Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1855.

THE MINERS' JOURNAL has a larger circulation than any other Newspaper published in the Northern Pennsylvania. It circulates among the Coal, Iron and Business men, not only in this and the adjoining Counties, but in all our Cities; and it also circulates largely among the masses in Schuylkill County, which renders it one of the most valuable Advertising mediums in the Country. But few Papers have so many Capitalists enrolled on their subscription lists.

AGENTS FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

DAVID J. LEWIS, Mt. Carmel:
ISAAC F. DAVIS, Ashland:
FREDERICK LAUDERBRUN, Tamaqua:
THOMPSON A. GODFREY, Tremont:
VOLNEY B. PALMER, corner Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia:
E. W. CARR, South 3d street, Philadelphia:
CRANE & Co., South 3d street, Philadelphia:
WEBSTER & JONES, N. E corner Third and Race streets, Philadelphia:
C. F. NORTON, Coal Merchant, 52½ Walnut St., Philadelphia:
R. H. BARNES, Gilsey's Buildings, corner Broadway and Courtlandt street, New York:
VOLNEY B. PALMER, Tribune Building, N. York:
CRANE & Co., 102 Nassau street, New York:
S. M. PETTENGILL, 119 Nassau street, N. York:
VISCHER & PELL, Appleton's Buildings, Broadway, New York:
V. B. PALMER, Court street, Boston:
S. M. PETTENGILL, State street, Boston:
Who are authorized to recieve subscriptions, advertisements, &c., for the *Miners' Journal*, and receipt for the same.

THE MINERS' JOURNAL
Semi-Weekly.

Owing to utterly impossible to publish all the matter coming upon us in the columns of the Miners' Journal, we have concluded to issue a Paper on Wednesday morning, to be called the

WEDNESDAY DOLLAR JOURNAL,

containing twenty-four columns of matter, at *ONE DOLLAR A YEAR*, which, in connection with the Miners' Journal, will make a Semi-Weekly Paper at $3 per annum. The following is the Prospectus:

THE WEDNESDAY DOLLAR JOURNAL,
A NEWSPAPER FOR OLD AND YOUNG AMERICA,
DEVOTED TO
Education, Temperance, Good Morals, Public Virtue, and General News.

This Paper will be issued in connection with the Miners' Journal, every Wednesday morning. The specimen number will be issued in about two weeks, and its regular publication commenced early in May.

One of the objects of this Paper is to supply, to some extent, the Schuylkill County School Journal, which was discontinued last year. Several competent Teachers have promised to furnish it with Educational Department of the WEDNESDAY JOURNAL.

It will be free from mere partizan politics, but nevertheless will keep the broad platform of Americanism, and proudly adhering to the example of our Revolutionary sires, it will uphold by the liberal institutions of our country, and promote the maintenance and dissemination of Republican principles everywhere.

Temperance and general Morality, together with the diffusion of Intelligence of the County particularly, will find conspicuous places in the new Paper. It will labor zealously and always for the suppression of that monster evil of the age—the Rum traffic; nor will it spare other public vices of the day, whether in high or low places.

The current news, both foreign and domestic, especially of our own Borough and County, will be carefully collated and recorded for the readers of the DOLLAR JOURNAL.

As this will be a *permanent Paper*, not to be discontinued, as Campaign Papers are, the Publisher confidently appeals to the public to sustain this proposed enterprise, which is laudable and manifestly so much needed. The low rates of subscription will place the new Paper within the reach of all, even children, as the subscription price is equivalent to only *Two Cents a week*.

This Paper will be free of Postage delivered in any part of Schuylkill, County, and for subscribers out of the county the postage will be only *Twenty-six Cents per annum*, to be paid quarterly in advance. By clubbing out of the county, the Postage can nearly all be saved.

As this Paper will contain matter entirely different from that contained in the Miners' Journal, the present subscribers to the Miners' Journal will find it an interesting Paper for their families. The terms to those who take the Miners' Journal and the Wednesday Dollar Journal, will be $4 per annum, payable in advance.

To Clubs:

Clubs of five and upwards, sent out of the County, the Paper will be furnished at 80 cents, which will give 20 cents towards paying the Postage.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NATIONAL HOTEL, Shamokin, is worthy of Schuylkill county custom.

FLOWER Seeds, Flowers, Plants, &c., can be obtained at Bannan's.

W. H. JOHNS of St. Clair, offers $500 reward for the arrest of some disorderly characters.

COAL SELLERS can obtain money at J. Lewis Crosby's Coal Yard, Broad street above Race, Philadelphia.

J. JONES, Attorney, No. 21 Sansom street, Philadelphia, is prepared to attend to Bounty Land Warrants.

SOME fine Carriages will be sold by A. M. Herkness, Ninth and George streets, Philadelphia, next Wednesday.

DYSPEPSIA, Liver complaint, &c., are treated at Dr. Leich's Restorative, sold by F. J. Dressler, corner Second and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

IMPROVED LARD LAMP.—Jacob Sener, of Reading, has invented and patented a new lard lamp, which embraces many improvements not yet attained. It is peculiarly adapted to parlor use, especially as the light can be reduced by an ingenious arrangement, to suit a chamber occupied at night by invalids or children. This admirable lamp is sold by Bright & Lerch, Market street, opposite Miners' Bank.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.—To Messrs. Hendricks and Frailey we are indebted for public documents.

THE WEDNESDAY DOLLAR JOURNAL.—In consequence of being disappointed in obtaining the materials for this paper in time, we are unable to issue it the present week. The *Wednesday Dollar Journal*, however, will be ready next week. So advertisers and subscribers, be prepared for our new bantling!

AN OPEN BATTLE IN THE FUTURE.—The Know-Nothings of Massachusetts, it is reported, are about publishing an address, setting forth the objects and aims of the organization.

LETTER WRITERS ought to bear in mind that when one person writes to another for information on business, a postage stamp should be enclosed if it is important to receive a reply. This is the true way to ensure a prompt reply at least.

NO MORE LICENSES.—Judge McClure, one of the most eminent lawyers of the State, who now presides over the Criminal Court of Allegheny County, on Saturday last said that since the passage of the New Liquor law, no Licenses had been, or would be granted by the Court to Tavern-keepers.

THE DAUPHIN AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—We are gratified to learn that the business of this admirably managed Railway is steadily and profitably increasing. During the present month the passenger travel over the route has been large, and the conveyance of freight equal to the expectations of the company. The Road has our best wishes for its continued and increasing prosperity.

THE PUBLIC WORKS AND THE CANAL BOARD.—The papers throughout the State are warmly urging the adoption by both branches of the Legislature, of bills for the sale of the Public Works, and for the abolition of the Canal Board; and the people demand as with one voice the passage of these measures. We trust the Legislature will act finally on the bills before its adjournment.

MAP OF LAKE GEORGE.—A Topographical Map of Lake George, New York, by Mr. Augustus Dalson, has been received by us. It exhibits a very clear manner, the mountains, lakes, and the numerous islands of this popular summer resort. We are pleased to learn that Mr. Dalson, lately engineer in the Geological Survey of the Coal Region, has been induced to take up his residence among us.

MAINE LIQUOR LAW.—In the State Senate, on Friday, a supplement to the act to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors, was read by Mr. Taggart. The bill proposes to repeal all laws after the first of the coming October, notwithstanding that they may have been revived for a longer term. Another step in advance for the glorious cause of Temperance. We hope the bill will be adopted.

NEW TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP.—We have received a Topographical Map of the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad, including all the Collieries in the West Branch Region of Schuylkill, together with the extension to Ashland and all the new mines opened in the Mahanoy Coal Basin. The Map is from surveys by Mr. Henry W. Poole, engineer, of Pottsville, and is about forty inches square. Want of space compels us to defer a more extended notice of it until next week.

THE NEW LIQUOR LAW.

This bill takes effect on Tuesday next, the first of May. All liquor selling will then cease, under present licenses, except by hotels that received licenses before the passage of the law. Brewers, distillers and importers may sell under the manufacturing license, but not in quantities less than *five gallons*, if they can find purchasers.

No storekeeper can sell a drop of liquor after the first of May, out of his store in any quantity, without first procuring a license from the Court—which application must be signed by twelve respectable and temperate citizens that such liquor establishment is absolutely necessary for the wants of the community. This application must be published in the newspapers three weeks before the application will be entertained, and the last publication must be made ten days before the Court is in session. The law does not require the 12 names to be published with the application, but as the certificate, when presented to the Court becomes public property, we will take care that the names of the signers shall appear in print. The applicants must also, before the license can be procured, enter into bonds with two good and sufficient securities, in the sum of $1000, that they will not violate this law, the Buckalew law, the Sunday law, or any other law of the State respecting the liquor traffic. The Court is bound to fix a time for the hearing of said applications and give the necessary notice, when all persons interested can appear and object to the granting of the same.

No license can hereafter be granted to any keeper of a hotel, inn or tavern, restaurant, eating house, oyster cellar, theatre, or other places of amusement, entertainment or refreshment. The impression prevails that hotels and taverns can be licensed at the June term of the Court, but our reading of the law is, that no such licenses can be granted by the Court hereafter, because the law expressly prohibits it. All tavern-keepers who took licenses out at the March term, whose licenses expire after the passage of this act, will be forfeited under the law, unless the license would have expired before the next regular term of the Court.

Constables are bound to report the names of all persons violating this law under the penalty of fine and imprisonment. They are also bound to seek out the violators of the law. Every citizen is bound to give the constable notice of any violation of the law, together with the witnesses, and the constable is, under the same penalties, bound to report them.

No druggist can sell liquor, except as an admixture with medicine, without a license, in any quantity, after the first of May—unless he takes out a license for selling the same.

These are the main provisions of the law, which go into effect after the first of May.

Tavern-keepers who received their licenses before the passage of the law, can sell until April next—unless the Legislature should stop them sooner. A supplement to the law is now pending in the Legislature stopping them on the first of October next. The cellars under the hotels must quit selling liquor after the first of May, or they will all be indicted under the law.

Fellow-citizens, it now rests with you to say whether the law shall be enforced or not. It can be enforced, provided you see that the public officers do their duty. It is also important to see that proper officers are elected to enforce the laws. The days of rum-selling public officers, we hope, has passed by, or will pass by after this year. Every public officer who is seen intoxicated, can be reported to the Court, and the Judges are bound to remove him from office.

Since the above was written, we have procured the opinion of Mr. Tower, the Prosecuting Attorney of Schuylkill County, delivered for the benefit of the County Treasurer. The opinion sustains our views of the provisions of the new Liquor Law, and we ask for it an attentive perusal:

The recent Act, entitled "An Act to restrain the sale of intoxicating Liquors," says, in the first section, "That from and after the first day of October next, it shall be unlawful *to keep or maintain any house, room or place*, where vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixtures thereof, *are sold and drunk*," excepted as thereinafter provided. It is not anywhere in the said act provided that any such house, room or place may, under any circumstances, be kept or maintained.—The second section prohibits any person "to keep for sale and sell," "by any measure whatever," and at the same time furnishing convenience or inducement for drinking such liquors, or any admixture thereof. These two sections, and the next following one, all have evidently but one object, that is,—*to suppress all places*, where the said liquor, or admixtures thereof, may be, at the same time, *sold and drunk*.

The fourth section of the Act says, "that it shall be unlawful for any person *to sell or keep for sale* any" of the said liquors, or any admixtures thereof, "*in any case not hereinbefore provided in a less quantity than one quart*, nor without license granted by the Court of Quarter Sessions of the proper County." The design of this section appears to have been, "*prohibit the sale* (which had not been *before prohibited*, except when connected with a place to *drink in*) of the said liquors or any admixtures thereof, by *any body* "*in a less quantity than one quart*." That this was so, and that the restraint of this section was a cumulative one upon those imposed by the three preceding sections, is evidenced by the second proviso to the section, to wit:—"That no license for the sale of liquors as aforesaid, shall be granted to the keeper of any hotel, inn, tavern, restaurant, eating house, oyster house, or cellar, theatre, or other places of entertainment, amusement or refreshment.

The effect of the law is, then, to extinguish every house, room, or place, in which liquors can, from and after the first day of October next, be *sold and drunk*, and at the same time to restrain every one who would sell—before and on the first day of October next, to *be drunk* where *sold*, and "from and after" that day, to be carried away from the place of sale—to selling not "in a less quantity than one quart, nor without license granted by the Court of Quarter Sessions of the proper County." True, there is an exception in the twelfth section, in favor of importers, duly commissioned auctioneers, domestic producers, brewers or distillers, selling in quantities not less than five gallons," and druggists; and the fourteenth section provides that the fact shall not interfere with the unexpired term of a license, which was granted before the passage of the act. But with these enumerated exceptions only, the effect of the law must be as above stated.

A question arises here, as to when the restraint, in regard to selling not "in a less quantity than one quart, nor without license granted by the Court of Quarter Session of the proper County," is to take effect. In my view, it is to take effect immediately. The whole act is to take effect immediately. It tolerates "*houses, rooms or places*," where liquors may be "*sold and drunk*," until "from and after the first day of October next," and then closes them as to "*any measure whatever*," except for the unexpired term of any license already granted. But it does not tolerate the selling, except for the unexpired term of such license, "in a less quantity than one quart, nor without license granted by the Court of Quarter Sessions of the proper county," for one moment after its passage. On the contrary, and as if designed to show that it was to go into effect forthwith, the very first section of the act declares that "all laws, or parts of laws, inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same *are hereby repealed!*" Repealed when? Not "from and after the first day of October next," but instantly.

This view of the act appears to me to be sustained also, by the provisions it contains in regard to licenses. The fifth section directs the Court, to fix a time for hearing applications for licences; and that, and the next five succeeding sections which relate wholly to the subject of licenses, are all founded upon the averment in section 4, "that it shall be unlawful" "to sell or keep for sale," "without license granted by the Court of Quarter Sessions of the proper county." "All laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act," and of course then, all laws relative to the granting of licences, except "by the Court of Quarter Sessions," were, as we have seen, repealed by the first section. As if, however, to put the question beyond a doubt, and to save an applicant the superfluous labor of applying elsewhere for a license, the last proviso of the fourth section, declares, "that so much of any act or acts of Assembly as require a license from a city or county Treasurer to authorize the sale of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors be, and the same is hereby repealed"—instantly repealed.

This construction of the act is not inconsistent either, as I conceive, with that part of the last section of it, which says: "Nor shall any license, which may be granted before the first day of July next, authorize sale of said liquors, or admixtures thereof after the first day of October next, *contrary to the provisions of this Act*." Contrary to what provisions? These clearly:—That the person licensed shall not sell "*in less quantity than one quart*," nor "from and after the first day of October next," to be *drunk* on the premises where sold, and shall not sell at all "without license granted by the Court of Quarter Sessions of the proper County." The County Treasurer cannot legally issue a license, and the vender of liquors is no longer "required" to procure a license from that office, and a license issued by him would afford no protection, and be of no more avail than if issued by any private citizen. The seller will violate the law, if, since the passage of this act, he venture to sell under a Treasurer's license, "without license granted by the Court of Quarter Sessions of the proper County, granted in pursuance of this new restraining law.

The conclusions I have come to, in regard to this new Act, are different from my first impressions about it. But I have formed them with considerable care and reflection, and I do not see how they can be avoided. C. TOWER.

Pottsville, April 21, 1855.

CORPORATIONS—IMPROVEMENT CO'S.

The following Remonstrance to the Legislature was signed about two years since, by thousands of our Coal Operators, business men and citizens, at the time it was drawn up. We republish it to show our reason for taking so strong a stand in opposition to the establishment of Coal and Improvement Companies in this county. If other counties desire these Corporations, let them have them; we do not wish to interfere with them; but we want to exhibit at least one County in the State, as a MONUMENT OF INDIVIDUAL ENTERPRISE, contrasted with the acts of Corporations,—speculators and drones who exist upon the industry of others. Only think of the boldness, aye impudence of these men, who talk of establishing new Companies to develope the Coal Region, when our INDIVIDUAL operators find it difficult to get their coal to market, there not being sufficient facilities for the purpose. The idea is preposterous. But read the Remonstrance of thousands of our business men and citizens, upon this subject:—

First. We believe that three or four persons who have originated the measure, and who are pressing it before the Legislature are prompted only by motives of speculation, and that no public good is designed to be accomplished; and we believe further, that the sole end which the measure is intended to subserve, is to enable a few parties to dispose of lands at enormous prices by means of Stocks. We can conceive of no other object; if there is another, it has been very successfully kept from the knowledge of the citizens of our County, for no petitions have been circulated on the subject, unless in a private and clandestine manner.

Second. Because the legitimate purpose of Corporations is the concentration of capital upon such objects of a public and beneficial character, as are beyond individual means. But we allege—and we have the whole history of the Coal trade of Schuylkill County, from its commencement to the present time, to confirm the allegation—that the mining of Coal is not an object beyond individual means. Individuals have been equal to it in the infancy of the trade, and much more are they equal to it now, when it has attained a vigorous youth. We assert, that Individuals, without corporate privileges, are equal to all the means required for the mining of Coal, both above and below the water level, of which there is abundant proof on every hill-side, in every valley, and in every ravine of the Coal formation—and we assert with equal emphasis, that Individual means and enterprise, without corporate privileges are equal to all the demands of the market for Coal. The past history of the trade verifies this beyond the possibility of a doubt. If, then, Individual means and enterprise are adequate to all the expenditures in the mining of Coal, and to all the demands of the market for Coal, where is the necessity for the creation of Corporations among us? Under the system which has been pursued during the last twenty years, in our County, the system of Individual enterprise, we have become highly prosperous. Our population in the last ten years has doubled itself. Large towns have taken the place of primeval forests. Wealth has accumulated—not the wealth of overgrown Corporations, but that which is distributed among the masses of the community, has sufficed to render almost all who were willing to be so, comfortable and happy. Our statistics show a continually increasing Coal tonnage for the last twenty years, until in 1852 this tonnage has amounted to 2,519,493 tons. All this has been done exclusively by individual enterprise. We can point to other counties, where, with superior advantages in mineral formations, nothing like the results that have taken place in our County, have been achieved; for this fact we know no explanation but the very system of Mining Corporations, complained of by us.

Third. But we not only consider Corporations unnecessary, but we regard them as ruinous to the Coal trade of Schuylkill County, and to every branch of business which is now carried on by Individuals in it. Schuylkill County is emphatically a County of Individual enterprise. Every man in it stands upon his own capacity for business—upon his own exertions, energy, and industry; for the door to competence and to fortune, is open to all alike. We have no lines drawn round about us to limit us in our business, in our trades, and in our professions; and we have no competitors except each other—and there is no power among us to destroy. Such is Schuylkill County now, and such we desire to remain. But we believe that Corporations would inevitably blast this high, manly, and independent condition of the people. We believe that they would blight the fair prospects of the County forever. We believe that Corporations and Individuals cannot live together in the same business. One must destroy the other. And why should Corporations be strown broad-cast among us to destroy us? Why should our Mines be closed by CORPORATION MINES? Why should our Stores be closed by CORPORATION STORES? Why should every branch of Business be stopped by CORPORATION ESTABLISHMENTS? Why should our LABOR be rewarded only by CORPORATION ORDERS on their Stores, at their own prices? We remonstrate against all this, and we ask of your honorable body to save us from the operation of a law which would inflict all these evils upon us.

And we will ever pray, &c.,

IMPORTANT FROM HARRISBURG!

FISHING CREEK COMPANY
Defeated in the Senate by a vote of 14 to 10.

GREAT REJOICING AMONG THE PEOPLE!!

Project entertained of requesting the Corporation-mongers who want *special privileges* among us, and those of our Representatives who vote for them to leave the County!

The people determined to be harrassed no longer by speculators and stock-jobbers and stock-robbers, who are rapidly falling below *par* in the community.

Let our citizens be of good cheer, and continue to oppose with all their energy, the incorporation of the so called Improvement Companies. INDIVIDUAL ESTERPRISE; no Corporations, and representatives in the Legislature who will attend to their constituents' interests without making it necessary for the people to run to Harrisburg to attend to their own interests. These are what the citizens of Schuylkill County are determined to have.—So, pour in the hot shot, and don't flag in your exertions until these corporations, these Improvement Companies are completely nonplussed.

The following is the vote on the defeat of the Bill:

YEAS—Messrs. Crabb, Frick, Jordan, Killinger, Lewis, McClintock, Mellinger, Pratt, Sager, Walter,—10.

NAYS—Messrs. Browne, Buckalew, Darsie, Ferguson, Fenniken, Frazer, Goodwin, Haldeman, Hamlin, Hendricks, Piatt, Shuman, Wherr, Hiester,—14.

P. S.—After the above was in type, we regret to learn that the vote has been reconsidered by the Senate; as if they were ashamed of a good action.

THE CUMBOLA IMPROVEMENT CO.

The owners of these lands, applying for a charter are wealthy men, who have reaped large fortunes from the income of these lands, which cost them but a trifle. They have abundant means to make all the improvements that are necessary—they never made any improvements, as far as we can learn, on these lands. The tenants were forced to make all the improvements themselves—they would not even erect a sufficient number of Miners' Houses for the accommodation of the Miners. The tenants we learn have expended upwards of *one hundred and fifty thousand dollars* on these lands. Expenses of about $25,000, which properly belonged to the landlords, had been incurred by the tenants, in an important improvement, and after great importunity they agreed to leave them take $15,000 of the amount out of their rents when they mined the Coal. They have pocketed rents from these lands we learn, amounting to upwards of *two hundred thousand dollars*—and now, finding that the Coal is pretty well worked out of the upper levels—they want a charter to sell the land in stocks, at $750,000, and pocket that amount also; and the stockholders may then make the improvements themselves. Will the Legislature pass such laws? Will our Representatives suffer themselves to be bought to vote for such bills in opposition to nine-tenths of the whole community? No Representative from Schuylkill county, who votes for these bills, or permits them to pass without his opposition, under existing circumstances, will ever be able to clear his skirts from the imputation that he sold his vote, and bartered away the rights and interests of his constituents for money or its equivalent.

☞ A Dovetailing Machine has been invented and is in use in Boston, which enables a single workman to dovetail with ease from eight hundred to one thousand bureau drawers a day.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

FRIDAY, 20th.—SENATE.—A bill supplementary to the Carbon Run Improvement Company was reported. An adverse report was made on the bill to incorporate the Council Ridge Railroad and Coal Company. The bill relative to the Training School for Idiotic children was lost by a tie vote. The Committee of Conference on the bill to provide for a more just and safe transmission of real and personal estate, made report, which was adopted. The bill to authorize the Councils of Reading to erect works to supply that city with gas, passed finally.

HOUSE.—The bill for the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works was taken up and the motion to make $8,500,000 the minimum price, was finally agreed to—yeas, 49; nays 36. A motion requiring the purchasers to pay, in addition to $100,000, ten per cent. of the price, within 90 days, and the balance in ten annual instalments, commencing in 1860, was discussed, but finally negatived. The bill then passed finally—yeas, 79; nays, 15.

Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, moved to proceed to the consideration of the bill relative to the naturalization of foreigners by the Courts of this Commonwealth. The orders of the day, however, were called, and the House refused to suspend the orders—yeas, 47; nays, 35—two thirds being necessary.

The following bills were reported from the Standing Committees:—To incorporate the Columbia Coal and Iron Company; relative to the approval of the bonds given by applicants for tavern licenses; to repeal the act exempting churches and other property from taxation; relative to agencies in this State of foreign insurance and trust companies; a supplement to the act incorporating the Penn. sylvania Coal Company; a supplement to the act to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors.

SATURDAY—SENATE.—The supplement to the act to incorporate the Clinton Coal Company was reported.

The following bills were passed:—A supplement to the charter of the Carbon Run Improvement Company; relative to the finances of Berks county; relative to the publication of the State Geological Survey; a supplement to the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company; to incorporate the Combula Improvement Company, of Schuylkill County, passed to second reading and was laid over.

Mr. Skinner reported from the Railroad Committee the bill to incorporate the North Branch and Lackawanna Railroad and Coal Company as committed.

Mr. Buckalew moved that the bill from the House to erect the new county of Lackawanna be referred to a select committee. Agreed to—yeas, 11; nays, 6.

HOUSE.—The bill relative to the naturalization of foreigners by the Courts of this Commonwealth was the special order for a session on Wednesday evening.

Mr. Johnson offered a resolution that the bill for the removal of the seat of government from Harrisburg to Philadelphia, be made the special order of Wednesday afternoon.—Adopted.

Reports of Committees.—Mr. Free (Education), with a negative recommendation, the bill to repeal the act for the election of County Superintendents.

Mr. Boal (Banks), a bill to incorporate the Bank of Shamokin—negatively.

Mr. Fletcher (Corporations), a bill relative to the Central American Mining Company.

Mr. King (New counties), a bill to change the division line between Carbon and Luzerne counties.

The bill to incorporate the Reading Insurance Company, passed finally.

MONDAY—SENATE.—The bill for the more just and safe transmission of real and personal estate, made a report, which was adopted. The bill is to go into effect in three years.—The bill to extend the charter of the Northampton and Luzerne Coal Company, was considered and negatived.

HOUSE.—A bill prohibiting exchange brokers from allowing interest on deposits, with amendments; and a bill to reduce the expenses, and secure a more faithful payment of taxes, were reported from the Standing Committees.

After a scene of great confusion and excitement, accompanied by considerable debate, the House agreed to the resolution of Mr. Simpson, for a final adjournment on the 8th of May—yeas, 35; nays, 1; it then passed final reading.

The Senate bill relative to corporations and estates held by corporate societies for religious and charitable uses, passed finally—yeas, 57; nays, 13.

TUESDAY—SENATE.—Mr. Hendricks presented a remonstrance against the incorporation of Coal and Improvement Companies.—A bill to incorporate the Reading Savings Bank was reported.—A bill to extend the charter of the Miners' Bank of Pottsville, was reported from the appropriate Committee, with negative recommendation.

Mr. Taggart read in place, a supplement to the act to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors. The bill proposes to repeal all licenses after the first of October, notwithstanding they may have been granted for a longer term:

HOUSE.—The following bills passed final reading:—To incorporate the Hopewell Coal and Iron Company; to incorporate the Columbia Coal and Iron Company; relative to the courts of Berks county; supplement to the act incorporating the Carbon Run Improvement Company; supplement to the act to incorporate the American Mining Company; supplement to the Penn Coal Company.

The supplement to the act incorporating the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company was considered, and postponed for the present.

A bill supplementary to the act incorporating the Lackawanna Coal and Iron Company, was reported by the Committee.

The resolution for the removal of the seat of government from Harrisburg to Philadelphia was discussed, and passed on second reading, by a vote of 43 yeas to 35 nays.—The rules were then suspended, by a vote of 58 to 22, and the resolution was passed finally—yeas, 48; nays, 37.

Mr. Frailey, a petition from citizens of Barry township, Schuylkill county, for the passage of a law to lay out a State road from the town of Ashland, to Patterson's saw mill.

Mr. Frailey, from the committee of conference, appointed to settle the difference between the two Houses on Senate bill No. 518, relating to certain elections in Blair and Schuylkill counties, made a report, which was adopted.

A supplement to the act to erect part of Norwegian township, in Schuylkill county, into a new township, and for other purposes, approved 8th of March, 1847, passed first reading among other bills on the private calender, and was laid aside for a second reading.

An act relating to supervisors and the contractors to repair public roads in certain townships in Schuylkill county, on the private calender, passed first reading, also, an act relative to criminal courts in Schuylkill county; also, an act to increase the pay of witnesses attending the several courts of Northumberland and Schuylkill counties.

WEDNESDAY—SENATE.—A bill to incorporate the Mine Hill Shaft Company was reported from the appropriate Committee.

Mr. Price read in place a bill relative to the rights of owners of ground taken by the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company in Philadelphia.

The joint resolution from the House, to adjourn finally on Tuesday, the 8th of May, was again taken up and passed without amendment.

On motion, committees of Conference were appointed on the bill relative to the report of the Geologists &c.

The following bills were passed:—To incorporate Reading Savings Bank; a supplement to the Old Top Coal Company.

Courts during Session, the bill relative to and debatable of Foreigners by the

HOUSE.—Commonwealth, was taken up supplement to the adjournment.

intoxicating liquors, as read in place a

The House then resumed the sale of of the General Appropriation

tion substituting a salary of consideration bers of the Legislature, instead The appay, was agreed to—yeas 46, an amendment having been incorporated in it reducing number of officers of the House from 27 15, and restricting other expenses. The section appropriating $300,000 to the support of Common Schools was adopted, with an amendment authorizing the School Directors of the several counties to meet in joint convention on the first Monday in June, to decide whether they will longer continue the Office of County Superintendent. This amendment to the section was agreed to by a vote of 54 to 31.

SENATOR BROOKS AND ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.—The paper war between these gentlemen has grown quite warm, and the Senator, stung by the taunts of the prelate, retorts in the following language:

"I have no time to bandy words with John Hughes. In personality and vulgarity he has reached an elevation to which I do not aspire, and if he is content with that elevation, and of his position under it, as the Archbishop of a powerful church, I am more than content as his antagonist. I could not see without regret a friend in so bad a position, nor desire to put an enemy in a worse one."

Mr. Brooks, in several communications to the New York *Courier and Enquirer*, in regard to the matter of property held by Archbishop Hughes, presents thus far the facts of an immense number of conveyances of real estate and other property into the Archbishop's hands amounting in the aggregate value to hundreds of thousands of dollars. We think Senator Brooks bids fair to gain yet the credit of obtaining for New York a public library; provided, of course, that the Archbishop does not "back out" of his bargain to establish one, if the Senator will prove what he recently asserted in the Legislature of that State, to the effect that Mr. Hughes stood possessed of millions of dollars worth of property. The controversy is quite spicy and attracts some attention.

PUBLIC HYDRANTS IN OUR BOROUGH.—The annexed communication contains an excellent suggestion, based on a similar proposition made in the *Public Ledger* of Philadelphia. In view of the closing of taverns where many have been accustomed to obtain something to allay their thirst, we think public hydrants for drinking purposes alone, should be placed at various points in our streets. But let our communicant speak:—

MESSRS. EDS.:—In view of the enactments, present and prospective, prohibiting the sale of Liquors entirely on Sunday, and very largely restricting it throughout the week: the Philadelphia *Ledger* suggests the erection of *Public Hydrants* in that city, as indispensable to general accommodation, particularly in the coming hot weather.

Why not adopt a thirsty idea in Pottsville? There is not now, I believe, a single *public* pump or hydrant in the entire Borough. Strangers, or even our own citizens, when away from their homes or places of business, often suffer, sometimes severely, for want of such accommodation: and, no doubt, many a customer drops in at the Tavern or Beer-shop and "takes nothing," merely as an excuse or by way of compensation for a glass of cold water. We are now abundantly supplied with this purest and best of beverages—why not use it generously, for the two-fold purpose of slaking thirst and lessening temptation? The matter is worth looking after. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

P. S. & N. B.—At any rate, let us have clean pavements.

Pottsville, April 24, 1855.

TAKING COAL STOCKS TO EUROPE.—We understand that a quantity of Coal Improvement Company Stock has been taken to Europe to be disposed of—it having been discovered that "green-horns" to pluck, are becoming rather scarce in this country. As the *Miners' Journal* goes to Europe, we take this occasion to caution Capitalists to be on their guard against all Stock of modern Coal and Improvement Companies. Do not permit your fingers to be burnt by such worthless trash.

SWITZERLAND DOES RIGHT.—No more paupers or convicts from Switzerland. The Federal Council there has given Mr. Fay, our Minister Resident there, assurance to that effect.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MR. BANNAN—*Dear Sir:*—Permit me to call the attention of the property holders to the most culpable neglect of the Borough authorities, in not having fire-plugs put in at the various points intended, and where branch pipes have been laid for the purpose.

The one great object a year ago, was to get an abundant supply of water for domestic purposes, and the protection of our property against the dangers by fire—that has been accomplished; but of what use is all the water that can be introduced into our pipes, if there are no attachments whereby the hose of our fire companies can be made available: and I venture to say, there has not been a single fire-plug put in since the Wolf Creek water was introduced. And are this wilful and careless neglect of the City Fathers, whose business it is to protect the property of the tax-payers, permitted? Will not the citizens take the matter in hand and compel them to do their duty, or resign? A TAX-PAYER.

Pottsville, April 26, 1855.

THE COAL TRADE.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 55,095 16 tons—by Canal 34,228 01—for the week 89,323 17 tons. Total by Railroad 661,489 10, against 556,705 15 tons. Do. by Canal 165,478 12, against 142,593 19 tons to same period last year.

The shipments are very large again this week, exceeding the heavy shipment of last week, 6,881 13 tons. This is the largest shipment ever made from this region—exceeding the heaviest week of last year about *five thousand tons*—and the corresponding week of last year 23,389 tons.

The bareness of the Coal market, and the backwardness of the other regions, have given Schuylkill County a harvest in supplying Coal in the early part of the season. The demand for Coal continues brisk, but the shipments will diminish next week, or we will be greatly mistaken—no two heavy weeks following in succession.

The shipments from the Lehigh have been checked to some extent again, on account of a freshet and break in the Delaware Division, which it is said, will not cause a detention over two or three days. Nothing but the Railroad now building, will relieve that region from difficulties, so long as the Delaware Canal belongs to the State.

It has been intimated to us that our remarks last week, in reference to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, "that there is something under cover," was construed to reflect on the management—that *they* had something under cover.—Such an idea did not enter our head, when we penned the article. We did not suspect the Company of anything of the kind. We intended to allude to the *outside pressure* of publications by pamphlets, &c., trying to force the stock up to the highest point, for the purpose of speculating in it. We deem this explanation necessary.

A friend and subscriber sends us the following:

HYDE PARK, April 23, 1855.

BENJ. BANNAN, Esq.:—Being some distance from Pottsville, I look for the arrival of the *Miners' Journal* with more than usual interest, to see the passing events and gossip chronicled there; and when I saw the Shamokin Champion's defence of that Coal-field, I expected to see the merits of that and the Schuylkill field, scientifically explored and thoroughly discussed; but both parties' ammunition was soon expended and their shot did not do as much damage as the famed "Lancaster guns."

It would certainly have been gratifying to the consumer of Coal, to be convinced that Shamokin could furnish so much Coal of extra quality and extra cheapness at tide water, that the much lauded Shaft could not begin to compete with it. But a change will come over the spirit of their dreams when this region (Lackawanna) is prepared to pour a flood of Coal into New York, and the whole East, unprecedentedly cheap. The people of this valley are saying little, but doing much; and when the Water Gap Railroad is completed, they will be prepared to send all the Coal that such facilities will give them, sufficiently cheap to make both Schuylkill and Shamokin regions tremble as from an earthquake. The Railroad from Scranton to New York is 125 miles—allowing 2 cents per ton per mile, $2 50. Lateral roads to mines (average), 15 cents; rent 15; mining Coal and shipping in Railroad cars, 75 cents; making Coal cost at Elizabethport and Jersey City, $3 55.

There is no need for deep or expensive shafts here, as the Coal lies near the surface, undulating with the hills, and another is destitute of both. But quality of the Coal, it is preferred now in New York for steam purposes, and needs no certificate. LACKAWANNA.

NOVA SCOTIA COAL.—A correspondent of the Boston *Post*, writing from Pictou, N. S., states that a great increase of the Coal trade of that region is expected this year. Preparations are making to ship 150,000 chaldrons.

NEW YORK COAL MARKET.—Anthracite has declined about 50 cents—we quote $6 @ $6 50 per ton from yard, and vessel. Foreign Coal is dull of sale, and prices low.

BOSTON COAL MARKET.—Anthracite has declined 50 cents—we quote Schuylkill and Lackawanna White Ash, $6 @ $6 25. Schuylkill Red Ash, $6 25 @ $6 50. Lehigh Lump, $6 50 @ 7, from vessel. Cannel, $11 per chaldron. Sydney, $6. Pictou, $6. Cumberland, retail, run of pit, per ton, $8—fine do., $7 75—lump do., $9.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FRIDAY, 3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

from Richmond to—

Rich.	$1 00
Wash.	1 75
Norfolk.	1 50

R—

From Richmond.	1 30
" Petersburg.	1 00
21st, 1855.	1 25

Ship'g Ptk Brg Sch Slp

7 49
46
8
3 1
1 1 9 10 29

Shipments. Ending Saturday, April

	35 Ven. Co.	Tons.
	North	
	Southern	11,752
For the week		9,444
Total for season.		91
Last year.		

Total vessels for season, 1089

By Rail Road and Canal.

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

	RAILROAD.	CANAL.
Port Carbon,	17,335 19	14,720 15
Pottsville.	3,778 10	2,133 11
Schuylkill Haven.	24,028 00	15,551 05
Auburn.	843 16	000 00
Port Clinton,	9,109 02	1,822 10
	55,095 16	34,228 01
		55,095 16
Total for the week,	tons,	89,323 17
Total by Railroad in 1855,		661,489 10
" Canal "		165,478 12
Total by Canal and Railroad.	tons,	826,968 02
Shipments to