Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1855.

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 Fifth 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:
E. 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 & SCHELL, 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.

AMERICAN MEETING.

A Public Meeting of all those friendly to American Principles and American Institutions, will be held at the *COURT HOUSE*, in the Borough of Pottsville, on

Monday, September 10, 1855,

At 1½ o'clock. It is expected that the meeting will be addressed by several distinguished gentlemen from abroad.

By order of the Executive Committee.

AMERICAN TICKET.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:
KIMBER CLEAVER.

SENATE:
JOHN B. McCREARY.

ASSEMBLY:
WILLIAM A. HAMMER,
FRANCIS DENGLER.

SHERIFF:
DANIEL KOCH.

TREASURER:
F. A. WHITAKER.

COMMISSIONER:
PETER MILLER.

AUDITORS:
JEREMIAH WINGENT,
JACOB FAUST.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
ROSS BULL.

RECEIPTS

For Subscription to the "Miners' Journal" since last Publication.

J. Sterner, to July 1, 1855,	$2 00
[illegible] Patten, to September 1, 1856,	2 00
[illegible] Filbert, to March 1, 1856,	1 00
[illegible] Camp, to September 1, 1856,	2 00
[illegible] Bock, to July 1, 1856,	2 00
Wm. Hollowbush, to January 1, 1856,	6 00
Wm. Kirkley, to January 1, 1856,	2 00
Wm. Long, to July 28, 1856,	2 00
Jacob Hoeffer, to July 1, 1855,	2 00
J. H. Schollenberger, to July 1, 1855,	1 00
J. W. Roseberry, to July 1, 1855,	2 00
J. Beachem, to July 1, 1855,	2 00
Perry Fitzsimmons, to July 1, 1855,	2 00
Henry Myer, to July 1, 1855,	2 00
Moritz Heller, to July 1, 1855,	2 00
Daniel Koch, to July 1, 1855,	2 00
D. G. Barnet, to July 1, 1855,	2 25
Philip S. Cares, to July 1, 1855,	2 00
J. K. Fernsler, to July 1, 1855,	1 85
Wm. Mayberry, to July 1, 1855,	2 00
Levi Huber, to January 1, 1856,	2 10
D. Shrup, to July 1, 1855,	2 00
Chas. Dael, to January 1, 1856,	2 10
Peter Filbert, to July 1, 1855,	2 00
Wm. L. Scott, to January 1, 1856,	2 00
Maj. L. L. Bevan, to July 1, 1854,	2 00
Henry Hauck, to September 3, 1855,	2 58
Goodman Dolbin, to July 1, 1855,	1 75
David Muer, to January 1, 1856,	1 50
Joshua Crawshaw, to July 1, 1855,	2 00
John Smith, to January 1, 1856,	1 30
E. Hokaan, to January 1, 1856,	1 50
Lucien J. Costar, to July 1, 1856,	2 00
Hamlin & Ewald, to August 1, 1856,	2 00
J. H. McIlvaine, to July 1, 1855,	2 00

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN has entered upon its eleventh volume. An invaluable publication.

OUR ADVERTISING FAVORS.—Want of space forbids a notice in detail of our new advertising favors this week. They will be found under the appropriate head.

THE AMERICAN REPUBLICAN.—The first number of this new German paper, published by W. A. Heisler & Co., has been issued. It is a neat sheet, and is rapidly gaining friends and subscribers. It advocates American principles, in an earnest, consistent manner. It *will* succeed, so send in your names subscribers, and hand in your favors. advertisers.

THE AMERICAN MEETING.—The friends of American principles will remember that an American meeting will be held at the Court House, in this Borough, on Monday afternoon next. Several distinguished gentlemen are expected to address the meeting, and it is possible that Mayor CONRAD of Philadelphia will speak on the occasion. It will be undoubtedly, a brilliant assemblage.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO MRS. D. S. PALMER.—A complimentary benefit has been tendered this lady, who has been playing at the Town Hall during the past week. She has accepted, and Wednesday evening next is appointed for the occasion. Her merit as an actress, and the attraction that will be offered on the evening selected for the Benefit, must insure a crowded attendance.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—We are pleased to state that the gentlemen who have several of Boardman, Gray & Co's. celebrated piano fortes and melodeons, on exhibition at the corner of Second and Market streets, in this Borough, will remain yet for several days. In the meantime, the public would do well to call and examine the instruments. A performer accompanies them to prove their quality to visitors.

CORRECTION.—In publishing the proceedings of the Temperance meeting recently held in Tamaqua, a very singular error occurr d, which requires correction. It was stated that the Rev. Mr. Glenn addressed the meeting upon the necessity of immediate action to stay the evil of *slavery*. "Intemperance" was the subject of the remarks, and although intemperance is the worst of *slavery*, it would of course be misunderstood in the connection.—There were several other errors in the proceedings the proof of which was not examined before sent in for publication.

THE STATE FAIR.—The Fifth Annual Exhibition of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, will be held at Harrisburg on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th days of September. The ploughing match will take place on the 25th. The annual address will be delivered by Hon. Fred. Watts. For the information of those desirous of attending the Exhibition, we will state that the Dauphin and Susquehanna Railroad, will run on the occasion, three excursion trains daily between Auburn & Harrisburg, at reduced prices. This will afford an opportunity for persons even as far as Elmira, to visit the Fair expeditiously and at reasonable cost.

THE POOR HOUSE MANAGEMENT.—Our readers will recollect that we called attention to the management of the Poor House, some time ago. We learn that a number of complaints have been made to the County Commissioners recently, which were of so serious a character, that the Commissioners laid the subject before the Court. The Court after consideration, stated to the Grand Jury that they need not visit this Institution—but in consequence of the information laid before them, they appointed Chas. Frailey, James H. Graeff, and Andrew Russel, Esqs., a Committee to visit the Alms House, and investigate the charges and complaints made, and report the result. We need only remark, that if one half the charges we have heard are true, its management is a disgrace not only to the County, but to humanity itself.

GOOD GRACIOUS, HOW FALLEN.—The Liquor party in Massachusetts has absolutely refused to *fuse* with the Pierce democracy of that State. We really had no idea that Pierce democracy had sunk so low as that in the estimation of the public.

COUNTY TEMPERANCE MEETING.

A meeting of the friends of Temperance in Schuylkill County, was held in the Court House, on Tuesday the 4th inst. MILTON BAILEY, Esq., of Tamaqua, was called to the chair. HENRY ECKEL, of Tremont, and ANDREW RUSSEL, of Pottsville, were appointed Vice Presidents, and Wm. E. Porter, of St. Clair, and Walter S. Chillson, Esq., of Palo Alto, Secretaries.

After the object of the meeting had been stated by the chair, on motion, the chair appointed B. Bannan, J. Edward Barnes, James Bowen, Henry Hain, Levi S. Spangler, James M. Beatty and Frederick Lauderbrun, a committee to report proceedings for the meeting.

The committee after retiring for a short time reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Experience has demonstratated that Intemperance is one of the greatest evils of the day—an evil which has heretofore baffled the efforts of the benevolent—worn thread-bare the doctrine of moral suasion, breaking down all the barriers reared by reason and common sense—and like a flood of liquid fire sweeping over the land, blasting every thing it touches—drying up the refreshing streams of health—destroying the hopes of women, and dooming thousands to misery and want—beggaring children—converting peaceful homes into haunts of wretchedness and misery—this beautiful earth into a comparative hell—men into demons, and in fact carrying desolation and despair into the dwellings of hundreds of thousands throughout the length and breadth of the country where the evil has not been stayed:

And WHEREAS, the Legislature, at its last session, passed a law, which, although not entirely Prohibitory in its character, but calculated to check to a great extent this flood of Intemperance, by abolishing the sale of spirituous and malt liquors by the small measure as a beverage, and thus striking a blow at the *social drinking* of the day, which is the great cause of the formation and cultivation of intemperate habits in all classes of the community; Therefore,

Resolved, That although the Bill passed at the last session of the Legislature, is not the Act desired by the friends of Temperance, nevertheless we hereby pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to prevent a repeal of said law until it has had a fair trial, unless it is to substitute another Bill more prohibitory in its character.

Resolved, That this law is in accordance with the vote of the people, and those also who *seemed to think* that the people of Pennsylvania were not prepared for total Prohibition—and therefore, as it is not the law of the friends of Temperance, but of those who desired a *stringent License Law*,—is it not singular that it should meet with so much opposition from that quarter?

Resolved, That the attempt to throw odium on this law, by styling it in derision the "Jug Law," is one of the strongest and most potent arguments against the present and all license systems to sell liquor as a beverage. Cannot liquor be sold by the present law by the jug, the glass, the barrel, the tierce, and in fact in any manner the purchaser desires it: then why is this law any more of a "Jug Law" than the present license law now in existence? Is not the term simply ridiculous, and only intended to influence the ignorant and unthinking portion of the community?

Resolved, That the closing up of about *seven or eight hundred Rum Holes and Groggeries* in the Coal Region of Schuylkill County alone, possessing no accommodations except to get drunk, three-fourths of which are kept by reckless persons in our midst, deaf to the cries of pity and humanity; a large portion of whom are too indolent to work, and who take from their own countrymen the hard earned wages of their labor, which ought to go to their families to procure the necessaries and comforts of life—is a measure which ought to commend itself to the warm support of every philanthropist, and right thinking person in the County and State.

Resolved, That the ingratitude of the Grogshop Keeper is almost as base as his business is disreputable—that instead of heaping curses on the heads of the Temperance advocates, they ought to applaud their exertions in trying to save said keepers from becoming the *victims of their own traffic, and snatching their families and children from the destructive tendency of their business.*

Resolved, That the declaration made by the late Prosecuting Attorney in this Court House, and reiterated by nearly every Grand Jury for the last three years, that three-fourths of all the crime and pauperism of the County arose from the toleration of the numerous Grog and Beer Shops in our midst, the passage of this law shutting up these nuisances ought therefore to be hailed with enthusiasm by every honest citizen and tax-payer of the County.

Resolved, That while we respect the opinions of many citizens who think that respectable taverns ought to be licensed to sell liquor by the small, we beg leave to honestly differ with them, believing that the selling of liquor is not a necessary appendage of a house of accommodation—that experience has proved in other States where Prohibitory laws are in force that the accommodations for travelers, &c., have improved in character, since the Liquor traffic has been abolished as a branch of their business—and besides, many landlords who possess the necessary accommodations and desire to keep good houses, do not oppose the prohibition of the liquor traffic.

Resolved, That we firmly believe that the sum expended for Rum of all kinds, poured down the throats of the people of Schuylkill County for the last five years, without conferring one iota of benefit on the consumer, would more than pay all the damages that would result to Liquor property in the whole State of Pennsylvania, if the entire Liquor traffic was abolished to-morrow.

Resolved, That under the Prohibition of the Liquor traffic, the Coal Region of Schuylkill County could become one of the most prosperous and wealthy sections in the State—the population fully supplied with all the comforts and even luxuries of life—her hills and vallies decked and ornamented with comfortable and happy homes—but under the Liquor traffic is presented in many portions a lamentable spectacle of misery, pauperism and crime.

Resolved, That the sum extracted from the taxpayers of the county, to support the paupers in the county Alms House, made by the groggeries in the Coal Region, amounting to upwards of *seventy-five thousand dollars* in about eight years, independent of the expense of the trial of criminals growing out of the Rum traffic in our midst, would more than pay all the revenue the State derives from Schuylkill County for licenses, for a period of TWENTY-FIVE YEARS—a subject worthy the serious consideration of the farmers and tax payers of the county.

Resolved, That in order to carry out the spirit of the law of last session, it be recommended to the Court not to license any rectifier or manufacturer of Liquors—nor any person who has been a Beer House or Grog-shop Keeper, to sell liquor by the quart or upwards, believing that it was the intention of the Legislature to throw the selling of Liquor, under this law, into the hands of merchants, druggists, and such citizens in the districts, who possess a good character, and who command the confidence of the community in which they reside.

Resolved, That this meeting return their thanks to the Court for so promptly revoking the License of a disorderly house yesterday.

Resolved, That the friends of Temperance, and all those who respect the laws, be earnestly requested to use all their exertions to have the law strictly enforced on the first of October, in all their respective districts.

Resolved, That a collection be made, in all the towns and districts of the Coal Region for the purpose of employing one or more Lawyers to attend to the granting of Licenses, to whom all objections can be made, and whose duty it shall be to prepare said objections and file them with the applications for License, in accordance with the order of the Court.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed in each district in the Region by this meeting to collect the necessary funds to pay the Lawyers for their services, and also to pay such other expenses as may be necessarily incurred in enforcing said law—and that Andrew Russel, Esq., be Treasurer of said fund.

Resolved, That we earnestly request all the friends of the cause to voluntarily contribute any sums they may think proper to accomplish the objects above named. The cause commends itself to the support of every right thinking person in the community—it is the cause of *Humanity*, even to those engaged in the traffic.

Resolved, That while this meeting deem it inexpedient in the existing state of affairs in this county, to nominate a Legislative ticket, they nevertheless pledge themselves not to support any candidate for Legislator, who is instructed to repeal this law, and accepts the nomination under such instructions—nor any person who publicly avows his determination to repeal it, unless it is with a view of substituting a better law in its stead.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed, and that all the papers in the county be requested to publish them for the information of the people.

Signed by the Officers.

☞ The Committees will be announced next week.

After the adoption of the resolutions, STEPHEN MILLER, Esq., of Philadelphia, was introduced to the meeting, and addressed it for upwards of an hour, in the most thrilling manner, depicting the awful ravages of intemperance, almost bringing tears to the eyes, and then varying the scene with mirth—inspiring anecdotes, well and appropriately told. The speech was a powerful effort and was listened too by a crowded Court House.

Benjamin Bartholomew, Esq., has been selected as attorney to attend to applications for licenses, and all persons who desire to protest against the granting of particular licenses, before Court, will confer with Mr. Bartholomew, who will attend to the matter.

SUCCESSION OF ILL LUCK.—Several of those who were in the cars when the accident occurred at Burlington, were passengers on the train of the Ohio and Pennsylvania road on Friday, at the time the cars on that road were thrown from the track. They seemed to think the fates were determined to railroad them to death, and one man, it is said, picked up his carpet bag and started off on foot, declaring he had a decided preference for a locomotion that was slow but sure.

GAVAZZI, AND THE AMERICAN CAUSE.—How eloquently W. S. Tisdale expresses the sentiments of millions of freemen, a perusal of the annexed from his pen, and published in the New York *Crusader* will reveal. Gavazzi, that noble champion of principles dear to every American heart, is expected shortly upon our shores. Let his welcome be hearty. We hope he may be induced to visit Pottsville.—His burning eloquence would thrill the hearts of the people, and cause the serfs of Popery, to shrink abashed before his fearful exposures. Mr Tisdale says:

Where shall the exile roam—whither bend his weary steps? Gavazzi has no home—no material home—no country—no native land where he can lie down "beneath his own vine and fig tree, with none to molest or make him afraid." But Gavazzi has a spiritual home in the heart of the Protestant world, and in the affections of every nationalist. Gavazzi is one of the champions of our principles,—and of the proclaimers of our American tenets. Therefore, in welcoming Gavazzi to our home, we welcome a congenial guest, a noble friend, who has indentified himself with our institutions, our national sentiments, and our desire to "more Americanize our beloved country." Shall the patrot who bravely fought for the independence of his native land, and clung to the hope of freedom until the tyrant Po e and the treacherous Louis dashed that glorious hope rudely to the earth,—shall *he* be buffeted about the world, and be made to feel everywhere like a stranger in a strange land? Let it not be said, that a single high souled Protestant ever breathed a murmur against the second advent of the second Luther, upon our shores. America was made for such men, and no American, worthy of the name, would raise his voice against the coming of a myriad of aGvazzi's. He is with us—Kossuth, Mitchell, and a host of their petty imitators, are against us.

Here, then, let Gavazzi feel as though he has a home; and here let him enjoy the swepts of a nation's friendship.

Gavazzi's person, the moment he places his foot upon our soil, is in the nation's keeping. Americans will girdle him about with their arms,—and America will defend him.

He who strikes at the "*Liberty of Speech*," in the person of Gavazzi, strikes at the nation's heart. Millions of swords will protect the public speaker upon whose manly form the eyes of the world are bent in admiratiion.

Protestant America appreciates virtue, and will have none of it. Protestant America detests vice, and will have none of it. Gavazzi and Bedini!

Gavazzi—a towering Alp in all that constitutes a God-like man. Bedini—a loathsome reptile crawling in his slimy filth, at the foot of the mountain-man, and hissing out in impotent rage at the moral giant who threw him writhing, in the dust. Oh, God! we thank Thee for Luther and Gavazzi!

THE WELSH.—This class of adopted citizens have ever been an honor to the country which they have made their home, and in the prosperity of which, they feel as warm an interest, as the native born. We always feel pleasure in referring to the worth of these peculiar classes of our adopted citizens. We are led to these remarks, from the fact that at present there are about fifty thousand native Welshman in the United States, says Dr. Alexander Jones, but, not one office-holder, "because next to street-begging they despise office-egging," "knowing nothing of servility, and as little of arrogance." Another fact stated, is, seventeen of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, were of Welsh origin, among whom Thomas Jefferson was one. Other eminent Americans of Welsh descent were John and Samuel Adams, Jonathan Edwards, Gale, the founder of Yale College, General Harrison, Richard Henry Lee and John Marshall. No less than six of our Presidents have had Welsh blood in their veins, Jefferson, Monroe, Madison, Harrison, and the two Adams. According to Dr. Jones, fourteen of the Revolutionary Generals were of Welsh origin, of whom Gen. Wayne was one. Martha Washington was the grand-daughter of a Welsh clergyman.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.—It is stated that the health of the Pope is declining; he himself expresses doubts whether he will live to see another anniversary of his election, and speculation is already rife about his successor.—Cardinal Antonelli would, of course, says "A. P. C.," the London correspondent of the *Tribune*, be the candidate of the absolutist powers. Strange prophecies are alive in Italy, about some great catastrophe impending, and Capuchians and Jesuits are making use of the superstition of the lower classes, and preaching penance and submission to the assembled people in the streets. England and France have sent some strong remonstrances to the King of Naples against his partiality for Russia and his undisguised ill-will against the Western League. The English Commissariat, for instance, having contracted with the bakers of Naples for the bi cuit required by the Crimean army, King Bomba at once prohibited the manufacture of biscuit in his capital. These things give hope to the Liberal party in Italy. Radetzky feels very uneasy about Lombardy, and reinforcements daily arrive at Verona and Mantua, but always in small parties, so as not to arouse the suspicions of France and Sardinia.

A GOOD JOKE.—It is narrated of one of the candidates on the Democratic ticket, that he recently took his written oath, denying that he was or ever had been a Know Nothing, before a certain Justice of the Peace, and throwing a shilling down upon the aldermanic desk, said to the dispenser of justice, "sign it."—Wit out apparently, thinking it necessary to administer an oath to the candidate, on the occasion, the justice did as he was directed. The candidate obtained his affidavit, without taking the trouble to swear in the matter, and the justice his shilling, with an equal saving in labor as far as handing the book was concerned. Rich case that.

CATHOLIC PRIESTS.—In the Canton of Ticino, Switzerland, the Legislative Assembly has abolished the right of Romish Priests to vote, on the ground that they owe allegiance to the Pope of Rome and not to the Constitution of that Canton in Switzerland. The Cantons in Switzerland are organized similar to our State Government; and subject to the Federal Diet of Switzerland. We doubt very much if a foreign priest can vote in this country without perjuring himself.

DUTY OF CONSTABLES.—Under the provisions of the new Liquor Law, which goes into effect on the 1st proximo, it is the duty of every constable to report infractions of the law, which come under his cognizence. A neglect of this duty, will render him liable to a fine of fifty dollars. The duty of citizens is also, to inform the authorities, when they are aware of violations of the law. These facts should be remembered.

THE total killed and wounded by the Camden and Amboy railway slaughter, is 101!

EUROPEAN MISCELLANY.

To counteract the influence of an "enormous sale of books of an immoral and irreligious tendency" in England, an Association has been formed, under the title of "The East Sussex Book-Hawking Association," under the patronage of the Bishop of the Diocese, and with other distinguished support.

It is stated in the Brussels journals that the intention of the English Government to raise an Italian Legion has caused a painful sensation at Vienna.

The report in Paris is, that if the Empress Eugenie gives birth to a daughter, the Emperor will repeal the Salic Law, in order that his daughter may reign.

The Paris Mint is now engaged in striking a medal in commemoration of the visit of Queen Victoria. It will be executed in gold, platina, aluminum, silver, and bronze.

The telegraph between Constantinople and Schumla is complete, and in a few days will be in working order, when news from Constantinople may reach London in 18 hours.

A private letter from the French camp, dated 4th of August says:—It is expected that a general bombardment will be kept up for six days before storming. The whole of our tremendous batteries will be open at once.

NEW YORK LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

The great event—Debut of Rachel—Faux pas at Newfoundland—The Telegraph Cable lost over board—Union of telegraphic interest—Death of Robinson—Spencer H. Cone, D. D.—Heavy Robbery—Pick-pockets—Clearing house for the country banks—Competition in the **Fishing Banks** *business.*

NEW YORK, September 4, 1855.

DEAR JOURNAL:—The great event of the week which has passed, has been in the theatrical line, the debut in America of Madamoiselle Rachel, concerning whose success so many different ideas have been entertained. Last evening she made her first appearance before a New York audience; and that appearance was a triumph both in the way of enthusiasm and in point of numbers. At an early hour the house was filled to overflowing—both in the seats and in the aisles and lobbies, while every place for standing ro.m was entirely appropriated—yet strange to say, this entire audience was nearly of the male species, and had that peculiarly sombre and grim look that all large assemblies of the lords of creation invariably wear.

The play was Les Horaces, in which the old story of the Horatie and the Curatie, familiar to every school boy as a part of Roman history is embodied,—the part of Camille being personated by Rachel; and her powers having full scope, certain of her positions electrify her audiences.—Whether her houses will continue to be as crowded remains to be seen, or whether the one of last evening was induced by the curiosity which is always possessed by the community to witness any person of a celebrity as world-wide as Rachel. We hope she may be successful not only for her own sake but for that of genius and art.

From Newfoundland we have the intelligence of rather a poor commencement for the National Telegraph project which is to unite the two worlds. It seems that of the cable which was to reach to Cape Briton, the first instalment of some seventy miles of the great line was lost overboard,—some advices say in a gale, but we are rather inclined to think that it was the result of carelessness.—What the probabilities of i s recovery are we have no means of knowing, as the mere fact of its loss is all that is known here at present. Insurance to the amount of seventy thousand dollars is said to have been effected; but we suppose that such insurance was only for the cable on the voyage, and when it had reached its destination, the insurance had run out.

Apropos of telegraphs—we have been informed that a project is on foot to consolidate all the telegraphs of the country into the hands of one company, who will thus direct the communication of the whole Union.

The rumored death of Robinson, the alleged murderer of the celebrated Helen Jewett in our city many years ago, has again revived that sad tale, which at the time made so great an excitement and lent an air of romance to the occurrence. He passed under an assumed name, since the murderer lately died at Louisville.

Among the deaths of the week is that of the Rev. Dr. Spencer H. Cone, a celebrated Baptist divine and one of the lights of that denomination. His life was indeed a checkered one—passing through all the diversities of collegian, clerk, merchant, editor, seven years an actor and a clergyman, besides commanding as a military officer at Baltimore, Bladensburg, and Fort McHenry in the war of 1812. He died full of years; the head of a wealthy and numerous congregation; universally beloved and esteemed both for his talents as a divine and his virtues as a man.

The heaviest robbery which we have had in our streets for years took place a few days since. The agent of a large steel work in Sheffield, England, had just returned to New York from a collecting tour in Canada and proceeded in the forenoon from his hotel to Wall street to deposit his funds, amounting to $7,500, which he placed in his coat-tail pocket and held that in his hand for greater security—when at the corner of Wall street and and Broadway, he was jostled so as to cause his hat to tip over, when he adjusted it with his hand. At this moment the money was taken from his pocket and the bold robber escaped unseen. Five hundred dollars reward has been offered.

Another gentleman was relieved of seventy-five dollars in a similar manner on board the steamer Plymouth Rock.

The country Banks throughout New York State, have organized a clearing house on the plan of that of our city institutions; to be located in this city where all the bank exchanges shall be made, all balances settled and circulating notes redeemed on presentation. The plan is most excellent and will go far to strengthen the already powerful position of our State Banks.

It has been said that competition is the life of business, and that no business is free from it, but the fact has tured up in a new phase of late. You must know that one of the great resorts out of N. York, are the fishing banks near Sandy Hook, where boats run during the whole season and thousands resort to fish. Glowing advertisements have been published for some time past announcing premiums of five dollars to the person who catch the largest fish each trip and three dollars to him who has the smallest—while an opposition boat promises elegant prizes of costly jewelry (*pure* gold of course—nothing plated by any means)—to certain lucky ones of the numbers who shall favor their boat with their patronage.

THE COAL TRADE.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 53,896 05 tons—by Canal 31,156 14—for the week 85,052 19 tons. Total by Railroad 1,641,330 04 tons against 1,462,149 07—Do. by Canal 714,990 05 tons against 621,300 18 tons to same period last year.

The shipments show a falling off this week of 6,623 tons, all except 1638 tons of which is by Railroad. The demand for Coal continue fair, but not brisk. Lump Coal is in demand. None of our Operators are pushing their Collieries at present, but only supply the orders received. This is the proper course to pursue in the present state of the market.

We cut the following from the Mauch Chunk *Gazette*:

"Shipments on the Delaware & Hudson Canal, are somewhat curtailed for want of demand for their Coal. None but contracted boats are loaded. Free boats are lying idle. The Schuylkill region shows a very heavy shipment the past week, and the *Journal* says trade is active. When consumers can buy an article of Coal which the *Journal* says is superior to Lehigh or Lackawanna, *for one dollar per ton less than any other*, there is a reason for trade being active in Schuylkill Co"

The truth is that purchasers have made the discovery that they were great dunces in paying more for Lehigh Coal than for Schuylkill Coal, well prepared for market—and that is the reason why the trade is so much duller in the Lehigh and Lackawanna regions, than in the Schuylkill region. That *delusion* has passed away. We know that White Ash Coal from the Mammoth vein, well prepared, is selling as high in the Schuylkill region as it is on the Lehigh put in boats, and if we are not mistaken, Ashland Coal is selling as high, if not higher. In the Boston market, by retail, Lehigh, Lackawanna & Schuylkill White Ash Lump is quoted at the same rates. By wholesale it is quoted higher, and that is in consequence of Lehigh Lump being limited in quantity, and but little goes to the Boston market, being principally consumed by iron works on the line.

We have received the following from Mr. James Connor, of Ashland:

ASHLAND, Sept. 1, 1855.

MESSRS. EDS—*Gentlemen*:—I find the following advertisement in the Philadelphia papers:

OFFICE OF LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL AND IRON COMPANY, No. 88 South FOURTH street.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC—In consequence of the numerous advertisements of persons offering for sale Locust Mountain Coal, the undersigned deems it necessary to state that at present there are but two collieries in operation in the Locust Mountain, the Coal of which can be brought to this market. These collieries are owned and worked by Messrs. Bast & Pearson and George S. Reppiler, Esq., and any Coal sold as Locust Mountain Coal, and not received from either of the above named parties, is not the Locust Mountain Coal from the Mahoney coal field.

JOHN ANSPACH, Jr., Pres't.

Philadelphia, Aug. 22d, 1855.

To show the character of the above advertisement, it is only necessary for me to state that I opened the first Colliery that was prepared on the Locust Mountain. It is called the Locust Run Colliery, and the Coal is shipped to market as the Locust Mountain Coal. This must have been known to Mr. Anspach when he published the above advertisement. It is true that my Colliery is not on the Locust Mountain Company's lands, but it is nevertheless on the Locust Mountain, on land belonging to Brock & Co., and was the first Coal sent to market over the Ashland extension of the Mine Hill Rail Road. It is not my intention to disparage any other Operator's Coal, but all I ask is for persons interested to examine the Coal, and if my Locust Mountain Coal is not as pure as any mined from, and in fact better than some mined on the lands of the Locust Mountain Coal Company, I will be content to bow to their decision. I must confess, however, that I was perfectly astonished that Mr. John Anspach, Jr. would, under such circumstances, sign his name to and publish such a notice. It is anything but fair and honorable.

JAMES CONNOR,
Locust Run Colliery.

Sheaffer's Peach Mountain Colliery.

We have for some time past, designed to give some account of the Colliery lately opened by the Messrs. Sheafer on the East Norwegian, upon the lands of the North American Coal Company.—The general arrangement of the Breaker was entrusted to Mr. Geo. Martz, who has not only sustained his reputation, but has produced a work well worthy of study by those who are interested in machinery for the preparation of Coal.

The opening is by a drift into the Peach Mountain Vein, very nearly on a level with the East Norwegian Railroad. The space between the road and the mouth of the drift, is rather narrow for the erection of an inclined plane to elevate the Coal to a height sufficient for breaking, screening, and storage in bins convenient to the Railroad. The economy of space observed in the disposition of the several parts of the structure, has completely obviated this difficulty, and the adoption of an ingenious arrangement of switches on the inclined plane itself, secures the return of all the empty cars from the tip house on to the same sideling at the foot of the plane. The mouth of the drift is made wide to allow the connection of this sideling with the main track leading into the mine. Thus the necessity of *saving room* has resulted in a positive benefit, as no shifting of cars is required on the tracks about the bottom of the plane. A very important economy has been effected by an exceedingly simple process. Every one familiar with our Coal mines is aware that the expense of shoveling the Coal so as to make it fill the bins, is a matter of very considerable expense. The difficulty has been partially remedied by the adoption of an inclined plane consisting of a strip of sheet iron, which conducts the Coal from the screen to some point within the bins, but the labor of shoveling is by no means dispensed with. Mr. Martz by, simply extending this plane (or telegraph as it is called), entirely down to the front part of the bin and curving the end upwards and sideways, has produced a self-regulating feeder to the bin which requires no *shoveling at all* and which acts until the bin is *entirely full*. Simple as this appears it is very useful, and we regret that the inventor did not patent it. He actually did a great thing without perceiving how important it might become, and must now lose his reward because he was not aware of the fact! But the greatest mechanical novelty about this colliery, is the extremely diminutive size of the engine. It is a Liliputian performing a Brobdignarian labor. The machine was ready and the proprietors wished to avoid the expense of a new one. Upon consultation with Mr. Martz and Mr. Smith, they engaged to meet the requirements of the Colliery with this engine. They have obtained the following results:—The cylinder is *six* inches in diameter; the stroke is 18 inches; a single boiler is used of 34 inches diameter, 26 feet long. With these elements of motive power and means of application, a car containing one ton of Coal is raised through a perpendicular height of 44 feet in 1½ minutes, and this is a regular, practical, every-day performance. The simultaneous operations of breaking and screening are constantly going on. An engine with a cylinder of *nine* or *ten* inches and a stroke of 2 or 2½ feet, would have been the customary out-fit of such a Colliery. The breaking and hoisting apparatus, screen and other fixtures are from the establishment of Smith and Pomroy; and the complete success of such a small engine, proves that their machinery must work smoothly and be in all respects adapted to its purposes.—It gives us pleasure to notice the successful labors of our own mechanics and to award to them the praise which they justly deserve. The machinists engaged upon this work are well known for the quality of their machinery. Mr. Martz has constructed many large breakers, and has, we believe, generally given satisfaction. The large breaker of Messrs. Brown & Atwood, upon West Norwegian, was also built under his direction and combines several improvements—the new telegraph invented by him, the hoisting car of Kimber Cleaver, &c.

We wish we had the space to elaborate some thoughts which have been suggested in relation to the development of our Coal Region. The Messrs. Sheafer have taken hold of a tract which for a long time was considered comparatively of little value, although rich veins have been worked upon the adjoining properties. By the exercise of well directed efforts they have succeeded in opening some of the most important veins of our region. According to Professor Johnson's official report, the Peach Mountain Coal is among those varieties of Anthracite which possess the greatest specific gravity, contain the least volatile combustible and earthly matter, and the second of the Pennsylvania Coals which give the greatest "number of cubic feet of water evaporated per hour during steady action." This is the kind of enterprise which we desire to witness among our citizens and which we have always striven to encourage. Would that all Coal companies might imitate this example of the North American Company, and endeavor to make their lands productive by the encouragement of individual industry.

COAL TRADE OF BOSTON.—We copy the following from the New York *Herald* which shows that the Nova Scotia Coal Trade has absolutely decreased, so far as that port is concerned, under the Reciprocity Treaty Coal received this year

From	1855.	Same time last year.	Inc.
Philadelphia,	314,500 tons.	236,655	77,845 tons.
Baltimore,	53,372 "	49,400	3,972 "
Alexandria,	18,265 "	17,646	619 "
Other ports,	19,979 "	17,202	2,777 "
Nova Scotia,	43,647 ch's.	43,779	Dec. 132 ch's.
Great Britain,	11,872 tons.	6,016	Inc. 5,856 tons.

From this table it appears, that the Nova Scotia trade has decreased 132 chaldrons at the port of Boston since last year, while the Anthracite trade has increased 77,845 tons, or thirty per cent.—The increase from Baltimore, Alexandria and other places is quite slight. The important fact is thus fully established that manufacturers always prefer Anthracite Coal, whenever it can be procured at fair prices.

SCHUYLKILL *vs.* LEHIGH COAL.—We received the Mauch Chunk *Gazette* a short time before our paper was put to press. It contains a communication in reply to our articles on the different kinds of Coal, which the crowded state of our columns will not permit us to notice this week in detail. The writer is evidently ignorant of the Operations in Schuylkill County, although he says he mined Coal here, otherwise he would not make the statements he does with regard to the Coal of this Region. He makes assertions, but does not disprove one single position we took in our articles—and we defy him to do it. We assert boldly, and fearlessly, that a square yard of Broad Mountain and Ashland White Ash Coal in the centre of these Anthracite Basins, in Schuylkill County, is as *hard, heavier* and *purer* than any Coal found in the Lehigh Region, and will give out more *caloric* per square yard than any White Ash Coal mined in that region—that White Ash Broad Mountain and Ashland Schuylkill Coal is worth as much as any Lehigh Coal for steam purposes; and that Red Ash Schuylkill Coal is *better* for domestic purposes than any Coal mined in the Lehigh Region. On these propositions we are ready to meet the Lehigh Region, not by assertion, but by *analysis*. Take a few samples of Coal from each Region, and let these samples be analyzed by any disinterested person, and we will abide the result.

The Forest Improvement Company's Coal, experimented upon by Professor Johnson, was not Broad Mountain White Ash Coal. It was taken from a seven foot *Grey Ash Vein* on the Mine Hill. It is a hard, free burning Grey Ash Coal, capital for steam purposes. The Peach Mountain Coal is what is called a Red or Pink Ash. No experiments were made by Professor Johnson on any White Ash Coal from Schuylkill County.

The writer is greatly in error in stating that "there is comparatively but little White Ash Coal mined separately in Schuylkill County." The truth is, there is as much, if not more White Ash Coal mined in Schuylkill County than there is in the whole Lehigh Region. The writer must recollect that we will mine over *three million* tons this year, while the Lehigh Region will not mine *a million and a half*. "Anthracite" must try it again.

We will answer the article more fully next week.

THINGS IN ALLEGHANY COUNTY.—We copy the following items from the Cumberland *Telegraph*:

Coal Trade.—Total amount of Coal transported from the entire Coal Region during the week ending July 28th, 14,929.04 tons, and since the first of January last, 348,589.18 tons, of which 236,302.06 tons were transported over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and 113,287.12 tons descended the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

There is little or no change in Coal operations to report. The trade continues dull without any prospect of immediate improvement.

Boston Coal Trade.

[*Corrected from the Boston Courier, Sept. 6th.*]

Cargo sales of coarse Sydney at 7 25, and Pictou $7 10 @ 7 25 ₱ nine chaldron, cash; also, further lots of English Cannel (Ince Hall Mine) at $1250 @ 13 ₱ chaldron, cash.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Cannel	₱ chal.	12 00 @ 12 50	
Newcastle,	do	— — @ — —	
Orrel	do	— — @ — —	
Sydney	do	5 37 @ 5 62	
Picton	do	5 50 @ 5 75	
Bridgeport	do	— — @ — —	
Virginia	do	— — @ — —	
Schuylkill, white ash,	₱ ton	5 50 @ 5 75	
do red ash	do	5 75 @ 6 00	
Lehigh, lump	do	6 25 @ 6 50	
Lackawanna	do	5 75 @ 6 00	

RETAIL PRICES—PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS.

Cannel	₱ ton.	13 00 @ — —
Newcastle, coarse	do	10 00 @ — —
do fine	do	9 00 @ — —
Orrel	do	— — @ — —
Scotch	do	— — @ — —
Welsh	do	— — @ — —
Cumberland, run of pit	do	6 50 @ — —
do fine	do	7 75 @ — —
do coarse lump	do	8 00 @ — —
Sydney	do	8 00 @ — —
Pictou, coarse	do	7 50 @ — —
do fine	do	5 00 @ — —
Lackawanna, lump	do	7 00 @ — —
Lehigh, lump	do	7 00 @ — —
White ash, lump	do	7 00 @ — —
Anthracite, white and red ash,	do	6 50 @ — —

Shipments by Canal,

For the week ending August 9th, 1855:

DELIVERED	TONS. CWT
On the Line	5,907 08
Philadelphia	6,704 05
Vicinity of Philadelphia	340 00
Wilmington	457 00
New York and vicinity	17,606 01
Total for week	31,156 14

Report of Shipments

From Richmond, for the week ending Saturday, September 1, 1855:

TO	TONS.	TO	TONS.
Albany,	1,023	Newport,	50
Bangor,	176	New York & Brooklyn,	7,464
Bickley's Landing,	59	Nyack,	361
Bridesburg,	165	Pawtucket,	655
Bridgeport,	465	Portland,	390
Boston,	9,659	Portsmouth,	355
Camden, Me.,	135	Poughkeepsie,	755
Camden, N. J.,	561	Perth Amboy,	82
Cambridge,	651	Provincetown,	241
Chelsea,	611	Providence,	3,091
Charlestown,	540	Philadelphia,	632
Charleston,	216	Point Shirley,	230
Chester,	97	Peekskill,	310
Delaware City,	95	Petersburg,	132
Dover,	91	Quincy Point,	407
Dighton,	280	Richmond,	801
Danvers,	228	Rondout,	214
Fall River,	413	Rockland,	564
Fishkill,	108	Roxbury,	1,362
Flushing,	205	Saco,	133
Frankford,	204	Salem, Mass.,	3,580
Georgetown,	115	Salem, N. J.,	130
Holmesburg,	66	Sing Sing,	662
Haverstraw,	14	Salisbury,	185
Harlem,	216	Savannah,	100
Hudson,	474	Shrewsbury,	152
Hingham,	160	Smyrna,	25
Jersey City,	214	Stony Point,	115
King's Bridge,	203	Stuyvesant Landing,	106
Lynn,	362	Troy,	1,072
Maspeth,	142	Washington,	225
Medford,	275	Warren,	165
Millville,	30	Wareham,	103
Marcus Hook,	87	Westport,	29
Manhattanville,	146	West Farms,	140
Nantucket,	146	Wilmington,	103
Newburyport,	260	Yonkers,	80
New Hamburg,	246		
Newberg,	813	Total for week,	46,771
Norwalk,	558	For season,	1,073,498
New Haven,	991	Last year,	956,949
New London,	166		

BY TELEGRAPH.

FRIDAY, 3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Freights from Richmond to—

New York,	1 00
Boston,	1 65
Providence,	1 30
Washington,	1 60

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,	17,145 04	10,831 13
Pottsville,	2,502 03	1,679 01
Schuylkill Haven,	26,047 02	17,176 15
Auburn,	547 06	000 00
Port Clinton,	7,594 00	1,469 05
	53,896 05	31,156 14
		53,896 05
Total for the week,	tons,	85,052 18
Total by Railroad in 1855,		1,641,330 04
" Canal "		714,990 05
Total by Canal and Railroad,	tons,	2,356,320 09

Shipments to same period last year:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
By Railroad,	48,498 00	1,462,149 17
By Canal,	26,466 03	621,300 18
	74,964 03	2,083,450 15
		2,356,320 09
Increase in 1855, so far,	tons.	272,869 14

Schuylkill County Railroads—1855:

The following is the quantity of Coal transported over the different Railroads in Schuylkill County, for the week ending on Thursday evening last:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Mine Hill and S. Haven R. R.,	45,185 08	1,052,632 15
Mt. Carbon "	4,916 06	125,812 17
Schuylkill Valley "	14,313 13	581,341 13
Mt. Carbon & Pt. Carbon "	19,594 05	550,849 19
Mill Creek "	15,775 09	427,982 12
Little Schuylkill "	9,789 15	297,722 18

Union Canal R. R. Coal Transportation

Amount transported during the month of Aug, 1855:

	MONTH.	TOTAL.
Union Canal	12,990 10	56,888 13
Swatara Railroad,	5,905 05	23,347 18

Rates of Toll and Transportation on

RAIL ROAD, TO JUNE 30, 1855:

	From Mt. Carbon.	From S. Haven.	From Pt. Clinton.	From Auburn.
To Richmond,	$2 00	$1 95	$1 80	$1 75
To Philad'a.,	1 90	1 85	1 70	1 65
Spring Mills,	1 65	1 60	1 45	1 45
Reading,	1 20	1 15	1 05	1 05

Rates of Toll by Canal to June 30, 1855:

	From Pt. Carbon.	Mt. Carbon.	S. Haven.	Pt. Clinton
To Philad'a.,	80	79	77	65
Spring Mills,	70	69	67	60
Norristown,	65	64	62	55
Reading,	48	47	45	41

Rates of Freight by Canal:

	From Pt. C. & Mt. C.	S. Haven.	Pt. Clinton.
To New York,	$1 90	$1 85	$1 80
To Philad'a.,	90	85	80

Lehigh Coal Trade.

Sent from The Lehigh Region for the week ending Saturday evening last:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Summit Mines,	11,741 16	214,456 05
East Lehigh,	1,183 14	29,717 14
Room Run Mines,	2,592 16	52,394 15
Beaver Meadow,	1,520 12	30,219 14
Spring Mountain Coal,	6,807 14	109,788 02
Colerain Coal,	3,490 13	61,199 13
Stafford Coal,	137 09	7,023 12
East Sugar Loaf Company,	1,488 14	31,984 04
New York and Lehigh Company	1,628 07	23,460 15
French Am. Coal Company,	330 13	4,271 09
A. Lathrop's Pea Coal,	120 11	2,047 04
Hazleton Coal Company,	6,048 03	99,592 03
Cranberry Coal Company,	2,772 06	50,426 12
Diamond Coal Company,	1,433 11	17,995 13
Buck Mountain Coal,	3,589 15	50,234 01
Wilkesbarre Coal Company,	854 07	29,495 05
Total,	45,531 01	816,971 00
Last year,	40,112 14	744,199 17
Increase in 1855, so far,		72,772 03

Cumberland (Md.) Coal Trade for 1855.

For the last week:

	WEEK.	YEAR.
Total,	13,670 00	402,780 00
Same period last year,	16,869 00	403,144 00
Increase in 1855 so far,		364 00

COAL STOCKS,
AND OTHER SCHUYLKILL CO. STOCKS,

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY A. E. STRAUB & CO., BANKERS.

	PAR.	OF.	ASK
RAILROADS.			
Philadelphia, Reading & Pottsville	50	48	48½
Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven	50	66	69
Mount Carbon	50	00	00
Mount Carbon and Port Carbon	50	00	00
Mill Creek	50	00	00
Schuylkill Valley	50	50	52
Lorberry Creek	50	00	00
Swatara	50	00	00
CANALS.			
Schuylkill Navigation	50	21	21½
Schuylkill Navigation, Preferred	50	32	32½
Union Canal	50	10¼	10½
Union Canal, Preferred	50	13¼	13½
Del. & Hudson Coal & Transportat'n Co.'s	100	128	130
RAILROAD & COAL COMPANIES.			
Little Schuylkill Nav., R. R. & Coal Co.	50	48½	49½
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.	50	54	55
Hazleton Coal Co.	50	00	00
Buck Mountain Coal Co.	50	00	00
Pennsylvania Coal & R. R. Co.	100	100	100½
Dauphin Coal & R. R. Co.	100	48	50
Lykens Valley Coal & R. R. Co.	50	00	00
Beaver Meadows Coal & R. R. Co.	50	53¾	55¼
COAL COMPANIES.			
Forest Improvement Co.	50	00	00
North American Coal Co., Preferred	50	18	19
" " " Common	25	8	9
Delaware Coal Co.	50	00	00
Cumberland Coal Co.	50	29	29½
New Creek Coal Co.	5	2	2½
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Miners' Bank	50	58	60
Farmers' Bank	50	50	52
Pottsville Gas Co.	50	25	30
Pottsville Water Co.	25	16	18
Lumber and Car Co.	50	53	55

☞ The Stock of all Coal Companies will be added to the above list, when furnished by those who desire their publication.

NEW ADVERT'MENTS

FRESH TIMOTHY SEED.

JUST received a lot of fresh Timothy Seed—a beautiful article: also, Clover Seed. For sale by B. BANNAN.
Pottsville, Sept 8, '55 36- Centre Street.

MUSIC! MUSIC!

JOHN MARSH, 386 Chesnut street, opposite the Mint, Philadelphia; branch at Wilmington, Delaware; sole Agent for the sale of Boardman, Gray & Co's celebrated Piano Fortes, with or without their Patent Dolce Campana Attachment, and C. W. Fisk & Co's Premium Melodeons.

On hand a large assortment of Music and Musical Merchandise. Orders from abroad promptly executed. Two Pianos and one Melodeon of the above make can be seen until Sept. 8th, at cor. of Market and Second Sts., Pottsville. Musicians and the public are invited to call as above, where the superiority of these instruments over all others, will be shown. Orders for sheet-music received. A performer and teacher of music accompanies the instruments, to prove their quality.
Sept. 5, 1855 16-2t

SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

BY VIRTUE of several writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, of Schuylkill county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale or outcry

ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th, 1855,

At 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Public House of Thomas Connelly, in the borough of Pinegrove, Schuylkill county, the following described real estate, to wit:

ALL that certain farm or tract of land, situate in Pinegrove township, Schuylkill county, near said borough, bounded and described as follows—bounded on the north by lands of John Stees, Esq., and lands late of John Bonawitz, deceased, on the west by lands of John Werntz and Jacob Huber, on the south by lands of George Heimbach, Paul Barr and Jacob Huber, and on the east by lands of John D. Lenhard and William Ramer; the same being surveyed and divided into parcels, as follows, to wit:

No. 1. Bounded on the north by a 20 feet wide street, on the west by lots No. 5 and 6, a parcel of said farm, on the south by lot No. 2, and on the east by lot No. 11; containing 12 acres with the appurtenances, consisting of a 1½ story log dwelling house, a log bank barn, with stone basement, an apple orchard, &c.

No. 2. Bounded on the north by lot No. 1, on the west by lot No. 6, on the south by a public road and lot No. 7, and on the east by lots Nos. 7 and 13; containing 6 acres and 142 perches, strict measure, with the appurtenances, consisting of a one story log dwelling house, with stone basement, a spring of excellent water, an apple orchard, &c.

No. 3. Bounded on the north by lands of John Stees, and late of John Bonawitz, deceas d, on the west by lot No. 4, on the south by a 20 feet wide street, and on the east by lot No. 12; containing 16 acres and 80 perches, strict measure.

No. 4. Bounded on the north by lands late of John Bonawitz, deceased, on the west by lands of John Werntz, on the south by a 20 feet wide street, and on the east by lot No. 3; containing 8 acres and 87 perches, strict measure.

No. 5. Bounded on the north by a 20 feet wide street, on the south by a public road, and on the east by lot No. 1; containing 4 acres and 16 perches, strict measure.

No. 6. Bounded on the north by a public road called the Old Furnace road, on the west by lands of Jacob Huber, on the south by a public road, and on the east by lots Nos. 1 and 2; containing 4 acres and 5 perches, strict measure.

No. 7. Bounded on the north by lot No. 2, on the west by lot No. 2, on the south by a public road, and on the east by lot No. 13; containing 3 acres and 72 perches, strict measure.

No. 8. Bounded on the north by a public road, on the south and west by lands of Paul Barr, and on the east by lands of John D. Lenhard; containing one acre and 103 perches, strict measure.

No. 9. Bounded on the north by a public road called the Old Furnace road, on the west by lot No. 13, on the south by a public road, and on the east by lands of John D. Lenhard; containing 3 acres and 147 perches, strict measure.

No. 10. Bounded on the north by a 20 feet wide street, on the west by lot No. 11, on the south by the Old Furnace road, and on the east by a 20 feet wide street; containing 5 acres and 17 perches, strict measure.

No. 11. Bounded on the north by a 20 feet wide street, on the west by lot No. 1, on the south by the Old Furnace road, and on the east by lot No. 10; containing 4 acres and 8 perches, strict measure.

No. 12. Bounded on the north by land of John Stees, on the west by lot No. 3, on the south by a 20 feet wide street, and on the east by lands of William Roemer; containing 9 acres, strict measure.

No. 13. All the right, title and interest of Gottlieb Kreider, in and to said numbered lot bounded on the north by lots Nos. 11 and 12, on the east by lot No. 9, on the south by a public road, and on the west by lots Nos. 2 and 7; containing about 3 acres and 14 perches.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of GOTTLIEB KREIDER, and will be sold by
Sheriff's Office, Pottsville. JAMES NAGLE, Sheriff.
Sept. 8th, 1855. 36-4t

NEW ADVERT'MENTS

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

THE public are invited to call at the corner of 2d and Market streets, and examine two of Boardman, Gray & Co's. celebrated Dolse Campana attachment Piano Fortes, and one Melodeon, manufactured by C. W. Fisk & Co. Prof. DeBeubns accompanies these instruments, to prove their superior quality to visitors. They will remain but a few days longer in this Borough. Open day and evening.
Pottsville, Sept. 8, '55 36-1t

TO GROCERS & CONFECTIONERS.

BUY your goods from first hands and save 20 per cent. The undersigned has in store and for sale at the lowest price, with a discount of 3 per cent for cash,

Almonds,	Raisins,	Figs,
Walnuts,	Currants,	Oranges,
Cream Nuts,	Citron,	Lemons,
Filberts,	Prunes,	Sweet Oil,
Ground Nuts,	Dates,	Castile Soap, &c.

All orders by mail promptly attend to.
THOMAS BOND.
41 South Water street, Philadelphia.
September 8, '55 36-1m

SAVING FUND
OF THE
U. S. Insurance, Annuity and Trust Co.,

SOUTH E. corner Third and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia.—Capital $250,000. Money is received on deposit daily. The amount deposited is entered in a Deposit Book and given to the Depositor, or, if preferred, a certificate will be given.

All sums, large and small, are received, and the amount paid back on demand, without notice.

Interest is paid at the rate of *five per cent.*, commencing from the day of deposit, and ceasing fourteen days previous to the withdrawal of the money.

On the first day of January, in each year, the interest of each deposit is paid to the depositor, or added to the principal as he may prefer.

The company have now upwards of 3,500 depositors in the city of Philadelphia alone.

Any additional information will be given by addressing the Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.
Stephen R. Crawford, Pres't. | William M. Godwin,
Law. Johnson, Vice Pres't, | Paul B. Goddard,
Ambrose W. Thompson, | George McHenry,
Benj. W. Tingley, | James Devereux,
Jacob L. Florance, | Gustavus English,
Secretary and Treasurer - *PLINY FISK.*
Teller and Interpreter - *J. C. OEHLSCHLAGER.*
September 8, '55 36-1y

DAUPHIN & SUSQUEHANNA R. R.

EXCURSION ARRANGEMENTS TO THE
Pennsylvania State Fair at Harrisburg.
September 25th, 26th, 27th & 28th, 1855.

EXCURSION Tickets to Harrisburg will be issued from the 24th to the 28th of September inclusive, good for the round trip from

Auburn, at - - - $2 00
Pinegrove, - - - 1 50

By arrangements with the Reading Railroad Company, Excursion Tickets to Harrisburg and back, will be issued from

Pottsville, at - $2 40 | Reading, at - $3 00
Schuylkill Haven - 2 30 | Pottstown - 3 75
Hamburg - 2 35 | Phoenixville - 4 25

During the Fair week, at Harrisburg, three Passenger Trains will run each way daily, connecting with all the regular Trains on the Reading Railroad, and the special train between Auburn and Port Clinton, as follows:

LEAVE | ARRIVE AT
Auburn, at 9.15, A. M. | Harrisburg, at 12.30, P. M.
11.45, " | 2.45, "
7.45, P. M. | 10.30, "
RETURNING.
LEAVE | ARRIVE AT
Harrisburg, at 5.15, A. M. | Auburn, at 7.50, A. M.
1, P. M. | 4.15, P. M.
3.15, " | 6.25, "

ELLWOOD MORRIS,
Engineer & Superintendent.
Cold Spring, Sept. 8, '55. 36-3t

MISCELLANEOUS.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, Lacing Leather for Belts. Also, Sole Leather for Pump Leather for Mines. For sale by
JOHN L. MENNIG, *Railroad street.*
Pottsville, February 10 1855- 6-tf

CHOICE HAMS.—Best Cured, of the first quality, fresh from the best packers, can be had regularly every Wednesday and Saturday, at
T. C. BOYLE'S
New Vegetable and Provision Stand, Mahantango St.
May 27, 1854 21-tf

JUST RECEIVED.—A large assortment of splendid Perfumery, &c., from the Manufactories of Jules Hauel & Co., Harrison and others.
All those who want fine Perfumery, call at C. BARLET'S Book and Variety Store,
January 21, 1854 3-tf

FRESH SUPPLY.
Blasting and Wrapping Paper.

JUST Received—A large supply of Superior Blasting Paper, various qualities, made expressly to our order. Also Crown, Double Crown, and Medium Wrapping Paper of superior quality, at reduced prices, for sale wholesale and retail at
B. BANNAN'S
July 21, '55. Book and Stationery Store.

CHEAP RULED LETTER PAPER.

JUST received 1 Case good quality Blue and White Ruled Letter Paper, for sale at $1 50 per ream, *always on hand.*

A complete assortment of Cap, Letter, Note and Bill Papers of every style and quality, Envelopes, &c., at low prices.

Wrapping Papers of all sizes, Window Papers, Blasting Paper, &c., &c. Country Storekeepers supplied cheap, at
B. BANNAN'S
June 6, 1855 *Book and Stationery Store.*

SELF-SEALING CANS,
For Preserving Fruit.

THE Subscriber has just received, at his Store, a lot of Self-Sealing Cans, for Preserving all kinds of Fruit—Pint, Quart, and Half-Gallon sizes, which will be sold at City prices, by the dozen. Housekeepers, call and see them. They are just the article for the season. Also, a small pamphlet giving directions how to preserve the different kinds of fruits.
August 1, 1855. B. BANNAN.

ICE! ICE!!

THE subscriber having improved and filled his Ice-houses at the Tumbling Run Dam, is now prepared to furnish consumers with pure Spring-water Ice, during the entire season, having superior facilities, he will be able to furnish it on the most reasonable terms. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Orders left with Frederick G. Epting, Confectioner, will be promptly attended to.
April 14, 1855 15-tf GEORGE J. HEHR.

TO THE VOTERS OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

THE subscriber hereby offers himself as an Independent candidate for the office of Treasurer of Schuylkill County, at the ensuing election on the 8th of October. He respectfully solicits the suffrages, and if elected, he will endeavor to perform the duties of the office to their entire satisfaction.
Your fellow citizen,
G. B. ZULICK, *Orwigsburg.*
August 29, 1855. 15-

TO HOUSEKEEPERS!

THE SUBSCIBER begs leave to inform his old customers, and the citizens of Pottsville generally, that he has re-opened his store in Market st., a few doors above the Market House, where he will keep constantly for sale, a full supply of JERSEY SAUSAGES, Scrapple, Head Cheese, Lard, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Poultry, Butter and Eggs, and Vegetables and Fruits of all kinds in season, which he will sell at the lowest cash prices.

☞ All articles sold by him will be carefully and promptly delivered at the residences of purchasers.
JEHU OSLER, *Agent*
August 25, '55. 34-3t

ROCK DRILLING MACHINES FOR MINING.
GARDNER'S PATENT,

FOR tunneling or shafting—operated by hand, horse, or steam power. Smallest form of the machine weighs but 80 pounds, can be operated by one man, and strikes 120 blows per minute. The blow is obtained by the compression of an India Rubber Spring, which, expanding, throws the Drill with great force. In conglomerate rock one man can drill a hole 1½ inches in diameter, 6 inches in depth per hour—in ordinary sandstone, 2 to 3 feet per hour. It drills equally well at any angle. In a drift-way, 6 feet by 6, two of these machines can be worked. The work of this machine can be seen at Ellet's Tunnel, on Port Carbon road, where it was exhibited. Machines can be furnished of increased power as wanted.

The Patent Right for Schuylkill and other counties is for sale. Apply to the Patentee.
G. ARTHUR GARDNER,
Trinity Building, New York.
August 18, '55. [illegible]

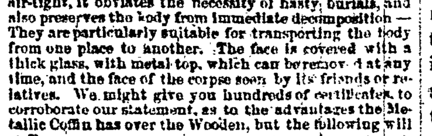
BEAUTIES OF FANNY FERN.

A COMPLETE History and Life of Fanny Fern.
Ruth Hall—by Fanny Fern.
Parton's Life of Horace Greeley.
Barnum's Autobiography.
Judge Edmonds on Spiritualism, vol. 2.
The Initials, a Story of Modern Life.
Wolfert's Roost and other Stories—by Washington Irving.
Sons of the Sires of 1776—a History of the Know Nothings.
Ida May.
My Courtship and its Consequences—Wykoff.
Coquetts, or the History of Eliza Wharton.
Inez—a Tale of the Alamo.
The Virgin Queen, or Romance and Reality.
Arillion and other Tales.
Autobiography of Dr. Charles Caldwell.
For sale at BANNAN'S
Feb. 24, 1855. 8- *Book and Stationery Store.*

STANDARD PRACTICAL WORKS
On Farming, Gardening, &c.

GARDNER'S Farmer's Dictionary.
Fessenden's complete Farmer and Gardener.
Blake's American Farmer.
Thomas' American Fruit Culturist.
Downing's Lindley's Horticulturist.
" Ladies' Companion to the Flower Garden.
" Fruits and Fruit Trees of America.
Elliott's Fruit Grower's Guide.
Allen's Treatise on the Grape.
Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry.
Cole's American Fruit Book.
Thomas' Farm Implements, 200 engravings.
M'Mahon's American Gardener.
Browne's Field Book of Manures.
" American Poultry Yard.
Bennett's Poultry Book.
Dixon & Kerr's Ornamental and Domestic Poultry.
Mason's Farrier and Stud Book.
Youatt on the Horse, by Skinner.
Mason's Farmer's Practical Farrier.
Hind's Farriery, by Skinner.
Diseases of Animals, (Coles).
Browne's American Bird Fancier.
Saxton's Rural Hand-books, viz: The Hive and Honey Bee. The Cow, Pests of the Farm, American Bird Fancier, Chemistry made easy, Manures, Rose Culture, Agriculture, The Hog, On Flax, Domestic Poultry—25 cents each.
For sale at BANNAN'S
May 2, 1855. 1- *Flower, Seed and Book Store*

PATENT METALLIC COFFINS!



READ! READ!!

MR. H. GRESSANG has been appointed Agent for this county, for the sale of "FISK'S PATENT METALLIC BURIAL CASES," which supercede all other kinds in use. Being perfectly air-tight, it obviates the necessity of hasty burials, and also preserves the body from immediate decomposition—They are particularly suitable for transporting the body from one place to another. The face is covered with a thick glass, with metal top, which can be removed at any time, and the face of the corpse seen by its friends or relatives. We might give you hundreds of certificates to corroborate our statement, as to the advantages the Metallic Coffin has over the Wooden, but the following will suffice:

WASHINGTON, April 5th.

Gentlemen:—We witnessed the utility of your ornamental "Patent Metallic Burial Cases," used to convey the remains of the late Hon. John C. Calhoun to the Congressional Cemetery, which impressed us with the belief that it is the best article known to us for transporting the dead to their final resting place.

With respect, we subscribe ourselves, yours, etc.,
(Signed), Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Dan. Webster, Wm. R. King, Jeff. Davis, J. M. Berrien, J. Y. Mason, D. R. Atchinson, A. C. Green, Wm. P. Mangum, Henry Dodge, D. S. Dickinson.

Similar testimonials might be ad [illegible]
Apply to [illegible]
Pottsville, June 3, 1855. [illegible]

Latest News.

By Telegraph and Yesterday's Mails.

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE.	PHILADA.	NEW YORK.	BALTIMORE.
Wheat flour, bbl.,	7 50	6 87 @ 8 25	7 25 @ 9 87
Rye "	6 25	5 75 @ 7 00	7 00
Corn meal	4 50	4 62 @ 4 75	4 25 @ 4 75
Wheat, red, bush.,	1 64	1 65 @ 1 70	1 45 @ 1 65
" white "	1 80	1 82	1 50 @ 1 65
Rye, "	1 09	1 10	95
Corn, white, "	97	1 12	82 @ 86
" yellow "	96	95	90
Oats, "	39	47 @ 52	28 @ 38
Cheese, per lb.		9 @ 10	9¼ @ 13
Coffee, "	11	10 @ 14¼	11½ @ 15
Hams, "	13½	9¾ @ 10	11 @ 14¼
Mess pork, "	18 50	22 25 @ 22 37	21 00
Butter, dairy, "	14 @ 17	16 @ 18	16 @ 19
Sugar, "	6½	6¼ @ 7	7½ @ 8
Molasses, per gall. "	30	23 @ 32	30 @ 37
Oil, sperm, "	2 10	1 80	
" whale, "	77	73	68
" linseed, "	93	94	

PHILA. & N. YORK METAL MARKET.

	PHILADELPHIA.	NEW YORK.
IRON. Anthra'te F'ndry, No. 1, ton	27 00 @ 28 00	32 00 @ 34 00
" No. 2,	25 00 @ 26 00	26 00 @ 29 00
" No. 3,	23 00 @ 23 50	— — @ — —
Charcoal Fo'ndry, No. 1,	26 00 @ — —	— — @ — —
" No. 2,	— — @ 23 00	— — @ — —
Scotch Pig, No. 1,	33 00 @ 34 00	32 50 @ 33 00
Railroad Bars,	55 00 @ 58 00	60 00 @ 62 00
English Refined,	55 00 @ 60 00	61 50 @ 65 00
American Bar, Hammered,	65 00 @ 90 00	80 00 @ 90 00
" Rolled,	80 00 @ 85 00	67 50 @ 100 00
Blooms,	45 00 @ 75 00	40 00 @ 75 00
Castings, ton	40 00 @ 55 00	— — @ — —
Boiler Plates, No. 1, 100 lbs	— — @ 5 00	— — @ 5 00
" No. 2, "	— — @ 4 00	— — @ — —
Axles, Am. Ham'ered, ton	85 00 @ 90 00	— — @ — —
" Rolled,	— — @ — —	— — @ — —
R. R. Spikes,	5 00 @ 5 50	— — @ — —
STEEL. American, 100 lbs.	4 50 @ 6 00	4 37 @ 5 50
English, "	6 00 @ 17 00	16 00 @ 18 00
" Spring, "	— — @ 6 25	6 50 @ 7 50
COPPER. Sheathing, 100 lbs.	— — @ 24 00	30 00 @ — —
Bolts, "	— — @ — —	
Old, "	18 00 @ 20 00	17 50 @ 18 50
LEAD. Pig Galena, 100 lbs.	6 25 @ 6 37	— — @ — —
Chester County "	6 18 @ — —	— — @ — —
Virginia "	— — @ 6 25	— — @ — —
Foreign, "	6 25 @ — —	6 12 @ 6 18
Bar, No. 1 "	7 00 @ — —	6 50 @ — —

POTTSVILLE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE JOURNAL.

Wheat Flour, bbl.,	$10 00	Dried Peaches, par'd.	$4 75
Rye Flour, bbl.,	7 00	do do unpar'd,	2 00
Wheat, bushel,	1 80 @ 1 90	Dried Apples, pared,	2 00
Rye, do	1 10	Eggs, dozen,	14
Corn, do	1 10	Butter, per pound,	18
Oats, do	45	Shoulders, do	9½ @ 11
Potatoes, do	62	Hams, do	11 @ 14
Timothy Seed,	4 00	Hay, per ton,	21 00
Clover Seed,	7 25	Plaster, do	6 00

POTTSVILLE PRODUCE MARKET.

(Retail Prices.)

FLOUR.—Wheat retails this week at from $10 00 to $10 75 ₱ bbl. Rye, at $7 25.—Corn Meal, at $1 10 ₱ bush. Rye chop, at $1 20 ₱ bushel.

GRAIN.—White Wheat brings $1 90 ₱ bu. Red, $1 80. Corn, $1 00. Oats, 50 cents ₱ bushel.

SALT MEAT.—Hams and shoulders have advanced a trifle, and are now selling at 1 and 1½ cents per lb. higher than our last quotations. Shoulders, from 10 to 11, and ham from 13 to 16 cents ₱ lb.

FRESH MEAT.—Beef, choice cuts at 14—common from 10 to 12½. Mutton sells from 8 to 12½ cents per lb.

PROVISIONS.—Butter and eggs are scarce and bring good prices. Eggs are 16 cents per doz., and butter from 22 to 24 cents ₱ lb. Lard is worth 14 cents. Cheese 12½ cents ₱ lb.

Hay brings $21 00 ₱ ton, and is scarce in the market. Plaster is also scarce, and selling at $6 00 ₱ ton.

OILS.—Oils are much higher. Winter strained or solar oil is worth from 90 to 95 cts. ₱ gal. Common, about 87 cts. Lard, $1 25. Linseed, $1 25. Elephant or sperm, from $2 00 to $2 25 ₱ gallon.

POTTSVILLE LUMBER MARKET.

(Retail Prices.)

Hemlock, common, $15 @ $20 ₱ m. Pine, $16 @ $40. Poplar, $16 @ $20. Oak, $20 @ $25. Cherry, $40 @ $50. Maple, $20 @ $30 ₱ m.

Sash, 54 cts. to $1 02 ₱ doz. Panel doors, $2 25 @ $5 00. Plastering laths, $3 00 @ $3 50. Shingles, $7 50 @ $16 00. Flooring boards, $28 00 common, $35 00 ₱ m. best Carolina.

The Yellow Fever.

The fever still rages terribly in Norfolk and Portsmouth. The people are flying before the scourge.

Arrest of Burglars.

William Morris and Abraham Black, 19 years old, charged with robbing the store of Henry Hittle at Tamaqua, are under arrest in Philadelphia. The property valued at $1200, has been recovered.

Republican Victory.

The Vermont State Election took place on Monday. The Republicans have swept the State. Gov. Boyce is re-elected by from fifteen to twenty thousand majority, the largest given in that State, for any candidate, for many years. His majority last year was 11,790.

TIDINGS FROM NORFOLK & PORTSMOUTH.

Awful Pestilence and Famine.

The news from Portsmouth and Norfolk is awful. The people are suffering from famine as well as fever.

Many of the victims have been buried in one pit in the Potter's Field.

Several Philadelphia physicians and nurses are down with the fever.

The list of deaths among all classes, published, is fearful. Only one man is left out of 18 employed at the Railroad depot at the commencement; the others are all dead.

About 450 cases exist at Portsmouth; 25 deaths occurred on Wednesday, and from 10 to 15 up to 2 o'clock on Thursday.

Philadelphia has distinguished herself in the aid sent—money, physicians and nurses—to the afflicted cities. She is gratefully remembered.

Relief for the Sufferers.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 7.—Our citizens are nobly responding to the appeals for assistance from Norfolk and Portsmouth. $3000 were subscribed this morning, making the total amount of collections in this city, $17,000.

A steamboat load of provisions are now sent down daily from this city.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

A Week Later.

By the steamship *Atlantic* at New York from Liverpool with European dates to the 25th of August, we are in possession of the facts that an additional force of fifty thousand French troops is to be sent to the Crimea.—In the White Sea the squadron of the Allies had captured two Russian ships, and was preparing to quit that sea. In Anatolia a Russian division had driven the Turks from Kenpri Kevri, and encamped three leagues from Erzeroum. Russian agents h d been sent to the chief cities of Europe to raise a loan for the Russian government. At Sweaborg the loss of life was quite small, but according to the account of the Russian admiral, the Allies did no damage whatever to the fortifications, batteries or guns. Two English steamers bombarded Riga on the 10th, but apparently without effect. Gortschakoff commanded the Russian troops at the battle of Tchernaya, consisting of six thousand cavalry and tw nty batteries of artillery. The whole number of Russians buried was 3329, and three of their Generals were killed. On the 19th the artillery of the Allies opened a fire upon Sebastopol, but the bombardment had not commenced. Gortschakoff's latest despatch, dated the 21st, says that the fire of the Allies sensibly diminishes, and does but little damage. The English have blown up four sunken Russian steamers in Berdiansk Bay, and burned the suburbs of the town. One British gunboat went ashore during the attack, and was taken by the Russians, together with a complete code of the Allies' signals.

CURIOUS PHASE IN *Dimme*-CRATIC PRINCIPLES.—How dreadfully shocked the Democratic papers were at the introduction of oaths into politics, when the Know Nothing party sprang into existence. We need not advert to the epithets, the harsh terms used by the sham Democracy, to express their affected abhorrence of the practice. Now, i'faith the tune is changed; and we have Democratic Conventions swearing delegates, administering oaths liberally, and requiring affidavits to insure fidelity. Wherein lieth the difference between the former secret conclaves of the Know Nothings and the existing swearing of the Democracy? Not much, we opine. Consistency is a jewel!