The Miners' Journal

POTTSVILLE, PA.

Saturday Morning, July 1.

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,
BLOOMFIELD M. SPICER, of Bucks County.
JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
THOMAS H. BAIRD of Washington County.

MR. ANGELE AND HISTORY.

Mr. Angele has addressed a second epistle to the Editors of the *Miners' Journal*, which commences with the following remarkable paragraph:

> By the course which you have taken in our controversy on Nativism I am forced to the conclusion that I can not continue it. A man who is ignorant that his Anglo Saxon ancestors were heathens up to the year 597, and were converted to christianity by Augustine the legate of Pope Gregory the First, is not a fit person for a public debate upon religious subjects.

This is in effect saying that the inhabitants of Britain were Pagans up to the year 597, and that St. Augustine, the Legate of Pope Gregory, was the first to convert them to christianity. Well, all we have to say is, that this even out-jesuits the Jesuits themselves. We will now glean a few facts from the early history of England, from the most authentic sources; and it, with their testimony before us, we do not convince our readers that Mr. Angele has again falsified history, by way of continuing his special pleading for the Roman Catholic Church, we will never put our pen to paper again. But to History—*not mere assertion*:

Christianity, it is generally believed, was introduced into Britain by St. Paul himself. Theodoret says:

> Our fishermen and publicans, and he who was a tent-maker, carried the Evangelical precepts to all nations; not only to those who lived under the Roman jurisdiction but also to the Scythians and the Huns; besides to the Indians, Britains and Germans.

Tertullian, A. D. 190, says:

> There are places in Britain inaccessible to Roman arms, which were subdued to Christ.

Origen, A. D. 230, writes:

> The power of God our Saviour is even with them in Britain, who are divided from our world.

St. Chrysostom says:

> The British Islands situated beyond our sea, and lying in the very ocean, have felt the power of the word, for even there churches are built and altars erected.

Bede says that about the year 156 the first British King, Lucius, son of Coilus, professed the Christian Religion, and became a "nursing father" to the infant church. He sent two messengers to Eleutherius, then Bishop of Rome, (not Pope, because no pretensions were made to the supremacy of that Bishop, at that early period,) for the purpose of consultation as to the best measures to be adopted, to advance the cause of christianity [illegible] them as Bishops, and sent them back to Britain with two ambassadors of his own, (Faganus and Duvianus,) to King Lucius, together with a copy of the "Ould and Newe Testaments," and a letter containing these words:

> You have received in the Kingdom of Britain by God's mercy, both the Old and New Testament.—Out of the same, through God's grace, by the advice of your realm take a law, and by the same, through God's sufferance, rule your Kingdom of Britain, for in that Kingdom you are God's Vicar.

History thus shows that christianity was thus publicly professed by the ruling power in Britain, 146 years before it was so acknowledged by the ruling powers at Rome. King Lucius made great progress in converting the Pagans to Christianity. As early as the year 168 he converted *three* Pagan Arch-Flamins and twenty-eight Flamins into so many Archbishops and Bishops.

The British Bishops were present at the Councils held at Arles in 314, at Nice in 325, at Sardica in 347, and at Ariminum in 359. In 358, Jerome writing to Paulinus says,—"The Court of Heaven is now as open in Britain as in Jerusalem!"

After the abandonment of Britain by the Roman rulers, in the year 448, the Church was harassed by the incursions of the Picts and Scots, and also by the Pelagian heresy. In 499 the Britons invited the Saxons to aid them in expelling the Picts and Scots. The Saxons accepted the invitation and soon overrun the country; but afterwards, finding the soil inviting and the climate delightful, they *joined* the Picts and Scots *against the Britons*, and after a struggle of 150 years, the latter were compelled to yield to their Pagan conquerors, who commenced destroying the churches, slew the Christians at their Altars, and hunted the Bishops and Clergy like wild beasts.

Now we come to the immediate issue with Mr. Angele. In the year 596, Gregory the Great carried out his long-cherished plan of converting the Pagan Saxons to christianity. For this purpose, he selected St. Augustine, who, with 40 Monks, landed in Britain in the month of August of that year. He *found the Church regularly established*, but weakened by the Saxon rulers. St. Augustine was the first Missionary that ever set foot on the soil of Britain, sent by any Roman Pontiff, who claimed jurisdiction over the Church. On landing, he seems to have been surprised at finding a different mode of worship from that practised at Rome, and asked Pope Gregory, at the close of the 6th century:

> Why the customs of churches are different, when their faith is the same, and one custom of Liturgy prevails in the church of Rome, another in those of Gaul?

The Church of Rome used the Liturgy of St. Peter at that time, and the Western Churches that of St. John, which differed in some particulars. The British Church was established on the doctrine preached by the Apostles, and their immediate successors, and on the scriptures which were sent as a present to King Lucius by Eleutharius, in the year 156.

St. Augustine also inquired of Pope Gregory, "how he ought to manage with respect to the Bishops of Britain?" The Pope replied,—"As to the Bishops of Britain, he put them all under his (Augustine's) jurisdiction."

Augustine then called a meeting of the Bishops of Britain on the Banks of the Severn, at a place afterwards called Augustine's Oak. There were seven English Bishops present, when he addressed them in the following language:

> In many respects you act in a manner contrary to our customs, and indeed to those of the universal church; and yet, if you will obey me in these three things, to celebrate Easter at the proper time; to perform the office of Baptism, in which we are born again to God, according to the custom of the Holy Roman and Apostolical church; and with us to preach the word of God to the English Nation; we will tolerate all your other customs *though contrary to our own.*

Here St. Augustine admits that the English Church was *established* and *differed* from that of Rome, under Pope Gregory.

The learned Dinoth, the Abbot, who, with other learned men, was present with the Bishops, replied to St. Augustine as follows:

> That the British churches owe the deference of brotherly kindness and charity to the church of God, and to the Pope of Rome, and to all christians. But other obedience than this, they did not know to be due to him whom they called Pope: and for their parts, they were under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Caerleon upon Usk, who, under God, was their spiritual overseer and director.

St. Augustine, finding he could not prevail upon the Bishops of the Church of England to place themselves under the jurisdiction of himself and Pope Gregory, addressed them as follows, at the close of the conference:

> I foresee that if you will not have peace with brethren, you will have war with foes; and if you will not preach the way of life to the English you will have deadly vengeance at their hands.

St. Augustine then turned his attention to the Saxons; and soon succeeded in bringing many of them over to the Religion of Rome. One of the Saxon Kings, Ethilfrid, of Northumbria, joined with St. Augustine to bring the British Church into subjection to Rome, and in a great battle fought between the Saxons and Britains, at Caerleon, (Chester,) *two thousand* of the British clergy, who had assembled totally unarmed, *for the purpose of encouraging their defenders by their prayers and exhortations, were put to death* by order of the Saxon King of Northumbria, Ethelfrid. Whether St. Augustine instigated this cold-blooded murder of helpless Priests *is not certainly known, but from* his threat made at the termination of the last conference with the English Bishops, Bede, the historian, says it was charged upon him, and he was forever after execrated by every Briton.

The slaughter of two thousand Priests, in a *single battle*, shows that the British Church had made great progress under her christian Kings and Bishops, long before Rome had attempted to establish any jurisdiction over it; and also before the invasion of the Pagan Saxons, which occurred in the year 449, who immediately commenced destroying the churches, and labored to blot out even Christianity itself.

History thus teaches us that a British King was the first Christian Prince who reigned in Britain, 146 years before any Christian ruler reigned in Rome. That the christianity of the Bible was planted in Britain 400 years before the Saxon invasion, and 550 years before St. Augustine, the *first Legate* from the Pope, set foot on British soil, to introduce the corrupted christianity of Popery.

Now, what does Mr. Angele say?—"A man who is ignorant that his Anglo-Saxon ancesters were heathens up to the year 597, and were converted to christianity by Augustine, the Legate of Pope Gregory the First, *is not a fit person for a public debate upon religious subjects.*"

Now, *we* say that a man of education, and a teacher, like Mr. Angele, who did not know that Christianity existed in Britain before the year 597, when Augustine visited England, or who, if he did know it, wilfully perverts history to aid the claims of Popery, *ought to back out of this discussion, if he desires to save any portion of his reputation.*

Reader, what do you say?

The remainder of Mr. Angele's last article is principally devoted to begging off—he wants us to let him alone hereafter—charging us with perverting his arguments (?), slandering his character, and doing all other sorts of unfair things in our controversy.

We have a word to say on this point.—Nobody was at first more pleased that Mr. Angele had undertaken this subject than ourselves. Being an alien himself, and having credit in the community for being well educated and well read, we hoped he might be of material service, especially at the present time, both to his fellow immigrants and our native-born population. We accordingly commented on some obvious errors in his first few articles, in the most moderate and courteous style, endeavoring thereby to draw his attention to certain matters we thought his pen might touch with peculiar propriety and force. In return for which we were addressed *personally* in a lengthy article surcharged with opprobrious epithets and the grossest allegations. Moreover, instead of proving himself the *true* friend of his fellow aliens, by pointing out the errors they have [illegible] the prominent and cherished institutions of the country, and helping to correct them, we found that Mr. Angele was using special efforts to smooth over or entirely conceal their faults, and, without reservation or exception, he made the most sweeping assertions against the whole American party and every body else who, in any possible way, might favor or have any affinity for them.—We then took up the cudgels in downright earnest; and although he flashed off his light artillery with a great noise at first, our heavy pieces since seem to have done the most execution, since he so soon begs for quarter, all *the bragging of the editor of the Register* to the contrary, notwithstanding.

But we will *not* let him alone. As long as he writes—and writes what we know and can prove to be erroneous, especially on subjects of vital importance to all classes of our citizens, alien and native alike, we should be derelict to our charge as a public journalist, to let such statements go uncontradicted. So, the gentleman can proceed as he pleases—wherein he is correct, we will coincide with him and give him credit for it; but when he mistakes or perverts the truth, we shall be after him with a sharp stick—he may depend on it.

Apropos of the charge against our "*slanderous* scissors," we incidentally note the following reply of the New York *Tribune* to a contemporary who finds fault with it for publishing accounts of races:—"We publish," says the editor, "accounts of a great many other things which we profoundly deplore—for instance, Pierce's election, the passage of the Nebraska bill, thefts, murders, hangings, and so forth. If we only could hear of the final destruction of every race-course in the world, we should like to publish that also." Newspaper readers by this time ought to know—they have been told often enough—that the publication of an article does not necessarily imply its endorsement. However, laying that question aside for the present, we will re-publish the extract alluded to next week, to let the public judge how much "slander" it contains; and, since Mr. Angele presses us to it, we will add something of our own opinion on the subject, that may "send him home with a flea in his ear"—and some of his Catholic friends, *too*.

Having, for the present, *disposed of Ireland*, and shown how much, or rather how little, Mr. Angele really knew on that subject, as we have also exposed above his ignorance of the ancient church history of England; we now proceed briefly to answer his allusion to Belgium, as a boasted instance of prosperity under Romish rule.

Mr. Dill, the author quoted in former articles, giving a lengthy list of various countries throughout the world, as noted instances of the striking difference between the influence of Protestantism and of Romanism on the condition of the people and their general prosperity, appends a note, exactly to the case in hand, as follows:

> The only exception which even Roman Catholics attempt to urge is that of Belgium. Suppose we admit it, "the exception *proves* the rule."—But local causes may modify the influence of any religion. Such causes exist in Belgium; among which are freehold farms and a liberal constitution; and making due allowance for these, the condition of that country is the strongest confirmation of the fact we are establishing. The most prosperous part of Belgium is the most Protestant; the southwest, the most Roman Catholic, is styled from its misery, the "Ireland of Belgium." The manufactures, for which that country gets credit, were introduced by the French Protestant refugees; while its general prosperity is much overrated, as is proved by the fact, that no country but Ireland was the scene of such horrors during the late potato failure.

But here is still stronger testimony, it possible. Daubigne, the celebrated historian, in his life of Cromwell, writes thus in 1847:—

> And if we desire to see what Popery makes nations in these days, we have only to cast our eyes on Belgium, which next to Ireland is the most Popish country in Europe. We shall find there a fertile soil, a land offering immense resources, and a people once at the head of European manufactures and commerce, but of whom the fourth part is now reduced to mendicancy and is dying of hunger. Will it be said that here, as in England, the government is in fault? Impossible! for the Belgian government since 1831 has been the most catholic in Europe. In consequence of the prevalence of jesuitism in that kingdom, subsequent to the Revolution, the number of priests has been augmented by 2600. More than 400 convents have been opened, whence issue in all directions Franciscan friars, capuchins, and other sluggards of the same brood (we are not aware if there are any Oratorians); and these priests and monks have invaded everything, enslaved everything.
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> The result soon appeared: Belgian pauperism has taken its place at the side of Irish pauperism; and in Belgium its intensity is in direct proportion to that of Popery. The wretchedness is far more aggravated in the Flemish provinces, which are entirely subject to the priests, than in the Walloon (French) provinces, which were once Protestant, and whose spirit is nearer that of Protestantism.—"Such," says a correspondent in the Paris Journal, *Le National*, "is the state to which Belgium has bee reduced by the clerical party in less than fifteen years."

Here are three prominent historical citations—England, Ireland and Belgium—upon which we claim to have completely controverted Mr. Angele. His wholesale assertions will not bear the test of dissection and scrutiny. Other weaker points, it is but fair to expect, will yield before a similar treatment. Now that this subject has fairly been brought before the public, we are determined it shall have a thorough discussion, till the fallacies and errors and ignorances, with which it has been designedly beclouded by such men as Mr. Angele, shall be entirely cleared away; and the truth—the *whole* truth presented.

Irish vs. German Emigrants.

CHANGE IN NATURALIZATION LAWS RECOMMENDED BY IRISH CATHOLICS!

The truism, "whom the Gods wish to destroy, they first make mad," was never applied with more propriety than to the perplexing condition the Roman Catholics of this country now find themselves in.—Their Priests and their presses have exhausted all ordinary devices in their Jesuitical machinations against the firm-based institutions of our country, and being thwarted in every instance, they are reduced to the most absurd extremities. Witness the following from last week's Boston *Pilot*, the leading Roman Catholic paper in the United States, and edited by a Priest:

> Foreign Anarchists in America.—This caption,—"Foreign anarchists in America," has been frequent in the *Pilot* for the last three years.—Within this period foreign organizations have been established upon American ground, for purposes at variance with American institutions and American Law. The German, French, Italian, Hungarian, Polish and Irish radicals, or anarchists, have *encamped* in great numbers upon American ground, and it would seem they are determined to abuse the rights or privileges afforded to them in this country,—even the privileges of citizenship, by making America a mere tool to subserve their design upon the governments which vomited them upon our shores. We seldom find ourselves compelled to object to anything said or written by Mr. McGee, but we must enter a protest against the following paragraph, which we find in a very able article in a recent number of the *Celt*:
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> "Why should we abandon the hope of having a country of our own? Ireland once made tenantable for free men, what is to prevent them from returning? Time alone can answer this. We do not keep the prospect continually before our readers, because it would but distract them from making the most of the present hour—their true policy in any event. Get property, learn the use of arms, be citizens;—all that you thus learn abroad may yet be of essential service at home."
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> This sounds too much like the Meagher cum Lynch plus Mitchel Irish radical doctrine, that America is only an encampment ground for foreigners, and that the privileges of American citizenship are to be used only in order to make America a sort of tool for the attainment of Irish independence. This is not the spirit which dictated our present very liberal naturalization laws. The idea is, that the naturalized Irishman becomes an American, and therefore entitled to the same civil and political rights which native Americans enjoy.—But, if this be not his alone—if he be a mere stranger on a foreign encampment ground, the case is bravely altered, and the Irish emigration has nothing to distinguish it from the others.
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> And we do not believe that if Ireland were to become independent to-morrow, one Irishman in a hundred would return.
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> The German radicals are the most dangerous. The Irish radicals are the most contemptible. They can do nothing but bully, blarney, brag and bark.—At present the Meagher cum Lynch plus Mitchel company talk as if they had got up a miserable little secret society for the invasion of Canada, or Timbuctoo, or some other out of the way place.—Each one of them imagines that he is a hero, and that he is going to do something. So he will,—he will make a fool of himself. If there ever was a ridiculous ass in creation, it is your Irish blood, thunder and whiskey radical. We assure the Canadians that if the Meagher cum Lynch plus Mitchel secret society should invade Canada, they need not meet them with any other arms than thick toed boots wherewith to kick them back into the United States. They are ridiculous fellows utterly to be laughed at.
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> The German radical organization is a very different matter. It is compact, it numbers hundreds of thousands, and they are all obedient to their invisible leaders. You never see among them signs of insubordination. *Seceders* are seldom heard of. *The Meagher cum Lynch plus Mitchel* style of doing things would be laughed at, hissed down, and, if necessary, clubbed, daggered and pistoled down. If our very amusing friends, the Irish [illegible] they are inoffensive asses, they are the laughing stock of the nineteenth century even among radicals. The reason is, that Ireland is, and must be either a Catholic country, or less than nothing. The Protestant has no part or lot in her, unless for purposes of destruction. Where the Irish Protestant really loves his country, and wishes to serve her, his policy commonly serves to make her condition worse, instead of better. But the radical who was a Catholic, when he happens to attract the public notice, behaves more like a baboon than a human being. The reason is,—he does not like to throw off entirely the name of a Catholic, while he does nothing but play into the hands of Lord John Russel and of Exeter Hall.
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> We have copied into this number of the *Pilot* a report of a meeting of German radicals held in Boston, a few weeks ago. In substance, and almost in form, the proceedings were precisely like the doings of German anarchists at meetings which have been held at St. Louis, Cincinnati, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and several other places. Our readers will observe that the radical Germans of this city, in drawing up a "platform," or declaration of what they mean to do, assert in the most distinct terms that the German anarchists in the different cities are bound together by secret and strong ties, and that they all move under one leader, whoever he or she may be.
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> We shall have occasion to return to this subject, and we wish in this article simply to make a few general remarks concerning this foreign anarchist conspiracy. We find that hereafter bodies of men in our principal cities and towns who are not only foreigners, but who were engaged, the few last years in the European revolutions. They had to fly to save their necks from the ropes and they came to this country. Finding that the mob may sometimes have its own way in America, they organized a mob,—a foreign mob on American ground, caring nothing for American institutions, and only determined to make their stay in America a means for promoting revolutions in the countries which vomited them forth upon our shores.—They not only speak a foreign language, but they are resolved that their race in America shall speak it. Hence, the demand that the German language shall be taught in our common schools. No clearer proof could be given of the fact that they are merely a horde of foreign anarchists encamped upon American ground. They have grown formidable to our politicians, however, for they are numerous, obedient to their invisible chiefs in London and New York, and at the word of command they march to the polls like good Know-nothings, and deposit their votes for men and for principles of which they know nothing. They tried their strength in the recent outrageous scenes got up against the Nuncio, Mgr. Bedini, and the result seems to be highly satisfactory to them. They will try their strength once and again, against American institutions. Being slaves to their invisible leaders in London and New York, they will cast an undivided vote for the politicians who may favor their plans, and, as soon as the politicians find that they have many votes at their disposal, they will court them, and promise to carry their platform in a coach and six through Congress.
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> We, Irish Catholics, and descendants of Irish Catholics, must come to some few determination with regard to this matter. *The German emigration is now to the Irish emigration as three to one.* That is, three Germans to one Irishman come to the country. The *majority* of the German emigration are infidels. A small *minority* of the Irish are radicals,—infidels,—and a mean set of fellows they are. They seem willing to fraternize with the German infidels, and to aid them, and stranger radicals generally, in making America a mere encampment ground for foreign anarchists. Irish Catholic emigration will grow smaller and smaller, while the German infidel emigration will grow greater and greater. *America, then, is in danger.* Read the platform of the German anarchists which we publish in another column,—consider that this platform will be upheld by hundreds of thousands of voters, and then say whether the prospect of America be very bright. We do fear this German radical combination. As for all that the Irish radicals headed by Meagher cum Lynch plus Mitchel can do, we do not care a straw. We like to *treat them out*, to laugh at them—that is all.
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> We say that something *must* be done, and that speedily. It seems probable that Ireland will be blessed with better times, and that her children will remain at home. The Irish Catholic emigration is certainly decreasing. Now every good emigrant *must* be NATURALIZED. The duty to America is too positive to be neglected. In all these freesoil, abolitionist, constitution-changing and other anti-American movements, the CATHOLIC adopted citizens have been found to be *always* and *unanimously* on the side of the Union, the Constitution and the Law. Radicals, whether German or Irish, have turned out to be anarchists, and therefore dangerous people to live; and have a vote in the management of American affairs. We have therefore to propose this question to our 200,000 readers, most of whom are citizens, and we would like to have their opinion on the matter. Would it not be well to naturalize all respectable Catholic emigrants as soon as the laws will *permit*, and *then*, in order to checkmate the German, French, Italian and Irish imported radicals and anarchists, *to agree to an alteration of the naturalization laws*? Would not a true love for American institutions dictate such a course? Read that German platform again, and see what these imported anarchists mean to do with American institutions. *Do Irishmen who neglect the duty of naturalization deserve to be citizens?* We ask the opinion of our readers upon these points. We may not publish their letters, but we will carefully consider them.—Something *must* be done to stem this tide of imported radicals and anarchists.

Per contra, hear what Mitchel (a Roman Catholic, too) says—he knows the truth, and is not afraid to proclaim it:

> John Mitchell and the Catholic Press.—The *Citizen* (John Mitchell,) bears down severely upon the Roman Catholic press, here and abroad. We quote:—"Of all the sorrowing sisterhood of Europe, she, from whose womb we came, is the least thought of, the least pitied, the least reverenced. In this country, in this glorious and magnificent republic, to the building up of which Ireland has contributed so much treasure of blood, and intellect, and heart—there must surely be some substantial reason for all this. Upon the Roman Catholic Press, here and in Ireland, we charge the business. They by their infamous and cruel writings have made Ireland, here and elsewhere, a parable of reproach—have stripped her of many honors—have turned away from her those generous streams of love of home, which were heretofore flowing to her feet from every heart which God had touched.
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> The Roman Catholic Press—this base Press—especially in America, has scandalously misrepresented, caricatured, deceived, falsified, and dishonored that noble historic land of ours; has swindled, traduced, brought shame, derision, and the bitterest distrust upon the generous race who cling to its traditions and its hopes; has flung the foulest insults on the graves and memories with which our soil and history have been illuminated and enriched, has interposed its treacherous influence between our people and the terrible enemy which hugs them to death, and robs them when they are dead; has given gratuitously and copiously every assistance to the government, and to every other government which establishes her on earth; and now, as an inevitable consequence of all this, has originated, provoked, emboldened, almost justified this terrible conspiracy which arms against, votes against, and may yet enact the severest laws against the Irish people in this republic."

The German Platform, alluded to by the *Pilot*, was lately adopted at a large meeting of the German citizens of Boston and vicinity, as the "Platform of the German Liberals of Massachusetts," founded upon the principles lately laid down by a similar organization in Louisville, Ky. It is lengthy, and touches upon all the prominent political questions of the day—recommending changes in our National Constitution; opposing slavery; advising changes in the Common School system; opposing Maine Law-ism, &c. &c.—but the part the American public will be most interested in is the following—it strikes at the very foundations of our governmental structure:

> The Constitution guarantees us liberty of conscience. We therefore demand perfect liberty of faith, and disbelief, and perfect legal equalization of the same, although we deem religion an exclusively private affair; we deem it, on the other hand our duty to oppose the power of the Church, whenever the same may interfere with politics and the rights of individuals; it is despotism, in our view, to force by political means a citizen to religious omissions and ceremonies, which are directly in opposition with his private opinions. We, demand, therefore:
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> 1 Abrogation of the Sunday laws.
> 2 Abrogation of Thanksgiving days.
> 3 Abrogation of public prayers, in Congress and the Legislatures.
> 4 Exclusion of the Bible and other religious sectarian books from the Free Schools.
> 5 Repeal of every law which disqualifies individual citizens on account of their religious or irreligious opinions from giving testimony in the Courts or holding public offices.
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> We hold that the position of papal officers in this country is an offence against that part of the Constitution which forbids the receiving of titles and offices from princes and foreign States; and *declares him guilty of high treason who joins the enemies of the United States*, by giving them support and countenance.
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> We demand, therefore, in the interest of the Republic that the official interference of the Pope, through Bishops and other agents, in the United States, be put a stop to: that his meddling with the affairs of the citizens of this country be energetically rebuked; that the order of Jesuits be declared an enemy of the Republic.

The fact is, taking both these classes of our alien population at their own showing, we begin to think more than ever that neither of them deserves the privileges of Naturalization. The Irish Catholics need not busy themselves about trying to head off their German brethren, in this respect—if they both keep on, as they have done for some time past, a higher power will step in before long, and like the famous umpire apportioning the disputed cheese between the litigant pussies, leave them nothing to quarrel about. We appeal to reasonable men of both classes,—are your leaders pursuing a prudent course—will it do you, the *people*, more harm or good?

Apropos, in this connection, we append the following exhibit by an "outsider," of the amount and character, respectively, of the German and Irish immigration:

> Germans vs. Irish.—The *Journal of Commerce* publishes an elaborate editorial on the subject of our German population, in the course of which the writer sketches their character as a class, and concludes that, "as much as we fear the Irish, we fear the Germans more." The chief reason given for this conclusion is the asserted licentiousness and infidelity (religiously speaking) of the Germans, particularly in the West, as indicated by the tone of their most widely circulated papers.
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> It is true that a large class of our German citizens have not that reverence for the Sabbath which distinguishes our native, and portions of our adopted population, but we believe this an evil to be overcome in the regular order of event. It is confined chiefly to the generation of emigrants, and is only a habit of the Fatherland.
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> The Sabbath on the Continent is the great holiday, and the Germans are a people slow to rid themselves of a national habit. Their children, however, will come to regard, more reverently, the prevailing institutions and observances of the adopted country. If the Germans were a less thoughtful and intelligent people, we should have more fear of their permanent adherence to practices and action. Let them be convinced, as contrast must convince them, that their social order is not the best, and they will abandon it.
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> Beyond question the German is a more powerful element than the Irish, in this country. Not perhaps because of numbers, though for the last few years the German emigration has been greater than the Irish; but because the German character is, in every respect, more substantial. The Germans can boast of their intelligence and industry over any other foreign class. They have, too, a bond of power in their foreign tongue, the preservation of which is fostered by a press, numbering about one hundred and twenty journals, published in their own language.
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> In Pennsylvania, their language has been kept from fusion with ours for over a century, by a German press and German schools. And this is, to our mind, the chief ground of complaint against the Germans. They do not seek to coalesce with our people by taking to our language, though they have, in all other respects, proved themselves good and patriotic citizens.
>
> The Germans have, indeed, very freely discussed what they conceive to be the faults of our institutions and governments, and have, now and then, put forward radical declarations, but every year they grow wiser and quieter, as the influence of Fatherland wears off, and whatever they may say and do among themselves, they do not hold themselves politically marketable, nor have they ever come in conflict with, or made themselves obnoxious to good Americanism. They come here in earnest, and betake themselves to honest pursuits and in a short time are independent. As a class they are of a higher and better order of emigrants—than come from Ireland. Few of them, comparatively, lodge in our cities, and those who do are peaceful and industrious. When has there been a breach of peace by Germans?
>
> According to the last census there were (and we hope those concerned, will ponder the fact) in

	Irish.	*Germans.*
Ohio,	51,562	115,661
Indiana,	12,787	39,091
Illinois,	27,786	40,301
Missouri,	14,734	46,222
Wisconsin,	21,043	40,326
Iowa,	4,885	8,536
	132,797	281,337

> In these six States, there are upwards of twice as many Germans as Irish, and the proportion is growing, every year, more favorable to the former, not only in the West, but also in the East. In 1852, there landed here 118,126 Germans to 115,537 Irish; in 1853, 119,634 Germans to 113,164 Irish; and, during the last month, there were about 20,000 Germans to 9,000 Irish.

IMPORTANT LAW

RELATING TO THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

We republish the following law for the information of the people. It is of a sweeping character, and affects storekeepers as well as Tavern-keepers:

An Act to protect certain domestic and private rights, and prevent abuses in the sale and use of Intoxicating Drinks.

Section 1.—*Be it enacted, &c.*, That wilfully furnishing intoxicating drinks by sale, gift or otherwise, to any person of known intemperate habits, to a minor, or to an insane person, for use as a beverage, shall be held and deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof the offender shall be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, and undergo an imprisonment of not less than ten nor more than sixty days; and the wilful furnishing of intoxicating drinks as a beverage to any person when drunk or intoxicated, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, punishable as aforesaid.

Sect. 2.—That it shall be *lawful* for any member of the family, or blood relation of an intemperate person, or any overseer of the poor, or any magistrate of the district in which such intemperate person resides, or has legal settlement, or the committee of a habitual drunkard, to give a distinct notice, verbal or written, to any innkeeper, merchant, grocer, distiller, brewer of other person, manufacturing, selling, or having intoxicating liquors, forbidding him or them from furnishing such intemperate person or habitual drunkard with intoxicating drinks or liquors, and if within three months after such notice, any one to whom the same is given shall furnish or cause to be furnished intoxicating liquors to such intemperate person or habitual drunkard, to be used as a beverage, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as provided in the first section of this act.

Sec. 3.—That any person furnishing intoxicating drinks to any other person in violation of any existing law, or of the provisions of this act, shall be held civilly responsible for any injury to person or property in consequence of such furnishing, and any one aggrieved may recover full damages against such person so furnishing by action on the case, instituted in any Court having jurisdiction of such form of action in this Commonwealth.

Sect. 4.—That any judge, justice or clergyman who shall perform the marriage ceremony between parties when either of said parties is intoxicated, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of fifty dollars, and be imprisoned, at the discretion of the Court, not exceeding sixty days.

Sect. 5.—That any wilful adulteration and corruption of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, manufactured or intended as a beverage, whereby the same are rendered essentially unwholesome, noxious and injurious to health, or any sale of such liquors for use as a beverage, with knowledge that the same is so adulterated and corrupted, shall subject the offender for a first offence to a fine of fifty dollars, and for a second and subsequent offence to a fine of one hundred dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding sixty days.

Sect. 6.—Any person prosecuting for an offence indictable under this act shall, upon the conviction of the offender, receive such responsible sum for expenses, services and time expended as may be directed by this court, not exceeding twenty dollars, to be taxed and paid as a part of the costs in the cause, such allowance to be exclusive of compensation to such prosecutor as a witness under existing laws: *Provided*, that such allowance shall not be made in more than one case at the same term to one person.

Sect. 7.—That no action shall be maintained or recovery had in any case for the value of liquors sold in violation of this or any other act, and defence may be taken in any case against such recovery without special plea or notice.

Sect. 8.—That it shall be lawful for the Courts of Quarter Sessions to revoke any licenses they may have granted or that may have been granted under the general law regulating licenses in the city or county of Philadelphia, for the sale of liquors, whenever the party holding a license shall be proved to have violated any law of this Commonwealth relating to the sale of liquors, or whenever the premises of such party shall become the resort of idle and disorderly persons, so as to disturb the general peace of the neighborhood, upon notice given to the person so licensed.

Approved the eighth day of May, 1854.
WM. BIGLER.

Under this law any Tavern-keeper, store-keeper or other person, either selling or giving liquor to intemperate persons, or minors, is liable to fine and imprisonment.

Parents, children, relations, Overseers of the Poor and Magistrates can give notice to Liquor-sellers not to furnish liquor to their husbands, fathers, or relations, under a fine or imprisonment.

Tavern-keepers furnishing liquors to a person so as to intoxicate, are liable for any damages that may ensue, for loss of labor, damages to [illegible] or property, which may be recovered by any person interested. This is an important feature of the law.

No rectifier or adulterator of liquor can sell his poison under this law—nor can he receive *one cent* for liquor sold.

☞ Twenty dollars are allowed to prosecutors for convictions under this law, to be paid by the persons convicted.

This law can be carried into effect without difficulty. Every woman who has a drunken husband ought to give notice at once to the Liquor-sellers, &c.,—and if they violate the law, let them prosecute—the men will stand by them.

The following is the form of a notice:

"*You are hereby notified not to furnish my husband, (or son, father or relation,* as the case may be, giving the name) with any malt or spirituous liquors, otherwise you will be prosecuted for so doing, and dealt with as the law directs.

Name.

Date."

Governor Bigler signed this law against the Tavern-keepers without any hesitation—and we give him credit for so doing—but he refuses to sign the law against the Beer Groggeries, which turn out more drunkards than the Tavern-keepers. Rather strange and inconsistent conduct for a Governor!

We have struck off a number of the above Notices, and they can be obtained at our office.

[BY BULL-DOG EXPRESS.]

JUDGE LYNCH ABOUT!

AN OPINION AS IS AN OPINION.

PUBLIC OFFICERS, HEARKEN!

A courier, clad in "bar" skin, and wearing a bushy beard and a broad belt, studded—the belt, not the beard—with revolvers and bowie knives, arrived at our office late last night, from somewhere "out west" where all good things come from, bearing the following important despatch:

Messrs. Eds. Miners' Jour.:—Having had some leisure on my hands, I concluded to visit the countries East of the mountains. In the course of my travels it was my good fortune to visit your city. During my sojourn there, one of your citizens was stabbed and killed in the streets of Pottsville. As I had frequently read in the newspapers of the Eastern and Middle States very severe censures on the course of proceeding in the Courts in which I have had the honor to preside, for several years west of the Alleghanies, I thought that I could now have an opportunity of seeing in what manner a community that professed to be one of "law and order" would act, and how the officers, who are called by courtesy *Officers of Justice*, would investigate and bring to trial the authors of such a serious offence.

I hope you will not consider me as using too severe terms, when I say that if a valuable dog had been found killed in your streets, more exertion would have been made to ascertain the perpetrators. The owner of the dog would have shown greater zeal in pursuing the enquiry than the Sheriff, the Coroner, the District Attorney, Justices of the Peace, Constables, County Commissioners, Chief Burgess, Police and Councilmen, all put together, have done in this very grave affair.—The killing of a dog is a matter in which the owner would be interested. The killing of a citizen seems to be a matter in which nobody is interested. It appears to have been generally considered nobody's business to prosecute an investigation; at least nobody did so, and nobody seems inclined to do so, unless the way is made clear beforehand to being paid for services rendered. The public good—the welfare of the people—the safety of the lives and property of the citizens, by the enforcing of the law—the vigorous prosecution of offences: all to [illegible] so much is said *before* the inquiry,—"who is to pay the fees?" is substituted. This question should have been considered before the election, and in the absence of a satisfactory answer, the candidate would have been excused from "serving his country."

When a citizen is killed, if the law does not provide that some one shall be charged with the duty of making the most rigid enquiries, relating to the killing, and the arrest of the murderers the law is worthless; but if the law does make the necessary provision, and the officers neglect their clearly defined duty, they are guilty of a heinous offence against the peace and well-being of the community, and should be brought to trial and punished. In a case like this, all the officers interested are known, and there can be no mistake as to the persons who should be made to suffer. There is, I know, a prejudice in some places against lawyers; so much so, that in one State, when a disciple of the "green bag" was nominated for a certain office, this objection only was made, and was afterward overcome by the assertion, which was founded in fact, that "he was not *much* of a lawyer." I am a stranger in your County. I do not know how this prejudice may have operated in your elections, and whether the want of active execution on the part of the officers of the law, proceeds from a defect in the law, or from the ignorance of the officers, or from wilful neglect of duty.

But if your community is *really* in that deplorable condition, that the killing of a man in your most public street, is "everybody's business," which is practically *nobody's* business—no person being officially charged with the duty of making the investigation, which the safety of society requires should be made in such cases—then, I have no doubt, from my experience in the South and West, that you will before long call upon me to establish my Court in your County, and through *my officers perform those duties, which belong to* everybody and which accordingly nobody will do, but which *must be done somehow*, where the life of a citizen or the protection of his property is regarded of any value. Yours, when required,

JUDGE LYNCH.

The Judge is evidently well posted, and lays down the law like a veteran. We are happy to say, however, his Honorable services are not wanted among us yet, and we hope it will be a long time before we find it necessary to employ him; but that will depend upon how our official *regulars* comport themselves. It is hoped they will take the salutary hints the Judge throws out above.

JUSTICE IN OUR COURTS.

Public Officers &c.

It is notorious that but few of the officers of Justice attend to their duties as they ought to do, particularly in this county. The Courts charge the neglect upon the Officers and the people, and the people and the officers reply that there is no use in arresting any violators of the law and taking them before our Courts for trial, particularly those engaged in the Liquor traffic. Consequently confidence is in a great measure destroyed between the people, the Courts, and the officers. Such is the case in many other places, and such is the case in Schuylkill County at present. There is no use of concealing the fact, that thousands of our citizens have become totally indifferent on the subject, and the officers do pretty much as they please.—In other places, particularly in New York, the people do not rely on many of the officers, and are taking the matter into their own hands (as they are also political matters), levying a tax on themselves, to support the laws, and also to see that the Courts and other officers of Justice do their duty. The plan was suggested by a Mr. Carson, and they term it the Carson League. In Boston alone upwards of one million of property was voluntarily taxed by the owners for this purpose. The New York *Tribune* gives the outlines of the League as follows:

What is the Carson League?—It is a combination of the Temperance property-holders of a town, city, or county:

1. To prosecute and put an end to all illegal rumselling in such city, town and county.
2. By the election of Temperance legislators, to make all rumselling illegal, and to prohibit it under insufferable penalties.

The plan of combination: Each property-holder gives his assent in writing to be taxed on the same amount of property on which he is assessed for the City or County expenses, for the prosecution of such illegal traffic. Such written assents are recorded in a book, kept for the purpose, which form the assessment roll for the suppression of liquor shops. It is believed that in this City fifty cents on the Thousand dollars of Temperance capital, is sufficient to accomplish the purpose, as it has been found to be in other States—and, therefore, the Committee have fixed upon that sum to begin with. And as there are persons who may prefer to pay directly into the treasury, and who are interested and desirous to suppress this terrible trade, they also are privileged to co-operate by direct contributions.

When a sufficient amount in the opinion of the Carson League Committee is paid into the Treasury, to authorize the commencement of operations, the Committee will employ a competent number of faithful and brave men, whose business shall be to pick up the illegal sellers in the different wards of the City, and the witnesses to convict them, and report them to the prosecuting officers for prosecution; and in case such prosecuting officers neglect their duties in this respect, the Agent of the League will see to their indictment, trial, conviction and punishment, be they who they may, in the criminal tribunals of the State, according to the laws thereof.

As it often happens that the Excise Boards, in violation of their obligations and oaths, license houses to sell which they have no authority to do under the states, the Agents of the League will also ascertain such cases, and prosecute the sellers under such void licenses, and indict and punish in the Courts the derelict members of the Boards of Excise, who have falsely given color of law to their crimes.

The league also opens an office where its books are, with a correct account of the sums paid in and their disbursement, by whom and for what purpose; which are also open to the inspection of all persons who have contributed to its funds—and where all sufferers, wives, daughters, sons or other relatives or friends of humanity may resort and make complaints against the authors of their sufferings in this regard, and be sure to find sympathy and relief under the law. Experience has taught us that such sufferers, from fear, often of their lives, dare not come to the public tribunals with their complaints. The Carson League furnishes a sanctuary for their griefs, a record for their complaints, an inexorable instrumentality for their relief.

Experience also has abundantly taught us that sometimes business men, politicians, and even professing Christians, also fear in regard to damage to person, property or business, or standing with political parties, or with the Church of which they are members, to complain personally against criminal rumsellers, though they are most desirous of their prosecution. The Carson League furnishes to all such a faithful depository of their secrets, and an efficient agent for the accomplishment of their heart's wishes.

Such, briefly, is the veritable Carson League.—We are in the midst of a conflict with the rum power. Victory will be blessed, and defeat the most terrible disaster to all human interest that can be conceived. Who, then, has mind and courage and means to meet the demands of the crisis? Let him bring his tithes into the store-house, and help to complete the most blessed triumph, on a large scale, that has ever been achieved. In giving force to existing laws, and in the obtainment and execution of the Maine Law, let us rescue our city and country from the most cruel scourge of Heaven.

The most effectual way of property holders ridding themselves of the Rum Tax is to join a league in Schuylkill County, and the sooner the better. We are ready to subscribe to such a League at once, and we would advise the friends of Temperance in every town in the County to do the same—the tax collectors, if friends of Temperance, could suggest the subject to the tax-payers, and take down the names of such as are willing to do so. We will open a book at our office to recieve all voluntary subscriptions, and will pay over to the Treasurer as soon as appointed. This is the most feasible plan we know of, on the part of the people, to protect themselves from heavy taxation and to enforce the law.

SCRAPS OF A SUMMER RAMBLE.

FROM OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT.

Niagara Falls—Hotels—Plan of Operations—American Falls—Rapids—Ferry stairs and Ferry—Goat or Iris Island—Bridges—Biddle Staircase—Luna Island—Eels—Appalling Accident—Terrapin Rocks—View of the Horse-shoe—Tower—Circuit of the Island—Time of Visiting—The Canadian Shore—Clifton House—Table Rock—Indian Humbugs, &c.

Niagara Falls, June, 1854.

Dear Journal:—My last letter carried you with me as far as the world-renowned curiosity, whose name heads this sketch, and it is with feelings of the greatest diffidence that I attempt to convey to the readers of the *Journal*, any adequate idea of this classic ground, knowing, as I do, that to be realized, they must be seen, and that nothing short of that will give a reader a full impression of their beauty and grandeur.

Arriving at Niagara, the first thing to be attended to is the physical man, and the traveler is left to choose between two Hotels, equally fine and fashionable, between which there is but little choice, the Cataract and the International—the latter being quite a new house, and the one at which we remained during our stay. Travellers who make it their home will be well treated, and undoubtedly, much pleased.

To see the Falls to advantage, some plan of action should be decided upon, and the one which in numerous previous visits we have adopted, is the following:—Passing down the side of the International Hotel, and through the grove of trees, immediately beyond, you find yourself at the very brink of the American Fall. The view from here is very beautiful—looking up the river, you see the whole "waste of waters" approaching you with lightning speed, rushing and tumbling, until it is lashed into a milky foam while at your very feet it takes the fearful plunge of one hundred and sixty-four feet; below you the river whirls away in circling eddies and currents, between banks two hundred feet in height, until it is lost to the view. At this point are the "Ferry stairs," where passengers are enabled to pass down the bank to small boats at the base, and are rowed across to the Canada side of the river. There are three hundred steps, but those who feel so disposed can ride down in a car provided for the purpose. No person should fail to make the passage of the river, as the view from the boat in crossing, is the finest that can anywhere be procured of the Falls, all of which can be taken in at a glance, while the waters seem to be poured out from the very heavens. Though rather a dangerous looking place, it is perfectly safe, and the only thing that can happen you, is a wet jacket from the spray of the cataract, which falls like rain.

Let us now return to the head of the stairs, and proceed along the bank until we come to the bridge leading to Goat, or as it is now called, Iris Island. From the centre of the bridge can be found one of the finest views of the rapids, and it is [illegible] have been built in a stream which runs with such inconceivable rapidity. After crossing the bridge a short walk brings us to the "Biddle Staircase," a circular flight, by means of which we pass down to the foot of the Falls, and find ourselves between the two cataracts; passing along the base of the overhanging precipice a few hundred feet, we arrive at the Cave of the Winds, a huge opening behind the centre fall, one hundred and twenty feet broad and one hundred in height. One of the great curiosities of this place are the enormous quantities of Eels here seen, frequently piled up into quite large pyramids. The roar of the fall in this cave, is astounding.

Connected with the main island is a small one, known as the Luna island, chiefly interesting for the appalling catastrophe which occurred upon it, some two years since. A young gentleman in a playful frolic, chanced to push a lady of his party into the water, when the rapids seized and swept her away—in a moment he plunged after her, breasting the stream with her in his arms, manfully, but the mighty torrent laughed at his endeavors, and locked in each other's arms they were carried over the fall.

After having sufficiently admired this spot, we pass on and soon come to a rustic bridge, leading out to the Terrapin Rocks, situated immediately upon the brink of the Horse-shoe Fall, and directly in the midst of the whole roaring cataract and rapids. Upon these rocks there stands a stone tower, forty-five feet high, to the top of which visitors ascend and command a view magnificent and at the same time terrific in the extreme. You are hanging on the very edge of a shelf which trembles with the roar, while far below you the descent of the Horse-shoe Fall is lost in clouds of mist and spray. Visitors seldom remain here long, as the probability of a ride down the cataract on a broken rock, free gratis, for nothing, seems to have lost its charms, and they hasten back to the main island. A tour round the island, which is about a mile in circumference, will well repay the traveller, who will obtain fine views of the rapids, and come back to the point from which he started, well pleased. We have now seen the sights of Iris island, and return to the village.

We would here remark that visitors should so mark out their time as to take the tour of the *American Fall in the morning*, and the Horse-shoe, from the British side, in the afternoon, as the position of the sun is by far the best to get fine views at these hours of the day.

Visitors to the Canadian shore, can either take the Ferry before mentioned, or ride down two miles to the Suspension Bridge, and cross over that structure. From the Clifton House, on the British side, a superb view of the whole Falls can be obtained, and it is thought by many, to surpass those from all other points of view. From this side of the river, we merely see that which we have before seen from different situations. Table Rock was formerly par excellence, the wonder of the Canadian shore, but since its fall, some three years since, there is but little left of natural *curiosity* to be seen. There are many stores for the sale of Indian work, but they are humbugs of the first water, the only place to obtain genuine articles of the kind, being far down on the St. Lawrence, and in the back country of Montreal and Quebec, a full description of which you shall soon have.

As this letter is becoming rather lengthy and as my object is to furnish your readers with a species of guide to this most interesting region, as well as my own experience, I must defer the narrative of other places of interest near Niagara, and some strictures on its society, till another week; till when adieu.

G. C. F.

THINGS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, June 29th, 1854.

Friend Bannan:—I see that thee thought so well of my epistle, last week, as to publish it. I am bound, therefore, to fulfill my promise and write thee again. The great thing of absorbing interest with us, just at this time, is the working of Mayor Conrad's Proclamation, requiring all the taverns and tippling places to be closed on first day. Many predicted that he would not have the nerve to attempt such a reform, and more predicted that if attempted, it would prove an utter failure. But it has not proved so. On the contrary, the most marvelous success has thus far crowned the effort.—The Monday *Evening Bulletin* discourses as follows:

"Another Quiet Sunday.—Philadelphia was favored yesterday with another quiet Sabbath, the streets were orderly, the people were sober, the taverns were closed, and throughout the length and breadth of the great Consolidated City, scarcely a solitary drunken man was to be seen, no uproar nor confusion prevailed, and a genuine Sabbath stillness was general. Some of the topers, rendered desperate by the general drought, repaired to Gloucester and Red Bank, where the "fire-water" was to be had, but the mischief done in this way was very trifling in comparison to the flood of crime and misery, which upon the Sabbath particularly, has heretofore flowed unchecked from the thousands of bars scattered throughout the city.

"On either end of Windmill Island the proprietors of the drinking shops kept their places open, as usual, yesterday, and did a thriving business.—This morning they were both reported to Mayor Conrad, and will doubtless find the operation attended with more cost and trouble than profit. The decided action of the Mayor in the cases reported last week, had a salutary effect yesterday, and many who boldly kept their houses open on the 18th, were intimidated from pursuing the same course on the following Sunday. There was some liquor sold surreptitiously yesterday, but the cases were rare, and several of the offenders were reported this morning."

The fact is, the terrible devastations of the rum traffic had become so horribly appalling, that nearly all classes were urgent and importunate for a reform. The great mass of the people got to feel that the most stringent measures were justifiable in suppressing the tide of misery and woe, which flowed from our pestilent groggeries. If the election was to take place to-morrow, thy friend Conrad would have ten or twelve thousand majority over Richard Vaux. Richard is said to be a clever, good-souled man, but he is somehow or other, identified with the rum party. The *secret circular*, I sent thee last week, was very damaging to Richard. I don't know that he was aware of the movement of the liquor dealers. It not, he has to suffer just as poor Tray did in being found in bad company.

The temperance people think their recent triumph is only a prelude to one more signal in October. Thee knows something of our sad disappointment last winter, on account of the course pursued by Eli K. Price in the Senate. Eli *lost*, by his opposition to a Prohibitory Law, a great deal of reputation, which he can never regain. For a little time, after the temperance men held their public meetings, to deal with him, there was a degree of sympathy felt for him, and some thought the scorching resolutions which they passed were too severe. But after cool reflection, the mass of the people came to the conclusion that he got about his deserts. If he was up for an election *now*, he would have to work hard to get five hundred votes. Richard's late defeat would be nothing compared to his.—There is this thought in the minds of the people, which bears hard upon Eli. They say they saw his name published in all the papers, and placarded all over the city, "Prohibitory Liquor Law, Eli K. Price, Senator," and he *knew* what those expected who gave him their support. If he regarded a Prohibitory Law as unconstitutional, why did he not frankly say so *before* his election? Why permit these men to vote for him, and then disappoint their expectations? These questions will be asked, and they are very damaging to Eli's fair fame.—The people think, and they will sometimes let it out, that he is a sly, scheming, cunning politician—that he played a trick, got elected for the sake of effecting consolidation, and then turned around and kicked out of doors those by whose generous confidence he holds his place. I tell thee, friend Bannan, much as I esteemed Eli, and I held him in high repute, I have lost confidence in him. I am sorry, very sorry, that it is so, but I can't help feeling that it is his fault, not mine.

Thy friend, Jon.

MILITARY ELECTION.

Messrs. Eds. Miners' Journal:—Please publish the annexed, and oblige, Yours &c.,
A Subscriber.

We understand that on Monday next, an election for Major General of the 6th Division, will be held at the Court Houses of the several counties of Schuylkill, Carbon and Monroe.

The only candidates in the field, are, we believe, Capt. Geo. C. Wynkoop, of this place, and Capt. Wm. B. Lebo, of Tamaqua. The former an officer in command of the 1st Troop of Schuylkill County Cavalry, of nearly Thirty years' commission—the latter a new soldier, having had command of the Tamaqua Artillery about three years.

In the late elections, for Brigadier General, Colonel, &c., the military of this County already begin to feel the ill effects of electing new and incompetent men to various offices, and it is to be hoped that our brother soldiers, of Carbon and Monroe counties, will judge well between the two candidates presented to them, and take warning by the fate of Schuylkill county, of the disorganization and destruction that may ensue, should they commit the error of placing a new soldier over the head of a veteran, in the militia service of the State.

☞ Mr. Buchanan On The Missouri Compromise.—Extract from a letter written by Hon. James Buchanan in 1848, during the pendency of the slavery agitation, which finally resulted in the Compromise Measures of 1850. Mr. Buchanan says:

"After Louisiana was acquired of France by Mr. Jefferson, and when the State of Missouri, which constituted a part of it, was about to be admitted into the Union, the Missouri question arose, and in its progress threatened the dissolution of the Union.—This was settled by the men of the last generation, as other questions have been settled, in a spirit of concession. Under the Missouri Compromise, slavery was forever prohibited north of the parallel of 36 deg. 30 min.; and south of this parallel the question was left to be decided by the people. Congress, in the admission of Texas, following in the footsteps of their predecessors, adopted the same rule; and, in my opinion, *harmony of the States, and even the security of the Union* itself, require that the line of the Missouri Compromise should be extended to any new territory which we may acquire."

What can the Democratic dough-faces of Pennsylvania say to that?

☞ The Know Nothings are said to make rapid progress in old Berks, and to be chiefly recruiting their members from the Democratic ranks. The Reading *Journal*, in noticing the organization of the Order in that city and county, says, "if half the reports we hear on the street are true, *the progressive branch* of the 'Democratic party' appears to be going over in a body, so as to make sure of putting old Hunkerism to a total route. Indeed, within a week or two we have heard it said of several prominent candidates for the county offices, that they regretted they had submitted their names to the 'Democratic party,' preferring to run their chance by paying court to the new organization."

☞ Attending to the "wounded."—Orders have been given by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, to those in their employ, in all cases, where they observe a drunken man on or near the track of the railroad, to take him in charge, and place him, if possible, in the hands of the police or constable of the district in which he is found. This is a considerate order, and may save the lives of some human beings who have not got enough sense to keep sober.

☞ A *Drunkard* is the annoyance of modesty; the trouble of civility; the spoil of wealth; the distraction of reason. He is only the brewer's agent; the tavern and alehouse benefactor; the beggar's companion and constant trouble. He is his wife's woe; his own shame. He is a tub of swill; spirit of slop: a picture of a beast and a monster, of a man.

Mining & Scientific DEPARTMENT.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Of Coal and Transportation Companies in and coming 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	30	30
Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven	50	51	51
Mount Carbon,	50		
Mount Carbon & Port Carbon	50		
Mill Creek,	50		
Schuylkill Valley,	50		
Lorberry Creek,	50		
Swatara	50	5	8
CANALS.			
Schuylkill Navigation,	50	21	23
do do Preferred,	50	31	31
Union Canal,	50	11	11
do do Preferred,	50	47	49
Delaware & Hudson Coal & Transportation Co's.	100	105	109
RAIL ROAD & COAL CO'S.			
Little Schuylkill Coal & R. R. Co.,	50	61	54
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.,	50	61	61
Hazleton Coal Co.,	50		
Buck Mountain Coal Co.,	50		
Pennsylvania Coal & R. R. Co.,	100	101	104
Dauphin Coal & R. R. Co.,	100	40	44
Lykens Valley Coal & R. R. Co.,	50	5	
Beaver Meadows Coal & R. R. Co.,	50	67	68
COAL COMPANIES.			
Forest Improvement Co.,	50		
North American Coal Co.,	25	9	15
Delaware Coal Co.,	50		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Miners' Bank,	50	55	60
Farmers' Bank,	50	50	52
Pottsville Gas Co.,	50	30	35
Pottsville Water Co.,	25	25	26

☞ An Immense Cylinder.—On Friday last, at New York, twenty-two persons sat down to a lunch inside of the cylinder of the steamboat Metropolis, now being finished at the docks of the Novelty Works, for the Fall River Line. This enormous cylinder is one hundred and four inches in diameter, working with twelve feet stroke. It is thirteen feet and eight inches in length, and weighs 31,099 pounds. A horse and carriage passed through the cylinder several times without difficulty, and it is said it looked large enough for an omnibus to pass through. After the dinner was over one hundred men stood in the cylinder without difficulty, and it could have held several more.

☞ State Geologist.—Prof. Henry B. Rogers, is about to get into shape for publication, a work on the geology of Pennsylvania. It will be remembered that he was appointed State geologist some years since, but on account of the poverty of the State Treasury nothing but a very meager report has ever been published.

☞ A Practical miner has suggested a mode of using to advantage, for illuminating mines, the gas generated in the mine itself, and which at present is productive of so much danger and death.

☞ The great tubular iron bridge over the Lawrence at Montreal, has been commenced. Fifteen hundred workmen are to be employed on it this summer.

Religious Intelligence.

☞ Divine Service at the County Prison, will be held on Sunday, P. M., at 4 o'clock, July 2d, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Washburn, who has thus volunteered his services on every first Sunday in the month. In His name, whose "pity for all prisoners and captives" christianity so earnestly invokes.

☞ 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 "

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.

POTTSVILLE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE JOURNAL.

Wheat Flour, bbl	$10 00	Dr'd peaches par'd	$4 25
Rye do do	8 00	do do unpar'd	2 00
Wheat, bushel	2 00	Dr'd apples pared	1 50
Rye, do	1 00	Eggs, dozen	16
Corn, do	80	Butter	16
Oats, do	56	Shoulders,	12
Potatoes, do	90	Hams,	1
Timothy Seed	2 25	Hay, ton	20 00
Clover do	2 50	Plaster	5 00

MARRIED:

On Wednesday, 28th June, 1854, in Trinity Church, Pottsville, by the Rev. D. Washburn, THOMAS DAVIS and MARY ANN FLYNN, both of Pottsville, Schuylkill County, Pa.

GENERAL NOTICES.

☞ A REGULAR Stated Communication of Pulaski Lodge, No. 216, A. Y. M., will be held MONDAY evening, July 3d, at 7½ o'clock.
J. S. C. Martin, Sec'y.

☞ ATTENTION, AMERICANS!—An adjourned meeting of the American Association will be held in Thompson's Building, corner of Second and Market streets, on THURSDAY evening, July 6th, at 8 o'clock. The Executive Committee of the County are particularly requested to be present, as business of importance will come before the meeting. By order of the President.

☞ ODD FELLOWS' CEMETERY.—Persons desirous of purchasing burial lots in the Odd Fellows' Cemetery, will apply to
Frank Pott, at the Iron Store, Town Hall;
John J. Jones, Minersville street; or
John S. C. Martin, Centre street.
Nov. 12, 1853. 46-tf

LOST & FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—Left his home, on the 4th of April, JOSEPH HAVENS, 13 years of age, of light complexion. Fifty dollars will be given for any information of his whereabouts, so that he may be obtained by his father JOHN HAVENS, No. 9 Frankford Road, Kensington, Philadelphia.
July 1, 1854 26-3t

FOR SALE & TO LET.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The two-story building opposite to Silver Terrace. Its expressly fitted up for offices, and it not sold will be rented to good tenants upon reasonable terms.
F. W. PITMAN.
June 10, 1854 23-tf

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

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

FOR RENT.—Three first-rate offices in "Bassel's Office Building" corner of 2d and Mahantongo Sts.
March 11, 1854 10-tf

TO LET.—A first story room and cellar on 2d Street, near Norwegian, well adapted for store Room or some mechanical business. Inquire of
B. C. GREEN, Centre Street, Pottsville.
Feb 25, 1854 8-tf

FOR LEASE.—To a good Tenant, a valuable Tract of Coal Land, known as the "Zerby Tract," situate in Frailey Township, Schuylkill County, east of Tremont. It lies on both sides of the Mine Hill Extension to Middle Creek—contains about 250 acres, is heavily timbered, and well adapted for an extensive operation. Several veins of Red Ash Coal have been proved and found to be of first-rate quality. For further information apply to
JOHN BANNAN,
or HESTER CLYMER,
Pottsville.
November 5, 1853 45-tf

FOR SALE.—A 30 feet lot on Centre Street, No. 8, in J. Wynn's addition to Pottsville. Said lot runs from Centre to Railroad Street, is bounded on the south by lot of S. Hough, Esq., on the north by a 24 ft. Street. For terms and particulars enquire of the Subscriber at his Drug Store, Centre Street, Pottsville. Indisputable title will be given.
JOHN S. C. MARTIN,
Agent for the Owner.
August 19, 1853 37-tf

GREENWOOD LOTS FOR SALE.—Valuable building lots in the most central part of the Borough of Pottsville, lately laid out on the Greenwood Estate, are now offered for sale. Apply to
A. RUSSEL, Agent
for the owners, at his office in Mahantango St.
Pottsville May 7, 1853 18-

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the Miners' Bank of Pottsville, in the County of Schuylkill, intend to apply to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its next session, for the privilege of increasing the Capital Stock of said Bank from Two Hundred Thousand to an amount not exceeding Five Hundred Thousand Dollars. By order of the Board.
CHAS. LOESER, Cashier.
July 1, 1854 26-6t

TO CONTRACTORS.—Proposals will be received by the School Directors of Tremont School District, until Saturday, the 8th of July, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the erection of a Public School House, in the Town of Tremont, of the following dimensions, viz:
The Building to be 40 by 60 feet, with a vestibule of 10 by 40 feet, three stories high, 1st story to be built of stone, 11 feet in the clear, 2d and 3d stories to be brick, 10 and 11 feet in the clear. Contractor to furnish all materials, and complete the whole, ready for the occupancy by the schools, by the 1st of December.
Payments—One-fourth when the walls are up, one-fourth when the roof is on, one-fourth when the windows are in, floors laid, and lath for plastering on, and the remaining fourth when the building is completed.
Plan and Specifications may be seen by calling on the subscriber.
THA. GODFREY, Sec'y.
July 1, 1854 26-1t

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 to increase it to One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and for receiving money on interest and discounting, to be called "The Pottsville Savings Bank."
June 24, 1854 25-6t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of S. HEILNER & SHAY, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of April last. The books and accounts of said firm have been placed in the hands of S. D. 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, George Wiggan,
Rowland Jones, James Taggart,
Jno. Hendricks, Geo. T. Hughes,
Robert Ratcliffe, Michael Beard,
Wm. Donaldson, Benj. Heilner.
Peter Bowman,
Tamaqua, June 24, 1854 25-6m

OFFICE MILL CREEK & MINE HILL NAV. & R. R. CO., S. E. cor. 3d & Walnut sts., Philadelphia, June 20, 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.
P. C. HOLLIS, Sec'y.
June 24, 1854 25-3t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between William J. Martz, James W. Farrell, and Joseph Entriken, is this day, June 22d, 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 Mauch Chunk street, in the Borough of Pottsville, adjoining E. E. Bland's 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 safety on having their work performed promptly and in the very best manner.
All persons having claims against the late firm of Martz, Farrell & 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. 25-3t

NOTICE.—H. J. OSTERMAN has this day, June 1st, 1854, associated with him Chas. F. 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 business, and which has 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.
CLF 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,
255 N. 3d st., Philadelphia.
GEORGE SPENCER,
Minersville.
June 17, 1854 24-6t

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 Horncastle, late of Blythe township, deceased, to the subscriber, 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.—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 17, 1854 24-tf

WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT.—A moderate sized Dwelling House—the vicinity of Market or Centre street, preferred. Apply at the Store of Fry & Martz, Centre street, Pottsville.
July 1, 1854 26-1t

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

MINERS WANTED.—The 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 a [illegible] healthy country.
FREE SCHOOLS are established, and will be continued here, for the education of the children of the Miners and Workmen. Apply to S. B. WAIN, Mining Engineer, at the office, Shamokin, Mines.
ELLWOOD MORRIS, Engineer and Superintendent.
☞ Pottsville, Tamaqua, Mauch Chunk, Sunbury, Lewisburg and Minersville papers please copy.
March 18, 1854 11-

BUSINESS CARDS.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY AND CONVEYANCING.—The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will continue to attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care, such as the
Purchase and sale of Real Estate,
Collection of Rents,
Conveyancing,
Adjusting Books and Accounts,
Scrivening and General Agency.
Office in Centre Street, opposite the Town Hall.
SAMUEL HARTZ.
Pottsville, April 15, 1854 15-

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

DR. WRIGHT'S OFFICE in Centre Street, three doors below the Post Office. Hours 12 M. to 2 P. M., and 7 to 9 P. M.
Feb. 11, 1854

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

ALLEN FISHER, SURVEYOR and ENGINEER, will continue the business of his late father, Samuel B. Fisher. Having possession of valuable Papers, Notes and Drafts, he has unusual facilities for the pursuit of his profession, and can give valuable information in reference to land in the Coal Region.
HOWELL FISHER and ALLEN FISHER will continue the buying and selling of Real Estate, and have now for sale several valuable Tracts of Coal Land.
Office, Centre street, four doors south of the Pennsylvania Hall, same side, Pottsville.
November 19, 1853 47-tf

COAL.

BEATTY, THOMAS & CO. have removed their office to J. Silliman's Frame Building, in Centre street, a few doors above the Penna. Hall, where persons having business with them will call.
April 15, 1854 15-tf

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

WHITE ASH — Lehigh, Hazleton, Cranberry, Sugar Loaf and Beaver Meadow, Lehigh Region.
RED ASH. — Rainbow, Broad Mt., and Lorberry, Heath from the Schuylkill Region, Gate, Belmont, Salem, [illegible].
BITUMINOUS. — Frostburg celebrated Cumberland Coal Co. Mines; also Cannel Coal and Liverpool.
OFFICE HOURS, 12 M. to 2 P. M.
March 18, 1854 11-

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between George W. Snyder and Benjamin Milnes, under the name of SNYDER & MILNES, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of Benjamin Milnes from the firm, George W. Snyder having purchased his entire interest in the partnership. All persons indebted to the firm, will settle their accounts with the late firm.
GEORGE W. SNYDER,
BENJAMIN MILNES.
Pottsville, Jan. 20, 1854.

NOTICE.—The business of the late firm of SNYDER & MILNES, will be continued by the subscriber in all its various branches of Steam engine building, Iron Founder, manufacturer of all kinds of machinery for Rolling Mills, Blast Furnaces, &c., &c. He will also continue the manufacture and sale of the celebrated Fine Fire Brick at Lewis and Spohn Cross Red Ash Collieries, as proprietor of these Collieries.
GEORGE W. SNYDER.
Jan. 21, 1854.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—LEWIS AUDENRIED having resumed the selling and shipping of Coal, have this day associated with him George H. Potts, William G. Audenried, John Rommel, Jr., and George H. Potts, under the firm of LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO. at 42 Walnut Street.
Wharves Nos. 7 and 8, Port Richmond.
LEWIS AUDENRIED,
GEORGE H. POTTS,
WILLIAM G. AUDENRIED,
JOHN ROMMEL, JR.
Jan. 14, 1854

JEWELRY, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—Silver Hunting Watches, Patent Safety Timekeepers, of superior quality, at JOS. S. ELLIOT'S, Two doors above the Miners' Bank, Pottsville.
May 27, 1854

YOU WILL FIND superior Gold Hunting Lever Watches at J. S. ELLIOT'S Watch store, two doors above the Miners' Bank, Pottsville.
May 7, 1854

IF YOU WANT a correct Timekeeper, at very reduced prices, call at J. S. ELLIOT'S Watch store, two doors above the Miners' Bank, Pottsville.
May 27, 1854

SILVER AND PLATED WARE. Coffee Urns, Tea Kettles, Tea sets, Ice Pitchers, Ladles, Napkin rings, Fruit, Fish and butter Knives, at WM. BRADY'S, Sign of the Big Watch, opposite Mortimer's Hotel.
May 6 1854

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

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

STILL AHEAD of all competition! Gold, Silver, Hunting Levers, just received at the sign of the Gilt and judge for yourselves, at WM. BRADY'S, sign of the Big Watch, opposite Mortimer's Hotel.
April 29, 1854.

CHINA AND LAVA WARE.—Card Baskets, Bouquet holders, Vases, Perfume Bottles, Inkstands, Statuettes &c., at B. C. GREEN'S, Centre St.
Pottsville, April 15, '54.

A FINE assortment of Fans, of all [illegible] quality at B. C. GREEN'S.
April 15, '54.

JET NECKLACES and Armlets, at B. C. GREEN'S, Centre St.
April 15, '54.

FINE JAPAN Waiters in sets, at B. C. GREEN'S.
April 15, '54.

BEST PEN IN USE.—The Patent Nibbed Gold Pen. Having been appointed exclusive agent for the sale of these excellent pens, offer them at low prices, with the assurance that they will be appreciated. Come and try them.
B. C. GREEN'S, Centre St.
April 15, '54.

WATCHES, WATCHES.—A large and carefully selected stock of Watches suitable for Miners. Come and try them.
B. C. GREEN'S,
Sign of the Golden Eagle.
April 15, '54.

GOLD AND SILVER Lever Watches, all the best makes—such as Tobias', Johnson's, Robinson's, Cooper's, Savill's Railway time keeper, all warranted to perform accurately, or exchanged. Give me a call. B. C. GREEN, Centre Street.
April 15, '54.

CLOCKS, CLOCKS.—A warranted clock as cheap as 1 dollar—some 8 day clocks as low as 3 dollars. B. C. GREEN, Centre Street.
April 15, '54.

SILVER WARE AND FANCY GOODS.—A very fine assortment of Plated ware, consisting of Tea sets, Castors, Pitchers, Mugs, Salts, and Waiters, Cake Baskets, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Rings, Pens, &c., &c., the articles warranted to be plated on best albata of double and triple plate. For sale cheap, at B. C. GREEN'S, Centre Street.
April 15, '54.

PHILADELPHIA.

☞ *Advertisements set up in larger type usual, are charged fifty per cent. advance 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 1796.)
Our Points are all tipped with solid Platina and stamped with our name. Printed directions accompany them. Prices, $1 00, $1 25, $1 50, $2 00, $3 00, $4 00 per point, according to the quantity of Platina.
☞ By remitting Six Cents in Postage Stamps, in addition to any of the above prices, a Point can be safely sent by mail to any part of the United States.
May 6, 1854 18-3m

ALFRED M. COLLINS. PERCIVAL COLLINS.
A. M. COLLINS & CO. Successors to WM. M. COLLINS. PAPER WAREHOUSE NO. 15 MINOR STREET, Philadelphia.
MANUFACTURERS OF PRINTING AND WRITING PAPER, PASTEBOARDS AND CARD PAPER AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN STRAWBOARDS, BINDERS' BOARDS, TRUNK BOARDS, ENVELOPE PAPER, &c. &c.
☞ ALSO, Agents for sale of Rosin Paint, Oil and Patent Grease for Cars, Carts, Omnibusses and heavy machinery generally.
May 6, 1854 18-3m