RECEIPTS bscription to the "Miners' Jourhrels, to July 1, 1856, is liver, to July 21, 1856, ther & Sons, to January 1, 1856, Burkert, to March 3, 1856, Trezie to January 1, 1856, older, to July 1, 1855, berger, to July 1, 1855, omer, to January 1, 1856 tentringer. Esq., to July 1, 1855, fortimer, Jr., to July 22, 1856, of Hall, to July 28, 1856, at Hall, to July 28, 1856, by Haven, to July 1, 1855, ps factor, to July 1, 1855, and Kear, to July 1, 1855, W. Andreas, to July 1, 1855, rovest, to July 1, 1855, R. Bennett, to July 1, 1855, ester, to July 1, 1855, Price, to July 1, 1855, en, to July 1, 4855. ford, to July 1, 1855, cter. to July 1, 1855, exter, to July 1, 1855, Straub, to July 1, 1855, Lawrence, to July 1, 1855, ical, to July 1, 1855, only, to July 1, 1855. Heiser, to July 1, 1855 Geer, to January 1, 1856. oner, to January 1, 1856, leilner, to September 25, 1855, Kidg. to July 1, 1855. Cage to July 1, 1856, Cakley, to January 1, 1856, Mey, to January 1, 1856,

en, ta July 1, 1855. et, to January 1, 1856, itelius, to July 1, 1855. irnet, to January 1, 1856, k, to July 1, 1855, m, to July 1, 1855, . July 1, 1855, Icebner, to July 1, 1855, ce, to July 1, 1855. dus, to January 1, 1856. micv. to January 1, 1856, Than to July 1, 1855. 11. to July 1, 1855, a Johnston, to July 1, 1855, it. : . January 1, 1856, ler, to January 1, 1856, e, t. Jûly 1, 1855, lebales, t. July 1, 1855, Metz, to July 1, 1855, outh, to July 1, 1855. Lavder, to July 1, 1855; Januer, to July 1, 1855 Powell, to March 25, 1856, Chart, to January 28, 1856, Womelsdorf, to July 1, 1856, jeh, to July 1, 1855, Evans, to July 1, 1855, Wright, to July 1, 1855

Navigation Co., to July 1

to July 1, 1855.

ster, to July d. 1855,

neer, to July 1, 1855;

Allen, to February 4, 1856,

to l'ebruary 4, 1856,

ornor, to July 1, 1855, atterson, to January 1, 1856

lellev, to July 1, 1855.

Harel, to July I, 1854,

Webber, to July 1, 1855

alguick, to July 1, 1855,

Mcisse, to July 1, 1855, herde, to July 1, 1855,

lge, to July 1, 1855,

Hill, to July 1, 1855,

Garrett, to July T. 1855, Life and Trust Co., to July 1, 1855. Boyer, to July 1, 1855, bec. to July 1, 1855. ADVERTISING COLUMNS. -- Want of precludes the possibility of noticing ately the new favors of advertisers. We sa eful and interesting will be discov-

BRESS OF THE STATE CENTRAL TEMPER-COMMITTEE.—Copies of this Address ies, the Address is invaluable to con-The time for its enforcement is rap their recovery is considered very doubtful. approaching, and a thorough understand- The house was then completely sacked. the provisions of the Law should be

ISE NEW LIQUOR LAW .- It is intid that the keepers of beer houses and low shops in this County, will set the new persons will save themselves an infideal of trouble by shutting up shop inor, when the law goes into operation; for by too. All efforts to render the new was captured, beaten and shot. or Law inoperative in this County will fuile. Mark that, grog shop keepers,

ion to witness such assemblages in the spirit. We envy Berks the inspiring were passing by, when they turned upon their blage of Wednesday evening; LEGATE ELECTION.—The sham Democ-

Convention will be a rich affair, as each twenty. and we anticipate a beautiful row bethe Cake and Straub factions on Monand by which they are not in the least opposed to the Know Nothings:

Perss. a Whig paper of this borough, of to say what what we would wish to say upon this subject. Bestram, and will convert it into a Rum A terrable responsibility rests upon those of in this borough in a few weeks, to ad-

the steamship Baltic we are in possess-"Liverpool dates to the 28th ultimo. ring their works rapidly towards Mala-tions to the Germans and Irish who made the ower. The anticipation is, that a great attacks. clament, the ministers were supported hen declared in a state of seige.

## THE LOUISVILLE BIOT.

Sanguinary election riotz took place at ouisville, Ky., on Monday and Tuesday forenoon. From accounts of the riots received. we learn that at least twenty persons have lost their lives in this terrible encounter; but life, by the burning and sacking of the twelve dwelling houses fired by the mob, is not even conjectured. The riot is said to have been commenced by the foreigners, and the first outbreak occurred at some distance from the place of holding the polls, but upon this point the accounts conflict. Tuesday forenoon, through the efforts of some of the most prominent citizens of Louisville, the rioters were restrained from further acts of violence, and during the day a large force of special police was organized, and two companies of military ordered under arms. These precautions bance.

It appears that in the First ward, on Mon some disturbance arose at the polls. Mr. Burge, an American, was insulted, stabled and beaten until it was supposed he was dead, by a party of Irishmen. The assaulters were immediately arrested and lodged in jail. In the afternoon three Americans were fired upon while quietly passing a German brewery, several squares from the polls. One gentleman, who was riding quietly along with his wife, was fired on at the same so time several squares below. A perfect shower of shot and bullets was rained from the windows of German houses, and many people were wounded. The foreigners seen in the whole vicinity were armed, and attempted the indiscriminate slaughter of Americans .-An immense crowd of infuriated Americans assembled, and were fired at from the windows, when they burned the German brewery, and sacked several houses.

The most serious rioting occurred in the Eight ward. About 6 P. M., as three Americans were quietly passing along Main street, they were set on by ten Irishmen, and fifteen 2 00 shots were fired by the latter. One American, named Rhodes, was killed, and both the others were wounded. The Irish then took refuge in a house on the corner of Chappell and Market streets, whence they fired, and wounded several Americans, and killed two, named Graham and Hobson. The firing from the houses was continued for half an hour, until the Americans procured arms and and reinforcements, and broke open the hous-

es. They succeeded in capturing the murderer of Graham, and immediately hung him .-He died. In the meantime there was a perfect fusilade from rifles and guns from a row of Irish houses on the corner of Eleventh and Main streets, on all passing Americans, several of whom were badly wounded. whole row, known as Quinn's Row, was filled with Irish, all armed. A crowd of Americans assembled, and tailing to dislodge tham, fired one of the houses and sent for reinforcements, which soon arrived with muskets and a cannon. Several Irishmen in the burning building were shot and others captured. ' Reports were heard in the burning buildings, but no attempt was made to put out the fire, and two or three blocks were burned down. Sevother fires also occurred.

The mob finally dispersed, after burning the sign board of the Times office. . There were in all about twenty persons killed, besides a great many badly wounded. Twelve buildings were burned, and several charred human bodies were taken from the . The riot was caused thus:

In the First ward, as two gentlemen were riding in a carriage, they were fired at from a aining Germans or Irish. One gentleman was wounded, and the firing was "New Advertisements," where much repeated when Edward Williams, watchman of the Second ward, Joseph Selvage and John Latta, Americans, went to the scene of the trouble, and they also were fired at. Latta had his leg badly shattered by a musket ball, and Selvage and Williams were also wounded. Exaggerated reports then spread to the lower obtained gratis at our office. As it parts of the city in regard to the affair, causa full review of the provisions of the ling a large crowd to assemble, thirsting for Liquor Law, and its requirements of the revenge. They gathered around the house from where the firing commenced, took two Germans from it and beat them so badly that

The crowd then proceeded to the houses on the corner of Shelby and Madison streets, from whence Germans had been seen firing, riddled two groceries, a beer house and two houses. all owned and occupied by Germans, and inared severely several of their innlates. They then went to Jefferson street, where a party of or Law at deliance, on and after the 1st gentlemen coming into the city had been fired wher, by keeping their vile dens open, upon from a large brewery, sacked the houses around it, burned the brewery and beat a number of Germans whom they captured terribly, and also shot an Irishman, who died. In the street below an American was slightly injured more rest assured that it will be enforced, by a shot, when the Irishman who fired it

Shots had been fired from all the houses which were attacked. The disturbances were now supposed to be WPERANCE MASS MEETING .-- A Mass house in the Fifth ward with their cannon, and over, as the crowle had marched to an engine was held on the evening of Wednes-were beginning to disperse; but after awhile ast, at Reading, by the friends of Temsee, which was attended by about 1000 going on in the upper part of the city, several Speeches were delivered by S. Mil-Main street, and that at about five o'clock in Dauphin Co., Rev. P. Coombes, of the afternoon, two Americans had been shot adelphia, and other gentlemen, well and at from an Irish house on the corner of Main raidy known to the friends of the Cause, and Chapel streets, and this without the slightmeeting was enthusiastic, quiet and or-y and commanded the respectful atten-disturbances afresh. The Irishman who shot even its opponents. Schuvlkill Coun- Rhodes was then taken, and immediately hung, aid indeed be blessed, were it in a fit but was cut down before life became extinct. The immates of a row of Irish houses, owned by a man named Quinn, fired on a party who

assailants, burned their houses, and killed sev eral, all of whom were Irishmen. Some of the Irishmen in these houses were t this County, hold their delegate elect burned to death. A woman and Quinn are to-day, and the persons selected will meet among those who were killed. Eight to ten Monday, and the persons selected will meet houses were destroyed, and the number burned to death and killed is said to be from fifteen to

or will be compelled to produce an affi- At last accounts the city was quiet, with the or swear that he has not been, is not, military under arms. The fighting was all at said not be a Know Nothing. "When a distance from the polls. The riot originameets Greek then comes the tug of ted, in the first place, with a few drunken men. Further and Later Facts.

From the Louisville Courier of Aug. 7, we The Sham Democracy of Schuylkill, extract the following facts. They need no is almost unrecognizable, it is so bound comment from us. They are strong and infactional disputes, at which the people disputable, coming as they do from a paper

We deeply regret to have to record the scenes of violence, bloodshed, and house-burn-HE GERMAN FREE PRESS-A NEW Paling which occurred in our city yesterday. We We understand that the friends of "Rum cannot now express our great abhorrence of Ruin" have purchased the Democratic such things; nor can we find space in which

The publisher is to be a Mr. Rumber- who have incited the foreign population of Philadelphia. It is under the anspices t the city to the deeds of violence which were he Liquor Interest and the Breweries, and the commencement of the riots in the First also advocate sham democratic principles. and Eighth wards. We are confident that these riots were not occasioned by anything also learn that a new German paper, to that happened at any of the several voting

true Democratic and American Print we can learn, had passed off with unusual and Institutions. In other respects it in the First Ward, of which we shall speak mentral. It will, however, give news presently, and some fighting at the Eighth (all quarters fairly and impartially, and | Ward poll, in which no one was much hurt, particular attention to the markets of The riots were occasioned by indiscriminate and murderous assaults committed by foreign ers, chiefly Irish, upon inoffensive citizens, peaceably attending to their own business, at some distance from any of the voting places All the circumstances connected with these assaults strongly indicate that they were pre-intelligence especially from the seat of mediated and instigated by other parties than Eastern war, is of less importance than those by whom they were actually committed provided for several weeks past. There We are not now prepared to say that they Pasha had resigned their commands, our foreign population by some of the leaders a tat grounds is not stated. The mat- of the Anti-American party, or that they were at best but doubtful. One Russian sor- instigated by direct instructions of men with diagon repulsed, and the French were fiendish hearts, who control in a great meas-

demonstration will be made against All the facts will probably be ascertained stopol, and an endeavor to force a way judicially, and then the reponsibility will rest where it properly belongs.

where it properly belongs.

ces as detailed to us, and the confessions of some of the miserable wretches who were hiel army. The combined assault, it is made the victims of their insane folly and will be made by 40,000 troops and 100 | murderous violence show that these assaults of war. The Russians meanwhile upon unoffending and innocent native born attaches to others who are as yet unnamed. citizens were premediated, and that the blame We have not now time to give details. We division on the Turkish Loan bill, lassert, however, and are sure that it will be Sir William Molesworth has been appoin- proved by respectable witnesses, that every

to the vacancy occasioned by the retireThat in every instance where mortal violence at of Lord John Russel. The Bashi-Baz- ensued, the beginning of the riots was an unshad revolted at the town of Dardanelles, provoked slaughter by the foreigners of peacecommitted great excesses. They dis able Americans while quietly passing in the d themselves over the country, and as streets at a distance from the polls.

This infuriated the populace, and a promp threatened the town with destruction, it and terrible resort to mob violence by which

many foreigners were killed and much prop-

erty destroyed was the consequence. In the | in this region, and will not be lower this season. first ward, about nine o'clock in the morning, The tendency is rather upward than downward. while the election was proceeding quietly at Our Operators would rather prefer elacking of the polls, Mr. George Berge, a respectable and quiet American citizen, was brutally assaulted by a party of Irishman, on Jackson street

between Jefferson and Greene, without having the number of the wounded, and the loss of given any provocation, he was knocked down and horribly beaten with stones and clabs. He attempted to escape from the fiends by whom he was attacked, and ran into the alley of an adjoining house, where he was followed by his blood-thirsty assailants, and cut, stabbed, and beaten until he was supposed to be dead, when one of these inhuman brutes deliberately opened his knife and proceeded to cut the throat of the murdered man. When this act of violence was made known a party of Americans started in pursuit of the murderers, who were subsequently arrested and lodged in jail by the Mayor and City Marshall.

In the afternoon between three and four o'clock, several Americans were fired upon and severely wounded while quietly riding or doubtless prevented a renewal of the disturwalking by the German brewery on Jefferson these were some gentleman from Jefferson county and several respectable citizens. One day morning, while the election was going gentleman who fired at riding in a buggy with his wife seated by his side. About the same time a perfect shower of shot and bullets were rained upon every American passer-by from the windows of some houses occupied b Germans upon Shelby street, in the neighbor

hood of Madison street. As soon as these occurences were known it was ascertained that large bodies' of foreigners, armed with shot guns and rifles had assembled in the neighborhood of the rewery and also on Shelby st. An indiscriminate slaughter of American citizens was apprehended. An immense crowd of excited, addened, infuriated Americans assembled and were fired at from the windows of the brewery and the houses on Shelby street, and in seeking to arrest these offenders several men were badly wounded and the incensed and infurated mob burned the brewery and

In the 8th ward, the most serious disturbances occured about 6 o'clock in the afternoon. A Mr. Rhodes, in company with two friends, all American citizens, was quietly passing upon Main street, near Chanel, when they were set upon by a party of ten Irishmen, who with horible oaths swore they would clean the streets of every American. Fifteen shots were fired upon them.

sacked the houses from which the shots were

Rhodes was killed, and both his companion were wounded, one of them seriously. The Irishmen then ran up Chapel street, and on being pursued, took refuge in a house at the corner of Chapel and Market streets, whence several shots were fired at the inmates, by which several American citizens were wound ed and two were killed, a Mr. Graham and a

The firing from this house continued some half hour. The Irish were armed to the teeth with fire-arms of every description, while the Americans were almost totally unarmed, and were obliged to go to their homes to procure arms to defend themselves and their friends from the murderous fire of the insane wretches who had made this attack upon them. Between 6 and 7 o'clock a sufficient force had assembled to capture the murderer of young Graham; on attempt was made to hang him but we learn that he is still living.

In the meantime a fusilade of shot gun and rifles was kept up against any American passing by the row of houses at the corner of Eleventh and Main, belonging to an Irishman named Quinn, a brother of Father Quinn, a Roman Catholic Priest. Several Americans were wounded by shots fired from these premises, and the attention of the crowd was given

They were filled with Irishman, and with loaded arms as the sequel proved beyond a an answer to the article in question, we shall, as doubt. An attempt was made to drive them out, and the houses were fired, whether on the nside or outside we do not know. burning, the frequent reports showed that they were well provided with fire arms; and the confessions of a poor miserable devil who was rescued by Capt. Stone, proves that they were filled with arms and contained thirteen kegs of powder provided for the occasion.

We have neither space nor time to enter into any particulars. A number of Americans; were slain by the foreigners, and a number of foreigners met a heavy retribution .-We do not know many have been killed, but have already heard of some twelve or fifteen in all, and some twelve or thirty have been more or less langerously wounded,

Who is Responsible for the Riot? This is a question which must be answered There is a terrible responsibility somewhere, and the proper parties, let them be who they may, must bear it. One thing at least is now known. The foreigners in this city, more especially the Catholic Irish, from some cause and at some instigation, were armed to the teech, and used their arms, from houses, behind barriers, and from their skulking places have shot down remorselessly unoffending citizens as they passed in the streets. Of the terrible, the horrible consequence of these assaults we have not the heart to speak. There is no language too strongthere is no language strong enough, for its condemnation. It will be the duty, and the

fCOMMUNICATED. THE AUTHORITIES AND DRUNKENNESS. Messas Editors :- I noticed a communication your Journal of last week, complaining that of our Borough recently, to whom the sale of iquor has been stopped by legal notice to the

ner to thoroughly investigate the facts.

While such facts have not come under my own personal piservation, yet I do not pretend to deny them. At the same time I would state that whenever I can procure sufficient evidence to warrant It is the daty of every citizen to assist the offiers of the law in suppressing this great evil, and may have, that would enable me to accomplish the object he seems to desire. With respect DANIEL P. CHRIST,

Portsville, Aug. 9, 1855. As Mr. Christ, truly observes, it is the duty of citizens to assist the authorities in suppressing the traffic, when illegally carried on, by giving information of places liable to prosecution, for selling liquors to minors and drunkards.

## THE COAL TRADE.

The quantity of Coal sent to market this week by Railread is 59.386 11 tons, by Canal 28.401 12 tons-for the week \$7,788 03 tons. Total by Railroad 1,415,740 11 tens against 1,256,829 19 -ditto by Canal 590,094 14 tons against 516,-910 06 tons to same period last year. The shipments are heavy this week again,

the Railroad even exceeding the quantity sent last, week. Heavy as they are, they only exceed the quantity sent for the corresponding week last vear 2.690 tons.

Through the politeness of a friend, we have prosured the shipments of Coal by the Delaware and Hudson and the Pennsylvania Canal Companies to July 29th, which show a much larger increase than we anticipated:

Shipped by Delaware & Hudson Co., Excess over last year to same period, Do. by Pennsylvania Coal Co., Excess over last year to same period,

98,000 This will give the increases this year as follows: Toss. Excess from Schnylkill Region to Aug. 9, 232,095

hehigh Region to Aug. 4,
Del. & Hud. Co. to July 29, " Penua. Coal Co. to July 29, Increase so far.

From the other Regions the increase and do creasa will about balance each other. Our readers will hear in mind, that although the increase is larger than we anticipated so far by the mare and Hadson Canal, the trade f Region and also the Lehigh, were largely obstructed in the early part of last year by freshets, which was the principal cause of the high price of Coal last year. This year neither have had any obstructions, comparatively speaking, and the ratio of incompared with what it has been so far. Take Ash Coal. for instance the present week, and the shipments very heavy, they only exceed the shipments for ness of our Coal, as you possibly can be. the corresponding week last year 2,690 tons The supply by the way of the Delaware and Hudson Canal will no doubt exhibit a similar result. Up to the first of December, there remains less ing correct information to our readers, than merethan three months of the shipping season by Ca- ly as an answer to the article in question. nal-and the market will require an increase of not less than 700,000 tons to keep it regular .-Low prices and the abundant crops are great stimulams to the revival of business and increased

scarcer and higher in price every year.

sumers can govern themselves accordingly.

consumption, particularly when wood is becoming and the complaints were equally as numerous, or We give the facts-intelligent dealers and con-

than to push their works at lower rates than Coal

commands at present. If would not pay. Schuylkill vs. Lehigh Cont. MESSES. EDITORS :- I noticed an article in you paper copied from the Miners' Journal, relative to Lehigh Coal which, as it was truthful so far as it went I would briefly add another reason why Le high Coal is preferred in the market over Schuyl-

It was stated that Lehigh Coal was "well pre pared" and being adapted to "particular uses was "preferred!" Is not Lebigh Coal harder tha Schuvlkill? Is there not more Caloric emitted om it than Schuylkill ?? Will not a ton high go farther and produce more execution than a ton of Schuylkill? I think from my knowledge of the matter, that Lehigh Coal is cheaper at fifty cents per ton advance over Schuylkill; the latte s softer, and when exposed to a strong draft wi consume more rapidly. It is a well established fact that Coal taken from the Eastern end of a Basin is better and harder, than that extracted from the Western section; hence, Schuylkill Coa is softer than Lehigh, more inflammable because here is more sulphur and bitumen in it. The Susquehanna River is a bar to its Anthra cite properties beyond which it assumed the Bitu minous character. The Schuylkill region is more irregular, broken up aud faulty; and, Coal is pas sed through the breaker which on the Lehigh would be left in the mine. Am I right, Mr. Ban

JULY 24, 1855. The above article we cut from the "Manch Chunk Gazette." It was occasioned by some omments of ours in the Journal of the 30th o June, on an insidious article in the Philadelphia Ledger, written, it appears, by a person largely nterested in Lehigh Coal stock, and as ignorant of the subject of which he wrote, as we could pos sibly wish all the writers of such Jesuitical and misleading statements to be.

Any one, at all conversant, or acquainted with the entire Anthracite Coal formations of our State, will readily see that the writer of the above also in the dark on this subject, or else he wilfull nisrepresents the facts. Self interest and local prejudices darken the

ercention and judgment of too many on this sub ect. They are not acquainted with the Coal o other districts, and naturally think that their own better than any other. The mistake is general, and does not apply to inv one locality. If we speak in favor of th

Coal from one Region to the disparagement hat from another, there is certain to be a dispute And, the fact is, that our readers and the publi generally, are not sufficiently informed on this ubject, its extent, qualities and local character; but the time is coming when we hope to supply this want, and give them a fair and impartial work with the desirable knowledge, based on facts that will profit by investigation; the result of which will be to more equalise the prices of Coal and guide the producer, the merchant, and consumer. Notwithstanding all that has been said in favor of Schuylkill, Lehigh, Ashland or Wyoming Coal, ne over the other, there is so near a similarity tween the same White Ash veins and White Ash Coal in each Region, that we would defy the best judges of Coal, after examining a number of samples, and not knowing from what Region they ame, to say positively from whence they were nined. The only distinction is, that in some localties it is a trifle harder, and more dense than oth ers, and at the western extremities it emerges into the semi-bituminous Coul; but in the centre of all the Anthracite Basins it is equally as hard, and we also find it more dense, as we will show below Our paper is not of a local character, nor is i ntended to represent, or advocate any local inter ests exclusively. We do not wish, by any unfair means, to advance the interests of one Region over that of the other. In this respect the Jour-

sual, tell the truth, let us lose or gain by the dis enssion. That the Lehigh Coal has been "better pre pared" than the Schuylkill we have admitted, and still admit as a general thing; but that sin lies at the door of the Operator, and must not be placed against the quality of the Coal, for the large White Ash mammoth vien in this Region contains less hone and slate than it dues in the Lehigh. The Lehigh Coal is adapted to "particular puroses" because they have only the one kind of

nal has no prejudices. But being called upon for

Coal. White Ash, while we have a variety, and it s only "preferred" by those who are not acquaint ed with our hard White Ash, or Broad Mountain Coal, or those who have been imposed on with 'mixed Coal" and that which was badly prepared, The writer usks, "Is not Lehigh Coal harder than Schuylkill?" No! most emphatically no! Lehigh Coal is not harder than the Coal from the same veins here; on the contrary our Broad Mountain, or underlying veins are harder and more dense than the Lehigh. It is a geological fact, which we think no one at all acquainted with the Coal formations of the Anthracite Regions will doubt, that the Coal in the deep, compressed Basins of the lower veins as heavier than the Coal in the upper veins of this or the Lehigh Region -when they are all uplifted or lie in shallow ba-

"Is there not more Coloric emitted from it than Schuylkill?" To this, we must say no, againindeed the writer from which we quote, appears duty must be sternly performed, of the Coroto know but little of the Schuylkill Coal; for, as we will show, the Mammoth vein in this section in many places, contains less bone and slate, has larger benches of Coal, is equally as hard, and conequently is more dense, and equally as pure as the Lehigh. A dense, hard, and pure Coal must produce more Calorie (heat) than a light, or an impure Coal; because the one locs not contain so much Carbon, and the other contains more ashes. Our Red Ash Coal is proverbial for its excellence for stoves and grates, and is "preferred" before any other for culinary purposes.

"Will not a ton of Lichigh go farther and pro duce more execution Man a ton of Schuylkill?" I respectfully call on your correspondent "Tem. In answer to this we must say, as we said before, that a dense, hard and pure Coal, though it requires a stronger draft to consume it, will go farther and produce more execution for manufac turing and steam purposes, than a soft Coal, even though it contains more Carbon to its weight; and this the writer seems to admit, for he afterwards adds, from his knowledge of the matter, that "Lehigh Coal is cheaper at fifty cents per ton advance over the Schuylkill :- "The latter," he says, "is softer, and when exposed to a strong draft will consume more rapidly," but the fact is, though we have some which is softer in the upper Red Ash veins-we have also the great Mammoth, and other underlying veins the Coal of which is as hard as any Coal in Pennsylvania, or in the world. He further adds as in established fact (!) "that Coal taken from the Eastern end of a Basin is better and harder than that which is extracted from the Western section hence, Schuylkill Conl is softer than Lehigh, and more imflammable, because it contains more sulphur and bitumen!"

He appears to labor under the impression, and t may be a general mistake, that the Coul is harder at the Eastern extremities of all Basins than it is in the Middle, or at the Western extremition This is generally true is regards the Western extremities, but on the contrary, the Coal in the deen Basins or middle of all Regions is, if anything beavier and harder than at the Eastern termination of the Basins But that the Coal gradually grows softer, even from the centre of the Basins, is not a fact that holds good in all the Anming Regions, fifty miles from its Eastern extremity beyond Carbondalegand only eight miles from Shickshiany, its Western extremity, the Coal is equally as hard, if not harder than it is in any portion of the Lackawanna Valley; and as regards purity, it would lose nothing by the comparison. That "the Schuylkill Region is more irregular, broken up and faulty, we also admit, and that Coal is often passed through the Breaker, which in the Lehigh would be left in the mine. But because these things have been done, is no good reason why it should be done again. The more faulty veins are not now worked to that, extent which they formerly were. Our Operators are rather dull but no change in prices of Anthracite. confining themselves more to our large underlying White Ash veins, which are more regular, and found more profitable to work. But we have also a great quantity of free, hard Red Ash Coal still, which brings a higher price in the market, and those who have been using it for stoves and grates, crease for the balance of the season will be small | prefer it to either the Schuylkill or Lehigh White

No sir I you are positively wrong, and as far from the Schuyikill and the Lehigh, both being from being right in regard to the quality and hard-Having run over the subject with a hasty from the Schuylkill, and 3,699 tons by the Lehigh. glance, we will now take up the separate points and discuss them independently, or in comparison with the two Regions, more for the purpose of gir-

PREPARED COAL -It is notorious that the prepared Coal which was shipped from the Lehigh Region last year, when ours was shipped in scandalous order, was but little better than our own, nearly so, against the Coal from that Region as they were against our own. This fact goes to Sydney show, that dirt, bone and slate, exist in the Le. Pletou coarse From Richmond we learn that vessels are plenty, rates of freight continue low, and no stock is accumulating. The present prices of Coal are firm

But now that the eyes of our Operators are fully

Anthracite, white and red ash,

been pursuing in this respect, with the new improvements in machinery, which will enable them to clean and purify their Coal at a trifling expense, we will daly any other Region to send purer or better Coal to market. As we stated in our article

of the 30th July, in commenting on some insinuating remarks in the money columns of the Philadelphia Ledger-"When our Broad Mountain Coal is prepared equal to that of the Lehigh, and kept Centreville, it L, separate from other kinds, it will command as high a price as the Lehigh or any other White Ash Coal." Schuylkill Coal, however, is shipped much better this year than it was last. Our re-marks in that article were correct, and we recom-Frankford Pa-Fred-ricksborg. mend a reperusal of it in connection with this. The fact that our Lump Coal can at any time be sold as Lohigh, is proof enough that our propared Coal is equally as good, when free from slate as that from the other Region. In fact the Lump Coal is the only criterion by which Coal can be judged without the experimental knowledge. Every miner will tell you that it is the best portion of the vein which crumbles beneath the action of powder in blasting, and consequently it is that part of the vein which makes the largest portion of our prepared Coal from the White Ash veins as but very little of the Lump Coal goes through our Breakers. Now this being an admitted fact, how can it be asserted with the least shadow of consistency, that the Lehigh prepared Coal is better in quality than the Schuylkill? ni-

ways excepting impurities, which are not connected with the Coal, and should not be loft among it. The "why and because" of these impurities existing in the Schuvlkill Coal formerly, more than they did in the Lehigh, is only to be accounted Operators have been most culpably careless, and the old mode of mining by "range" which is now being generally abandoned.

The telegraph was out of order yesterday afternoon, and we could not procure the list of freights from Purt Richmond. We learn from other sources that freights remain without change. for, from the fact, as we before stated, that our being generally abandoned. Boxe and Share .- Our veins do not contain in

reality as much bone and elate as the Summit, Beaver Meadow, or Lackawanna veins do. Of this fact we can speak from experience, having measured the different veins ourself, and have the data on hand to establish it, which we will now

Wherever we have visited the Collieries on the Lehigh or Lackawanna, we have found the greatest care taken to pick and assort the Coal in the mines. The mining bosses are particularly strenuous on this point; vet notwithstanding all this care and precaution in the interior of the works, on the Breakers or the Landings, they cannot get clear of all these impurities. It certainly would be a matter of economy, eminently worthy of the time and attention of our Operatons, as well as those of other Regions, to make and enforce rules which require the Coal to be picked before leaving the breast.

Having some experience in the matter, we know that it can be done, as well as we know that it is not generally done. It would save a great deal of cost, and remedy many evils, under which they now suffer. The miner would not be paid for sending out bone and slate instead of coal. The cost of transportation from the breast to the Brenker, and from the Breaker to the "dirt bank." would be saved. It would not be put through the rollers and made fine, before the "slate pickers" can get at it, and then sold for Coal, entailing a deduction of from 15 to 20 per cent, for impuri-

ties. &c. The stratification of the great mine, or open quarry at Summit Hill, taken at the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's works, is first, commencing at the top:- 1 feet coal and slate, 131 inches slate, 6 inches coal, 3 inches slate, 10 inches coal, 3 inches slate, 2 feet coal, 2 feet 4 inches slate and bony coal, I foot 7 inches coal; 5 inches slate 8 inches coal, 6 inches slate, 1 foot 6 inches coal, I foot slate and bony coal, 14 inches coal, 2 foot goal, 9 inches bony coal, 9 inches bone and coal, if to 6 feet coal, (great vein,) 10 inches slate and hone, I fant I inches coal, I inch slate, 2 feet | urday evening last: coal, 2 inches slate, 8 inches coal, 4 inches slate, 2 feet 6 inches clear coal, 3 feet grey coal, 4 feet

2 feet 6 inches clear coat, o neet groy slate; 3 Room nun State, 3 Rearer Meadow. Spring Mountain Coal, The New Boston vein (Mammoth) is 87 feet thick, and contains less bone and slate than the Lehigh, or Summit mines, the largest benches being 5, 6, 7 and 16 feet thick. Acthe Hazleton, Basin the stratification of the

Mammoth vein is as follows:-6 feet coal, I foot slate, 7 feet coal, 8 inches slate, and 4 feet bottom coal. In the upper end of the Beaver Meadow Basin they have 6 feet of coal, rather curly, inches bone, from 2 to 3 feet coal, (poor man's coals) 7 feet coal, 2 inches bone and 4 feet bottom coal. In the lower end of the Beaver Meadov Basin, they have 6 feet bony coal, 6 inshes slate 3 feet coal, (poor man's coal,) 18 inches bone, 7 feet coal, 15 inches bone and slate, 4 feet bottom

· It will be porceived that the Mammoth vein in the Lehigh Region contains bone and slate as well as elsewhere, and the only reason why they send better prepared Coal to market than we have done is because they "pick it" in the mines, on the "tips" and in the shutes, and in many cases they

wash it with water. Now, so that the stratification may be compared we will give that of our Broad Mountain Coal,

(Mainmoth) vein. In the Mill Creek Basin above St. Clair, it was formerly worked under the name of the "Jugular rein," where it was over 120 feet in perpendicular height, the vein being doubled in the bottom, but the average thickness from slate to late | Del. & Hudson Coal & Transportat n Co. s 100 | RALEOAD & COAL COMPANIES. was about 60 feet, though at some places, as it ex- Little Schuvlkill Nav. R. R. & Ceal Co. tends west it runs to 80 feet in thickness, while at Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co. other places it is much thinner. The top Coal or Buck Mountain Coal Co.

Buck Mountain Coal Co. bench is nearly 25 feet solid coal, next 20 feet with inches bone, and 3 feet bottom coal. The vein in this Basin or roll is feet. small slips of bone, 3 inches slate, 10 feet coal, 18 | Lyken this Basin, or roll is often soft and faulty, but at Forest Improvement Co.

This Basin, or roll is often soft and faulty, but at Forest Improvement Co.

Proferred this place it was good. In the Mine Hill at Saint Clair, this vein ranges from 20 to 50 feet in thick- Delawase Coal Co. ness, average 25 feet, stratification as follows :-3 feet top coal, mined, 7 to 10 feet coal, called top bench, 5 inches slate, 2 to 5 feet coal, 5 inches hong, 10 to 20 feet solid coal, called bottom or blasting bench, 6 inches slate, and 3 feet inixed

Nearer to Pottsville in the range of the Oak flills, the vein varies in size and formation-as indeed it does in all localities, here as well as elsewhere, and the stratification is as follows :-- 1 footmixed coal, 6 feet called top coal, 2 inche bone, 4 feet coal, 2 to 3 inches slate, 12 feet solid bottom coal with small seams of bone in the mid-

We might give the size and stratification in othlocalities, but the foregoing will be sufficient t show that there is no more slate and bone in this Leligh region. We have not got the stratification and thickness of the Ashland Conl, (Mammoth vein,) but we know that it will compare favorably with any other Coal, both as regards thickliery, but its specific gravity is not count to the Mammoth Broad Mountain, though it is equal to if no greater than the Lehigh, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, or Lackawanna Coal. We gave the benches or stratification of the Mammoth vein in some localifies of the Wyoming region, in our article on different ashes, in our last paper, by which it will thracite Regions; for it Nanticoke in the Wyo- be seen that the veins in this Region are as free from bone and slate as they are in any other. Want of room compels us to close here this week. We will conclude it next week. Onto COAL TRADE .- During 1854, there were sent to market from various counties of Ohio. Coal counting in the aggregate, to 840,000 tons. From this some estimate may be made of the

PORT RICHMOND COAL TRADZ, August 9.- No high at Bristol, \$4 75 @ \$5 00 per top on board. NEW YORK COAL MARKET, August 8 .- Trade rather dull but no change in prices of Authracite.

We quote Anthracito at \$5 25 @ \$6 00 from vessel, and \$5 50 @ \$6 50 from yard, for White and Red Ash. Cumberland no quotations. Foreign—Liverpool Orrel \$8 50 @ \$8 75—New Castle coarse \$7 50—Sydney \$5 50 @ 5 62—Picton \$5 00 @ \$5 25.

Thirty-five Performers

Of the most talented that can be had either in Europe or America, namely:

Madame Camilla Gardner, the Parislan Equestrienne; Madame Wood, the great English Equestrienne; Madame Found Canel, the Italian Juggler; E. Dorious, the American Seene Rider; E. Rivers, the Unrivalled Principal Act Rider; E. Woods, the great Premch Seenic Rider; Mast. Gorgefferious, the Wonderful Hurdle Rider; Mast. Gorgefferious, the Wonderful Hurdle Rider; M. Geo. \$5 00 @ \$5 25.

drun, cash; other kinds quiet. Newcastle, -7 25 🖄 5 25 @ 5 50 Ichigh, lump BETAIL PEICES-PER TO Newcastle, coarse -

Report of Shipments 192 Norfolk, Va. 9.57# New Brunswick, N.J 496 New York & Brooklyn, 5.850 495 New 1072 & Brook; 212 New Bedford, 553 Newark, N. J., 424 New Rochelle, L. I., 634 Providence, 03. Portland, 767 Provincetown, Mass, 103 Posterogeth, V. H. Plermont, N. Y. ter, Pa., 13 Pawtucke 404 Rendont 100 Roxbury.
1771 Sangerties, N. Y.
1772 Sangerties, N. Y.
178 Savannah,
214 Sing Sing,
175 Sandwich, Mass.,
191 Sayrna, Pel,
285 South Amboy,
141 Stamford, Conn.,
161 Stamford, Conn.,
161 Stamford, Conn.,
161 Stamford, Conn.,
165 Stamford, Hackensack, N. J., 6 staten Island. 175 Stony Point, 541 Stratford, Conn. 472 Truy.

272 Washington.

133 Weynrouth, Mass.

124 West Carms, N. Y.

457 West Chester.

38 Wilmington, N. C. erser City, Lynn, Middletown, Conn., 120 Wilmington, Del., 40 fotal for week 314 Last rear,

Nowbern, N. C., Shipments by Capal. For the week ending August 9th, 1855; Vicinity of Philadelphia New York and vicinit 14,607 0 28, 01 12 FREIGHTS.

By Rail Road and Canal. Port Carbon, schuylkill Haven, 1,634 (4 6,548 14 59.386 11 28.401 12 \$1.788 U3 Total for the week. 1,415,740 1 Total by Railroad in 1855, tons, 2,005,835 05

Total by Canal and Railroad, 1.773,740,05 85,058-16 BAIL EGAD, TO JUNE 30, 1855:

Rates of Toll by Cana to June 30. 1855: Rates of Freight by Canali Schuvlkill County Railroads-1855 ending on Thursday evening last Mine Hill and S. Haven R. R., 46,592 01 Mt. Carbon "4,708 05 Schuvikiii Valley "11,518 15 It. Carbon & Pt. Carbon "

Little Schuvlkill 8.233 10 Union Canal R. R. Coal Transportation Amount transported during the month of July, 1835: Lehigh Coal Trade. Sent from The Lehigh Region for the week ending Sat 1,499 14 Stafford Coal.

East Sugar Loaf Company, New York and Lehigh Con French Am. Cool Company 42.437 13 Last year, Increase in 1855, so far, Wyoming Coal Trade. Total shipments to August 1st. 1855, 190.546 tons.

Cumberland (Md.) Coal Trade for 1855. Increase in 1855 so far, COAL STOCKS,
AND OTHER SCHUYLKILL CO. STOCKS. CTED WEEKLY BY A. E. STRAUB & CO., BANKERS RAILROADS.

Schuylkill Navigation Cumberland Coal Co.
New Creek Coal Co.
MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW ADVERT'MENTS FRESH TURNIP SEED. UST received and for sale by the lb B. BANNAN'S

August 8, '55 PRIVATE SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER will sell at private sale a tract of land containing about 20 acres with the improvements, consisting a of a two story plank house, with a finished basement, stable and all the containing a self-stable and a self-stable a other necessary out-outlings, and a never-failing well of water at the back door. This property is pleasantly located I mile south of Tamsqua, in the village of New England and is well calculated for a venetable garden or small Farm, or suitable for building lots. Any person wishing a comfortable home and a great bargain, may have an outperfails by a property of the property of t have an opportunity by applying on the premises SAMUEL BEAIN, or to PREDERICK LAUDERBRUN, Tamaqua, August 11, '55 2-3t

RIVERS AND DERIOUS'

GRECIAN CIRCUS MEWLT EQUIPPED FOR THE YEAR 1855, Will exhibit at POTTSVILLE. On FRIDAY, August : 24th.

50,000 DOLLARS he Company is composed of Thirty-five Performers

\$5 10 @ \$5 25.

Boston Coal Trade.

[Carrected from the Boston Courier, August 2d.]

Considerable sales of Pictou at \$5 50 @ \$5 75 72 chaldron, cash; other kinds quitt.

Hague, R. Thompson, N. Springer, and numerousaux-likes. isties, SIG. ANTONIO CAPELENO, who has just arrived from Russia, having ben engaged at an enormous expense will make his first appearance in America with his Great Russian Bears.

These wonderful nulmal performances throughout France and Russia have astonished every beholder. For full particular and Russia have astonished overy beholder.

and sussia nave assonished every consider. For any par-ticulars of their performances see the bills.

Messrs, R. Rivers and E. Derious beg leave to announce that they have brought from Russia and France some entire new performers. Also, new comic afterpletes, nev-er before performed in this country. This manimoth One Hundred and Ninety Men and Horses, The gorgeous procession will enter town or city every norning at 19 A. M. led by Mr. Wither's New York Brass and Pandean Band. Doors open at 2 o clock in the afternoon, and 7 in the evening. Tickets 25 cents. No after acou, and 7 in the evening. Tickets 25 cents. No half-price.

The above Company will also exhibit at Schuylkill Haven, on Monday, August 20th. Pinegrove. "Tuesday." 21st. Tuesday. " 21st. "Wednesday," 22d. Minersville, "Fhursday, " 25th. Manch Chunk, " Saturday, " 27th. Manch Chunk, " Monday, " 27th. C. W. FULLER, Agent and Tranvilsig Director 32.

PROCLAMATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Adjourned Court of Common Pleas for the trial of be held at Potterille, in the county aforesaid, on MON DAY, the 20th day of August, A. D., 1855, at 10 o'clock, A M., to continue one week.

Therefore, persons having suits pending, and all persons whose duty it shall be to appear at said Court will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly. LADIES' FAIR.

At Boyer's Hall, Tamaqua. THE LADIES of Calvary Church, Tamaqua, will hold a FAIR, for the sale of useful and faney articles, comprising an excellent variety, suited to all tastes and conditions. The articles are chiefly the handiwork of ladies of the borough, in addition to the contributions of many beautiful specimens from la dies in other parts of the State! A bountiful supply of seasonable fruits and refreshments will also be provided seasonable iruits and referentiants will also be provided. The Fair will open on Tuesday, September 4th, at 2 o'clock P. M., to continue open, both day and evening, for three 32-2t

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS. The Schuylkill Co. Lumber & Manufacturing Co., TIAVING now their large Shop on Railroad Street in full operation are prepared to urnish to carpenters and builders, generally, Doors, Hinds, Shutters, Eash Mouldings, Door and Window frames, and every article in our line in the latest style and workmanlike manner, and at a saving of 25 per cent. In former cost. They have also on hand a large assortment of

ment of White Pine Plank, 3, 23, 2, 13, 11, 11, 13, 4, 12 inch panel. White Pine Boards and White Pine Flooring. Yellow do do Yellow do do Dry and Green Hemlock of all kinds for building purtoak, Maple, Poplar, Chair, Plank and Scantling Boards, I and M luch.

Cherry and Walnut Plank, for railing.

Also turned work, such as bed posts, table legs, banisters, on hand or turned to order, and bills of stuff sawed to order at the shortest notice. One Ten Horse Engine with 20 feet boller, all completed in good order, for sale, cheap, by the Schuylkill Co umber Company.
Pottsville, August 11, '55

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. S, NO DOUBT, the most wonderful discovery of this ago of progress. The following is from a distinguished member of the medical profession:

St. Paul. January 1, 1855.

Prof. O. J. Woul—Dam Sin—Unsolicited, I send you this certificate. After being nearly laid, for a long time, and having tried all the half restoratives extant, and having no faith in any, I was induced, on hearing of yours to give it a trial. I placed myself in the hands of a barber, and had my head well rubbed with a good, stiff brash, and the Restorative thoi annifed and well rubbed.

a barber, and had my head well rubbed with a good, stiff brush, and the Restorative then applied and well rubbed in, till the scalp was all a-glow. This I repeated every morning, and in three weeks the young hair appeared, and grow rapidly from 'August last up to the present time, and is now thick, black and strong—soft and pleasant to the bouch, whereas, before it was harsh and wirr, what little there was of it, and that little there, was disappearing rapidly. I still use your Restorative about twicely week, and shall soon have a good and perfect crop of hair. Now I have read of these things—and who has not?—but have never seen hitherto, any case in which any person's hir was really benefitted by any of the hair tonics. Ac., of the day; and itercally gives me pleasure to record the result of my experience. I have recommended your preparation to others, and it already has a large and general sale throughout the Territory. The people here say its effects, and hav, confidence in it. All who have used it here will coincide withing in what I have written. saw its effects, and have confidence in it. All who have used it here will coincide withine in what I have written. The supply you sent us as the wholesale agents for the Territory, is, already exhausted, and daily inquiries are made for it. You deserve credit for your discovery. I, for one, return you thanks for the benefit it has done me, for I certainly had despaired ilong, long ago, of ever effecting any such result. I cinglatulate you that your fortune (and a large one) is already made.

fortune (and a large one) is already made.

Yours histily.

J. W. BOND, Firm of Bond & Kellogg, Druggists, Brookfield: Mass., January 12, 1855. Brookfield: Miss., January 12, 1855.

Prof. Wood—Data Six.—Having made trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pheasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff, and a constant tendency to itching with which I have been troubled from childhood, and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the plea-J. K. BRAGG.

(Extract of a letter, dated Erie, Pa., July 27, 1854.)

Mesers. O. J. Wood & Co.—Grans:—Why don't you send is as much more of your great. Hair Respective? We want all that is coming to supply the orders on hand, and have not had a bottle on our shelves for over a week and that has been the case twice before. Therefore, send is at least one gross of each size, as an article so justly elebrated as your Hair Restarative will sell. Please send CARTER & BROTHERS

Chicogn, Ill., May 1st, 1854. Prof. Word:—Having experienced the magic effect of your Hair Restorative. I drop you this upon the subject. About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and running gray! I was fast been ming baild. I met a friend and coffee are slightly advancing. its virtues I was induced to try it, although I had bu little faith, as I had before tried so many other remedic I commenced using your Restorative in January last. A few applications fastened my hair firmly. It began t fill up, grow out, and turn block to its former color(black At this time it is fully restored to its original colo health and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend is

Northeast Pinasylvania, March 9, 1854.

Sir:—In consquence of having halt, for several years past, not only gray, but perfectly white. I have cut it short, and wern caps to hide it from view; but, some 3 months since. I was induced to use your Hair Restorative, and I must, in justice, say, that its effects were almost miraculous; for it has changed it gradually to all its former splendor as to color, and left its os offund glossy as to be more leaultful than it ever was when under the influence of the finest oil. I carnestly, therefore, recommend it to every lady as decidedly the best preparation, for bollet, use, of anything in the world. Northeast Prinsylvania, March 9, 1854. ration, for tollet use, of anything in the world

Address-O. J. WOOD & CO., 216 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo., Proprietors; S. W. Brott & SONS, Wholesale Agent, Philadelphia; J. C. C. Huones, Druggist, Agent, Pottsville, Pa. August 11, 55

SHERIFF'SSA' SOFREAL ESTATE. DY virtue sundry writs of Venditioni Expensas, Levari Facias, and Fieri Facias, is led out of the Court of Common Pleas of Schnylkill ounty, and to me directed, there will be exposed to pub-He sale or outery, on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1855. At 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the Public House of WALTER SEDGWES. (American House) in the borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill county, the following de-

WALTER SERGINGS. (American House) in the borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill county, the following described Real Estate, to wit:

ALL that certain lot or parcel of ground, situate in the borough of. Minersville, in Schuylkill county, and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a stake on the westwardly side of Second street, at the distance of ninety fact northwardly from Twin street, thence northwardly along School alley thirty feet, theffee castwardly and parallel with Twin street one hundred and unnerly feet to Second-street, thence southwardly along Second street thirty feet, to the place of beginning, with the appurtenance. As they property of SETH W. GEER, Est., Administrator of David G. Divis. deceased.

ALSO, All that cortain lot or plece of ground in Sciutate in the fown of Donaldson, in Frailey township, Schuylkill county, bounded on the north by Centre street, on the east by lot of George Swah, on the south by Philadelphia street, and on the west by lot of John Stein, estataining fifty feet in width and one hundred and fifty feet in depth, with the appurtenances. As the property of EMANUEL E. THOMPSON.

ALSO, All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the town of Donaldson, Frailey township, Schuylkill county, bounded on the night by Philadelphia street, on the east by lot of John Shade, containing in width 5 feet, and in depth 130 feet, with the appurtenances. As the property of EMANUEL E. THOMPSON.

ALSO, All that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the northeristerly side of Centre street, in under on the northeristerly side of Centre street, in the borough of Pottswille, in the colury of Schuyl-ALSO. All that certain let or piece of ground situate on the northeristerly side of Contro street, in the horough of Pottswille, in the churty of Schuylkill, bounded in front by Centre Street, northerly and easterly by other property of Henry Geis, and southerly by ground now of the Philadelphia and Reading Kail by ground now of the Philadelphia and Reading Kail Road Co., being forty feet in front on Centre street, eighty feet in depth on the northerly line, and twenty-six feet four inches in width in the rear or easterly line; the northwest corner of Said lot being eighty feet southerly of the southeast corner of Centre and Union streets, and the northerly line running at right angles with the front line the distance of eighty feet, and the rear or easterly line running at right angles with the front line a distance of twenty-six feet four inches, and the southerly line extending thence in a straight course to the southwesterly corner of said lot; on which said lot of ground is erected a large two story frame Ten-Pim Alley and Bowling Saloon. As the property of MENEY GEIS.

perty of MEYRY GEIS.

ALSO, all that certain tract of Coal land, situate ALSO, all that certain tract of Coal land, situate in the township of Tremont, in the county of Schuylkill, and State of Pennsylvania, formerly in Pinegrove township. Berks county, which was granted by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and surveyed on

Pinegrove township, Berks county, which was granted by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and surveyed on a warrant to John Philip Lesher and John Miller, bearing date July 18th. A. D. 17:3, and bounded by lands surveyed in the names of John Lesher and Peter Bright on the east, and Philip De Haas on the west, and also lying upon the branches of Lorberry creek and Fishing creek, containing 406 acres 30 perches and allowance, being the same tract of land which John C. Klamroth and wife, by Indeature dated the 12th day of April, 1852, recorded in Schuylkill county; in Deed Book No. 37, page 684, [granted and conveyed to Jacob Loose, in fee, with the appurtenances, consisting of 2 two storied log Dwelling House. As the property of JACOB LOOSE.

ALSO, All that certain lot or piece of ground siting unte in the lorough of Pettsville, Schuylkill county, bounded in front by Centre street, on the rear by other, property of Richard Owens, on the north by property of Benjamin Cook, and on the south by lot of Silas Strouse; containing in width 14 feet, and in depth 100 feet, with the appurtenances, consisting of a two story frame Bwelling House, with a two storied stone largement, and a never-failing spring of good water. thent, and a never failing spring of good water.

ALSO, All that certain lot or piece of ground sitmust in the berough of Pottsville. Schuylkill country, bounded northwardly by lot of Benjamin Cook. eastwardly by Railroad street, southwardly by lot of Senjamin Cool castwards by natured street, Suturnavardy 5) not of Stabas Strouge, and westwardly by other ground of Richard Owens, containing 14 feet in width and 100 feet in depth, with the appurtenances, consisting of a three stepy frame Dwelling House, with a two story frame Ritchen attached. As the property of RICHARD OWENS.

Dwelling House, with a two story frame Kitchen attached. As the property of RICHARD OVENS.

ALSO, All that certain messuage, tenement and in the state of the structure of the structure wick, county of Schuylkill, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and limited as follows, to wit: Beginning at a corner of the west bank of the Little Schuylkill river, thence up said river, north thirty-one act sixteen nurses to a button wood tree, north Schuylkill river, thence up said river, north thirty-one degrees, east sixteen perches to a buttonwood tree, north seven and a half degrees, east twenty-four perches to a stone, thence crossing said river and by land of E. Hammer & Co., south eighty-five degrees east eight perches to a stone, south seven and a half degrees west twelve perches to a spruce tree, south eighty-five degrees east twenty-nine and six-tenths perches to a post in the middle of the grading of said road, south sixteen and a half degrees east eight perches, south twenty-three degrees east one hundred and forty-eight perches, south twenty-three degrees east one hundred and forty-eight perches, south twenty-six and a half degrees cast thirty-eight perches and five-tenths to a post, thence by land of Daniel Weaver north fifty-eight degrees west twenty-nine perches to a stone, re-crossing said river south thirty-eight degrees west seventeen perches to a stone, thence by land now or late of Samuel K. M. Kepper, north sixty-wo deperches to a stone, re-crossing said river south thirty-eight degrees west seventeen perches to a stone, thence by land of south eighty and a half degrees west therety-sing perches to a stone, south eighty and a half degrees west unlety-one perches to a chesnut-cak study, south eighty and a half degrees west unlety-one perches to a chesnut-cak study, south eighty and a half degrees west interview perches to a stone, thence by land of grees west the seventy-two and a half degrees west three partly by land of Isaac Moser and partly by land of Benjamin Bensinger north twelve degrees west on hundred and twenty-four perches to a stone, thence by land of John Teter north seventy-seven and a half degrees west seventy-eight perches to a stone, thence by land of Samuel Hinckey, north seventy-seven and a partly by land of Elijahi Debong and partly by land of Samuel Hinckey, north seventy-seven and a stane, there is a stone, thence by land of Samuel Lelser south eighty-seven and a half degrees east seventeen perches to a stone, north fifty degrees east seventeen perches to a stone, thence by land of Samuel Lelser south eighty-seven and a half degrees west twenty-nine perches to a stone, south eighty-seven and a half degrees west twenty-nine perches to a stone, south eighty-seven and a half degrees west twenty-nine perches to a stone, south eighty-seven and a half degrees west twenty-nine perches to a stone, south eighty-seven and a half degrees west twenty-nine perches to a stone, south eighty-seven and a half degrees west twenty-nine perches to a stone, south eighty-seven and a half degree west forty-three perches to a stone, south eighty-seven and a half degrees west twenty-nine perches to a stone, south eighty-seven and a half degrees west twenty-nine perches to a stone, south eighty-seven and a half degree and constained to be then and there degrees west trenty-two perches to a stone, south eighty-seven and south eighty-seven a now or late of Samuel K. M. Kepner, north sixty two de-

with wagon sheds attached, two frame stables, one blackmilth shop, a one story atone spring house, a wamilth shop, a one story atone spring house, a wamilt shop, a one story atone spring house, a wamilt way a mill two apple orchards, a bridge
across Little Schuylkill river. Ilme kilns and limeacross Little Schuylkill river. Ilme kilns and limeacross Little Schuylkill river. Ilme kilns and limeacross Little Schuylkill river. Ilme kilns and limeschoe Arthur Little and Little Research
M. KEPNER, with notice to the terre tenants, Michael
Nilter and Ilmy L. Olive.

Scheet, taken in execution, and will be sold by
JAMES NAGLE, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Pottsville, August 11, 1955 · 72-1t

By Telegraph and Yesterday's Mails. PHILADA. NEW YORK. | BALTIMORE 8 00 @ 12 50 8 12 @ 8,78 Theat flour, bbl., 4 50 @ 4 7 Sugar, "
Molasses, per gall. PHILA. & N. YORK METAL MARKET PHILADELPHIA. L. NEW TORK. " No.2, " No.3, Charcoal Fo'ndry, No.1, Scotch Pig, No. 1, 5 00@ 5 50 - - @ - -4 50@ 6 00 4 37@ 5 50 6 00@ 17 00 9 00@ 14 00 — — 6 22 6 50@ 7 50 100 R 15 00(6) 20 00 17 50(6) 18 50 LEAD. 100 lbs

Pig Galena, 100 lb Chester County, Virginia, POTTSVILLE MARKETS. Wheat Flour, bbl., \$11 00 Dried Peaches, par'd, lye Flour, bbl., 7 00 do do unpar'd 

POTTSVILLE PRODUCE MARKET.

(Retail Prices.) Flour is still on the decline. \$11 00 P bbl. now asked for good family flour, and \$12 00 for extra Ohio brands. The article is held rather firmer this week in the New York and Philadelphia markets than lest. Great stress is laid upon the injury sustained by the wheat crop of New York State and elsewhere, in consequence of the late heavy rains, by those whose interest it is to sustain high prices; but the general impression is, that the damage sustained from this cause is fully made up by the superabundant yield in other sections of the country.

Oats are still going down, and are now sellng at 50 cts. for new, and 60 for old crop.-Potatoes are becoming more plentiful, and are in the market by farmers from the country, at from 62 to 75 cents per bushel. Produce of all kinds is plentiful. Apples are selling from 75 ets. to \$1 00 per bushel-

peaches \$1 50 per bushel. Butter 20 cts. 7 lb., and eggs 14 cts. 7 doz. Good butter and eggs are scarce. Groceries, provisions and oils, are about the same as our last quotations, though sugar

POTTSVILLE LUMBER MARKET (Retail Prices.) Hemlock, common, \$15 (a \$20 pm. Pine, 16 @ \$40. Poplar, \$16 @ \$20, Oak, \$20 a. \$25. Cherry, \$40 (a. \$50. Maple, \$20 à \$30 ₺ m. Sash, 54 cts. to \$1 02 7 doz. Panel doors,

\$2 25 @ \$5 00. Plastering laths, \$3 00 @ \$3 50. Shingles, \$7 50 (a \$16.00. Flooring boards, \$28 00 (a. \$35 00 7 m. Mortality in New Orleans.

The deaths in New Orleans last week were 336, including 222 from feyer. Governor Reeder. Gov. Reeder has written to his friends in

New York that he will return home ria New,

Gen. Sam Houston. 🛰 Gen. Sam Houston has written a letter fully endorsing the views of the Know Noth-Baltimore Cattle Market

York.

Beef Cattle sell at from \$3 50 to 4 75 on the hoof. Sales of Hogs at \$7,50 @ 8 50 per 100 lbs. Sheep are in good request at \$2 20 (a) \$3 per head as in quelity. CHESTER COUNTY-The Whigs deem it inexpedient to nominate a ticket; while the Americans are favorable to a fusion of the

friends of freedom, to oppose the spread of slavery, and secure if possible, the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. Republican State Convention. A Convention of the citizens of Pennsylvania, opposed to the further spread of slavery and the increase of the slave power, will assemble on the 5th proximo, in Pittsburg, to organize a Republican party in this State .-

The call for the Convention is signed by many prominent names of the State. Ohio Politics. A Convention of the opponents of Hon. S. P. Chase, for Governor of Ohio, assembled at Columbus on Thursday. The movement will result in a fizzle, however, as there is little doubt that Mr. Chase will be elected by an overwhelming majority. He is immensely popular, and the principles he advocates will

insure his triumphant election. The Recent Elections. With the exception of some successes on the part of the Americans, the Democrats have carried North Carolina and Tennessee. In relation to the Kentucky election, we have returns from 52 counties in the State, in which Morehead, (American,) for Governor, gains upwards of 5,000 over the vote for Scott in

Six American Congressmen are elected and two Democrats. Two others are in doubt. Both branches of the Legislature are largey American.

Turning may still be sown in the middle of this month, and produce a good crop beford winter

Late turning are often the best.

NEW ADVERT'MENTS 1.000 TONS, NO. 1 SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME. DEBURG'S Original and Genuine, warranted of superior quality, the cheapest manure in the world. Farmers and dealers supplied at low prices.

EXTRA QUALITY LAND PLASTER. 5,000 barrels Extra Quality Land Plaster, selected for

its fertilizing quality. 1,000 barrels Calcined Plaster.
1,000 "Casting "
500 "Dentist "
5,000 "Hydraulic Cement.
1,000 "True Roman" PERUVIAN GUANO. This article we offer in confidence to our customers. 5,000 bags of this superior Guano, for sale, at the low-

POUDRETTE,
PATAGONIAN GUANO. GROUND CHARCOAL, &c., &c.
C. FRENCH & CO.
At the Steam Plaster Mills, junction of York Avenue
and Callowhill street, Philadelphia.
August 11, '55
323m

Sheriff's Office, Potavine, (
August 11, 1855).

N. B.—The Witnesses and Jurors who are summoned to attend said Court are required to attend punctually.—
In case of non-attendance, the law, in such cases made and provided, will be rigidly enforced. This notice is published by order of the Court: the secondaried will govern thems does a very lingly.