

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 94, 1855. THE MINERS' JOURNAL has a larger circulation than any other Newspaper published in Northern Pennsylvania. It circulates among the Coal, Iron and Business men, not only in this and reulates largely among the masses in Schuylable Advertising mediums in the Country. But few Papers have so many Capitalists enrolled on their

AGENTS FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL. DAVID J. Lewis, Mt. Carmel: ISAAC F. DAVIS, Ashland FREDERICE LAUDERBRUS, Tamaqua: THOMPSON A. GODFREY, Tremont: VOLNEY B. PALMER, corner Third and Chestnut

streets, Philadelphia: E. W. Carr, South 3d street, Philadelphia: CHANE & Co., South 3d street, Philadelphia: WEBSTER & JONES, N. E corner Third and Race streets, Philadelphia: C. P. Norton, Coal Merchant, 521 Walnut St.

VOLNEY B. PALNER, Tribune Building, N. York: CRANE & Co., 102 Nassau street, New York: S. M. Pettengill, 119 Nassau street, N. York ISCHER & SCHELL, Appleton's Buildings, Broadway, New York:
Y. B. Palmer, Court street, Boston;

Who are authorized to recieve subscriptions, ad vertisements, &c., for the Miners' Journal, and re-WE have quite an array of new adver

tisements this week, all of which the reader is solicited to examine. WE ARE indebted to Senators Hendricks and Frick, and Messrs. Frailey and Christ of the House, at Harrisburg, for public

Esq., H. of R., for a copy of a Prohibitory DOCTOR ECKERT'S LETTER ON THE TAR-IFF.—We invite particular attention to this letter on our first page. Its length ought not

deter any person from reading it. It is one of the clearest expositions of the folly of our Government ever promulgated, while at the same time it suggests remedies, that would effectually cure the evils complained of if adopted by Congress.

A MINIATURE earthquake was felt down East, on Monday. INDIAN depradations on our Southwestern frontier continue frequent.

CAPITAL!—The Sunday Liquor bill (in full in another column) has passed both Houses of our State Legislature.

A NEW trial has been ordered in New York, in the Fry vs. Bennett libel case. The former, it will be remembered, had obtained a verdict of \$10,000.

RIGHT.-Mayor Wood, of New York, has determined to send the Belgian convicts. now in prison in that city, home again, and has so notified the Belgian Consul in that

Among the appointments by the Govlor, of Chester county, Port Physician; Stephen Miller, of Dauphin, Flour Inspector; and Thomas E. Pollock, of Philadelphia, but formerly of Pottsville, Grain Measurer,

PROPRIETORS OF GIFT LOTTERIES Convicted!-On Wednesday, Nathan Frederic and William Gross, proprietors of the Catasaugua; Gift Lottery, were convicted:-Frederick was fined \$6000 and Gross \$3000 Frederick was fined \$6000 and Gross \$3000 of outstanding moneys at six per cent, would en-to stand committed until the fine was paid. sue, real estate would go under the "hammer, and Both men were committed to prison. The getters-up of the Lotteries in Pottsville ought to be served the same way.

CHURCH PROPERTY.—The Catholic Bishops of Philadelphia and Pittsburg, Newman and O'Connor, have sent petitions to our Legislature against the passage of Senator Price's bill, preventing church property, over a certain sum, being held by ecclesiastics, and monetary contracts in the country. Can the Legisvesting the same in the hands of trustees.-No petitions, so far, have been sent in against the measure by the laymen of the church, which is rather significant.

IN SPEAKING of the morals of the City of ashington, the N. Y. Herald says, "If there be any place under heaven where a rigidly enforced Maine Liquor Law, and an anti-gambling law would be the highest blessing to the local commu nity and to the whole country, it is the city of

The people of Washington city, a year ago. voted more than three to one in favor of a Maine Law; but the present drunken Congress, which governs the District, have not even deigned to take any notice of this vote.

A DEGRADING ADMISSION .- Mr. Frailey, in his remarks on the Bribery resolution, declared that if they had not "spiked the big guns" in caucus, they would have had nothing of this Bribery resolution. Here is an acknowledgment that the big guns in our State have been spiked, and the small guns State have been spiked, and the small guns ey lenders in England has given a new impulse to are triumphant. Our Legislature has been the same class in this country, and hence Congress following the business of spiking big guns long enough, and we think it is about time, for the honor and credit of the State, that the people should commence spiking the little

U. S. SENATOR .- The Democracy of Orwigsburg have denounced Charles Frailey, Esq., for voting for Simon Cameron, for Senator. (See proceedings of a public meeting there, among our locals.) It is also rumored that Benj. Christ, Esq., favors his election secretly, although he openly votes for Senator of the great evils is that we have a very low Buckslew, whom nobody expects to be elected. standard of morality among us, on money There is a great deal of dissatisfaction expressed against our Senator, also, for voting in a great measure by the conduct of the rich in favor of General Cameron. Both Ameri- in shaving the poor. As soon as a man, who cans and Whigs declare that he had promised | violates the law by taking illegal interest, is before he left for Harrisburg, that he would looked upon and treated as a criminal who not vote for Cameron | If a Democrat is to picks your pocket on the public highwaybe elected, we would vastly prefer Judge and the officers of those banks who loan their Woodward to Gen. Caperon. Judge Wood- funds to brokers and shavers, instead of disward is a man of ability, and will command counting legitimate business paper, are sent the respect of the peofe, and also of the U. to the penitentiary, where they properly be-S. Senate. It is alleged that he is a free. long, some of the evils that affect the business trade man. If he is notwithstanding his and producing community will be removed. ability, he ought not to e elected. The runor, however, we learn, without foundation. Vhether true or false, i could easily be as is the servant of Industry—the instrument with ertained, as the Judge in Philadelphia.adge Woodward was of of the first Americas in the State-havin advocated the inca party was in existend

lics:

J. W. BOWEN & BEOTHERS,

THE USURY LAWS .-- We commend the llowing article to our readers, on this subect which we copy from the Norristown Reg-The Usury Laws.

nia, as well as the people of the State generally, a respectfully invited to the consideration of the of a repeal of Usury Laws, now being agitated throughout the monetary circles of ountry.

The fact that an assault is being made by the oney power upon the usury laws, throughout the cities where money shavers do congregate, is, perhaps, not generally known, though backed, in some instances by a subsidized press. But it is even so—Congress is importuned to repeal the Usury Laws; the State Legislatures are importuned to repeal the Usury Laws, and the local representatives of the money power in the commer-

cial cities assume to require the repeal at the hands of our Legislators. Why is this? We are told that the British gov-Why is this? We are told that the British government has repealed the usury laws, and therefore they ought to be repealed here; and again we are told that they ought to be repealed because they are daily violated in Philadelphia. That such reasons are urged is proof positive of the want of better argument. As well might they contend for a repeal of the penal laws, because they are daily violated, or the disfranchisement of the poor, as in England.

But we are also told by the money abserved. But we are also told by the money shaver and

his advocate for the repeal of the usury laws, "that money is worth what it will bring," and that if there were no usury law, money, like mer handize would enter the market for competition. and a reduced rate of interest would be the consequence. Experience, it is said, is the best teacher, and experience has demonstrated that among money lenders there is no competition. Did you, reader, ever hear of competition among lenders of money to supply individual wants? A case of this kind would be something new under the sun—and the fact is, if the repeal of the usury laws would produce a competition among money lenders. and tend to reduce the rate of interest the oney interest would be on the other side of the question on this issue. Will the reader please notice this self-evident fact.

Competition may be found among tradesmen

ers. The one is hold, open and manly, the other private and secretly fattening upon the necessities and misfortunes of community, which the reader will please observe is a striking difference between the loaning of money and the selling of merchandocuments this week; also to R. M. Foust, dize, and strongly displays the peculiar traits of monetary operations, as contradistinguished from

The idea that money, like all other articles, should be allowed to bring all that can be gotten for it, is esteemed by those who desire the repeal of the usury laws, their most imposing argument But, as has been shown, there is a wide difference between it and all other articles. Money is the standard by which all articles are rated, and however these may depreciate, the dollar to-day re-tains the same value to-morrow; moreover, money alone, is the medium of payment in all business transactions, here and elsewhere; hence the disinction between it and other species of property. Another idea-money is a fixed standard value so made by law, and hence its intrinsic worth be ween man and man is regulated by government which is not the case with any other article, and, being thus fixed, government is bound to protect community, by salutary restrictions, as well from the usurer as from him who imposes a depreciate,

counterfeit value upon society.

Again, Real Estate derives its value from the fixed money standard; a property, therefore, that will rent for three hundred dollars, is considered worth, under the present laws, \$5,000, that being t six per cent. But repeal the law at six per ent, and permit the money lender to charge 12 per cent, and the same property would sink in value one-half—say \$2,500. This is not only n plain, but a positive demonstration of the effect of a repeal of the usury laws would have upon real estate throughout the country.

But, however important and conclusive the preceding arguments against the repeal of the neary laws may be, that of the vast landed interest of Pennsylvania has everything at stake in the question, the preservation of which interest being closely identified with the preservation of the

usury laws, the fixed standard of value under which the property was acquired and is now held. To say the one-twentieth of the real estate in Pennsylvania is incumbered by bond and mortgage, or other lien, is, I think a moderate calculation. Now repeal the usury laws, and where is rnor for Philadelphia, we observe George R. the safety of this vast indebtedness? Lien hold-Graham, Harbor Master; Dr. Howard Tay- of the present law, to exact ten or twelve per cent. stend of six, would unsettle every contract when the demand for the increase should be made, and in the event of non-compliance a demand for the principal would follow, which, no doubt, in hundreds of cases, the sheriff would collect by distress upon the property, and the poor would thus be de-prived of their homestead.

Let no man say this would not be the case.—
The vast field for speculation which exists, and the desire to amass fortunes, particularly in our ommercial cities, would drain all the available funds from the agricultural districts, through the offer of exorbitant interest; hence the collecting general depreciation of this species of property would inevitably be the consequence. world is no better new than it was in days gone y, when our fathers, to restrain the usurer from is extertion, enacted the present salutary laws,

defining logal interest at six per cent, a rate the mechanic and working man finds sufficiently high, and a rate, too, which renters of real estate throughout the Commonwealth do not average.

But it is contended that modification of the usury laws, applicable only to Philadelphia, would not effect the rural districts—would not unsettle lature provent intercourse between the city and country? If they cannot do this, can they prevent the creditor from collecting his liens upon houses and farms, and profit by the increased ates in the city? The idea is prepesterous-there is no phase in which a repeal or modification of the usury laws can be exhibited that will delete riously effect real estate, while the farmer, me hanic and laborer will be deprived of the facilities they now enjoy in securing a homestend, by friendly sid, at six per cent. For, be it remem bered, the idea is, on the part of speculators, to draw supplies of money from the country, while

the money-changer desires the repeal of the law in order that he may exact from the necessitour such rates of interest as the necessities of the case may enable him to wring from them.

There is another important consideration connected with this subject, which is this:—Who desires the repeal of the usury laws? Not the farners, nor the mechanics, nor the working-men of he Commonwealth. The question then arises—iball the people of Pennsylvania with their diversified interest, he made tributary to and held sub

ject to the functions of city trade and inordinate world over, and is constantly engaged in fortify-ing itself by new encroachments; and the repeal of the usury laws is a darling object now, as i as been for years past. The success of the mon as well as the State Legislatures are approached more boldly than formerly, and sympathy is sought for to sustain the movement among thos whose misfortune it was to be subjected to the tender mercies of a cent. per cent. operation, by representing the idea of a competition among money enders, and a consequent reduction of rates.

The Legislature of this State have been repeat edly approached upon this question, and much to their credit be it spoken, they have always reject ed the proposition to repeal, and it is to be hoped that the present Legislature will follow the example of their producessors and sustain the present

ent law, and thus protect the interests of the great The above arguments are conclusive. One matters, which always destroys credit, caused

A writer truly remarks: In the vast field of human activities, the func-

which men make exchanges of their Labor and of the products of their Labor. Money-lending as a oursuit, is not a source of wealth to a State. The Sea, the Soil, the Mine, the Workshop, are the only sources of Wealth. True policy will frame crporation of their puriples into the Con-stution of the State, long efore any Ameri-ment of capital in Industrial enterprises. This will best serve the great purpose of Society, while it yields to the Citizen the largest returns of profit. RELIGIOUS LIBERTY CONG CATHOLICS.

The following letter to e editor of the Anerican Banner, shows we kind of Religious Liberty prevails amon Roman Cathoattained but in two ways. The perfect way is through the accumulation of great wealth, and the

was two weeks ago, Sunday right—complete to walk through all the clush and rain. got her home, her sister beat her first; he brother took hor in the cellar and beat his she was black and blue, threateying to droi or put her out of the way, if shar, id not go?

Catholic Church, and said he will be the with a Propagiant family. The propagiant family. The propagiant family is the most reasonable terms also be call attention to their splendid enterly rainty of style and quality, to suit fho at pocket of purchasers, and which they offer at least City prices.

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zens. We have in our region many worthy

made use of by either native or foreign demagging the Marquis de Lalagette, who act upon very agogues, to array themselves against the best interests of this country. They as well as interests of this country. They, as well as we, know the character of the large mass of emigrants that have been pouring into our country, for a number of years past—and found steady, side by side with the Native American citizen, in support of our institutions, and in preserving Religious Liberty to all classes of the community, Roman Catholic as well as Protestant,-but not the Liberty of Licentiqueness, nor the liberty to destroy boast of our country:

A Poreign Infidel Demonstration. The Infidels had a jolly time of it at Cincinnati, on Tom Paine's birth day—Monday last. The foreign Germans participated largely. The "Age of Reason" was cracked up as a greater book than the Bible, and its author as an infinitely better man than any of the Apostles! These foreign infidels aspire to the rule of our country, and insolently demand, among other "reforms," the abolition of all laws for the observance of the Sabbath and the suppression of intemperauce, and the abolition of the caths upon the Bible! These men are incapable of appreciating our republican institu-tions. As truly remarked by a distinguished member of Congress, LIBERTY with them is a sort of chaotic idea. It is not the liberty of the law, but of unrestrained license. Their oppressions at home have cultivated and nourished treasonable inclinations, and they have come here to indulge them. The foreigner believes that America is the natural rendezvous for all the exiled patriots, and disaffected and turbulent persons of the earth, and they are here to form plans and concect schemes to revolutionize all creation "and the rest of mankind." 'Now we put it to every American citizes deciples of Tom Paine should be permitted to pol lute our ballot boxes and influence our elections "platforn" of the "German Social Democratic Association," branches of which exist in all the cities

and principle towns of the United States:-Reform in the State and National laws. "We demand: 1. Universal suffrage. 2. The abolition of the Presidency. 4. The abolition Senates so that the Legislatures shall consist but one branch. 5. The right of the people to call their Representatives (cashier them) at pleasure 6. The right of the people to change the Constitution when they like. All lawsuits to be conducted wethout expense. 8. A department of the Government to be set up for the purpose of protecting immi-gration. 9. A reduced term for acquiring citizen-ship."

Reform in what relates to Religion. "A more perfect development of the principle of personal freedom and liberty of conscience; consequently the abolition of laws for the observance of the Sabbath, abolition of prayers in Congoess, abolition of the oath upon the Bible," &c.

Americans look at this picture! These are but for of the planks of the "platform" of these infi. a few of the planks of the "platform" of these infidel and revolutionary foreigners, but sufficient to ther depress that branch of industry. ate, no Sabbath, no Bible, no permanent Constitu-tion—nothing republican or christian! It was this class of foreigners who participated in the re the "Age of Reason" as their text book, eulogise Fom Paine, denounce the Bible, repudiate our con-stitution and laws, and seek the "largest liberty" in the overshrow of our republican institutions.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW.—The fol lowing is Mr. Foust's bill as it passed the House of Representatives, together with the Collector; and further, requiring such comyeas and navs on the final vote: AN ACT to prevent the sale of intoxicating li

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the first day of April next, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to sell, trade or barter, in any spirituous or mait liquors, wine or cider, on the first day of the week, commonly called Suntavern, ale-house, beer-house or other public house or place, knowingly to allow or permit any spirit. nous or malt liquors, wine or cider, to be drank on or within the premises or house occupied or kept by such keeper or keepers, his, her or their agents or servants, on the said first day of the

provisions of the foregoing section, shall for each and every offence, forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, one half of which shall be paid to the pros-Yeas, 100; nays, 83. ecutor, and the other half to the guardians of the poor of the city or county in which such suit is brought, or in counties having no guardians of was committed, to be recovered as debts of like amount are now by law recoverable in any action of debt brought in the name of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as well for the use of the guar-dians of the poor, (or for the overseers of the poor of the township, ward, or borough, as the case may be,) as for the person suing: Provided, That when any prosecutor is himself a witness on any trial under the provisions of this section, then the whole penalty or forfeiture shall be paid to the guardians or overseers as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. That in addition to the civil penalties imposed by the last preceding section, for a viola-tion of the provisions of the first section of this act, every person who shall violate the provisions of that section shall be taken and deemed to have committed a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, in any criminal court in this Common. woulth, be fined in any sum not less than ten dol-arsor more than one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the county jail for a period not less than ten ments of duty. When, however, he entertained a the court; and upon being twice convicted, as afore-said, he shall forfeit any license he may have for selling the aforesaid liquors."

THE FINAL VOTE. Yeas-Messrs. Allegood, Avery, Baker, Bald-win, Ball, Boal, Bowman, Caldwell, Carlisle, Chamberlin, Christ, Clapp, Clover, Criswell, Cummings, (Phila. Co.,) Cummins, (Somerset,) Dougherty, (Phila.: Co...) Cummins, (Somerset,) Dougherty, Donaldson, Downing, Donning, Eyster, Foster, Foster, Frailey, Franklin, Free, Guy, Gwinner, Harrison, Herr, Hodgson, Holcomb, Hubbs, King, Kirkpatrick, Krepps, Lane, Laporte, Leas, Lott, Lowe, M'Calmont, M'Clean, M'Combs, M'Conkey, M'Connell, M'Cullough, Maddock, Maxwell, Medical Marsis Morrison, Muss. North, Orr. gill, Mengle, Morris, Morrison, Muse, North, Orr, Page, Palmer, Pennypacker, Powelle Rittenhouse, Rutter, Simpson, Smith, (Allegheny) Smith, (Blair) Smith, (Phila. city) Steele, Stebley, Stewart, Stirtovant, Thorn, Waterhouse, Wickersham, Witmer, Strong, Speakur—73 Wright, Yorkes-6.

hirong, Speaker—73
Nays—Messrs. Bush, Craig, Edinger, Gross, Vright, Yorkes—6.
Present but did not vote—Messrs Barry Fee.

Present but did not vote—Messrs Barry Fee. Present but did not vote-Messrs. Barry, Fry, Linderman, Sallade, Sherer, Stockdale. Absent—Messra. Bergstresser, Crawform, Fear-on, Fletcher, Haines, Johnson, Reese, Rosé, Thomp-EG GEORGE WASHINGTON A "KNOW-NOTH-

ING."-The following letters are from Sparks' publication of the Washington papers. They all inculcate a sound doctrine, and such as pleto manner, discharged their whole duty to such might be expected from one whom the tongue of calumny dare not touch, and who was "first so also has France honorably discharged herself in war first in pages and first in the hearts of all obligations in the premises towards the Uniin war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen:"

MORRISTOWN, May 17th, 1777. To Richard Henry Lee—Dear Sir:—I take the liberty to ask you what Congress expect I am to do with the many foreigners they have at different times promoted to the rank of officers, and by their last resolve, two to that of Colonel? These men have no attackment to the country, further than interest birds them. Our officers think it extrapely the new times are could be reserved. have no attachment to the country, further than in-terest binds them. Our officers think it extremely hard, after they have toiled in the service, and have sustained many losses, to have strangers put over them, whose merits, perhaps, are not equal to their own, but whose effrontery will take no denial. a a It is by the seal and activity of our own people that the cause must be supportent by a few hungry adventurers.

I am, &c., G. Washington. [Vol. IV., p. 432.] MIDDLEBANK, June 1, 1777. To the Same:—You will, before this can reach you, have seen Monsieur Decondary; what his real expectations were, I do not know if his appointment is equal to what I have been unhappy consequences, to say nothing of the policy of entrusting a department on the execution of which the salvation of the army depends, to a foreigner, who has no other tie to bind him to the interests of the country than honor. I would beg leave to observe that by putting Mr. D. at the head of the artillery, you will lose a very valuable offi-cer in General Knox, who is a man of great mili-try, occupied most of the session. tary standing, sound judgment and clear conception, who will resign if any one is put over him.

the the late of the proposed in the proposed i [Vol. IV., p. 446.] G. WASHINGTON. lica:

Willington, Del. b. 10, 1855.

Mr. Editor:—We have had soding of an excitement in our quicteity for the fow days.—It appears that a young woman in the Emerald Isle, and belonging to J. R. Change Church, has been living in a Priestant fallor several wocks, and took a notion to go to Methodist church, and the few viels she made beed her to think that religion was botter that prices's conclusively proven by the fact, that the legal law, (who came to this country since tirst of January), gut to hear it. They went there were she was living at, and compiled her, whouse she was living at, and compiled her, whouse she was living at, and compiled her, whouse she was living at, and compiled her whouse she was living at, and compiled her who weeks ago, Sunday right—comp her to walk through all the clush and rain.

\*\*R. Editor:—We have had soding of an excitement in our quicteity for the few days.—It is entirely correctly upon a subject of very great importance to the well being of these States, much more so than will appear at first view. I conclusively proven by the fact, that the legal must necessarily be imperfect—quite unequal to Man's cunning and greed. But that they are small must necessarily be imperfect—quite unequal to flow and promote their purpose, its conclusively proven by the fact, that the legal must necessarily be imperfect—quite unequal to flow. Morris, Esq.—Dear Sir.—The design must necessarily be imperfect was living at first view. I conclusively proven by the fact, that the legal must necessarily be imperfect—quite unequal to flow. Morris, Esq.—Dear Sir.—The design must necessarily so of this is to touch carsorily upon a subject of very great importance to the well being of this is to touch carsorily upon a subject of very great importance to the well being of these States, much more so than will appear at first view. I must necessarily be inhering that the the at first view. I follow for the flow of five facts, that the appointment of so many foreigners to flow of New York in the year 1854. The

WE COMMEND the following, from the the day following want money advanced to them, Harrisburg Telegraph, to the serious attention and in the course of a week want further protection. The expediency and policy of the measure of our readers. We are not one of those who denounce all foreigners and adopted citimilatory fortune hunters at the hazard of our army. citizens of that class, who mind their own quit his inspectoralip for a command in the line. business, are no brawling office seekers, and lent officer, I do not devotedly wish that we had who love our institutious. They cannot be not a SINGLE FOREIGNER AMONG US, or

PRILADELPHIA, Nov. 17, 1794. To John Addams Vice President of the U. S.-Dear Sir: - My opinion with respect 4 when the time for action comes, they will be and some particular description of men and proione, there is no use of encouragement.

I am, etc., G. WASHINGTON. Mr. VERNON, Jan. 20, 1790. It:- 5 You know, my good eir, that it sant the policy of this Government to employ forrigners when it can well be avoided, either in the civil or military walks of life. . . . There those institutions which are the pride and is a species of self-importance in all foreign officers, that cannot be gratified without doing injustice to meritorious characters among our own countrymen, who conceive, and justly, where there is no great proponderance of experience or merit, that they are entitled to all the offices in the gift ast they are entitien to me, etc., of their Tovernment. I am, etc., G. WASHINGTON.

> with the policy of this government to bestow offices, CIVIL'or MILITARY, upon foreigners, to the exclusion of our own citizens. G. WASHINGTON. WAR DEPARTMENT, Peb. 4th, 1799. Instructions of the Secretary of War to the
> Inspector General.
>
> For the cavalry, for the regulars, restrict the recruiting offic strict the recruiting officers to engage none except natives for this corps, and these only as from their

known character and fidelity may be trusted.

Same date to a foreigner applying for office: DEAB SIR:— • It does not acco

CONGRESSIONAL SATURDAY SENATE. Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, submitted a preamble, setting whether these foreign revolutionary agitators and forth that the Constitution confers upon Congress the power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, but is silent upon the subject much less fill our offices and control our govern-ment? What do they demand? Look at the of emigration; and a resolution declaring that the power to regulate emigration never had been delegated by the people to Congress, the governments of those States affected by the influx of foreigners, possess the sole power to make laws regulating their admission or exclusion.

> The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill extending for three years the credit for duties on railroad iron. Mr. Cooper made an elaborate speech in

opposition to the bill, and expressed his reto reject this bill, which he thought would fur-Messrs. Brodhead, Hamlin, May, Dawson Bayard, Thompson of Kentucky, and Rusk, took part in the debate, the last submitting an amendment to an amendment, whereby railroad companies availing themselves of the

three years' credit extended by the bill, are required to give good security to the Collector of the place of information for the payment of the duties at maturity, whenever the solveney of such company is doubted by such Collector; and further, requiring such company is doubted by such c panies as avail themselves of the benefit of the section flat of t government. [We believe within the sum of \$300 per mile.] THE House proceeded to the consideration of the Ocean Mail Steamer Appropriation

The question being on agreeing to the amendment of Mr. Olds, appropriating \$858,-000 to the Collins line, and repealing the clause in the Deficiency Bill of 1852, directing notice to be given with a view to the termination of the contract—it was agreed to

The President's veto of the French Spoliation bill was announced, causing considerable tne poor, then to the overseers of the poor of the township, ward, or borough, in which the offence following tolerands. The following telegraphic summary presents the The President refers to his duties under the constitution. It is not incumbent on him to sign a bill of course, and thus merely to authenticate

the action of Congress, for he must exercise an intelligent judgment, or be faithless to the trust re-posed in him. In execution of his official duty as o signing bills, he is not to perform a more mehanical part, but is to decide and act according o his conscientious convictions of the rightfulness or wroughdlness of the proposed law.

The President's responsibility is to the whole people of the United States, as that of a Senator is sentative to the people of a State or district and it may be safely assumed that he will not resort to the clearly defined and unlimited power of arresting legislation, and calling for the re-consideration of any measure, except in obedience to the require-

decisive and fixed conclusion, not merely of the unconstitutionality, but of the impropriety, and of the injustice in other respects, of any mer e declares that he approves it, he is false to his oath and deliberately disregards his co The President feels called on, at the threshold, to rotice an assertion often repeated, that the re-fusal of the United gtates to ratisfy these claims in

new facts, not known, or not secessible during the administration of Jefferson, Madison, or Monroc, has since been brought to light, or new sources of information discovered, this would greatly relieve the subject of embarrassment. But nothing of this matter of controlling authority, but as a fact of history, that these claims have never, since our existence as a nation, been deemed by any President worthy of recommendation to Congress. After reviewing the entire history of the case, he con-"This review of successive treaties between France and the United States has brought my

cludes his messago as follows:of their citizens as may have been at any time ag-grieved by the acts of the French Government, ted States. To concede what this bill assumes would be to impute undescreed represent both to France and the United States. I am, of course, the negotiations, France could be persuaded to agree that she was in any wise liable to the United States or our citizens. What remains, and for what is five millions appropriated? In view of what has been said, there would seem to be no ground on which to raise a liability of the United States, unless it be the assumption that the United States are to be considered the insurers and guarantor of all claims, of whatever nature, which any

ndividual citizen may have against a foreign na-MONDAY-SENATE -Considerable debate on the Pacific Railroad bill. House.-A vote was taken to pass the French Spoliation bill over the President's veto, but failed-113 yeas, 86 nays; being

less than two-thirds in favor. TUESDAY-SENATE.-Mr. Cass' previously announced speech on the international policy of England and France toward this coun-House.—Bennett's land bill, making grants Britain, we find:—"An inquiry into the causto the several States, for railroad purposes, es, which have hitherto prevented the asserted

itors' bill taken up, and the report of the con-

ference committee agreed to. The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the State Department, showing that during the year 1854, 460,474 persons arrived in this country by sea :- 27,765 tons against 250,200 00 to same period last year. in Massachusetts, 327,976 in New York, 15,-032 in Pennsylvania, 13, 154 in Maryland, 51, 169 in Louisiana, and 14,487 in California. of some kinds of Coal in this region. Of the entire number, nearly 49,000 were born in England: 101.606 in Ireland: 13.-317 in France; 206,054 in Germany; and 13,100 in China. Occupations not stated, 234,396; merchants, 15,173; mechanics, 31,-470; mariners, 1,260; miners, 2,155; farmers, 87,188; laborers, 82,420; lawyers, 135; physicians, 237; clergymen, 139; servants, 33,010; other occupations, 2,521. From September 30th, 1843, to December 30th, The Iron Works which have blown out in the valley of 1854, 3,174,395 persons arrived in this coun. the Schuylkill, it is stated, will resume business, provi-

NEW YORK LEITER. [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Great night in Gotham-Fafewell performance Grief and Mario-Opening of the Academy of Music-Rigoletto-Sam Houston's Lecture-The Steam Fire Engine Wild Bird shooting on the Rattery Prices of Coal in New York. NEW YORK, Feb. 20, 1854. DEAR JOURNAL: - Every few weeks there occurs n New York a memorable night, one to be marked with a white stone—evenings on which we are puzzled what to choose from an over-abundant feast spread before us. It frequently happens

that certain nights seem to have become the grand centre or culminating point of various attractions, where amusements sufficient for a month are erammed into, I had almost said—an hour.
Such an occasion was last evening, when our
eity presented a bewildering array of superior charms, and like the ass in the fable our citizen were unable to decide which truss of hay to pitch , although they did not emulate the example of their long-eared predecessor and his indecision, choose neither and thus starve. It was one of the nights when one would resolve himself into his rimary atoms and send each in a different direc-

First of all, as being probably the most attractive, let us mention the (to use the play bill parlance,) Grand Opera, and positively last appear ance in America of the great artists, Mad. Grisi and Signor Mario, previous to their sailing fo Europe in the steamer Atlantic, on Wednesday next, 21st inst. We have been blessed with so many "positively last appearances," at the hands of Hackett, that this announcement rather excited the risibles of many who were prone to make themselves merry at the expense of the Impressa-rio's "positively last"—however that may turn out, one thing is certain, that all the seats were taken several days in advance, and so great was the demand that fortunate possessors held them at \$7 and \$10 each—and hundreds were obliged to enjoy the treat in imagination merely.

The event came off last evening, and was a grand pacity was tested—the Opera—La Favorita, superbly caryed by Grisi and Mario—a superb Leonora and magnificent Fernando. The appointments of the house however are poor—they lack the requisite scenery and stage appliances, which

made their performances at the Academy so at-tractive (the opera last evening having been given at the Metropolitan). Notwithstanding these draw-hacks, the whole thing went off in style. Mr. Hackett was called upon for a speech, wherein he stated that although the enterprise was a failure at the outset, since the early part of December it had been remunerative to a certain degree.

This morning it is announced that owing to numerous requests of disappointed thousands, one the seats are to be sold at auction in the theatre.

auspices of Ole Bull. Several new operas are announced, and the season opened last evening with Verdi's Rigoletto, for the first time in America—

1 Boston & vicinit Conn. & R. Island use was fair, but not crowded, owing, doubt less, to the great attractions elsewhere. Ole Bull's object is to popularize the opera, by presenting fine talent at reasonable rates, in accordance with which position the new prices are graduated from not yet had a fair trial, as everything works unevenly at the start. We hope it will be successful. The other peculiar novelty of the evening was the lecture of Sam Houston, at Niblo's, which drew its crowds also. His theme was the "American Indians"—although the large assemblage was drawn more by the reputation of the speaker and the universal desire to see him, than any particular anticipation as to what he was about to say. At its conclusion, three cheers were proposed and given for "the first President of Texas," and some one suggesting three cheers for "Sam," they were ded with a gusto that showed the lean-

of the audience.

During the last week we have had a repetition of the feats of the Steam Fire Engine, "Miles Greenwood," which is en route from Cincinnati to Boston; but as you have doubtless heard them fully enlarged upon from the writers of other cities, we will refrain, only taking occasion to say that our Exempt Firemen had, a tug with the endingent Thursday evening last steamer, and succeeded in fully holding their own, although in the long run the latter would be likely Mt. Carbon Mr. Carbon Yesterday a fine grouse was shot on the Battery, in our city. The first instance of any wild fowl shooting in this place, since the woodcock shot in the park in 1859. Verily, ancient days are returning, and primeval times, when one can shoot game within the city limits. For so distinguished a visitor, our friend, the grouse met with rather a poor reception—he should have been trea-ted with all the honors, for his very rarity's sake. In your paper of last week, you have fallen in rather an error, as regards the prices of Coal in

sing that they have depreciated in our city—on the contrary they are rather stiff than otherwise, and many of our dealers are out entirely, and de-pending upon their brethren of the black diamond raternity who are totally disinclined to sell them at anything less than full prices, cartage off, and quite indifferent even at that. New York is as bare of Coal as a lawyer's soul of conscien

FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

MESSES. EDITORS:-Permit me through your the citizens of the county as a candidate for County Treasurer. He is a person well known and worthy of the office.

SHORT METRE.

THE VELOCITY of a musket ball, is on an average, 1,600 feet per second, and its range half a mile.

THE fifty-second anniversary of the independance of Havti was celebrated with great pomp on the 1st and 2d of January. MOLASSES.—The total consumption of foreign molasses in the United States in 1854. was 24,434,018 gallons; total consumption of foreign and domestic, 54,492,010 gallons.

By the sinking of a number of coal boats along the Monongahela, three hundred coal boats have been lost. The breaking up of the ice is the cause of the destruction. OHIO LIQUOR LAW .-- All the principal

hotel keepers in Cincinnati have signed an agreement to abide by the new liquor law of Ohio, and hereafter not to sell any liquor prohibited by said law. RAILBOAD FOR SALE.—The Rock River ey (Ill.) Railroad is advertised for sale on the 24th of March next at Janesville, Illinois,

by the trustee of the mortgage bonds, the Company having failed to pay the interest thereon. THE FIRST BABY.—The first birth in Lawrence, Kansas Territory, was on the 25th of October last. The Lawrence Association donated the boy a first-class city lot, and named him Lawrence Carter, after the city

CHANGE IN THE CONSTITUTION.—The Massachusetts House of Representatives have agreed to submit to a vote of the people pro-positions to amend the State Constitution that all the State officers and representatives shall be elected by a plurality of votes.

THE COAL TRADE.

The quantity soils by Railroad this week, is 21,385 against 15.966 last week. Total for this year 266,073 but more will be shipped except it is wanted, at the ures

ent high rates of toll, which is as high as the price The water was let into the Canal on Tuesday last and the Company gives notice that the works will be ready for the passage of boats from Schuylkill Haven on Monday next, and from Port Carbon on the 1st of March. But little preparation is making by the boatmen to run their boats, and from present appearance there will not be much buriness done before the middle of March, un-We had another fall of snow yesterday morning and with no signe of thawing, when our paper was put

ded the Railroad Company fixes the rates of toll and zion in the trade not permitting them to pay the present high prices of transportation on the materials used, &c.
The lower rates of labor have caused a reduction in the price of Coal here, amounting to \$1 00 per ton on the highest rates of last year, and therefore they have a right to expect a reduction in the prices of transportation to the lower rates of 1853. There are some very unpleasant rumors with regard to interests that control the ent, which may materially affect the interests of the Road, if they persist in maintaining higher rates than the state of the trade will warrant. There is considerable grumbling, in an under tone, it is true, in this igh rates of toll, &c., are to be maintained to build up the interests of the Road, at the expense of those who produce the trade.

The rates of Towage from the Delaware and Ray tan Canal &c., will be found in our advertising columns. The people of Harrisburg appear to be peculiarly faored in the price of fuel. The following are the retail rates of Coal delivered at the doors of consumers at Hai risburg, as advertised under date of Feb. 14, by J. H. Lyken's Valley Stove Coal.

Wilkesbarre Broken Coal, Wilkesbarre Chestnut Coal, We are paying \$3 per ton for Egy Coal, delivered at our

The following are the wholesale and retail prices in Ecs-COALS. Duly 30 per cent COALS. Duly 30 per cent.

Further sales of Sydney coarse at \$5.50; 150 chaldrons
Pictou, from wharf, at \$2 p chaldron, Custom House measure. By auction, 300 tons Pictou and Cumberland, in
East Boston, \$5.50 @ 6 12½ p short ton; 100 chaldrons
English Cannel, advertised, 30 sold, \$15 @ 15 50 p chal-

Anthracite white and red ash Our New York correspondent states that the prices of coal remain in that city without change—that many deal. ers are out of Coal, and that the market is as "bare o BY TELEGRAPH. FRIDAY, 3 o'CLOCK, P. M.

Report of Shipments. Boston & vicinity Conn. & R. Island N. York & vicinity

1 1 13 3 For the week Phila. & Reading Railroad for 1854-55 Port Carbon. Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven. 9,686 12 000 00 5,470 11 266,073 00 24,385 01 For the week. Last year. Increase in 1855,

Prom From From From Mt. Cirbon. S. Haven. Pt. Clinton. Auburn Schnylkill County Railroads-1835; The following is the quantity of Coal transported over the different Railroads in Schuylkill County, for the week

Mine Hill and S. Haven R. R., 10,663 16
Mt. Carbon " 2009 07
Schuyikili Valley " 2.224 14
Mt. Carbon & Pt. Carbon " 7,864 06
Mill Creek " 6,362 01
Little Schuyikili " 3,973 02 NEW ADVERT'MENTS

THE POTTSVILLE Literary Society will hold its next regular moeting in the Lecture-Room of the First Presbyterian Church, Mahantango St. in Wednesday evoning, February 23, 1835, a2 71/2 o'clock. Lecturer—W. J. Burnside. Subject—Fiction. Reader—Howell Fisher. Question—Should the sympathies of the United States to on the side of Russia or the Allies in the present war? Affirmative—W. B. Wells. John Y. Wren. Negative—T. H. Walker, J. B. Phillips.

By order of the Society.

JOHN T. BOYLE, Secretary.

MORAVIAN BOARDING SCHOOL. And Classical Seminary for Young Gentlemen NAZARETH, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, PENNA. REV. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal, Nazareth, February 24, 1855 8-2m EASTMAN'S MAP OF NEBRASKA. MAP of Nebraska and Kansas Terri-torr, showing the location of the Indian Reserves, according to the Treaties of 1854—by Capt. Eastman. Appleton's new and complete United States Guide Book by Travelers.

for Travelers.

Appleton's Southern and Western Traveler's Guide.

Williams' new Traveler's Guide through the United State and Canada.

Mitchell's Traveler's Guide through the United State. and Canada.

Phillips' Guide to the Southern and Western States. Barnes new Map of Pennsylvania.
Monthly Railroad Guides.
Barnes' Map of the United States on rollers.

BEAUTIES OF FANNY FERM. COMPLETE History and Life of Ruth Hall—by Fanny Fern. Parton's Idle of Horace Barnum's Autobiography.
Judge Edmonds on Spiritualism, vol.
The Initials, a Story of Modern Idle.
Wolfert's Roost and other Stories—by

ings.
Ida May.
Idy Courtship and its Consequences—Wykoff.
Coquetts, or the History of Eliza Wharton.
Ince—a Tale of the Alamo.
The Virgin Queen, or Romance and Reality.
Avillion and other Tales.
Autobiography of Dr. Charles Caldwell.

R

**NEW ADVERTMENTS** 

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS. HE Subscriber is receiving his stock 

PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET. FOWLERS, WELLS & CO., Phrenologists and Pablishers, 231 Arch street, below Seventh, Philadelphia, furnish all works on Phrenology, Physiology, Water Cure, Magnetism and Phonography, wholesale and retail, at New York price, Professional examinations, with charts, and full written descriptions of character, day and evening. Cabinet free.

Philadelphia, February 24, 1855

BRUCE'S N. Y. TYPE FOUNDRY. INSTABLISHED in 1813, has now on

hasers—
100,000 fts ROMAN TYPE of new cut.
50,000 " FANCY TYPE.
10,000 " SCAIPTS of various styles.
5,000 " GERMANS.
6,000 " ORNAMENTS in great variety. 5.000 " BORDERS. So,000 feet of Briss and Type Meral Rules, and all the novelties in the business.

All the above Types are cast by stram power, of the new composition of metal peculiar to this foundry, and which is critaisly superior to any ever used before in any part of the world. The unequalled rapidity in the process of carting, enables me to sell these more durable types at the prices of ordinary types, either on credit or for cash. for cash.

Presses, Wood Type, and all other Printing Materials, except Paper and Cards, (which have no fixed quality or

price) furnished at manufacturers' prices.

The latest Specimen Book of the Foundry is freely given to all printing offices, on the receipt of fifty cents to yen to an printing outer) on the property the postage.

23 Printers of newspapers who choose to publish this advertisement, including this note, three times before the first day of July, 1855, and forward me one of the papers, will be allowed their bills at the time of purchasing five times the amount of my manufactures. Address GEORGE BRUCK, 13 Chambers St.

New York, February 24, 1855

DELAWARE & RARITAN CANAL CO. STEAM TOWING. NOTICE to Boatmen carrying Coal from Schuylkill, Richmond and New Brunswick New York, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. On the opening of Canal Navigation, the Delaware an Raritan Canal Co. will have a large and efficient To Boat Line, between Fairmount, Philadelphia, Richmon and Bordentown; and between New Brunswick and New York, for the towing of Coal Boats and Barges. RATES OF TOWAGE:

Faon CI. PR. TOS. FROM CI. Fairmount to New York 28 Richmond to Borde Richmond Bordent wn 13 Rahway II.

8. Amboy 22 Newark B.

Woodb'dge 21 N. Br'nsw'k to 8. Amboy
Rahway R. 24 Woodb'dge
Newark B. 25 "Rahway R.

Newark B. 25 "Rahway R. Newark B. 13
The above rates will be charged to the lat of July, after which the rates of towing will be advanced.

App Boats towing eastward of Newark Bay, will be charged Ney York prices.

Coal Boats having paid towage on a full carge, will on returning empty, be towed free, but will be charged the above eates mer ton on back freight.

returning empty, be lowed free, but will be charged the above rates per ton on back freight.

On the opening of Navigation the Tows will leave daily, both from Richmond and Schuylkill, and as soon as the trade demands, they will leave every Tide, Sundaya excepted.

F. H. KESTER, Superintendent.

Office in Philadelphia, No. 44 South Delaware Avenue, below Walnut street.—E. B. Ett, Agent.

Office in New York, at the foot of Canal street.—F. Court, Agent. ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

THE undersigned Trustee, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Schuyikill county, to make sale of the Raal Estate of Robert Woodside, late of the borough of Pottsville, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry, at the American House, in the borough of Pottsville, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of MARCH: A. D. 1855.

At 1 o'clock-in the afternoon, the following described Real Estate, to wit:

No. 1. All that certain lot or, plece of ground, situate on the westwardly side of the Centre Turnptke road, in the borough of Pottsville, and county of Schuyikill—beginning at a stake in the southwesterly side of the Centre Turnptke road, thence along the same, south twentyginning at a stake in the southwesterly side of the Centae Tumpike road, thence along the same, south twenty-one degrees, east 250 feet, thence by land now or late of Nicholas E. Thouron, on a line running south 68 degrees, west to land now or late of Pott & Billyman, thence along said last mentioned land, north 8 degrees west, to a stone, thence by a part of Morrisville, north 68 degrees, east 3% perches, to the place of beginning—which James McGregor and others conveyed to the said Robert Woodside by Deed dated the day of A. D. 1848.

No. 2. All that certain 10t or piece of ground, situate in the borough of Pottsville aforesaid, being lot No. 9 on plan of lots filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill county—bounded on the cest by Coal street, on the

west-by lot No. 18 on the said plan, containing in front on-said Coal street 16 feet, and in length or depth 75 feet — which John T. Werner, Sheriff, granted and conveyed to the said Robert Woodside, by Deed Poll, dated 11th of to the said kopert woodside, by Deed Poll, dated 11th of September; 1848.

No. 3. All those 13 lots or piecos of ground, marked on the plan of lots in the town of Deer Park, Norweglan township, Schuylkill county, vis. Nor. 1, 2, 3, 25, 27, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 234, and 235, bounded and described as the county of the plant of the property of the plant of the seribed as the same are laid out and marked in said plan
—which Amelia Farquian. Executrix of George W. Farquiar, deceased; granted and conveyed to the said Hobert
Woodside, by Deed dated 11th of September. 1847.

No. 4. All that unscated lot of ground, situate in the
borough of Pottsville aforesaid—bounded by Centre street,
which was assessed in the name of James Morrison—sold byrough of Poteville Aforesaid—bounded by Centre street, which was assessed in the name of James Morrison—sold for arrears of unpaid taxes, and conveyed by the Treasurer of Schuylkill county, to the said Hobert Woodside, by Beed dated the 18th of July, 1842.

No. 5. All that tract of unseated land, situate in Manheim township, in the county of Schuylkill, containing 25 acres, which was assessed in the name of Peter Kern—sold for arrears of unpaid taxes, and conveyed by the Treasurer of Schuylkill county, to the said Robert Woodside, by Deed dated the 18th of July, 1842.

No. 6. All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the tract of land known as the York Store property in No. 6. All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the tract of land known as the York Store property, in the borough of Pottsville aforesaid—bounded northwardly by land of John Bannan, Esq., eastwardly by Centre street, southwardly by a lot marked No. 2 in the general plan of said Kork Store property, and westwardly by Hotel street—being lot marked No. 1 in said plan, containing in front on said Centre street, 22 feet 9 inches, and extending of that width in length or depth, on the northwardly side thereof, 88 foet 6 inches, and on the southwardly side thereof, 88 foet 6 inches, and on the southwardly side thereof, 88 foet 6 inches, and on the southwardly side thereof, 88 foet 6 inches, and in the southwardly side thereof, 88 foet 6 inches, to Hotel street aforesaid—subject to certain Coal reserves, and also to a contract of sale made by the said Robert Woodside with Thomas Halfa for a part thereof—containing in front on said Hotel street, 18 feet, and extending in depth between parallel lines 40 feet—which Sannel Wighall and wife, by leed dated the 5th of April, 1848, granted and conveyed to the said Robert Woodside.

No. 7. One full, equal, undivided half part of, and in all that frame tenement and lot or piece of ground, in the borough of Pottsville aforesaid, containing in front or breadth on said Minersville road 20 feet, and extending of that width in lebyth or depth 160 feet, more or less, to Burd, alley, eastwardly by ground of Hugh Eummings, and northwardly by said Minersville road—which Daniel Nagle and wife, by Deed dated 12th October, 1849, granted and conveyed to the said Bobert Woodside.

No. 8. All that unseated lot of ground, containing one quarter of an acre more or less, being lot No. 5, situate in Coacquae, Norwajan township, Schuylkill county, which was assessed in the name of Nicoles Thomps. in the tract of land known as the York Store property, in

ate in Coacquenae, Norwegian township, Schuylkill coun-ty, which was assessed in the name of Nicholas Thouron sold for arrears of unpaid taxes, and conveyed to the Commissioners of Schuylkill county, who by their Deed dated 30th/August, 1847, conveyed the same to the said Robert Woodside.

Commissioners of Schuylkill county, who by their. Deed dated 30th August, 1847, conveyed the same to the said Robert Woodside.

No. 9. One full, equal, undivided half part of all that certain lot of ground, containing one quarter of an acre more or less, situate in Manheim township, Schuylkill county, which was assessed in the name of Jacob Leitzel—sold for arrears of unpaid taxes, and conveyed to the Commissioners of Schuylkill county, who by their Deed dated the 30th August, 1847, conveyed the same to the said Robert Woodside and John Clayton.

No. 10. One full, equal, undivided half part of all that unscated tract of land, containing 350 acres, more or less, situate in Union township, Schuylkill county, which was assessed in the name of Daniel Fry & Co.—sold for arrears of unpaid taxes, and conveyed to the Commissioners of Schuylkill county, who by their Deed dated 30th August, 1847, conveyed the saime to the said Robert Woodside and John Clayton.

No. 11. One full, equal, undivided half part of all that certain tract of unscated land, containing 100 acres, more or less, situate in West Brusswick township, Schuylkill gounty, which was assessed in the name of Leonard Rishel—sold for unpaid taxes, and conveyed to the Commissioners of Schuylkill county, who by their Deed dated 30th August, 1847, conveyed the same to the said Robert Woodside and John Clayton.

No. 12. One full, equal, undivided half part of all that certain tract of unscated land, containing 194 acres, more or less, situate in Union township, Schuylkill county, which was assessed in the name of John McNeal—sold for arrears of unpaid taxes, and conveyed to the Commissioners of Schuylkill county, who by their Deed dated 30th August, 1847, conveyed the same to the said Robert Woodside and John Clayton.

No. 13. One full, equal, undivided half part of all that eartial tract of unpaid taxes, and conveyed to the Commissioners of Schuylkill county, who by their Deed dated 30th August, 1847, conveyed the said Robert Woodside and John Clayton, who by a w

thouset wounds.

Ititious at Sale. JOHN P. HOBART, Trustee.
Court, Joseph Botter, Clerk,
sville, February 24, 1855 SHERIFF'S SALES OF REAL ESTATE. In Schuylkill Haven.

ALM & FRITZ, respectfully invite the attention of Schuylkill Haven.

DALM & FRITZ, respectfully invite the attention of Schuylkill False, which they will be prepared to furnish by the latter end of March next, at the lowest pyssible rates, FOR CABHIL Jours, Raffix, Schuylkill Schuylkill Schuylkill county, bone dered a large assortment of different qualities of Jours and Large as DY virtue of sundry Writs of Vendi-

be elected by a plurality of votes.

Ourselves on having selected our stock in sitch a manner as to give entire satisfaction. Our heavy lumber has been saved to order, thus preventing much waste to the purchasing elevelore, the limiting in width 40 feet, and in depth 42 feet, wholesale prices.

The property of the limiting in width 40 feet, and in depth 42 feet, wholesale prices.

This property in the east by Front street, on the south by low of the name of the wide of the purchasing elevelore of the purchasing elevelore. Our heavy lumber has been saved to order, thus preventing much waste to the purchasing elevelore, and a frame stable, and a frame stable, and a frame stable, as the property of NICHAEL RACHIERT.

Britain, we find:—"An inquiry into the causes, which have hitherto prevented the asserted es, which have hitherto prevented the asserted.

Schuylkill Haven. February 24, 1855

Schuylkill Haven. February 24, 1855

Schuylkill the cause of the south by low of the south by low of the south by low of the name of the lowest by a ten feet wide alloy, containing in width 40 feet, and in depth 42 feet, who loss all the county of leave the lowest by a ten feet wide alloy, containing in width 40 feet, and in depth 42 feet, who leaves the saved to order. The last the lowest by a ten feet wide alloy, containing in width 40 feet, and in depth 42 feet, who leaves the lowest by a ten feet wide alloy, containing in width 40 feet, and in depth 42 feet, who leaves the lowest by a ten feet wide alloy, containing in width 40 feet, and in depth 42 feet, who leaves the lowest by a ten feet wide alloy, containing in width 40 feet, and in depth 42 feet, who leaves the lowest by a ten feet wide alloy, containing in width 40 feet, and in depth 42 feet, who leaves the lowest by a ten feet wide alloy, containing in width 40 feet, and in depth 42 feet, who leaves with 40 feet, and in depth 42 feet, which all the lowest by a ten feet wide alloy, containing in width 40 feet, and in depth 42 feet, which all the lowest by a ten feet w

By Telegraph and Yesterday's Mails. PHILADELPHIA MARKETS. Wheat Flour, \$9 25—Rye do. \$5 8 bbl,—Corn Meal, \$4 25 do.—Grans—W Red, \$2 11—White, \$2 20—Rye, \$1 —Corn 20 cts.—Oats, 54 cts. per bushes

PROF. TIFFANY delivered a second dress on Americanism, at the Court House this place, last night. To call the audient a crowd gives no idea of its character it was one compact jam inside the building, and have dreds had positively to be turned away at the doors. The lecture was extempore its subiect. Protestantism and Catholicism, and contrast between countries where theme ligious severally prevailed. It was a compre hensive and most able review of the whole

matter-the entire audience was enraptured PROHIBITION ONWARD. The demon RUM caped in two more Rates. We are happy to announce that the Pro-hibitory Liquor Law Bill has passed the Gen eral Assembly of New York by a vote of 8

In Delaware, a Prohibitory Bill has passed the House by a vote of 11 to 10. Poor Pennsylvania will soon be penned it y Prohibitory States-and unless our Rep resentatives give us a Prohibitory Law also, we will be flooded with Rummeries, and our State be converted into one vast Rum Shop

LATEST FROM EUROPE. By the Baltic we have Liverpool dates to

The most important piece of intelligence the formation of a new British Ministans Lord Aberdeen, the Duke of Newcastle, Sir John Russel go out. Lord Panumure comes in, and the balance are the same as the last Ministry.

In the efforts to re-construct the Ministry the Queen had in turn sent for the Earl of Derby, Lord Landsdowne, Sir John Russel and the Earl of Clarendon. All, however. failed to accomplish the object, when Lord Palmerston was sent for, and succeeded. Nearly £3,000,000 had been voted for war urposes.

THE WAR.—Affairs before Sebastopolies mains unchanged. It is reported that a battle had taken place on the Danube between the Russians and Turks, in which the latter were victorious. The latest official despatches from Lates Raglan are dated tee 23d and 24th ult. Both allude to the improvement in the weather. speak cheeringly of the future prospecia-The letter says-"We resume our work be

fore the town with renewed activity." PENNA. LEGISLATURE SATURDAY SENATE. Mr. Price pre sented a memorial from the Catholic Bishop of Pittsburg against the incorporation of congregations with lay trustees. House.—The bill to sell the Maine Line of the Public Works was taken up in committee

Mr. Ball, by the insertion of a new bill of twenty sections in length. MONDAY-SENATE. Nothing important. House.—The Speaker presented the annu l statement of the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad Company. TUESDAY SENATE. Mr. Pratt, newly elected from Philadelphia, took his sent.—The

House bill to prevent liquor-selling on Sun-

day, was passed on second reading.

of the Whole, and amended, on motion of

House.-Mr. Fletcher, from the Commitee on Corporations, reported the bill to incororate the Mine Hill Shaft Company, WEDNESDAY-SENATE.-A bill was reported, among many others, to exempt Coal ind Lumber transported over the State Imrovements from the tonnage tax. The Sabbath Liquor bill was finally passed,

Hiester and Walton casting the only negative

Nothing in the House of moment.

PHILADELPHIA LEATHER. NRITZ, HENDRY & Co., No. 29, N Third street, Philadelphia, Morocco Manufacturer-couriers, and Importers of Farncu Calr-Skins, and des-rs in Red and Oak Sofo Leather and Kipp. Philadelphia, February 17, 1855 7-1y QUANO! QUANO!! THE Subscriber, sole Agent for the Peruvian Government, in Philadelphia, has a large-tock of Pure Peruvian Guano on hand, which he offers o Farmers and Dealers, at the lowest cash prices, in lot-o sait purchasers.

S. J. CHRISTIAN, sole Agent for the Peruvian Government, in Philadelphia.

N 48 North Wharres, and 97 North Water street January 27, 1855 CARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS. BUIST'S Garden Seeds, No. 322/
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