the *Journal*? Nothing! If it had had to depend upon you for its continuance, it would long since have been no more; and your egotistic letter will affect it about as much as the idle wind.

"The Resident Editors will, therefore, please do me the favor to send me no more copies, and also to erase my name as Assistant Editor." The first request we will grant; but we cannot comply with the second, however much we would desire to see your name erased from the list of "Assistant Editors;" for we have now learned that it does our *Journal* no honor. The erasing must be done by the *Institute*. It put your name on, and it will take it off. And we are a little disposed to think that your name may be erased from the list of membership of the Institute itself.

"The Schuylkill County Educational Institute did not succeed well until I became an officer, and exerted myself in its behalf. It is mainly through my exertions and influence that it is what it is."—Really, this is eloquent and sublime. Who ever heard of a man that can make *I* and *my* sound so big?

Before we close, we must inform you, Mr. Porter, that the proceedings of the late Convention of School Directors will appear in the next number of the *School Journal*, and that we must "suppress" a part of the proceedings. Your letter cannot appear, and for two reasons. First, we do not wish it to be known abroad that one of our assistant editors is a person who can condescend to seek an important office by "putting in" a low bid for it, confessing thus that his chief recommendation is an ability to work cheap. Secondly, we feel ashamed of having a teacher in our profession who is capable of writing such an egotistic letter as was the one you addressed to all the School Boards of the County, and then to the Convention of School Directors. Resident Editors

Of the Schuyl. Co. School Journal.

AN ORIGINAL TRAGIC PLAY,

IN FIVE ACTS,

By a Pottsville Author! will be presented at the Town Hall on Monday evening next, to be continued several evenings; and our citizens may rely on a strong company, proper dresses scenery, &c. &c., to give

THE ANCHORITE'S GIFT;

OR, THE WIDOW'S DREAM.

A fair test as to its literary and dramatic qualities. Of these, the author will say nothing; but *he will say*, that he wishes the candid criticism on this play.

We have aimed higher than the ordinary range of clap-trap drama; and we wish the merits of this piece to be judged by elevated ideas of plot and arrangement.

Those who intend to encourage their "*fellow citizen*,"—if it is worthy of encouragement—are reminded that the *moral strength* of the play lies in the heavy parts; and not in the light scenes.—*The first* is to present life in its varied shades of vice and virtue. *The last*, to brighten the picture with flashes of good humor!

☞ For Particulars, See Small Bills.—We have this to say to our friends, *be in your seats before 8 o'clock; punctually!* Be quiet; listen attentively; and remain in your seats till *the curtain falls on the last act!*

There will be no afterpiece; as the *Pottsville play requires talent* to perform, *time* to impress, and sound judgment to appreciate its merits.

A limited number of tickets *for reserved seats* can be had during the day at my house.

The *free list* will be cut down to a low figure; and if it be very warm, we shall provide *ice water* at the door before the curtain rises.

Your Fellow Citizen, &c.,
John M. Crosland.

[COMMUNICATED.]

TO THE VOTERS OF SCHUYLKILL CO.

Mr. Bannan:—I wish to say, through your paper, to those persons of Schuylkill County, who sustain to the Government of these United States, the relation of *a voter*, and consequently, are under obligations to discharge the duties that grow out of *this relation* in such a way as to subserve the interests of humanity—that I have been appointed a member of the Free Democratic State Central Committee for the County of Schuylkill.

All who love liberty and hate oppression; all who believe that freedom is national and slavery sectional; all who are unwilling to see Nebraska cursed with the withering, blasting influence of slavery; all who wish to say to the aggressive Slave power, no more Slave States; all who are willing to sustain the principles of the Free Democratic Party, as laid down in their Platform, at the ballot box, and to use their influence to persuade others to do the same, will please address me by letter, post-paid, giving their name, election district, and Post-office address, as I wish to thoroughly organize the County.

Wm. E. Porter.

St. Clair, June 19th, 1854.

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. Straub & Co., Bankers

	PAR VALUE.	OFFERED	ASKED
RAIL ROADS.			
Reading	50	37¼	37½
Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven,	50	65½	66
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	21	23
do do Preferred,	50	29½	30
Union Canal,	50	11	11½
do do Preferred,	50	47	48½
Delaware & Hudson Coal & Transportation Co's.	100	110	110½
RAIL ROAD & COAL CO'S.			
Little Schuylkill Coal & R. R. Co.,	50	61½	64½
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.	50	62	62¼
Hazleton Coal Co.,	50		
Buck Mountain Coal Co.,	50		
Pennsylvania Coal & R. R. Co.,	100	105	106½
Dauphin Coal & R. R. Co.	100	40	45
Lykens Valley Coal & R. R. Co.,	50		
Beaver Meadows Coal & R. R. Co.,	50	38	38½
COAL COMPANIES			
Forest Improvement Co.,	50		
North American Coal Co.,	25	9	15
Delaware Coal Co.,	50		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Miners' Bank,	50	56½	61
Farmers' Bank,	50	50	52
Pottsville Gas Co.,	50	30	35
Pottsville Water Co.,	25	25	26

ANTHRACITE FOR LOCOMOTIVES.

The following article is from the "Journal of the Franklin Institute." Its author is A. Pardee, Chief Engineer of the North Pennsylvania Railroad. The subject is one of increasing importance to our railroad companies:

"The use of anthracite coal as fuel, was commenced on the Beaver Meadow Railroad, in 1836, in engines built by Eastwick & Harrison, and has been continued to the present time in a portion of their engines.

"On the Hazleton road we commenced its use in 1838, in the 'Lehigh' engine, built by Eastwick & Harrison, and in 1839, in the 'Hercules,' by the same makers. Both engines have been in constant use during the season of navigation, say eight months per year, up to and including 1852, when the 'Lehigh' was taken into the shop to be rebuilt. The 'Hercules' is still in use.

"Both engines had originally copper flues, which were replaced by iron ones after about two years' use, the copper having been worn out at the end next to the fire-box, by the particles of coals drawn in by the draft.

"Both engines have now the same fire-boxes with which they were turned out of the makers' shop, excepting about one foot of the lower part, which has been once renewed. The iron flues now in use are those put in to replace the copper—never having been renewed either in whole or in part.—Altogether, we have in use eight locomotive engines, three built by Eastwick & Harrison, one by M. W. Baldwin, and four in our own shops at Hazleton.

"We have never used other fuel than anthracite coal, excepting for the purpose of kindling fires. The engines have been in use during the season of navigation from two years ago (when the last were built,) up to the time of the oldest engines named above, and we have never renewed a fire-box or set of flues, except the repairs to the two engines named. As far, therefore, as our experience goes, anthracite coal for fuel is not so destructive to fire-boxes and flues as has been generally argued and supposed. We wear out two sets of grate bars in the same season's use of an engine.

"As to the character of the Road.—In starting from the Lehigh at Penn Haven, we have had, while using a part of the Beaver Meadow road, an ascending grade averaging 80 feet per mile for five miles; then 140 feet per mile for 1½ miles; then 60 feet for 3¼ miles, and then a grade of 12 feet per mile for 3½ miles to the intersection of the various branches to the mines. In descending, as you will perceive, mostly by gravity, the coal fire remained entirely inactive, having no artificial draft but fans or otherwise, except that caused by the exhaust steam; while in the ascending with a load of empty cars, equal to the whole power of the engine, the fire to generate the necessary steam, must be stimulated to the most intense activity; thus making, apparently, a far more unfavorable state of things for the use of coal than on a road where the grades are more uniform, and in consequence, the fire acted upon by a more uniform draft.

"I am aware that it has been said that coal might do for short roads, but that on long roads the continuous intense action of the heat would destroy the fire-box and flues.

"Now, it strikes me as absurd to suppose that on a road of any length a fire need be made more intensely hot, or that any part of the boiler could be more heated, than is necessary to drive an engine and full train up ten miles of such grades as are specified above, or that a continuous equable heat for eight or ten hours can be worse than continuing the same heat for an hour, than a moderate fire for an hour, and so on alternately, with the consequent expansion and contraction, and this continued day after day for eight months annually during fifteen years.

"I have entered on this subject, perhaps, to a somewhat tedious length, my object being to satisfy yourself and others, that anthracite coal has been used successfully, for a series of years in this region as fuel for locomotive engines not differing materially from the ordinary mode of construction."

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 10 o'clock,
Evening, at 8 "

☞ War in the East—Religion.—The following extract is taken from an English paper, by the last arrival from Europe. The Rev. Mr. Stowell is an English clergyman of high standing and ardent piety, and is reliable authority for the truth of the statement he makes. As a concert for prayer is unusual among officers of armies, we publish it as well for the information of our readers, and as an example worthy to be imitated by the officers of our army:

"*A Holy Brotherhood and Holy War.*—At the recent meeting of the Church Missionary Society, in London, the Rev. Canon Stowell made the following interesting statement:—'I am privileged to tell you the blessed fact that there are 505 military officers in our Eastern expedition, who are bound together in solemn concert and communion that they will remember each other in prayer—that a week—that they will pray for each other on the eve of battle, and if possible in the very raging of the battle—that they will lift up their hearts in peace and love to God to save them and shelter them. (Loud applause.) Mr. Chairman, the union for prayer embraces 615 British officers in the naval and military service. It is something of a holy romance. It sounds so out of the ordinary ideas of war that we may almost call it a holy war.'"

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

HOLLOWAY'S Ointment and Pills Surprising Remedies for the Cure of Bad Legs.—Mrs. Aiken, stewardess of a steam vessel, residing in William street, Great Howard street, Liverpool, was afflicted for years with a dreadfully bad leg, in which were several deeply seated ulcers that defied the skill of many eminent surgeons. At last she was obliged to resign her situation and go into the Liverpool Infirmary, where she remained five weeks without improvement. She left the Institution, and as a last resource commenced using Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and these valuable medicines speedily effected a sound and perfect cure of her leg, and restored her to health and strength.

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

POTTSVILLE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE JOURNAL.

Wheat Flour, bbl	$10 00	Dr'd peach's par'd.	$4 25
Rye do	6 00	do unpar'd	2 00
Wheat, bushel	2 00	Dr'd Apples pared	1 50
Rye, do	1 00	Eggs, dozen	15
Corn, do	80	Butter	14
Oats, do	56	Shoulders,	11
Potatoes, do	90	Hams,	11 to 11
Timothy Seed	2 25	Hay, ton	20 00
Clover do	5 50	Plaster,	6 00

MARRIED.

On the 19th inst., by the Rev. Joseph McCool, EDWARD WILD to SARAH SHAW both of Pottsville.

On Sunday, 18th inst., by Rev. Jno. H. Castle, HENRY BRILL to CAROLINE R. THOMAS. At the same time and place, by the same, JOHN SMITH to LOUISA THOMAS.

GENERAL NOTICES.

☞ A STATED MEETING of the Pottsville Section No. 41 C. of T., will be held at their Hall on MONDAY evening, June 26. A large attendance of the members is requested, as addresses may be expected. F. U. Faucquan, Sec'y.

☞ THE MEMBERS of the Pottsville Library Association are requested to attend the next Stated Meeting, on TUESDAY evening, the 27th inst., at 8 o'clock, to elect officers for the ensuing term. By order of the President.
A. S. Walker, Ass't. Sec'y.

☞ ODD FELLOWS' CEMETERY.—Persons desirous of purchasing burial lots in the Odd Fellows' Cemetery, will apply to
Frank Pott, at the Iron Store, Town Hall;
John J. Jones, Minersville street; or
John S. C. Martin, Centre street.
Nov. 18, 1853. 46-tf

WANTED.

WANTED.—Parties to lease mines in the Pottsville, Mahanoy, Shamokin and Wyoming Coal Regions. Apply to E. W. SHEAFER, Pottsville, Pa.
June 24, 1854 25-3m

WANTED.—A situation as Clerk, or some other similarly respectable employment. The best of references will be given as to the character and general ability of the applicant. Address
T. W. J., Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill Co., Pa.
June 10, 1854 23-3t

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

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

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

Pottsville, Tamaqua, Mauch Chunk, Schuylkill Haven and Minersville papers please copy.
March 18, 1854 11-tf

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. DODSON, SURGEON DENTIST, Market Street, a few doors above Centre, is prepared to operate in the most satisfactory manner, and on reasonable terms.

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

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

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania for a Charter for a Savings Bank, to be located in the Borough of Pottsville, with a capital of Fifty Thousand Dollars, with the privilege of increasing it to One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and of receiving money on interest and discounting, to be called "The Pottsville Savings Bank."
June 24, 1854 25-6m

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of S. HEILNER & SHAY, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 25th day of April last. The books and accounts of said firm have been placed in the hands of S. H. Ball, Esq., to whom all persons indebted are requested to pay. SAMUEL HEILNER. JOHN SHAY.
Minersville, June 24, 1854 25-6t

NOTICE.—The subscribers hereby give notice that application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania for a charter of a Bank of Discount, Deposit and Issue, to be located in the Borough of Tamaqua, Schuylkill County, Pa., to be called the "Anthracite Bank of Tamaqua," with a capital of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Richard Carter,	R. A. Heaton,
Rowland Jones,	George Wiggan,
Jno. Bushman,	James Taggart,
Robert Ratcliffe,	Benj. T. Hughes,
Wm. Donaldson,	Michael Beard,
Peter Bowman,	Benj. Heilner.

Tamaqua, June 24, 1854 25-6m

OFFICE MILL CREEK & MINE HILL NAV. & R. R. CO., S. E. cor 4th & Vine Sts., below Walnut Street. Philadelphia, June 26, 1854.

A Special Meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be holden at the Office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of July next, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of deciding upon an increase of the Capital Stock, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before them.
By order of the Board of Managers.
F. C. HOLLIS, Sec'y.
June 21, 1854 25-3t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between William J. Martz, James W. Farrell, and Joseph Entriken, is this day, June 21, 1854, dissolved by mutual consent.
WM. J. MARTZ.
JAS. W. FARRELL.
JOSEPH ENTRIKEN.

NOTICE.—The business of the late firm of Martz, Farrell and Entriken will be continued by William J. Martz and Joseph Entriken under the firm of MARTZ & ENTRIKEN, at their new Foundry and Machine Shop, on Market Street, in the Borough of Pottsville, adjoining E. W. Rhoads' Smith Shop. They will manufacture all kinds of STEAM ENGINES and PUMPS, of any power or capacity for raising or breaking Coal, pumping or other purposes; Engines, Blowing Cylinders, Water Tuyers and other machinery for Blast Furnaces, of the latest and most approved construction. They will also make to order RAILROAD and DRIFT CARS.

Being practical Machinists, and attending personally to every department of the establishment, persons giving them orders, may rely with perfect satisfaction having their work performed promptly and in the very best manner.

All persons having claims against the late firm of Martz, Farrell and Entriken, will present the same for settlement to the undersigned, and all persons owing said firm, will pay the same to the undersigned, they being authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
WILLIAM J. MARTZ,
JOSEPH ENTRIKEN.
Pottsville, June 23, 1854.

NOTICE.—H. J. OSTERMAN has this day, June 14, 1854, associated with him Oscar D. Norton, of the city of Philadelphia, as a partner in the business of mining Coal. The firm will be hereafter H. J. OSTERMAN & CO. H. J. OSTERMAN.
June 17, 1854 24-3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas letters of Administration on the Estate of PATRICK FOGARTY, late of the Borough of Pottsville, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber; notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment, and to those having claims against the same, to present them to the subscriber for settlement.
JOHN T. SHOENER, Adm'r.
June 17, 1854 24-6t

NOTICE.—The partnership established between myself and E. Garrigues, Esq., in the Book and ness, and which had been prosecuted for some time by Mr. G. ostensibly on his own account, was dissolved on the 7th March last, by our mutual consent—Mr. G. agreeing to pay all the debts, if any. As no notice has been given of this fact, as required by law, I deem it proper to announce the same in this way, and to say that I am in no way connected with the establishment of Mr. G., and know nothing whatever of its affairs or arrangements.
ELI BOWEN.
June 17, 1854 24-3t

NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of George A. Mecke, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers by the Register of Wills, for the City and County of Philadelphia, all persons indebted to said Estate, will make payment, and those having claims present them to
GEORGE MECKE,
355 N. 3d St., Philadelphia.
GEORGE SPENCER,
Minersville.
June 17, 1854 24-6t

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING SCHOOL HOUSES.—The School Directors of New Castle District, will receive Proposals until the first of July next for the building of a stone School House, near the Coal Mines of George Reppler, in said township—size of building to be 32 by 24 feet—room 10 feet in the clear.

Proposals will also be received for the building of a Frame School House, of the same dimensions and height of ceiling. The contractors will be required to furnish all the materials, and the buildings must be put up according to the plans of the Directors.

TERMS.—One half of the contract price to be paid when the buildings are under roof and the other half, and the other half sixty days after they shall be completed. Any further information can be obtained by applying to the subscribers, the Building Committee of the District. GEORGE REIFSNYDER,
MICHAEL MADARA,
DAVID BACHMAN.
New Castle, June 19, 1854 25-3t

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The subscribers have this day, May 1st, 1854, formed a Co-partnership under the firm of WOLFF & JOHNSTON, for the transaction of the Commission business, at Silver Terrace, Pottsville, Pa., where all orders will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.
WM. W. WOLFF.
ALEX. K. JOHNSTON.
N. B.—Particular attention paid to Commissions of all kinds.
May 27, 1854 21-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—The Register of Schuylkill County having granted Letters of Administration to the Estate of John Hornsastle, late of Blythe township, deceased, to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and all persons having claims or demands against the Estate of the said decedent, are requested to make the same known without delay, and all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment to
HENRY HARDCASTLE,
St. Clair.
May 27, 1854 21-6t

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
FREDERIKA EHLERS,
ERNST KLEINERT.
Pottsville, May 20, 1854. 20-6t

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 the Estate will present them for settlement, and all persons indebted to said Estate will make payment to William Hoffman, Pottsville.
SARAH GOYNE, Adm'rx.
WILLIAM HOFFMAN, Adm'r.
May 20, 1854 20-6t

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

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, 1854 24-tf

CHOICE HAMS.—BEST CURED! of the first quality, fresh from the best packers, can be had regularly every Wednesday and Saturday, at
T. C. BOYLE'S
New Vegetable and Provision Stand, Mahantongo St.
May 27, 1854 21-tf

LOST & FOUND.

STRAYED AWAY.—A little yellow Cow, strayed away from the subscriber on Sunday, June the 10th. She had a white face before, and was well built. The finder will please return to JOHN NOCTIN [illegible].
June 17, 1854 24-1t

FOR SALE & TO LET.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—[illegible] building opposite to Silver Terrace, lately fitted up for offices, and if not sold [illegible] to good tenants upon reasonable terms. G. W. PITMAN.
June 10, 1854 23

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

TRUCK FOR SALE.—A[illegible] Truck for running on the West Branch Rail, will be sold cheap by application to the subscriber at Llewellyn, Schuylkill County, Pa.
ECKERT & [illegible].
May 6, 1854

FOR RENT.—Three first rate offices in Geer's Office Building, Corner of 2d and George Sts.
March 11, 1854

TO LET.—A first story room and cellar, Street, near Norwegian, well adapted for a Room or some mechanical business. Inquire of R. C. GREEN, Centre Street.
Feb 25, 1854

FOR LEASE.—To a good Tenant, a Tract of Coal Land, known as the [illegible] situate in Porter Township, Schuylkill County, of Tremont. It lies on both sides of the [illegible] Extension to Middle Creek—contains about [illegible] is heavily timbered, and well adapted to [illegible] sive operations. Several veins of coal [illegible] have been proved and found to be in [illegible]. For further information apply to JOHN BANNAN, or HESTER CLAY.
November 5, 1853

FOR SALE.—A 30 feet lot on Centre St., in J. Wynn's addition to Pottsville, runs from Centre to Railroad Street, [illegible] the south by lot of S. Hough, Esq., on [illegible] 30 ft. Street. For terms and particulars [illegible] the Subscriber at his Drug Store, Centre Street, Pottsville. Indisputable title will be given.
JOHN S. C. MARTIN, Agent for the [illegible].
August 19, 1853

GREENWOOD LOTS FOR SALE.—[illegible] 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 Mahantongo St.
Pottsville May 3, 1851

COAL.

CUMBERLAND COAL.—The [illegible] Company is now receiving at Baltimore a supply of Cumberland Coal from their mines in Hampshire county, which they offer at the lowest market prices. This Coal is believed to be equal in quality to any Coal mined in the Country. For Steam purposes it has no superior [illegible] tion to which it is held by Engineers [illegible] Navy, and for the use of Locomotives. Apply at the office of the Company, 25 WALL St. New York.
May 20, 1854

BEATTY, THOMAS & CO have [illegible] the office to J. Bittman's Frame Building [illegible] Street, a few doors above the Franklin [illegible], where persons having business will [illegible] call.
April 15, 1854

CHARLES W. HUBBARD, Agent for sale of ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS, Office, 1st Floor, 71 Pine Street, New York.

WHITE ASH	Lehigh, Hazleton, Cranberry, [illegible] Coal and Beaver Meadow, Lehigh Region
RED ASH.	Rainbow, Broad Mountain, Heath from the Schuylkill, Gate, Belmont, Shamokin Region and Lewis Vein.
BITUMINOUS.	From the [illegible] Coal Co., Mined [illegible] and Liverpool

OFFICE HOURS, 12 M. to 2 P. M.
March 18, 1854

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between George W. Snyder and Benjamin Milnes, in the name of SNYDER & MILNES, was [illegible] ed by mutual consent, by the [illegible] Benjamin Milnes from the firm. George W. Snyder having purchased his entire interest [illegible] partnership of their business, will [illegible] count with the late firm.
GEORGE W. SNYDER,
BENJAMIN MILNES.
Pottsville, Jan. 28, 1854.

NOTICE.—The business of the late firm of SNYDER & MILNES, will be continued by [illegible] at the various branches of [illegible] Iron Founders, manufacturers of all kinds of [illegible] for Rolling Mills, Blast Furnaces, Railroads [illegible]. He will also continue the [illegible] and Selling the celebrated [illegible] [illegible] the Collieries.
GEORGE W. SNYDER.
Jan. 21, 1854.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—[illegible] having formed the [illegible] of Coal, has this day associated with him [illegible] under the firm of LEWIS [illegible].
LEWIS AUDENRIED, GEORGE H. POTTS, WILLIAM G. AUDENRIED, JOHN ROMMEL, Jr.
Jan. 14, 1854.

JEWELRY, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—Silver [illegible] Railway Time keepers, [illegible] Two doors above the Miners' Bank.
May 6, 1854

YOU WILL FIND superior [illegible] lever Watches at J. S. ELLIOTT'S [illegible] two doors above the Miners' Bank, Pottsville.
May 2, 1854

IF YOU WANT a correct Time [illegible] every variety of prices, call at J. S. ELLIOTT'S Store, two doors above the Miners' Bank.
May 27, 1854

SILVER AND PLATED WARE. Tea Sets, Tea Kettles, Tea [illegible] Ladles, Napkin Rings, Fruit, [illegible] Store of the Big Watch, opposite Mount [illegible].
May 6, 1854

FANCY GOODS, Fine Fans, Port [illegible] [illegible] Bags, Paper Weights, Envelope [illegible] will be sold low at [illegible] of the Big Watch, opposite [illegible].
May 6, 1854

FINE ASSORTMENT of [illegible] Ear Rings, and Finger Rings, [illegible] Sign of the Big Watch, opposite Mount [illegible].
May 6, 1854

STILL AHEAD of all competition [illegible] Hunting Levers, just received [illegible] call and judge for yourselves. [illegible] Sign of the Big Watch, opposite Mount [illegible].
April 20, 1854.

CHINA AND LAVA WARE, [illegible] Bouquet holders, Vases, Perfume [illegible] Brackets, &c., at R. C. GREEN'S.
Pottsville, April 15, '54.

A FINE assortment of Fancy [illegible] quality at R. C. [illegible].
April 15, '54.

SET NECKLACES and [illegible] R. C. GREEN'S.
April 15, '54.

FINE JAPAN Waiters [illegible].
April 15, '54.

BEST PEN IN USE. The [illegible] Nibbed Gold Pen. Having [illegible] exclusive agent for the sale of [illegible] offer them at low prices, [illegible] they will be appreciated. Come and [illegible] R. C. GREEN'S.
April 15, '54.

WATCHES, WATCHES.—A [illegible] and carefully selected [illegible] Watches suitable for Miners. [illegible] R. C. GREEN'S, Sign of the [illegible].
April 15, '54.

GOLD AND SILVER Lever Watches [illegible] best make—such as Tobias, Johnson, Cooper's, Savill's Railway [illegible] all warranted to perform accurately [illegible] Give me a call. R. C. GREEN, Centre St.
April 15, '54.

CLOCKS, CLOCKS.—A [illegible] cheap as 1 dollar—some 8 day [illegible] 3 dollars. R. C. GREEN, [illegible].
April 15, '54.

SILVER WARE AND FANCY GOODS.—A very fine assortment of Plated Ware, Tea sets, Castors, Pitchers, Mugs, [illegible] Card cellars, Forks, Knives, Cake Baskets, Rings, Urns, &c., &c., the articles [illegible] plated on best albata or double and [illegible] for sale cheap, at R. C. GREEN'S, Centre St.
April 15, '54.

PHILADELPHIA

☞ *Advertisements set up in large type, are charged fifty per cent. on 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 [illegible])

Our Points are all tipped with solid Platina and with our name. Printed directions accompany. Prices, $1 00, $1 25, $1 50, $2 00, $3 00, $4 00, according to the quantity of Platina.

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

ALFRED M. COLLINS. [illegible]

A. M. COLLINS & CO.

Successors to WM. M. COLLINS,
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
NO. 15 MINOR STREET, *Philadelphia.*
MANUFACTURERS OF PRINTING AND WRITING PAPER, PASTEBOARDS AND CARDS, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN STRAWBOARDS, BINDERS' BOARDS, TRUNK BOARDS, ENVELOPE PAPER, &c.
☞ ALSO, Agents for sale of Rosin, and Patent Grease for Cars, Carriages, and heavy machinery generally.
May 6, 1854