The Miners' Journal

POTTSVILLE, PA.

Saturday Morning, Sept. 23.

B. BANNAN, Editor and Proprietor.
O. LITTLE, Associate Editor.

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW TICKET.

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW!
FOR A PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW

FOR THE LEGISLATURE
JOHN B. McCREARY, of Tremont.
JEREMIAH WINGERT, of Pinegrove.

WHIG STATE TICKET

FOR GOVERNOR:
JAMES POLLOCK, OF NORTHUMBERLAND.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE DARSIE, OF ALLEGHENY.
FOR SUPREME COURT:
DANIEL M'SWEYER, OF MONTGOMERY.

WHIG COUNTY TICKET

FOR CONGRESS:
JAMES H. CAMPBELL, Pottsville.
FOR LEGISLATURE:
JOHN B. McCREARY, Tremont;
THOMAS M. POTTS, South Manheim.
FOR PROTHONOTARY:
JOHN P. HOBART, Pottsville.
FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER:
FREDERICK LAUDERBRUN, Tamaqua.
FOR COMMISSIONER:
JOHN SEITZINGER, St. Clair.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
JOSEPH ALBRIGHT, West Brunswick.
FOR AUDITOR:
ROSS BULL, Port Carbon.

AMERICAN STATE TICKET

FOR GOVERNOR:
BENJ. RUSH BRADFORD, of Beaver County.
CANAL COMMISSIONER:
BLOOMFIELD M. SHICER, of Bucks County.
JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT:
THOMAS H. BAIRD, of Washington County.

AMERICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS:
KIMBER CLEAVER, SHAMOKIN.
ASSEMBLY:
JEREMIAH WINGERT, PINEGROVE;
JACOB RIEGLE, LLEWELLYN.
PROTHONOTARY:
JOHN P. HOBART, POTTSVILLE.
REGISTER & RECORDER:
BENJ. F. REITNER, SCHUYLKILL HAVEN.
COMMISSIONER:
JACOB KREBS, PORT CARBON.
AUDITOR:
ISRAEL REED, BARR.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
EVAN J. THOMAS, WAYNE.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET

FOR GOVERNOR:
WILLIAM BIGLER, of Clearfield County.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER:
HENRY S. MOTT, of Pike County.
FOR SUPREME COURT:
JEREMIAH S. BLACK, of Somerset County.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET

FOR CONGRESS:
Col. JOSEPH W. CAKE, Pottsville.
FOR LEGISLATURE:
CHARLES FRAILEY, Orwigsburg.
BENJAMIN CHRIST, Manheim.
FOR PROTHONOTARY:
SAMUEL HUNTZINGER, Pottsville.
FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER:
JOSHUA LOYER, McKeansburg.
FOR COMMISSIONER:
ANDREW WILSON, Butler.
FOR DIRECTOR OF POOR:
F. WEBER, Wayne.
FOR AUDITOR:
ISRAEL LINDNER.

PHILADA. NORTH AMERICAN AGAIN

This paper, after libelling our Operators and charging them with doing what every man in this Region, and also in the whole Coal Trade both at home and abroad, knows to be untrue, made several charges against the *Miners' Journal* also, which are equally as unfounded as the others. The following is an extract from an editorial article in the *North American* of last week:—

"On a former occasion, when we urged this consideration upon Legislation, the Coal Operators, taking the due Old Foreign Coal, the *Miners' Journal* decided it a idea that the Nova Scotia Coal, with its bituminous qualities, would very seriously become a rival of our Pennsylvania anthracite for the trade of New England."

The above we can pronounce nothing but a deliberate fabrication—it is not only not true, but it is directly the reverse of the truth. Our Files of the *Journal* are at their service, and they can point out one single article that could be even tortured into such a declaration, we are willing to stand condemned before the public. We have referred to these files, and find in the *Journal* of June 21st, 1854, the following, which we extract from our editorial:

We find the following in the last Courier and *Miners' Journal*:

"THE BLOW AT MARYLAND COAL.—The tariff for the establishment of a depot of trade with Canada, is unknown, and is good for the production of Nova Scotia Coal and the United States free of duty. In return for this Nova American Coal is to be introduced into Canada free of the British Provinces, on the same terms.

Pennsylvania Anthracite must be excluded with this arrangement. They are it will be advantageous in the end or injurious to their interests, as Anthracite Coal is not produced in the provinces, and its introduction, free of duty, might open for it a new market there?"

On this article we commented as follows:

"We think the Editor is mistaken. The Pennsylvania Anthracite men as far as we can learn, are just as much opposed to admitting Nova Scotia Coal, free of duty, as our friends in the Cumberland Region. It is true it may effect the Cumberland and Virginia Coals more seriously than the Anthracite; but the people engaged in this trade are not affected by such petty matters. They believe it would be as unjust to admit foreign Coal free of duty, as it would be to admit foreign Iron free of duty, in competition with the domestic trade. We go for justice and not mere sectional interests."

Again, in the *Miners' Journal* of August 5, we find the following:

"THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.—We learn from Washington, that the Reciprocity Treaty between the country and the English possessions in America, will pass the Senate. This treaty permits the Coal from Nova Scotia, &c., to enter our country free of duty, which will give them the New England market against the competition of our Pennsylvania which Bituminous Coal can be used. It will also, materially affect the Anthracite Coal trade in the East, and will not benefit Pennsylvania interests. Notwithstanding these striking facts, we have not yet seen one of the so called Democratic papers in any state, raise its voice against permitting Coal to be introduced free of duty by this treaty. It will not do for Democrats to will benefit the Anthracite trade for the one ton of Anthracite will reach those purposes for every twenty tons we will receive of the deep-sea Bituminous Coal in the British Provinces, and the mines, and be close by the seaboard. It is true the business has not, and is now hampered by some Royal leases; but upon a large market on advantageous terms, that the East, and the business will soon be divested of many of these impediments and very materially affect our interests."

Now we appeal to every reader whether the charge of the *North American* is true? Is it not directly the reverse of the truth?

The following is another extract from the *North American*:

"But regardless of such opportunity to barter the public, that *Miners' Journal* and others seek to lead us to the mere organ of those Operators, expressing an opinion not in consonance with their wishes and interests, however deserving of censure their practices may be."

The above is also untrue—the *Miners' Journal* was the first paper that took ground against any further advance in tolls and also Coal. The following is from the *Miners' Journal* of July 29. After noticing the further advance on rail, which the carrying companies advertised would take place on the first of August, we said:

"The trouble is a combination of circumstances has forced it. Coal up too high the advance we don't regret to see ordered, but the advance beyond this balance which must take place after the first of August to meet the increased price in transportation. There is a point at which the Transporting Companies and Coal Operators ought to stop. If Coal were a luxury their prices would make but little difference—but it is just as necessary as bread—and the great burthen of the increase in price falls heavily up in the poor and needy because they are generally the most numerous in every community, under the present *Rum and Rum Revenue system*."

Does not the above show that we did as early as July use our influence against any further advance in the price of transportation and also of Coal? and we believe that it was our advice both through the paper and personally given, that checked any further advance in the price of Coal on the first of August last, because at that period the demand was so great that our Operators could have commanded *any price they might have asked for it*. We also made it our business personally to request a number of the Operators to write to the officers of the different transporting companies, and earnestly remonstrate against any further advance in the price of toll and transportation on the first of September.—The *North American* did not find any fault with the Incorporated companies for raising *their* prices, and maintaining them too,—and why? because those who control them reside in Philadelphia.

Again—the above extract charges us with becoming the mere tool of the Coal Operators here. This is equally untrue. Some of our Coal Operators are rather visionary in their views, and there are others whose ideas are naturally concentrated on their own immediate interests, and do not permit themselves to look beyond and survey the whole trade, both at home and abroad. These men frequently find fault with us when our articles touch their immediate interests—and we firmly believe, that we receive quite as much censure from that class at home, if not more, than we do from the trade abroad—consequently, the charge that we are the mere puppets of the trade here, is just as unfounded as the others.

Now, if the *North American* cannot sustain the charges made against us, will it have the manliness to retract them?

In conclusion, we take this occasion to remark, that the *North American*, and in fact, a large portion of the press in Philadelphia, (the daily *Sun* excepted) and also in the other cities on the sea-board, have, by the recent discussions on this subject, shown almost *lamentable degree of ignorance* with regard to the Coal trade of the country—and have greatly damaged its character among thinking men. We would advise them hereafter, for their own credit and reputation as reliable journalists, to make themselves better acquainted with the subject on which they write, before they again slander the Coal Operators of this Region, to whose indomitable energy and extraordinary exertions the consumers are *directly indebted* for keeping the prices of Coal as low as they are now. Had it not been for the totally unexpected increase from this region—unexpected to the carrying companies—unexpected to Coal Land speculators and Stock jobbers here, in Philadelphia, and elsewhere—and, in a number of cases, unexpected even to the trade itself in this region—Coal would now be selling at least from one to two dollars per ton higher than it is at present selling in the different markets on the sea-board. Is it not therefore a great outrage to help such gross slanderers on our Coal Operators, either through ignorance of the trade or a determination to misrepresent them, as the *North American*, and a number of other papers have done?

CO. TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The proceedings of this body appear in full in to-day's paper. Slips of the same, as reported by the officers of the Convention, were sent to all the newspaper establishments in the County, to avoid any semblance of political bias, and that the doings of this important Convention might be laid before *all* the people.

The letters of the several candidates, interrogated as to their opinions of a Prohibitory Liquor Law and their intentions toward it, in the event of their election, are plain and leave no room for misapprehension of the views of their respective writers. Messrs. McCreary, Wingert and Reigle are clearly favorable to such a law, while Messrs. Frailey and Christ are as positively adverse to it.

To argue the necessity of such a wholesome enactment for Pennsylvania, or to recount its beneficial effects in the several states where it is now in operation, would be superfluous at this late day. Every one has had ample opportunity to inform himself on these points, and also to satisfy his conscience as to the rightfulness, which is but another name for the *constitutionality*, of a Maine Law. It has been fully tested in five or six States, and its beneficial results even exceed the expectations of its most sanguine friends. When, therefore, in the face of these facts, men openly avow their hostility to this enactment or quibble about its legality, as Messrs. Frailey and Christ have done, there is good reason for suspecting their motives. The truth is (their letters seem to court the interpretation, and we therefore give them the benefit of plain language), there are votes in this County at the bidding of Rum candidates, and these gentlemen seem proud to become the especial champions of the Liquor party. Mr. Frailey even out-Herods Herod to *his* opposition to Prohibition. He goes against the Law *in toto*, right or wrong, and apparently bids defiance to the whole batch of Temperance men—let them do their worst, he is ready for them.

Now, we most earnestly hope and urge that the friends of this great Reform in Schuylkill County will teach these two gentlemen a lesson they will not soon forget.—It is high time to put a stop to this contemptible practice among political demagogues, of courting the Rum vote, and we confidently look for that to be effectually done in Schuylkill County. But our Temperance men polled over 1300 votes last year, on first trial and in the face of the two regular party tickets. This year they enter the contest under more favorable circumstances—with every prospect of success before them. Improve your advantage, Maine Law friends, and let us show, once for all, which shall rule in Schuylkill County,—the Rum and Rum party, or the Friends of Law and Order. Crime, Pauperism and Oppressive Taxation are arrayed on the one side, with Sobriety, Respect for the laws of the land, general Prosperity and Happiness, and light Taxes on the other.

Up, Friends of Reform, up,—AND STRIKE ONE MIGHTY BLOW FOR PROHIBITION!

☞ BOROUGH RAILROAD.—The following is the draft of an Ordinance under advisement by our Borough Council, for the privilege of running Locomotives over the Mt. Carbon Railroad through the town. It is published with the view of eliciting the sentiments of our citizens upon this proposition, before it is finally acted upon:

AN ORDINANCE *permitting the use of Locomotive Engines on the Mount Carbon Railroad, within the limits of the Borough of Pottsville.*

Be it ordained, &c., That permission and authority is hereby granted to David P. Brown, and Patrick M. Langton, and their associates, to run Locomotive Engines and Cars, for the transportation of Coal, Freight, Passengers, &c., on the Mount Carbon Railroad, within the limits of the Borough of Pottsville, with the consent of the Mount Carbon Railroad Company, for the term of ten years from the first day of August, 1854, under the following rules and regulations:

1. Every engine shall be provided with a block of sufficient strength and power to check the speed of the train under the most unfavorable circumstances.

2. The speed of a train, passing within the limits of the Borough, shall not exceed the common walk of a horse.

3. The Conductors, Engineers, and other hands employed upon the Engines and trains, shall be sober and experienced men; and at any time any person shall be found employed upon a train in a state of intoxication, such person shall forfeit and pay, for every such offence, a fine not exceeding Two Dollars; and the employers of such individuals, shall likewise forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding Twenty Dollars, for each and every such offence.

4. The Conductors of trains shall afford every facility to the passage of persons and vehicles through and across the streets; and for every wilful obstruction of the passage of the streets, the Conductor of the train, causing such obstruction, shall forfeit and pay, for every such offence, a fine of Five Dollars; and the employee or employers of such person, shall for each and every such offence, forfeit and pay a similar fine of Five Dollars.

5. Every Locomotive Engine shall be provided with a bell of sufficient size and steam whistle; and the Conductor of such Engine shall give notice of its approach by means of said whistle or bell, at least one hundred feet before reaching any street, lane or alley, across which such Engine shall pass.

6. For every violation of the above—unless where the penalty is not heretofore mentioned—the person offending shall be liable to a fine of Five Dollars; and the employer of such person shall be liable to a similar fine of Five Dollars.

7. To guard against damage to property by fire, the Locomotives used on the road, shall be Coal burners, using Coal only as fuel; and the Locomotive and Cars shall be run only in the day-time, and not at night.

8. That the privilege hereby granted shall not be considered an exclusive privilege; but the Borough Council hereby reserves the right of granting the same privilege to others, and also to repeal, alter or amend the privilege granted, whenever the same shall appear injurious to the public.

☞ THE CHOLERA, at the last accounts, was still violent in Pittsburgh. Several cases have occurred in Washington city. The disease has abated in Columbia.

PROTESTANT ADOPTED CITIZENS.

A few plain facts for their consideration.

The Democrats, taking advantage of the misrepresentation of the American party's principles, and the allegation of their endorsement by the Whigs, because of efforts made, as a matter of expediency to both parties, to effect a coalition between them in this County, the present campaign, are putting forth every effort to estrange from their long cherished attachments to the Whig party the foreign Protestant vote. We cannot and will not make any political appeal to this class of our citizens, on behalf of the Whigs of the County; but we are determined that, if any portion of them do listen to these arch intriguers, ignorance shall not be the excuse for their seduction—they shall be duped with the full blaze of truth in their eyes.

We have frequently—at other times than near election (when have their Locofoco admirers done so?)—expressed our high regard for the Protestant portion of our adopted citizens, and they cannot therefore receive what we now have to say in any other spirit than that of kindness. We desire to be honest and plain with them—to say, before them some *facts* connected with their own political history and those who are now bidding for their support. They are mostly educated and intelligent men, and can draw inferences and determine the proper course of action for themselves.

In the first place, we doubt whether any change of party ties can be effected among any material portion of these people; but if there be any, we ask them in all sincerity,—what is to be gained by your association with the so-called Democratic party? Do you for one moment suppose that they are serious in their professions of attachment for you and yours; or, that their present fawning upon you is because they entertain any higher respect for the principles you profess than they have done, or will care one whit more for your interests hereafter? No; you see, you cannot help but see, that *it is only your votes they are after*. Their deceitful leaders take you by the button-hole, and while misrepresenting and abusing the party or parties with which you have heretofore acted, they cajole you with all manner of sycophancy, and thus try to enlist you in their corrupt service. Beware of such Judases! *They will sell you, body and soul, to subserve the interests of their Roman Catholic allies!* Examine the history of the Democratic party for years past, in its relations toward the two divisions of our immigrant population—Protestant and Roman Catholic; and, as actions speak louder than words, see how much their love of the Protestant portion has amounted to. The Juniata *Sentinel* in an able article on this subject, speaks right to this point in the following extracts:

We wish to call the attention of Protestant foreigners to a fact which deeply interests them, and to show how much sincerity there is in this newborn zeal of the sham democracy in their behalf.—We wish to show them that there is and has been a more relentless persecutor of that class of our foreign population than the Know Nothings, and it is no other than the *magnanimous* Democratic party itself. Take the State of Pennsylvania for example, under the sway of William Bigler, and his tribe in Pierce and their coadjutors, and we ask their supporters to point us out how many foreign Protestants hold office by Bigler's appointment. How many by that of Pierce, or his predecessor James Campbell? There are none comparatively speaking; the record is a blank. On the other hand, have not their appointments been confined mainly to bigoted Roman Catholics? *There are ten Roman Catholics in office* by the appointment of these two officials, *to one foreign Protestant*, and we challenge investigation and denial of this fact.

What Protestant foreigners hold office under the administration of Gov Bigler, by which he is daily press appeal to that most estimable portion of our foreign population, to show or give any guarantee that he is less proscriptive towards them than the Know Nothings? We fearlessly challenge the individuals out, and so far as this State is concerned, Pierce's appointments furnish the same deficiency. We ask the candid reader, whether he be Whig or Democrat, to examine the record of appointments under these officials, and interpose themselves if what we say is not true. The record exhibits to the world that the Democratic party is the most relentless persecutor of foreign Protestants that ever disgraced a civilized people. It will also show that a large portion of the appointments to offices of honor, trust and profit have been made to the exclusion of all Protestants—the Roman Catholics. Why is this? The reason is plain. The Roman Catholics are bigoted, selfish and mercenary, solely under the substantive sway of their priests, and they vote in a body at all times, to subserve the interest of their church alone, and the Democratic party have used them and are now using them for its political and personal consideration. We challenge, also a denial of this fact.

Now these are plain *facts*. They expose the true motive and designs of these truckling Locofoco demagogues. Protestant foreigners will see that they have nothing to gain by co-operating with the so-called Democracy, for the record shows that party to be their *real* persecutors; and they will always be so, for foreign Protestants have no Archbishop Hughes or Jesuit Postmaster General to recommend them for office, or barter away their rights as freemen. They should not be deceived by the *pretended* sympathy of the polluted demagogues, whose *real* sympathies are all with the Jesuits.—The great Reform movement at present sweeping over the country is battling for the preservation of American Republicanism and the perpetuation of civil and religious liberty. The opposing party are playing into the hands of POLITICAL ROMAN CATHOLICISM.—The two parties are now fairly arrayed, and the ballot-box will speak the result. In this contest where will the Protestant foreigners be found; on the side of Protestantism and Liberty, or on the side of Roman Catholicism and political and religious despotism?—Choose ye between them!

As was said in the beginning, we disclaim all intention to make any appeal for political purposes to our Protestant adopted fellow citizens—*that we will never do*; but when we see a base scheme of deception deliberately laid and perseveringly followed up by designing demagogues, with no intention of good, but rather harm, to the subjects of it, and for the political aggrandisement of the party that is thus bidding for their support—we cannot keep silent, but feel it a conscientious duty to publicly denounce such trickery, and to warn our foreign Protestant brethren against its authors and abettors.

☞ DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CONFERENCE.—By request we recently published the proceedings of this Conference, as reported by the Schuylkill conferees. It is but an act of justice that the public should be informed of the Northumberland version of the same. The latter's Conferees have published a lengthy address, explaining in full the conduct of the Conference, giving their reasons for nominating Maj. Dewart, and complaining that the Schuylkill Conferees assigned no reasons for their action. The proceedings are detailed the same as in the account before published, up to a late hour on Saturday night, when a proposition by the Northumberland men to adjourn till the following Monday morning, could not be agreed upon.

"Upon this, they (the Schuylkill Conferees), continues the address, became turbulent, declared the Conference at an end, and that they would have nothing more to do with us. They then organized a meeting of their own by appointing a Chairman and Secretary, and nominated Mr. Joseph W. Cake as the Congressional candidate for Schuylkill county. The Chairman of the Conference protested against this disorderly proceeding, reminding them of the responsibility they were assuming by thus breaking up our body, as I, without making a reasonable effort to effect a nomination, leaving the democratic party without a candidate. At this juncture Joseph W. Cake came into the room, and expressed his approval of the procedure of his Conferees, assuring them that *he would assume the responsibility of their conduct*. During this scene we remained calm, fully determined to make a nomination if by any possibility it could be done, and we informed the gentlemen from Schuylkill, who were about leaving the room, of our intention to remain, requesting them to stay with us in order to prevent the abrupt and disastrous conclusion of the Conference, we proceeded to ballot, and our colleagues, when their names were called returned and assumed their seats. They continued to act with us till 12 o'clock at night, when proceedings were necessarily suspended by the intervention of the Sabbath. At a quarter of 12, no adjournment to another time being agreed upon, the Conferees from Schuylkill in every instance voting against a motion of that kind, the Chairman solicited them to move for an adjournment, to suit themselves, which they declined doing. At five minutes of 12, he again earnestly requested them to avail themselves of the few moments of time yet remaining in which they might move for a temporary adjournment, and thus afford an opportunity for a nomination on some other day, to the end that harmony might be preserved in the district and success secured to the democratic party. But they refused—declaring that their connection with us as Conferees was dissolved, and that they would not meet us again. There being no adjournment agreed upon, and the hour of 12 having arrived, the Chairman declared the proceedings suspended, Sunday intervening, till 9 o'clock A. M. on Monday following, giving notice to the Conferees from Schuylkill county that we would meet them in the room then occupied at the hour announced.

"On the morning of Monday the 4th inst., we proceeded to Shamokin to continue the proceedings of the Conference, which the Chairman at 12 o'clock at night on Saturday previous had declared suspended by the intervention of the Sabbath. We did not find the Schuylkill county Conferees there—they had gone home, according to their declaration that they would not compose any longer with us in conference. Having arrived at Shamokin some time previous to the hour for the proceedings to recommence, we waited until that period had arrived, when we assembled in the room where we had previously met the Conferees from Schuylkill county, and having further waited an additional hour, they not appearing, thus dissolving ourselves of the responsibility of dissolving the Conference, we did all that yet remained in our power by declaring Wm. L. Dewart from Northumberland county the Democratic candidate for Congress in the 11th Congressional District.

"This is a full, and, as men of honor we assure you, a correct statement of the incidents and proceedings of the Conference held at Shamokin on the 2nd and 4th inst."

☞ A DIPLOMATIC BANKER.—The Paris correspondent of the New York *Tribune*:—

"The American Government has seen fit to send to the Hague as its diplomatic agent, a gentleman whose constitutional predilections for changing money must be a necessary part of his existence, since he has so far forgotten the proprieties of his position as to convert the American Legation at Hague into a regular banking office for private speculation. Mr. Belmont *has commenced a regular banking business in the office of the Legation, the rent of which is paid for by the people of the United States*, and in which is employed at this moment three clerks for the transaction of the business. The house, it will be understood, is under the protection, and it may be direction also, of the Rothschilds: and is in daily communication with them. The want of dignity, to use no harsher term, in this conduct of Mr. Belmont, will be appreciated by every one who understands the position of a minister at a foreign Court."

Augusta Belmont was the agent of the Rothschilds in the United States, and was, we believe, the recognized consul of Austria in the city of New York, at the time of his appointment by President Pierce. Mr. Belmont, it is understood, secured his appointment by contributing *thirty thousand dollars* to secure Pierce's election as President of the United States.

EMIGRATION TO THE U. STATES.

From the report of the Secretary of State, dated March 16, 1854.

Arrival of Passengers in 1853:

STATES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Maine	273	341	614
New Hampshire	11	16	27
Massachusetts	14,623	11,406	25,029
Rhode Island	31	53	84
New York	175,199	119,628	294,815
Pennsylvania	16,121	9,068	25,189
Maryland	6,369	4,989	11,358
Virginia	3	3	6
South Carolina	709	307	1,009
Georgia	59	13	72
Florida	61	22	83
Alabama	18	15	33
Louisiana	20,382	15,511	35,893
Texas	1,132	899	2,031
Oregon	7	4	11
Grand Total	236,598	164,181	400,779

Country Where Born:

COUNTRIES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Ireland	62,481	77,919	140,400
British North America	18,310	37,125	55,435
England	19,908	13,445	33,353
Wales	6,720	3,981	10,701
British America	3,166	2,247	5,413
Scotland	3,323	2,772	6,095
Switzerland	1,038	1,110	2,148
Sweden	1,608	1,254	2,862
Prussia	697	596	1,293
Great Britain	556	438	994
Holland	322	228	550
West Indies	293	159	452
Asia	303	64	367
Italy	263	234	503
Carolina	161	76	237
Spain	501	228	1,029
Western Islands	143	69	212
France	1,159	26	1,185
Portugal	166	29	195
Turkey	15	1	16
Africa	42	1	43
Germany	24	9	33
Hanover	146	10	156
Hamburg	79	8	87
Brunswick	73	14	87
Greece	9	3	12
Other Countries	14	5	19
United States	28,577	3,542	32,124
Not stated	205	238	443
Total	236,598	164,181	400,779
Children of the U. S.	28,577	3,542	32,124
	208,021	160,639	368,660
Aliens			

Occupation of Aliens.

Merchants	12,604	Clergymen	134
Mechanics	7,397	Servants, females	6,995
Farmers	980	Servants, males	9,285
Miners	1,837	Not stated, males	62,668
Laborers	45,122	Not stated, females	157,225
Sailors	43,905		
Lawyers	93	Total	368,660
Physicians	473		

Age & Sex

Age.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 5 years of age	15,470	11,388	26,858
From 5 years and under 10	15,269	12,758	28,027
From 10 years and under 15	14,506	13,377	27,883
From 15 years and under 20	29,112	25,165	54,277
From 20 years and under 25	51,691	37,511	89,202
From 25 years and under 30	39,952	20,566	59,609
From 30 years and under 35	26,267	14,081	40,348
From 35 years and under 40	19,315	7,016	26,331
From 40 years and upward	30,688	17,556	48,051
Age not stated	496	496	992
Total	236,598	164,181	400,779

Local Affairs.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Ninth Month, September—30 Days.

SUN.	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS.	FRI.	SAT.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Sun rises 5.49 5.50 5.51 5.52 5.53 5.54 5.55
Sun sets 5.54 5.53 5.51 5.50 5.48 5.46 5.44
Moon rises 7.19 7.41 8.19 8.53 9.52 10.51 morn
Moon's First Quarter—29th, 7.42m.

St. Michael's Day—29th.

Saturday, 16th—Fair and cool.

Sunday, 17th—Very cool—somewhat cloudy and damp.

Monday, 18th—Fair and cool.

Tuesday, 19th—Partially cloudy, and warmer.

Wednesday, 20th—Fair and cool, with high wind.

Thursday, 21st—Clear and very cool. Frost in the morning—the first of the season. Fires and overcoats in mornings and evenings.

Friday, 22d—Frost again. Clear and still very cool.

☞ *The next* Battalion Parade is announced for this place, on the 16th of October.

☞ *A movement* is now on foot among some of our most native musicians, to get up a Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert, for the benefit of the Clay Monument Association. Capital. Go ahead, gentlemen—a service so benevolent and patriotic, if properly managed, will doubtless "take" with our people.

☞ *The Pottsville brass Band* have announced their Second Anniversary Ball, to be given at the Town Hall, next Thursday evening, 28th. The object of their Association is a most laudable one, and for their own, as well as for the town's sake, they deserve liberal "aid and comfort" in every consistent effort to "raise the wind."

☞ *The Germans* had a Waltz at the Town Hall last Monday night, which unfortunately terminated in a row. We did not learn the particulars. Somegot the windows were smashed, and other unmistakeable signs of a considerable muss were visible next morning.

☞ *The Washington Artillerists*, Captain NAGLE, paraded for drill on Tuesday night, accompanied by the Brass Band. This Company seems to be looking up. It numbers over fifty members. Among other changes in their dress, they have adopted the Bear-skin cap, Grenadier style, some 15 inches in height.

☞ *At a stated meeting* of Washington Camp, No. 14, I. S. of A., held at their Hall, Pottsville, Sept. 18, 1854, the following officers were duly elected:—Ex P. P., C. H. Krebs; P. P., D. Krebs; V. P., R. Snyder; F. S., W. T. Hazzard; T., R. Huntzinger; R. S., J. Leisenring; A. S., S. Hoffman; C., J. Martin; M. F. C., D. W. Bland; I. G., I. Reifsnyder; O. G., G. Wolff.

D. G. Krebs, *Pres.* D. W. Bland, *Rec. S.*

☞ *A New and Handsome Hearse.*—Rather a difficult subject for a puff; but if there be those who feel at all anxious as to the "pomp and circumstance" that may finally attend them "to that bourne whence no traveller returns", it may quiet their apprehensions and tend to soften the fading twilight of their earthly career, to learn that Mr. John Kepherly, of this place, manufacturer of metallic coffins, has just supplied himself with a very superior and elegant Hearse, with which he offers to perform the last sad rites for the departed. It was made by Messrs. Peahm and Huffman, corner of Norwegian and Cedar Streets, and is finished in the most chaste and beautiful style.

ASHLAND AFFAIRS.

ASHLAND, Sept. 16, 1854.

MESSRS. EDS.—In the annals of Ashland this day must be held in lasting remembrance, as the date of its first connection with the markets of the East and North. For some time it has been rumored that the new road of the Mine Hill & Sch. Haven R. R. Co. would be completed, so as to admit of its being opened for the passage of trains, this week. Expectation has, accordingly, been on tip-toe for several days, and about noon to-day, the loud shout of the steam trumpet, echoing among the mountains, proclaimed the fulfilment of the promise.

The inhabitants of our quiet town turned out almost en masse, and hurrying toward the Railroad, were delighted with the spectacle of a stately locomotive engine, which had just surmounted that grand barrier, hitherto untraversed by steam, the Broad Mountain, with a train of Coal cars and a Passenger car, and was speeding its course to the terminus of the road, on Big Mine Run. After reaching that point, the train returned to a station near the town, where it was stopped to receive the greetings of the assembled multitude. These were given with a hearty good will—the mingled uproar of human voices and booming cannon giving notice to the wild denizens of the surrounding forest that their reign in this mountain wilderness, must now be superceded by that of human industry and civilization. Immediate arrangements will be made for shipping a few car loads of our Coal, which may serve for samples from which our future customers may judge of its superior excellence; but no great quantity beyond a few thousand tons of Lump, need be expected from us this season.

None of our colliers believed it would be possible to get the Railroad completed so early a period, and consequently their preparations have been making with a view to complete readiness for trade early in the ensuing season, when you must expect to have a large space in your columns occupied with accounts of shipments from the valley of MAHANOY.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

LETTER FROM CONNECTICUT.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn. *Sept. 19, 1854.*

MESSRS. EDS.:—Having escaped for a few days from the cares and toils of business to visit some of our friends in the "land of steady habits," I concluded to drop you a few lines. After a very pleasant journey from Pottsville, we arrived here on Friday evening last. The city of Middletown is delightfully situated on the Connecticut river, about 16 miles from Hartford, and is one of the most charming places for a residence I have yet seen.—Its streets are very broad and thickly studded on both sides with a variety of beautiful shade trees, among which the Maple and Horse-chesnut are quite prominent. The side-walks are so completely shaded that old Sol in his most intense ardor could scarcely find room enough between the leaves to peep into a lady's face. The dwellings are most beautifully situated among the trees and flowers; handsome cottages of various styles meet you in every street, and for a summer residence I know of none possessing so much rural beauty. I think it would most the idea of a "romantic towne," which Wm. Penn had in view when he first located Philadelphia.

Through the kindness of our friends I have been gratified in seeing the extensive quarries of the red sand-stone so much used for building in our cities. It lies in beds of various thickness and quality, and has been deposited at different times, as each bed is entirely distinct from the rest. The stone is soft and yields readily to the drill and pick, on which account this is preferable to the granite. While we were visiting the quarries, we were told that about three miles farther up the river a vein of Coal had just been discovered, and feeling a curiosity to see Connecticut Coal, we rode to the spot and found embedded among the red sand-stone a seam of black slate a few inches in thickness, but the Coal was—missing. I could not discover any evidences of the existence of Coal in the strata which I examined, although I am by no means a competent judge of such matters.

This morning in company with my friend Mr. B——, I visited what I had a long desire to see, the impressions of huge birds' feet in the rocks.—These tracks are quite distinct and were evidently made when the rocks were a bed of soft mud, and are so distinct that even the print of the toe nail is quite visible. From the size of the tracks and the distance apart when the bird walked, would indicate the size of the bird to be about as large as an ostrich and having three toes; some tracks however which I did not see, but was told of, were from twelve to eighteen inches long, and one large track surrounded by a number of smaller ones would indicate an old bird surrounded by a troop of young ones. The appearance of the surface of some of these slabs resembles the bottom of a mud puddle in warm weather after the water has been dried up, and the under surface of one bed has the markings of a brackish or fresh water bed. The tracks are found in various beds of the sand-stone to the depth of from eight to one hundred feet below the surface, and as yet have been found nowhere out of the Connecticut Valley. When were these impressions made? What was the condition of the earth when these birds existed? These are questions which the science of geology is endeavoring to answer. The solid bed of sand-stone which have been for ages deeply embedded below the surface of the earth, are revealing the evidences of animal life of which nothing now remains, save the silent impressions written in the rock.

We intend to leave here this afternoon by steamer for N. York. Yours &c.,

W. M.

NEW YORK LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Return to Gotham—Words of Apology—New Yorkers returning—Coming Winter—Hard Times—Female Extravagance—Incidents of Life—Amusements—Grisi and Mario—Lucrezia Borgia—Norma—Gems of Acting—Forrest—The Ravels—Opening of the New Theatre—Municipal Affairs—State Nominations—The Know Nothings.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19, 54.

DEAR JOURNAL:—After many a long and rough scramble over hill and dale, and quite a lengthy sojourn in various different positions, from the gay saloons of Newport, Saratoga and Niagara, where fashion, with iron sway regulates matters even down to the use of a cravat, or the cut of a moustache, through the rude and uncultivated primeval forests of the Canadas, it is with feelings of pleasure, and certainly with renewed vigor of limb and fresh feel, if not of mind, that we have once more mounted our stool (not of repentance, surely), and pen in hand, settled ourselves for the task of painting Gotham as she receives us for every day journey of life. We are once more home, and with the best wishes, make our bow salutatory for the Winter, to our indulgent friends of the *Journal*.

Perhaps some apology may be necessary, particularly to our lady readers, for the unglowed and (some may say) cavalier manner, in which we have on several occasions handled the petty foibles and follies of fashion, the Twelve Thousand capacity of Castle Garden. The audiences at present average, we should judge, from Six to Seven Thousand nightly.

Last Winter was a gay one in New York amusements.—Grisi sang Norma at the Castle—Forrest made his *debut* for the season at the Broadway—the ever popular Ravels produced a new pantomime, and the new Metropolitan Theatre opened for the first time. These various events each drew houses limited only by the capacity of the edifice; while all the other dozen theatres and places of amusement were filled as usual.

The Metropolitan Theatre stands in Broadway, on the site of the old LaFarge Hotel, burned last Winter. In point of size and elegance, it surpasses anything that we have, and is probably unsurpassed in the world. Many days go not a seat could be procured, and last evening the house was filled with as many persons as could by any means be crammed into it. The play was the tremendously worn-out "Lady of Lyons," with Miss Julia Dean as the fair of the evening. There were the usual ceremonies of the opening of a new house—a prologue—the national anthem by the company, and a grand Italian national by the Hounsels. In this location is admirable—the house elegant; but the company mediocre. It will, however, prove successful—as they say "a hit."

In municipal affairs we have but little to offer—there seems to be a full preparatory to the grand tempest of November. The two sections of the Democratic party have each made their nominations. The one, Greene C. Bronson, the anti-administration, decapitated Collector of the port of New York, for Governor—a strong card, and one that will poll a heavy vote; the other is Seymour, the present incumbent, whose veto of the Liquor Bill, however, will prove to him political damnation. The Whigs have yet to nominate, and their