Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1856.

PHILADELPHIA DAILY NEWS.—This paper has seen fit to make a great attack upon the Hon. N. P. Banks, and correct the name of the Hon. James H. Campbell, the Representative in Congress from this District, with it is an offensive manner. While the article in question was confined to the columns of the *News*, we did not deem it worthy of notice, as we did not consider that such base lies could be weighed in the balance in Philadelphia, and found wanting. But the article has all its glaring misstatements, has been copied by a paper in Mr. Fuller's District, the Danville *Democrat*—published we believe, by an adopted German citizen—for the purpose of sustaining Mr. Fuller's treason in his District, and has grown important enough to notice editorially. The article copied by the *Democrat* from the *News*, is as base as it is impotent, and the conclusions drawn from it, totally unwarranted, contrary to the facts and malicious in its tendencies.

The facts are,—Mr. Barksdale propounded several questions to the candidates, on the leading subjects of the day, in order to entrap Mr. Banks. Among them were two in relation to Slavery in the District of Columbia and the Tariff question. Mr. Banks replied to the interrogatories, in effect, that in his view of the politics of the country, he did not consider those questions in issue. He is ready, desirous, determined to co-operate with those who are for the substantial restoration of the prohibition of the institution of slavery in the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and will ask no man with whom he co-operates in this matter, what he thinks of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or what he thinks, or shall do on the tariff question.

To this effect, were the replies of Mr. Banks. The views of Mr. Banks on the question of a modification of the Tariff laws are of that liberal and national cast, throwing aside all merely sectional graspings, that he is fully entitled to the support of the Pennsylvania American Congressional delegation, and the action of that delegation tends so strongly to overthrow the Sham Democratic combination forming against the producing and manufacturing interests of Pennsylvania, that it receives the cordial approbation of the mass of coal and iron men of the State. The fact that that delegation's action in supporting Mr. Banks for the Speakership, is endorsed by those who appreciate what is most healthful to their interests, is sufficient evidence that the misrepresentations of obscure and unreliable prints, can have but little weight with the intelligent and observing.

In relation to Mr. Fuller's reply to a similar interrogatory on the Tariff question, the following is characterised by the *News* as "bold and manly:"

> "I was not a member of the last Congress, *and all that I would now ask upon the subject of the Tariff is to be let alone.*"

The obscurity of the meaning conveyed in the above is such, that it is difficult to determine whether Mr. Fuller desires the Tariff or himself "to be let alone." We presume he refers to the Tariff question. In that case, the object of the *News*, eulogy advocates the continuance of a Tariff system, which since its approval by the Parliament of Great Britain, and enactment by Congress in 1846, has exerted a blighted influence upon Pennsylvania and which the citizens of this State are interested in seeing modified. But we are surprised at no expression, however anti-Pennsylvania, emanating now from that gentleman. He has so completely thrown himself into the arms of the south, and sacrificed every Republican principle cherished by his constituency of the Luzerne district, that we pass him by, with sentiments of pity mingled with contempt.

More space than we contemplated, has been devoted by us to the matter; but the malicious and untruthful character of the *News*, article throughout—though it cannot injure Mr. Banks, nor elevate Mr. Fuller an iota in the estimation of Pennsylvanians—in connection with the fact that it has been copied as stated by a paper in Mr. Fuller's district, entitles it to a passing rebuke.

HON. JAMES H. CAMPBELL.

Owing to the non-reception of the Washington *Globe*, containing the remarks of the Hon. James H. Campbell, representative in Congress from this district, in explanation of his course in the present exciting contest for Speaker, we have not been enabled ere this to give them. We however, now present them with an expression of the admiration of the manly, patriotic sentiments therein contained, which we experience in common with his constituency. This district may well feel proud of such a representative. Freedom has a champion worthy of her standard, in the person of James H. Campbell. In reply to Mr. Brown, Mr. Campbell rose and said:

I desire simply to say, that I cannot concur with my colleague, the honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Broom,] in the statement that certain members upon the floor of the House, have forgotten the principles upon which they were elected, and have gone over entirely to a sectional party. I desire especially to explain my position here, because an allusion to it has been made in connection to myself a few days since. Now, sir, I desire to explain my position fully upon the question of the principle contained in the Kansas and Nebraska bill. I trust the House will pardon me if I find it necessary to refer to the remarks made by me some days since, and even if I should repeat, to some extent, what I then said.

The people of the State of Pennsylvania, when the compromise resolutions of 1850 were passed, although those measures did not meet with the approbation of many of us, yet the great mass of the people of that State, acquiesced in them, as a final settlement of the question to which they referred. They acquiesced for the purpose of putting the vexed question of slavery at rest. Some of the measures embraced in that compromise, were obnoxious to the people of Pennsylvania, in common with the great mass of the people of the North, but they were willing for the sake of peace and compromise, to submit to them all, under the belief that the subject would never again be agitated. They believed then, as they believe now, that there was nothing in those compromise measures of 1850 which in any way was disturbed, much less repealed the Missouri compromise of 1820, made by our fathers, and which the great men of the nation, North and South, pledged themselves to abide by forever.

Under that belief the public mind became quiet. We believed that the peace and quiet of the country would not again be disturbed. We were willing to abide by the resolutions of 1850, but we reprobated further agitation; and we were amazed when we heard that the distinguished Senator from Illinois [Mr. Douglas] had proposed to repeal the Missouri compromise. We were alarmed and disgusted when we learned that the Missouri compromise was repealed by the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Let me say, that the public mind in Pennsylvania was then agitated in every direction upon the subject.

Well, sir, the election of 1854 was held; and I want to say to my colleague [Mr. Broom] that the present distinguished Executive of that State was known to be hostile to the Nebraska and Kansas bill, and in every public discussion during the canvass, he so represented his views upon the subject.

Mr. Broom.—Will the gentleman allow me to say a word.

Mr. Campbell.—No sir; I do not want to be interrupted. But, sir, I will say, that in the city of Philadelphia, in the very district represented by my colleague, [Mr. Broom,] the gentleman now, Governor of Pennsylvania, in that election, declared his continued hostility to the principle of the Kansas Nebraska bill.

And let me say, as I said before, that although the Nebraska bill was not made an issue by the *American* party in 1854, though that party had no plank in their platform on the subject of Slavery, yet the people in Pennsylvania, irrespective of party, were opposed to that bill. Nineteen anti-Administration men were sent to this House, pledged to oppose that principle; and there are sixteen out of the nineteen who have not been, and will not be, recreant to the high trust confided in them, and who are now, as they were in 1854, opposed to the repeal of the Missouri compromise. And why the honorable gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Zollicoffer] undertakes to say, that any position upon this question is extinguished, I did not understand. I was nominated as an anti-Nebraska man. I represented myself as such in every town in my district. I made the issue boldly then, and I make it now. And I now say to the honorable gentleman, from Tennessee, that I will continue to oppose the repeal of the Missouri compromise, until I see it consummated by the people, my country and myself.

One word in reference to the position of Pennsylvania, [Mr. Fuller,] and I will close. We were in certain questions, in a minority for a few days since, corrected that by the election of a Speaker. I am not responsible for that subject. I am responsible for my own votes for the Speaker. I have stated, and I repeat distinctly, that I, was my understanding, that that gentleman was elected to this House in opposition to Mr. Wright, who voted for the Nebraska bill, and that was the issue made in the canvass between them; and according to my understanding, the Pennsylvania delegation was right in its vote to take his seat upon this floor, as such; and, I repeat for him, as my first choice for Speaker, as an anti-Nebraska gentleman.

The Democratic party in Pennsylvania, as the votes in the House will show, are here only in strength sufficient to add to the confusion of that party in this body, and are there in the Legislature of that State, as stated in the message of the governor, by the democratic members, totally unable to act in concert upon the Slave, or any other question, and thereby prevent progress with the regular business of the country. And as my colleague says, as I have said before, that I am still an anti-Nebraska man, and, that I will continue to act with the gentlemen who are opposed to the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Yet, to all the distinguished Democratic doctrines, I am still "sound in the faith," [Mr. Brown.]—And I say to him, that the State of Pennsylvania repudiated the double construction and if the honorable gentleman will acknowledge the authority of the council which met in the city of Reading, he cannot advocate the election of any gentleman on that section. I desire to say it to the people of the great commercial city of Philadelphia, that I believe they are not in favor of Nebraska or the sons; that I believe they voted for the Keystone of Pennsylvania and for honorable gentlemen on this floor, because they were not willing that the institution of slavery, should obtain any advantages from the repeal of the Missouri compromise of 1820.

After this explanation, Mr. Clark, I hope that members will not point to my position as equivocal. I am here in opposition to all the features of the Kansas Nebraska act; and I shall so remain. I will vote for any gentleman on the floor of this House who professes to stand by the true principles of Americanism, and hostility to the Kansas-Nebraska act.

EX-GOVERNOR REEDER'S REPLY TO PRESIDENT PIERCE.—The President, in treating Gov. Reeder forbearingly, finds that he has to do with a man not at all disposed to be placed in a false position before the country, as regards his former connection with the government of Kansas. The late partial message of the President, has elicited from Gov. Reeder the following letter to the press:

WASHINGTON CITY, *Jan. 25, 1856.*

The special message of the President of the United States, communicated yesterday to Congress, assails not only myself personally, but also my constituents, whom inclination as well as duty imperiously commands me to justify and protect. Entertaining as I am with the course adopted up to this time by the people of Kansas—convinced that it has been dictated by a desire to preserve the peace, the reputation and the glory of our country—knowing that it has, at every stage, been characterised by the most conservative moderation and laudable regard for the rights of others—having seen at every step the plainest manifestation that I am anxious desire to avoid even the semblance of encroachment or aggression, I should be false to every manly impulse and every sense of duty, if I allowed the aspersions of the message to pass unnoticed.

Unless the message shall incite and stimulate new invasions of our Territory, and fresh outrage upon our citizens, it will produce us no regret, as it has filled us no surprise. After having seen our people trampled on, oppressed and robbed, on the one hand, by the invaders of their soil, and on the other by the influence, the authority, and the officers of the present administration; after having witnessed the cold blooded murder of an unarmed and unoffending citizen by an officer of the administration, who is not only unmolested by the laws, but rewarded by the President who appointed him, but who has, perhaps, strengthened his official tenure and enhanced his chance of promotion by the act; it is not at all surprising that we should, by the head of that administration, be misrepresented and perverted. After having seen the chief magistrate, during two organized invasions of our Territory, unmoved by a single sympathy in favor of an unoffending people, innocent of all wrong, and laboring only to carry out faithfully for themselves the doctrines of self-government, and to build up and extend the greatness of our country; after having seen our invaders coming upon us armed (without reproof, if not with official permission,) from the contents of the arsenals of the United States, establishing a system of martial law over life and property, regulated only by the uncontrolled will of vindictive and irresponsible men—a system under which life was taken and property destroyed; the highways obstructed; travellers seized, searched, and detained; all the pursuits of life paralyzed, and the destruction and extermination of whole settlements threatened and evidently intended—backed up by the military and authority of the federal officers, who pledge publicly the co-operation of the President, and all based upon the fact that a man encouraged, perhaps aided, by his friends, had made his escape from an arrest on a constable's peace warrant—after having thus seen our natural and legal protectors joining in the most atrocious measures of oppression and wrong, it is no matter of surprise to see misrepresentations of our position and our objects emanating from the same source.

This is not the mode nor the time in which to discuss the themes of this message. Expecting, as I have a right to expect, from the clearness of the exclusive title I am prepared to show, that I shall enjoy a seat and a voice on the floor of the House, I am willing patiently "to abide my time." At the proper time and place, however, I pledge myself to meet and expose the misstatement of facts, and the errors of law and logic which it contains. I will show that there is nothing but cold cruelty and insult in the request of an appropriation to pay an army or posse to prevent the people of Kansas from the commission of an outrage and treason. I will show that the movement in a State government is misstated as to the facts of its origin and progress, and that all we have done in this direction has been under the sanction of the precepts and examples of all the great men of the country for the last fifty years—of the legislation of Congress and the action of the Executive in repeated and well considered cases, and of a deliberate opinion of a high and distinguished Attorney General of the United States, and which, as it is a part of the archives of the Executive Department, it is to be regretted that the President did not consult before the delivery of the message. If it is illegality and incipient treason for a new State to be formed without an enabling act of Congress, I will show that fourteen Senators of the United States hold their seats, and seven States stand in this Union by virtue of illegal and treasonable proceedings—that Congress has sanctioned revolution, illegality and treason again and again; and that the rank and noxious weed has even flourished in the White House and the Executive Department; and, having vindicated my people, I will also, with the utmost confidence of success, proceed to the minor and secondary task of vindicating myself in such a manner, I trust, as to show the attack to have been ill advised and unfortunate.

As to the discussion in the message of the points involved in the contested seat, I shall meet them when the case is heard; and as the House is the sole constitutional judge of the qualifications of its own members, I trust that the minds of members may be kept open and unprejudiced until they shall hear the law and facts of the case, and that whether the discussion by the Executive of the points involved has been made because they were incidental to another subject, or aimed and intended to prejudge my claim, I hope in either case that both sides may be heard before a decision.

This hasty note has swelled to an unpremeditated length. Its object is only to solicit from the House and the public a suspension of judgment, as to my right to a seat, and also to the charges against me in the message, until I can be heard.

Very respectfully yours, A. H. REEDER.

REQUISITE QUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICE UNDER THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION.—Recently the Washington *Organ*, published a statement to the effect that the Postmaster General had determined not to appoint any American to office. Subsequently, the *Organ* gave a letter from the Hon. R. C. Puryear, in relation to the matter, which will give the country some idea of the Jesuitism in this Department, and the proscription which is practised against Natives and Protestants:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
December 24, 1855.

Dear Sir: I see in your paper of the 22d inst., a statement concerning the appointment of a postmaster in my district at Madison, Rockingham county, North Carolina, which I desire to correct. The conversation to which you allude was between Mr. Horatio King, 1st Ass't Postmaster General, and myself, and not with Mr. Campbell, the Postmaster General, as stated in your article. With this exception, the statement is correct, so far as it goes, but it does not embrace all that occurred between Mr. King and myself on that occasion.

When I made the application for the appointment, Mr. King asked me if the applicant were a Know Nothing? I replied that I did not know whether he was or not; asked if it was possible that his being a Know Nothing would be an objection? He replied, —"Yes, I am acting under orders not to appoint any Know Nothing, and to turn out all whom I know to belong to the Order." I then asked him if a native born citizen and a foreign Roman Catholic, both equally competent, were to apply for the appointment, on which would he bestow it? He said he should be compelled to appoint the foreign Catholic. I then left the Department, and do not know whether any appointment has yet been made or not.

Very respect'y your ob't serv't,
HENRY C. PURYEAR.

Local Affairs.

METEOROLOGICAL NOTATIONS.

Reported by Dr. A. Heyer, of Pottsv. Sci. Assoc'n.

JANUARY.	THERM'S	BAR.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
1st mn. 21 days.	Mean. / Highest. / Lowest.	Mean	*Topograph. & Geographical.*
Saturd. 26	21 / 11	29.62	Height of Pottsville (corner
Sunday 27	25 / 39	29.11	of Market & 2d. sts.) above
Monday 28	33 / 21	29.83	mean tide, 632.387 ft.—Dis-
Tuesd'y 29	21 / 8	29.95	tance from Philadelphia, 93
Wedn'y 30	21 / 8	29.04	miles.—Latitude, 40° 41'
Thurs'y 31	19 / 9	29.19	15".—Population in 1850
Friday 1	22 / 11	28.90	7,605.

26.—N. W. fresh; clear.
27.—E. " cloudy, snow.
28.—E. changed N. W; ditto.
29.—N.W. fresh; cloudy, spits of snow.
30.—W. strong; cloudy—slight snow, cloudy eve.
31.—E. fresh; cloudy—slight snow.
1.—S. W. light; cloudy.

☞ *School tickets* for February will be issued to-day.

☞ *The Miners' Bank* on the 8th ultimo, made report to the Auditor General of the State, under the 52d section of the act of 16th April, 1850, in reference to unclaimed dividends and deposits.

☞ *Wild Sports of Schuylkill County.*—A few days since, a deer evidently chased by sportsmen, took refuge in a coal hole, on Sharp Mountain, near this Borough. The animal's place of concealment was discovered, and its throat cut by the person who made the discovery.

☞ *Don't forget the Odd Fellows' Ball* which comes off at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening next. A fine supper will be given on the occasion at the Exchange Hotel. The Ball promises to be a brilliant affair. Secure your tickets, and prepare for an evening of unalloyed pleasure.

☞ *Anniversary.*—The Female Bible Society of Schuylkill county, will celebrate its fourth anniversary on Monday evening next, (the 4th,) in the First M. E. Church. The Rev. Dr. Brainard, of Philadelphia, Rev. J. H. Torrence of the same place, and others will address the meeting.

A convention of the friends of the Bible cause will be held at the same place in the afternoon at three o'clock. It is hoped that the convention will be well attended. All are invited.

☞ *Admitted to the Illinois Bar.*—We perceive, that on the 14th ultimo, J. Addison McCool, Esq., formerly of Pottsville, was admitted to practice in the Circuit Court, and other courts in Cook county, Ill. The event was celebrated by a banquet at the Young America Hotel, in Chicago, given by Mr. McCool to his professional and personal friends. Col. Phillips, late of Louisiana, presided over the festivities, and speeches were made by Judge Wilson, Col. Phillips, Mr. McCool, Mr. Robert Rae, Col. Hamilton, Mr. Stiles and others.

☞ *Pottsville Wire Factory.*—In another column will be found the advertisement of Messrs. Rogers, Est & Co., proprietors of this factory.—As proof that this firm is able to perform what it promises, we need only refer the attention of the reader to the elegant railing which adorns the balcony at the Exchange Hotel, and ornament the residences of Col. D. P. Brown; Wm. Milnes, Jr., and Thomas P. Johns, in Market street, and the Odd Fellows' Hall at Minersville. We understand that much of the beautiful railing which attracted attention in the New York Crystal Palace, was the work of some of the hands employed at present by Messrs. Rogers, Est & Co.—This is sufficient guarantee that they possess the power of turning out work of the first quality.

☞ *Highway Robbery in Schuylkill Haven.*—On Saturday evening last, a daring robbery was committed in Schuylkill Haven, on the person of Mr. Abraham Loeb, a resident of that place.—Mr. L. keeps a clothing store on Centre street, near the Railroad depot. After closing his establishment, about 9 o'clock in the evening, he started for home. When near his house in Union street, he was suddenly surrounded by about half a dozen suspicious looking fellows, and before he could be aware of their intentions, was struck to the ground with a heavy stick and robbed of about $150. After recovering from the effects of the blow, he discovered that the fellows had fled.—Several arrests have been made, and the matter will be properly investigated.

WANTED.

WANTED—An experienced Store-keeper, one conversant with German preferred. Home and liberal wages. Address—"A. B." Pottsville Journal Office, Pottsville."
February 2, '56 5-3t

LAND WARRANTS Wanted by J. P. WHITNEY, Attorney at Law, corner of Second and Market streets, Pottsville.
October 6, 1855 40-

WANTED—A situation in a Store, as Clerk or Salesman, by a young man from the country, who can speak German and English, and can come well recommended. Apply to
Pottsville, Jan. 26, 1856 4-3t*

ATTENTION OLD SOLDIERS.—Land Warrants wanted—the highest cash price paid by J. P. WHITNEY,
Attorney at Law and Solicitor of Claims.
Pottsville, Oct. 20, '55 43-3m*

WANTED—A Young Man who has had experience in the business, to canvass Northumberland, Columbia and Montour counties for two books. Apply to B. BANNAN.
Pottsville, Jan. 26, '56 4-

TEACHER WANTED.—WANTED immediately, a Female Teacher to take charge of one of the Public Schools, for the Borough of Pottsville. Apply to D. LITTLE, Sec'y.
Jan. 26, '56 4-

WANTED, a competent person to take charge of a Dry Goods, Grocery, and Feed Store. One that has been in the business in this County, preferred. Apply by letter to *Box 251, Pottsville Post Office*, with reference and salary expected.
January 26, 1856 4-

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Mechanics' Savings Fund Association of Pottsville, will be held at the usual place on Monday evening, February 4th, at 7 o'clock. An amendment to the Constitution, relative to withdrawing shares of Stock will be proposed. Punctual attendance is requested.
JAMES FOUNT, Sec'y.
Pottsville, February 2, '56 5-3t

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY Agricultural Society.—Pursuant to public notice a stated meeting of this Society was held at the house of Daniel Boyer, on Saturday, the 26th of January, at 2 o'clock, P. M.—On motion, the Society proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year. Whereupon the following persons were duly elected:

President—DR. J. F. STREICHER.
Vice Presidents—G. B. Zulich and George Dubert.
Recording Secretary—S. S. Mauser.
Corresponding Secretary—Dr. J. F. Palm.
Treasurer—Dr. T. R. L. Shur.

On motion, the proceedings of this meeting relative to the election, were ordered to be published in the newspapers of the county.

On motion, the Society adjourned, to meet on Saturday, the 23d day of February, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the public house of Daniel Boyer, in the borough of Orwigsburg.
Attest, S. H. MADDEN, *Rec. Sec'y.*
February 2, '56 5-

LOST—A short time ago, a Gold Breast-Pin, set in Blue and White Enamel, in Market street, between 3d and 5th, in the borough of Pottsville. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to this Office.
Jan. 19, 1856 3-3t

NOTICE—The undersign'd has been appointed the agent of the owners of "The Warder Property," and offers for sale building lots in the borough of Palo Alto, on reasonable terms. Office, Centre Addition.
L. P. BROOKE.
Pottsville, February 5, 1856 5-tf.

J. S. A.—Washington Camp, No. 14, "Junior Sons of America" meets every Monday evening, at Thompson's Hall, (Thirdstory,) corner of Second and Market streets, Pottsville, Pa.
WM. HAZZARD, P.
Nov. 10, '55 45-1y GEORGE REED, R. S.

NOTICE is hereby given to the different Boroughs and Townships in Schuylkill County, that have not as yet in their reports of the Road and School Tax on unseated lands, to attend to it on or before the 16th of February next. By order of the Commissioners.
P. S. WESTON, *Clerk.*
January 19, 1856 3-3t

NOTICE is hereby given that the Semi-Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Clair Saving Fund Association will be held on Friday, the 8th day of February, 1856, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. at the School House, in the borough of St. Clair. Punctual attendance of all the stockholders is requested.
St. Clair, Jan. 19, '56 3-3t JOHN B. REED, *Sec.*

OFFICE Lehigh Valley R. R. Co., *Easton, Pa., January 17, 1856.*

Notice is hereby given in conformity to the Act of Incorporation, that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an election for a President, six Managers, a Treasurer and Secretary, to serve for the year ensuing, will be held at the Office of the Company, in this Borough, on Tuesday, the 5th day of February next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The polls will be kept open from 2½ to 4½ o'clock, P. M.
J. S. HUTCHINSON, *Sec.*
January 19, 1856 3-3t

OFFICE of the Swatara R. R. Co., *Pottsville, January 12, 1856.*

At an Annual Election of this Company, held this day, the following named persons were unanimously elected to serve the ensuing year.

Managers—W. Donaldson, C. E. Spangler, William Ragnel, W. F. Wagenseller, Samuel L. Russell. At a meeting of the Board, held this day, W. Donaldson was re-elected President, and C. E. Spangler, Treasurer.
D. A. SMITH, *Treasurer.*
Jan. 19, '56 3-

NOTICE.—Whereas Letters Testamentary to the Estate of SAMUEL HEILNER late of the County of Schuylkill, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them duly, authorized for settlement, to
ORLANDO GRAY, *Executor.*
Broad & Willow, Philada.
D. S. BALL of Minersville, Schuylkill county, as attorney for said estate, is authorized to receive monies in payment of accounts due and estate and to receive claims against the same.
ORLANDO GRAY.
Dec. 22, 1855. 51-3m*

MARRIED.

FOCHT—RAUSH—January 31st, at the residence of John Raush, Esq., in Brunswig township, Schuylkill County, by Rev. A. Yeager, Mr. Daniel Focht, of Philadelphia, to Miss Sarah Raush, of the former place.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

DIED.

HOWER—Suddenly, at Ashland, on Saturday, morning last, Solomon Hower, aged 64 years.

MILLER—On the morning of the 26th inst., of scarlet fever, David R., son of John and Emily Miller, aged 6 months and thirteen days.

STROUD—In Philadelphia, on the 29th ult., Cornelius R., youngest son of Barbara A. and the late Thomas Stroud, in the 19th year of his age.

BOONE—On the morning of the 28th, ult., Rachel Boone, wife of Jeremiah Boone, in the 55th year of her age.

ROSS—At Hill's Hotel, in this Borough, on Wednesday, the 23d inst., Samuel Ross, drover of Chatauque Co., New York, in the 66th year of his age.

For the information of his friends, we will state that every attention was paid to Mr. Ross, during his illness, by Mr. Hill and his family.

ADMINISTRATION.

NOTICE.—Whereas, letters of Administration on the Estate of ELIZA DENGLER, late of West Haven, Schuylkill county, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, by the Register of said county: notice is hereby given to all those indebted to said Estate, to make payment, and all those having claims will present them for settlement.
ELIAS HARTLEY, *Administrator.*
West Haven, February 2, '55 5-6t*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Administrator of the Estate of WM. HAMILTON, deceased, late of Mount Carbon, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said Estate to present them for payment to EDWARD HAMILTON,
Administrator.
January 26, '56 5-6t*

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Geigar, Bair and Kennedy, was dissolved on the 20th of January, 1856, by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of Dennis Kennedy from the firm. Jacob Geigar and Henry Bair will continue the business at the old stand, and collect and pay all debts of the said firm.
JACOB GEIGAR,
HENRY BAIR.
DENNIS KENNEDY.
February 2, 1856 5-3t

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between L. P. Brooke, Charles P. Stickney and Walter Lawton, under the firm of L. P. BROOKE & CO., was this day (January 22d, 1856,) dissolved by the withdrawal from said firm of Walter Lawton.
L. P. BROOKE.
CHARLES P. STICKNEY,
WALTER LAWTON.

The business of mining Coal at "The Tunnel Colliery," Ashland, will be continued as heretofore, by L. P. Brooke and C. P. Stickney, under the firm of L. P. BROOKE & CO.
Pottsville, February 2, 1856 5-6t

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The Notice of John S. Graham in reference to the terms of the Dissolution of the partnership heretofore existing between Graham, Brown & Co., published in the Miners' Journal of the 19th inst., is incorrect as to the Miners' Journal of the 19th inst., is incorrect as to the agreement of the partnership, touching the use of the name of the firm by John S. Graham. All persons, are cautioned against receiving any Notes or other obligations for the payment of money, drawn in the name of said firm after the 1st of September last.
DAVID P. BROWN.
JOHN McFARLAND.
January 26, '56 4-6t

DISSOLUTION of partnership.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership in mining and shipping coal, at Monterey Colliery, Barry township, Schuylkill county, formerly existing between John S. Graham, David P. Brown and John McFarland, under the name of GRAHAM, BROWN & CO., was dissolved on the 1st day of September last, by John S. Graham purchasing the respective interests of David P. Brown and John McFarland, with an agreement that the business of the Colliery should be transacted by John S. Graham, in the name of the late firm, until the 1st day of January, 1856. The business of mining and shipping coal from said Colliery now is, and henceforth will be carried on by
JOHN S. GRAHAM.
Monterey Colliery, January 19, '56 3-6t

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between Alfred Jones, Robert Young, Lewis Miller and Peter Cox, Iron Founders and Machinists at Donaldson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent: Robert Young having sold his interest to AMBROSE LORBER, who, in connection with the remaining parties, will hereafter continue the business.
ALFRED JONES,
ROBERT YOUNG,
LEWIS MILLER,
PETER COX.
Donaldson, Jan. 19, 1856 3-3t

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of POMEROY & BROOKS, is this day (Dec. 31, '55) dissolved by limitation. George W. Pomeroy is duly authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
GEO. W. POMEROY,
HENRY BROOKS.

NOTICE.—George W. Pomeroy having purchased the interest of Henry Brooks in the late firm of POMEROY & BROOKS, will continue the OIL BUSINESS at the old stand, and solicits a continuance of the custom heretofore received, under the firm of
GEO. W. POMEROY & CO.
Jan. 5, '56 1-tf

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between L. P. Brooke and Walter Lawton, under the firm of L. P. BROOKE & CO., was this day (January 22d, 1856,) dissolved by the withdrawal from said firm of Walter Lawton.
L. P. BROOKE.
CHARLES P. STICKNEY,
WALTER LAWTON.

The business of mining Coal at "The Tunnel Colliery," Ashland, will be continued as heretofore, by L. P. Brooke and C. P. Stickney, under the firm of L. P. BROOKE & CO.
Pottsville, February 2, 1856 5-6t

Religious Intelligence.

NOTICES.

☞ FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Second Street, Pottsville, Rev. T. Snowden Thomas, Pastor.—Divine service every Sabbath at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M.

☞ BAPTIST CHURCH, Rev. John H. Castle, Pastor.—Service every Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, A. M. and 7 o'clock, P. M. The Ordinance of Baptism will be administered to-morrow evening, February 3d.

☞ ASSOCIATE REFORMED PRESBYTN CHURCH Market street, Rev. William Hutchison, Pastor.—Divine service every Sabbath at 10½ o'clock. A. M., and at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

☞ ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, Market Square Pottsville, Rev. Daniel Sieck, Pastor. Divine service in the forenoon every Sunday. Sunday School, at 10½ o'clock; evening, at 7 o'clock. Weekly Prayer Meeting, Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock.

☞ THE Anniversary Meeting of the Schuylkill County Female Bible Society will be held on Monday evening next, February 4th, at 7 o'clock, in the First Methodist Church, in Second street. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. D. Brainard, Rev. M. Torrence, of Philadelphia, and Rev. Dr. Wyckoff, of Fort Carbon.

☞ THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, St. Clair, will be opened for Divine Worship, on Sunday, the 10th inst., morning and afternoon. Several distinguished clergymen from abroad are expected to be present and address the assembly on the occasion—to commence at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 3½ P. M. The Holy Communion will be celebrated and a collection made for the benefit of the church. All are cordially invited.

☞ WELSH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Miners ville road, Pottsville. Rev. Charles Wm. Edwards, Pastor. Divine service in this Church every Sabbath, Morning at 10 o'clock, evening at 6 o'clock. Prayer Meeting at 9 A. M. Sabbath School for small children, to teach them in the theoricsand doctrines of the Bible, at 1½ o'clock. School for reading the Bible, &c., at 2 o'clock. Singing School at 5 o'clock.

☞ TRINITY CHURCH SERVICES FOR FEBRUARY, 1856,—

February 3d.—Quinquagesima—Samuel i. Mark vi. Samuel ii. Epp. iii.
6th—Ash Wednesday—10½ A. M. Isaiah 59 and St. Luke 6 from verse 20.
7th—7½ P. M.—Convocation meets for Divine Service in the Church, when the Convocation sermon will be preached, as appointed.
8th and 9th—those services continue with sermons from the rectors of the various churches comprised in the Schuylkill Convocation, viz: Manayunk, Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, Reading, Schuylkill Haven, &c., &c.
10th—1st Sunday in Lent—Jer. vii. Matt. x. Jer. ix. Eph. v. At 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. will be held the first Sunday's services in the new edifice of "The Church of the Holy Apostles," at St. Clair.
17th—2d Sunday in Lent—Ezekiel xiv, Luke x. Ezekiel xlvii, Eph. v.
24th—3d Sunday in Lent—Ezekiel xx. Mark ix. Ezekiel xx. Eph. vi.

On every Friday evening, Divine Worship is celebrated in the Lecture room. with discourses on the Reformation: its causes which led to it, its striking incidents and prominent agents, its deep necessity at the time, and its onward in the next Articles. After the Lecture is the regular weekly opportunity for drawing books from the Parish Library.
D. WASHBURN, *Rector.*

KEYSTONE OIL WORKS.

NO DOUBT IS LEFT RESPECTING THE most wonderful and unparalleled success which has attended the use of the Keystone Oil. Those who have used it, are loud in its praise, and those who have not, are daily convinced of its superior qualities, by the testimony of their neighbors and friends. Its fame has spread far and wide, and the demand for it is unlimited—and, so long as the proprietor is no longer drawn off from his business to attend to the wants of the sick, he will be able to supply all orders with promptness. This I repeated every week, and the demand for it increases. Many persons who have been in the habit of using the Keystone Oil, have found their young hair appearing, and the old restored to its original color. Others have found it to be the greatest remedy for the cure of Rheumatism that has ever been discovered. The people have seen its effects, and fear confidence in it. All who have used it here will coincide with me in what I have written. The supply you sent to us as the wholesale agents for the Territories is already exhausted, and daily inquiries are made for it. Send us by the first conveyance, 1000 gallons for the Territories. It is done now for I certainly had despaired long, long ago, of ever effecting any such result. I congratulate you that your fortune (and a large one) is already made.

Yours truly,
J. W. BOND,
Firm of Bond & Kellogg, Druggists.

Brookfield, Mass., January 12, 1855.

Prof. Wood—Dear Sir:—Having made trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff, and a constant disposition to itching with which I have been troubled from childhood, and has also restored my hair, which was becoming grey, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the pleasure and profit.
Yours truly,
J. R. BRAGG.

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

Messrs. O. J. Wood & Co.—Gentlemen:—Why don't you send us as much more of your great Hair Restorative? 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 us at least one gross of each size, as an article so justly celebrated as your Hair Restorative will sell. Please send us by Express.
Yours truly,
CLARKE'S BROTHER, *Druggists.*

Chicago, Ill., May 1st, 1854.

Prof. Wood:—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 turning grey; was then quite bald. I sent a friend to get and use your Restorative, and spoke so highly of its virtues I was induced to try it, although I had but little faith, as I had before tried so many other remedies. Since using your restorative my hair has grown out a fine quantity, and restored to its original color, and is now as soft and glossy as to be unrecognizable as my own hair. I am now using the second bottle, and find the destructive dandruff entirely removed, and the new growth of hair is fine and strong—soft and pliant to the touch, whereas, before it was harsh and wiry, what little there was of it, and that little there, was dirty looking. I am satisfied that your Restorative is the most economical article in use for the hair, as a few applications is sufficient to restore the hair to its original color, which is fine in the worthy strata) cheaper than is any one article of the world—it is only expedient to let them, the may come day to our customers, know what there is for market; at a period too, when the government of Kansas is so deeply disturbed. The subject of Coal in Nebraska is to its use by the steam navy, it had been well for a committee of Pennsylvania *Anthracite* whose representatives in Congress, had been charged with the duty of looking after the interests of the Territories, to have visited the "exposition."

But nothing of the sort is here, and the same magnificent characterising our entire display is notable. It is well known that the Emperor resents the slight on the part of the Americans, and feels "put out" that while they sent a ship and a regular commission with an extensive representation from almost every branch of industry, to the London World's Fair, these should have been such neglect shown towards his own scheme. But to whatever this neglect be attributed, there is no doubt that the few articles that have been sent are of peculiar excellence and world-wide interest.—To nearly all of them "medal" (cold) is attached. M'Cormick's reaper is reader to the Emperor of some German titles, which I cannot be expected to remember, have appropriated the plaudits of Grocer & Baker's cooing audience, the crowd never fail to applaud the man that takes bust and cuts medallions famous. But to return to Coal mining.

In machinery, connected with this department France leads off; following close upon her is Belgium. The praises and prizes with which ingenious inventions whose object is to render human life more save, to prevent accidents, to ward off bodily injury from those poor (but not in France, uncared for) classes, whose every day business would seem to expose them to a risk equal to that encountered by the soldier who enlists for battle—have stimulated to a wonderful extent, ingenuity having this for its object.

Accordingly we find no less than