Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1856.

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

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SEE Executors' Notice of Israel Bowman, Schuylkill Haven.

APPLICATION FOR LIQUOR LICENSE.—See notice signed W. H. Levig.

HARDWARE.—See advertisements of Bright and Lerch, dealers in Hardware.

DUNLAP'S LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES can be obtained at Bannan's.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—See notice signed M. B. Matthias and J. M. Wetherill.

VALUABLE MEDICINES.—See advertisement of Mr. Brown, Apothecary, Centre street, Pottsville.

REMOVAL.—Charles Magarge & Co., Paper dealers, have removed from 52 Commerce street, to S. W. corner of Sixth and Carpenter streets, Philadelphia. See advertisement.

WILLIAMSPORT PLANING MILL.—See advertisement of Geo. S. Banger & Co., proprietors of this Mill situated in Williamsport, Pa., between the Sunbury and Erie railroad, and the canal, opposite the Furnace.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—We ask particular attention to the advertisement of this Institution in another portion of our paper. The sixth semi-annual session commences on Monday next, 11th inst.

RIDGWAY FARM AND COAL COMPANY.—This Company offer a farm and house to every man, on reasonable terms. They have a large quantity of excellent land in Elk county, in this State, from which they give a farm of 25 acres for $200. For particulars see advertisement.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—William M. Rogers, of New York, and P. D. Luther, of Pottsville, have entered into co-partnership for the transaction of a Coal Commission business. They have great experience in the business, and are gentlemen in whom the most implicit confidence can be reposed. See advertisement.

FIRE AND THIEF PROOF SAFES.—We ask attention to the advertisement of Oliver Evans, 61 S. Second street, two doors below Chestnut, Philadelphia. His Safes, Refrigerators, Water Filterers, &c., bear an extended and enviable reputation, and we know from experience that Mr. Evans manufactures an article not to be surpassed for quality and durability.

NEW BUSINESS AGENCY.—Mr. J. A. Moore, agent for Hodgson & Keer, Oil Merchants, has also accepted the agency of this section, for Adams, Van Duren & Smith, extensive dealers in Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, No. 159 Market street, Philadelphia. The energetic business qualifications of Mr. Moore must secure him the confidence of the firm with whom he has formed this new connection, and we trust that his future efforts to command an extensive trade, may be crowned with success.

COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.—The second annual distribution of the works of art of this Association, has been postponed to the 28th instant, at which time it will positively take place at Norman Hall, in Sandusky, Ohio. The advantages to be derived from a subscription to this Association are set forth at length in an advertisement to be found in another column. We will therefore but remark, in connection with the matter that subscriptions will be received up to the date of the drawing. The last chance is now presented to subscribe.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—To Messrs. Getz and Lebo of the House we are indebted for public documents.

WILL the writer of the note with regard to the course of the JOURNAL, dated Philadelphia, Feb. 7, 1856, furnish us with his name. If so, we will take the matter into consideration.

COAL BILLS OF LADING.—We invite particular attention to the letter of our New York correspondent, which will be found under the Coal head. The subject of the letter is the recent resolution adopted by the Coal trade in Philadelphia, which comes in collision with a recent decision made by the courts in New York.

REPORT OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Report of the President of this Company will be found in this week's JOURNAL, to which we invite attention. We will continue to condense all that is important to our readers, from the Report, as our columns will permit. It contains much valuable information in which the whole trade is interested.

HON. ANDREW F. MILLS, of Augusta, Ga., died on Saturday.

A FIRE in Augusta, Ga., on Saturday, destroyed twenty stores and dwellings.

PARKER H. FRENCH has made formal application to be received as Minister from Nicaragua. It is thought that he will be disappointed.

[illegible] G. M. DALLAS.—This gentleman is [illegible] on business with the Executive Department, preparatory to his departure for [illegible].

SENATOR BROWN of Philadelphia County, a temperance democrat, declares that Wilkins's Liquor Bill is no better than the old License Law. We think so too. Is it not humiliating to see an old gray-headed man, in his 50th year, on the verge of the grave, pleading for "Rum, Rags and Ruin?"

THE PHILADELPHIA NEWS.—We understand that the *News* of Monday contained an article in reference to the JOURNAL. Not having received a copy of that date, and being unable, without some trouble, to obtain one, we of course, are unable to refute any assertions which may have been made.

POSTMASTER OF THE NATIONAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—On Tuesday, Mr. Robert Morris, of this Borough, was elected Postmaster of the House on the strength of a resolution to that effect offered by the Hon. James H. Campbell. We congratulate Mr. Morris on his election, as we feel assured that he is deserving of the honor.

THE CLERK.—Gen. Cullom, the Clerk elected, is from Tennessee. He voted against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in Congress, and was defeated, by a small majority, by the slave-holders. He also stood fearlessly by Gen. Scott, when the whole South deserted the Old Hero, and polled their vote for Pierce. He is an American in principle, a southerner by birth, and a strong Anti-Nebraskaite.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL NOMINATING CONVENTION meets in Philadelphia on the 22d inst., for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the Presidency. We think it too early a date for the nomination. The coming Fourth of July would be an excellent day for the act, and not too late to make a judicious selection. We hope that the Convention will see the propriety of postponing the matter for the present.

CONCERT AND LECTURE.—An Indian Chief of the Chippeway Nation, his wife and two sons, will give a Concert at the Town Hall this evening. The Chief Maungwudaus will also deliver a short and descriptive lecture on the origin of the North American Indians.—They will appear in their native costume, and exhibit during the evening, many of the peculiarities of Indian life. The price of admission is low, and the room will we presume be crowded.

POTTSVILLE GAS COMPANY.—Wherever Gas has been introduced, it is considered one of the fixtures of a house, and those who have once used it are loth to part with it. They would sooner submit to a great many grievances and annoyances, than part with its use—but there is a point at which forbearance ceases to be a virtue—and that point we are rapidly approaching in Pottsville, if we have not already arrived at it. The price of Gas ($5 per 1000 feet) all admit is high—but that is not the greatest cause of complaint—it is the want of, and quality of the Gas, that has been complained of most, for some time past. It fails in giving the necessary light to work by, while the bills appear to be increasing, in proportion as the quality of the Gas deteriorates, and the quantity is diminished. For hours our hands have not been able to work at their cases, for the want of Gas. Our monthly bills for some time, have averaged about $19, while for December it was $21,62, —last year for the corresponding month, with plenty of Gas, only $15. It is not our desire to raise any factious opposition to the Company, but on the contrary, they ought to be sustained, so long as they accomplish the object for which they were incorporated—but when they fail in doing so, the people, who have reposed confidence in the Company, suffer from their failure to supply the Gas required, they have a right to take such steps as may be necessary to protect themselves.

We have been making inquiry as to the cause of the poor Gas, and we learn that the present Rosin works are entirely too small for the demand—that the people cannot expect any change for the better, until the works are reconstructed and enlarged, for the manufacture of Coal Gas. The price of stock is $50 per share—but it has cost the present holders, only from $28 to $30 per share. It pays 6 per cent. on $50, which is equal to about 9½ per cent. The stockholders here, we learn, are willing to loan the Company a sufficient sum of money, in proportion to the stock they hold, to re-construct and enlarge the works, but the stockholders abroad, are willing to pocket the dividends, but do not show that disposition to aid in relieving the consumers, and also the Company, from those difficulties under which they now labor. If such is the case—and the evil is likely to be continued—we would suggest the propriety of having a new Company incorporated at once—and the people will pledge themselves almost unanimously, to take Gas from the new Company. We have paid some attention latterly to Gas, and we can assure our readers, that there is no town in Pennsylvania, with the same population, where Gas works, properly constructed, will pay better than in Pottsville. The town is compact, requiring much less supply pipes, &c., than most other places—and the habits of the population are such, that they consume from one-fourth to one-third more Gas than is generally consumed in other towns in the State, with the same number of burners. We will find parties that will guarantee to put up Gas works of ample capacity, to supply all the demands, for $40,000—take one-third in stock, and furnish Gas to consumers at $4 per 1000 feet, and the stock will pay 10 per cent. on the investment. The present Gas Company must either supply the wants of the community, or they must give way to those who will —that is a fixed fact. The present state of affairs cannot, and will not be endured any longer, quietly.

NEW YORK PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

In New York, on Monday last, Judge Capron, presiding over the Court of General Sessions, charged the Grand Jury, of which ex-Mayor Harper is foreman, on the nature and responsibility of their duties in relation to the Prohibitory Law. We regret that we have but sufficient room to give the annexed extracts from the important document:

"The Prohibitory Law, gentlemen, is a constitutional law. I entertain no more doubt of its constitutionality than I do of the fact that I am now pronouncing this opinion in your hearing. You should promptly act upon all complaints which may be brought to your notice, through the proper channel, for violations of this statute. The papers relating to such complaints will be found on file in the office of the Clerk of this Court, and it will be your duty to send for them. They will inform you of the names of the accused and of the witnesses; and you should require that the latter be subpoenaed and brought before you to testify in support of the complaints.—You can recognize only such as are sent up to this Court by committing magistrates and the City Court of Special Sessions of the Peace, under the amendatory act of April 12, 1855, relative to the Courts of Justice in this city.

"You have nothing to do with the constitutional questions; *it is your duty to regard the law as valid.*

"So far as the inquiry is important for your present purposes, it is sufficient for me to say, generally, that all persons who sell or keep for sale, intoxicating liquors, in any quantities, in this city, for any purpose, (except for medicinal use,) without having complied with the requirements of the second section of the Prohibitory Law, excepting importers, are guilty of a misdemeanor; that all keepers of hotels, restaurants, saloons, retail groceries, and stores, and public places of amusement, who sell, give away, or keep for sale or to be given away, in their places of business, intoxicating liquors, to be used as a beverage, in large or small quantities; even if they have complied with that section, are also violators of the statute; that it is immaterial for your consideration whether the liquor be of foreign or domestic origin, and that it is for the accused to show on the traverse of the indictment that the case falls within any of the exceptions declared in the law. These exceptions are not of the essence of the offence; the rule is prohibition; the exceptions are but incidents, and lying peculiarly within the knowledge of the accused.—They must be established by the defence.

"With this brief synopsis of the law, you will be able to dispose intelligently, and, I trust, correctly, of any cases which may come to your notice from the Special Sessions, arising under the Prohibitory sections of the law.

"To exhibit in a strong light the importance of the Prohibitory law, and to submit an eminently practical argument in demonstration of the urgent necessity existing for its prompt and thorough enforcement in this city, I will state, that during the month of January last, 368 persons were arraigned for trial in this Court and the Court of Special Sessions. Of this number 166 were convicted and sentenced—182 were convicted, but the sentences were suspended for various causes, and 20 were acquitted. Fifty-one of the convicts sentenced were between the ages of ten and twenty years, and a very large majority of those in whose cases sentence was suspended were minors, and about 100 under the age of 16 years! The crimes for which these persons were arraigned comprehended almost the whole catalogue from petit larceny up to murder. Among the whole number, 102 were confirmed inebriates, *and every one was more or less intoxicated when the act was committed for which the complaint was made*, though 62 professed temperate habits. But it was a shallow pretence: their appearance belied the averment. Other very significant characteristics distinguishes these cases.—Nearly all of them originated *in the night*—a large portion of them *after midnight*, and the scenes of the catastrophes were laid *in fashionable drinking saloons, and tippling houses of less repute.* Brothels were not unrepresented in this long and mournful catalogue of our doomed fellow men. About 5,000 cases of a police character have been adjudicated in the four Police Courts of this city in the same time.

"Fellow Citizens—Grand Jurors—In view of these momentous truths, as some of you are husbands and fathers, and all of you are men, pardon the inquiry here, which was propounded in primitive times in reference to a scarcely less solemn redemption of fallen humanity, than that which we are now contemplating:—*Is there no balm in Gilead? is there no physician there?* Must the swelling stream of liquid fire roll on unchecked, over the length and breadth of this metropolis, consuming in its progress all that is lovely and hopeful in youth, honorable and useful in stalwart in manhood, and venerable in declining age?

"The Prohibitory law is an effectual antidote for the evil of intemperance, and the pauperism and crime which follow in its train.—That law is all sufficient, and if enforced in its integrity, it will realize the object of its benevolent authors. Shall it be executed in the city of New York, as it is executed among the green hills and fruitful valleys in the interior of the State? The practical response to this question can be given by yourselves. To you, therefore, it is most respectfully and kindly submitted by the Court, with the earnest asseveration that *if you will, it can be done.*

"As an agency for the removal of these evils, there is a power which you possess, and with which it is important that you should be made acquainted. You can file a proceeding instituted by yourselves, and known in common law by the name of *presentment*, as distinguished from an *indictment*, against all such localities, erections, tenements or places within your jurisdiction, as become, from any cause, detrimental to the public health, destructive to the public peace, or prejudicial to public morals. You can also thus present the managers or keepers of all such places or localities. This presentment may be made upon *your own observation and knowledge*, or upon such evidence as you may be pleased to invoke. Having made it, you can require the District Attorney to frame a proper bill of indictment in the case, preparatory to the abatement of the nuisance, and the arrest and trial of the authors of the evils. In all cases of misdemeanors, you may require that officer to cause the arrest of the latter by the Police Magistrates, with a view to trial for the offence, either in the Special Sessions or in this Court, as the accused may elect, in pursuance of the provision of the 5th section of the act of April 12, 1855.

"In this way you can present as nuisances or disorderly houses, according to the circumstance in every instance, all tippling houses and places in which intoxicating liquors are *sold and drank*, or in which they are sold in large or small quantities *for other purposes*, if in the latter cases the seller (not an importer) have not complied with the provisions of the second section of the Prohibitory law; all houses of ill-fame kept for gain, all gambling-houses, all lottery and policy offices. Those owners of tenements who lease or rent them to be kept as houses for prostitution or for gambling, are indictable with the keepers as parties to the principal offence.

"Gentlemen, look over this city and review its history during the last few years. Where have occurred the lawless tumults, the bacchanalian orgies and the horrid crimes that, in such fearfully rapid succession, have darkened its pages? Need I answer this question in your hearing, in view of the statistics of a month in Court, which have just been laid before you? The origin of these disorders was not in family homes, in legitimate places of business, in the schools, the lecture rooms or the temples of christian worship. In what resorts are so many of the children of this metropolis becoming old in crime, so young in years! You, gentlemen, are legal guardians of the public peace and morals; you have ample power—and I point you to the sources of vice and crime, which I have named in your hearing. This is all that the Court can do."

LET IT BE DONE.—A prominent citizen and merchant of Schuylkill Haven, writes us that he will give $50 towards defraying the expenses of a Committee of Ladies to Harrisburg, to petition in person, the members of the Legislature not to repeal the present Restraining Liquor Law. The idea is an excellent one. In Ohio, during a similar emergency, the women sent a Committee to the State Capital, which Committee, composed of women, presented in person, their petition to the Legislature, and one of them addressed that body in an effective manner. As women feel great interest in the maintenance of the present law, or substitution of one equally as effective, we trust that the earnest suggestion of our correspondent will command attention, and secure immediately the formation of a Committee of Ladies to proceed to Harrisburg, and remonstrate in person against the repeal of the law.

We would suggest to the ladies to call a meeting, organize a Committee, and while the matter is pending in the Legislature, carry this into effect. "Dull not device by coldness or delay."

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.—The moderate and conservative papers in all parts of the country seem to give the preference to Ex-President Fillmore, as the American candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Fillmore has been tried, and he commands the respect of the whole American people, without distinction of party. He never suffers his private opinions to interfere with public duty; and the enforcement of all laws are safe in his hands. The country has suffered sufficiently by placing men of *small calibre* in the Executive Chair—like Pierce—and none but a man in whom the thinking portion of the people have implicit confidence, can succeed at the next Presidential election. The sham Democracy, aided by the Roman Catholics, the foreign Germans, and a large portion of the other foreign vote, may select a man *imbecile*, and elect him, too; but with the Americans, and the reflecting portion of the people, such a man cannot succeed. A considerable portion of this class, who care but little about mere party feeling, would vote for an able man, if nominated by the opposition, in preference to an imbecile, if nominated by the Americans.

NEWSPAPER THIEVES.—For months past a large number of the subscribers to the *Miners' Journal* in Pottsville, have complained of not receiving their papers, regularly, while our Carriers state that they fulfill their duty faithfully. Last Saturday, no less than fourteen persons in various parts of the Borough called at our office for their papers. Of the number, the Carriers admitted that they had doubts, in regard to leaving two. The remainder, they positively assert, were left. In every case of missing papers, except one, they they were left at the doors of subscribers, the Carriers not being able to put them inside, in consequence of the doors being locked. Now, the missing papers must either be taken by persons in the houses of subscribers, or stolen away from the doors. As the evil has become a serious one, we hereby offer a reward of $10 for information which will lead to the detection and conviction of any person guilty of stealing copies of the *Miners' Journal* from the doors of subscribers in this Borough.

THE PHILADELPHIA MORNING TIMES asks, is there such a place as Philadelphia? We within a hundred miles of it, are satisfied that there is. But as the *Times* remarks, in the West, along their great lines of transportation, Philadelphia is no more heard of than a country village. Cause—its press does not exercise that spirit of liberality, of courtesy, of seeing beyond the immediate boundaries of Philadelphia, which inure to the prosperity of State and City, and command trade.—While it is absorbed in local factional dispute, the papers of New York and Boston, find their way to the principal marts of the teeming West, and secure that portion of Western trade which is diverted by the short-sighted policy of Philadelphia, to those channels. If Philadelphia journals are desirous of becoming frequent visiters to the hotel tables and counting house desks of the West, they must adopt a new, more liberal and courteous course.

THE RECEPTION IN NEW ENGLAND OF THE ELECTION OF MR. BANKS.—The citizens of Waltham, the native town of Speaker Banks, fired one hundred guns on Wednesday, in honor of his election. The announcement was made in Waltham on Saturday night by a special messenger from Boston. Several dwellings were illuminated and congratulatory speeches made. Mrs. Banks was called upon, and found in attendance at the sick bed of her mother. Hearty cheers were given at the residence of the leading Republicans, when, about midnight, the crowd dispersed. A salute of one hundred and three guns was fired at Bangor on Tuesday.

ACCIDENT ON THE COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—By the breaking of a rail, above Heatonville, on Monday night, a car filled with passengers was precipitated down an embankment of about twenty feet. The majority of the passengers were severely wounded, while Abraham B. Hart, of Cincinnati, was killed. On Tuesday his remains were sent to his friends, per Adam's Express.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, *Feb.* 5.—SENATE.—The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill introduced by Mr. Wilkins, to establish a system of tavern licenses.

Mr. Brown moved a substitute for the bill which was ordered to be printed. Mr. Browne's substitute will strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert a new system, of which these are the leading features. No store keeper shall sell less than five gallons of vinous, spiritous, malt or brewed liquors or any admixture thereof, nor shall the keeper of any restaurant, eating-house, oyster house or cellar, theatre or other place of entertainment, amusement or refreshment, sell in any quantity; brewers and distillers shall be licensed agreeably to the act of April 10, 1849, but shall pay three times the rates therein fixed. This act shall not apply to importers selling imported liquors, but their license is to be increased three-fold. Nor shall the act apply to druggists or apothecaries compounding liquors upon physicians' prescriptions, or selling for manufacturing or chemical purposes. Licenses to sell shall be granted only to citizens of temperate habits and good moral character. The licenses to be granted by the Courts of Quarter Sessions, and the applicants to give public notice very much as heretofore, but with additional restrictions. Every licensed hotel in cities, towns and boroughs to have at least six bedrooms and twelve beds; and in the country, four bedrooms and eight beds, for the use of travellers—the applicant to give bond, &c., in $1000. Venders of wines, malt or distilled liquors, are thus classed:—where annual sales amount to $20,000 and upwards, a license of $350; $8000 and less than $10,000, $250; $6000 and less than $8000, $200; $4000 and less than $6000, $150; $2000 and less than $4000, $100; less than $2000, $50; no license to be granted for less than the last named sum. Hotels are to be thus classed and rated, according to the estimated yearly rental: $10,000 or more, a license of $1000; $8000 and less than $10,000, $800; $6000, $600; $4000, $400; $2000, $300; $1000, $200; $500, $100; $300, $75; under $300 the license shall be $50. In Pittsburg and Allegheny no license shall be granted for less than $100, nor in the county towns and boroughs, for less than $75. The Courts are prohibited from granting more licenses than exceed the population of one to every 200 taxables in the city and county towns and boroughs; and a—number in the country. The bill enacts many other provisions. It is superior to Judge Wilkins' bill and is an improvement upon the old license system, whose abominations few are willing to defend.

The joint resolution from the House, for an adjournment from the 15th to the 25th of February, was taken up and negatived.

HOUSE.—The Speaker and members of the Senate were introduced and the two houses, pursuant to adjournment two weeks since, went into convention to take action upon the subject of the allotment of the public printing.

A motion was made that the Convention adjourn for three weeks, and agreed to.

FEB. 6.—HOUSE.—The use of the Hall was granted on Thursday evening of next week to Mr. R. S. Elliott, of St. Louis, to deliver a lecture with reference to the position of Pennsylvania to the trade and commerce of the West.

The supplement to the act to establish a State Lunatic Hospital was debated at some length and negatived—yeas 37, nays 42.

FEB. 7.—SENATE.—Mr. Straub, a bill to incorporate the Merchants' Bank of Pottsville.

The bill relative to the security of transporters on the Public Works was then taken up and passed finally.

The liquor bill was taken up, and the amendments proposed by Messrs. McClintock and Brown were read. Without action upon them, however, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—A resolution to adjourn until Friday, the 15th inst., from Wednesday the 20th, was introduced and adopted.

The bill to repeal the act exempting coal and lumber from the tonnage tax, was reported with a negative recommendation.

Mr. Colburn, a bill to prohibit the running of locomotives on the Reading Railroad in parts of Philadelphia.

MORE BORDER RUFFIANISM.—On the 18th ult., a Free-State man, named Brown, was barbarously murdered by a band of pro slavery ruffians. A correspondent writing from Leavenworth city, under date of Jan. 21, says of the occurrence:

"He leaves a young wife and one child. I visited his family yesterday at their now desolate home. Saw the mangled corpse of the husband and father, within whose breast a few hours before beat as warm and brave a heart as mortal is ever possessed of. He was charged with two grave offences. One for being ready to take arms against the invaders, at the time of the Lawrence war, and also for rescuing the Clerk of Elections (Witherell) from the hands of those who were attempting his life, at the time they mobbed the ballot-box in this city, on the 15th Dec. Brown has no relative except his young wife and babe in this section of the country, but he had made many warm friends during his residence here, who mourn his loss, and who swear that his murder shall not go unavenged. I heard one young man mutter to himself, as he stood gazing upon the corpse, that he would never try to restrain himself if ever he chanced to meet any of the murderers, but would shoot them down at first sight."

CONSISTENCY.—The Democracy are apparently, shocked at the Pennsylvania American Congressional delegation voting for Mr. Banks, a gentleman entertaining a liberal, national view of the tariff question, while in a body the Democratic members of the House, voted for Mr. Aiken, of South Carolina, an ultra Southern man of the Calhoun stamp, and an uncompromising free trader. How does the Democratic press of Pennsylvania, that prates so much of the tariff, reconcile such inconsistency, as far as their members from this State are concerned?

THE WEATHER IN MINNESOTA.—At sunrise on the morning of the 18th ultimo, a thermometrical observation indicated the fact that the mercury stood at 33 degrees below zero. During that and the latter part of the previous month, the mercury was more frequently below than above zero.

COMMODORE STEWART.—The joint resolution, asking the restoration of Commodore Stewart to his rank in the Navy, has passed both Houses of the New Jersey Legislature.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN DETROIT.—On Tuesday, O. M. Hyde, Republican, was elected Mayor of Detroit.

HOLLOWAY'S MEDICINES.—We are not in the habit generally of noticing the thousand and one medicines of the day; but when a really meritorious one is before the public, we think it due to the afflicted that the fact should be made known. We have used Holloway's Pills and Ointment in cases of humours, bruises, and scalds, with beneficial effects, and there are cases within our knowledge of extraordinary cures performed in diseases of long standing. Professor Holloway's Ointment and Pills are among the few preparations which perform ALL the cures for which they are recommended. We are satisfied that for purifying the blood, regulating the stomach, and curing liver and bilious complaints, a better remedy cannot be found.—*Bangor Democrat.*

EVERYBODY WILL BE GETTING MARRIED!—They cannot help it. Professor RONDOUT, of New York the great philosopher, has made it so easy. He has let the cat out of the bag in love matters. In his book on the "Bliss of Marriage" he has dissected the whole art of love, and teaches the subtle mode of creating it, in any person you please, at will. Here is a secret, to be sure, to let out to the world!—The girls will bewitch us, in spite of our teeth. What shall we do? Everybody will be getting married!—*Day Book.*

☞Thursday next is St. Valentine's Day.—Two or three drawers in our table have been cleared, to accommodate the missives which we anticipate will pour in upon "Pen, Paste and Scissors" on the occasion.

THE COAL TRADE.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 19,459 00 tons. Total, 186,496 12 against 225,701 13 tons to same period last year.

The trade continues without change.

We find the following in an exchange:

"CHEAP COAL.—An association has been formed in New York city for the purpose of mining Coal for the use of members of the association, who are thus secured full weight at the lowest cost.—The capital is fixed at $100,000, in shares of $10 each. Each share is to entitle the holder to two tons of Coal per annum, at the cost of mining and transportation."

The above is all humbug. New York is the great Coal mart of the country, and the competition is such in that city and always will be, that Coal must be sold by the dealers at the lowest possible point. No Association in N. York could engage in mining Coal and deliver it to consumers in that city, one cent cheaper than it is now delivered, or will continue to be delivered in New York city. During the present year, New York will have two Railroads leading direct to the mines, which will secure a supply throughout the winter season, and prevent any advance in prices. Such an Association, in the present state of the trade, would only end in disaster to all concerned.

The New York *Tribune*, speaking of the recent failure of Messrs. Bacon, Price & Co., says; it is reported to be very extensive, and some of the relatives of the firm are involved to a considerable amount. Speaking of the Coal trade of that city, the same paper says:

"There has been a slight decline in the price of Coal instead of the usual advance, and the dealers are not as a general thing making any money. Many are embarrassed and we hear of five or six failures within the last ten days. The liabilities are not large."

Coal is retailing in New York at $5 @ $6 per ton delivered, which is low enough in all conscience. Charles A. Heckscher, and the Pennsylvania and Delaware and Hudson Companies, are retailing at $5 per ton. The price, we learn, was put down by C. A. Heckscher, to punish some dealers, for a breach of contract. We learn that in 1854 Mr. Heckscher sold a considerable amount of Coal at the low rates,—prices advanced rapidly in the middle of the season, but he fulfilled his contracts to the letter. Last Spring Mr. H. made similar contracts at the opening prices. The price of Coal fell towards the latter end of the season, and the purchasers refused to comply.—He immediately opened yards and commenced retailing Coal at $5 a ton, which was from 50 cents to $1 00 less than the retail prices. The above mentioned companies, having considerable Coal piled up in their yards, offered their Coal at the same rates. The consumers have been benefitted, but the innocent dealers have suffered with the guilty parties—the trade has not been remunerative to the dealers generally, hence the failures alluded to in the *Tribune*, through which many of the Coal Operators here have suffered also.

The Coal Mining Association of Schuylkill County met yesterday afternoon. We have not learned the nature of their proceedings. Gentlemen connected with the trade at Philadelphia were present. The feeling in favor of the necessity of immediate and thorough organization is growing stronger every day. The evils are multiplying so rapidly as the trade becomes extended and the rapid increase of irresponsible dealers, termed "Shysters", in New York, shows the absolute necessity for these organizations among the reputable portion of the trade both here and elsewhere.

NEW YORK LETTER.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, February 5, 1856.

DEAR JOURNAL:—In the last issue of the *Journal*, we notice the proceedings of a meeting of the Coal Trade of Philadelphia, whereat it was

Resolved, That we reaffirm as the rule and custom of the trade, that settlements for shipments of Coal be required to be made by the weight registered on bills of lading, as delivered on board boats or vessels for purchasers at the place of shipments.

As this meeting and resolution have evidently grown out of the articles which we have penned for the *Journal* within the past month on the subject of short cargoes, and are manifestly pointed at the rule of action there laid down, as an offset to it, we cannot allow them to pass without a few words of brief comment.

We have not been mistaken in our estimate of the importance of this matter, as the interest which the articles referred to, in our own city have excited, abundantly testifies, and the proceedings noticed above proves, that parties in other sections have not been wholly unconcerned in the premises.

It is a well known fact, that cargoes of Coal shipped to the New York market (concerning which we are now to confine ourselves,) in very many cases fall largely short of the amount specified in the bill of lading, and we are convinced that we speak within bounds when we say, that a majority of the cargoes received here fall under this accusation. Nor is the evil stationary—"success emboldens effort"—and the masters of vessels seeing the lax rule which prevailed on the subject, have no doubt acted accordingly, and lined their pockets with the proceeds of that which was entrusted to them. We do not mean to be too sweeping in our condemnation or utterly to adjure all honesty in that calling,—we know that we should be wrong in so doing—we personally are acquainted with men in that station of life, whom we would trust with the transportation of uncounted gold—but with such men we have not to deal; they can take care of themselves—but we are desirous of shutting this door, too long left open, whereby the evil disposed may walk freely in and help themselves. Neither do we sweep in our condemnation boatmen only.—We are aware that there are parties through whose hands Coal passes before and at the time of the shipment, who would but too gladly seize upon so available a loop-hole to load vessels short and reap the benefit of a bill of lading, just such as they are pleased to indite.

There has been too much laxity in the whole series of transactions. The boatman has been too lax, in that he has when the region has been reached, left his boat to be loaded and yielded himself to the charms of his home, or the allurements of the social table and the dram shop.—He has taken for granted that which is told him of the contents of his boat is true, and he signs a bill of lading which binds his consignee, without perhaps ever looking or knowing what amount his vessel carried, certainly in no case have to give certain the each value of his own freight money. Nor has the evil ceased here. If after he has commenced his trip he finds that he is too deeply laden, or if accident of any kind befals him, (not to speak of any dishonest motive which he may have, and which may lead him to "put money in his purse" by the sale of a small quantity of the talent entrusted to his safe keeping,)—he is but too ready to remedy the trouble by heaving over portions of his tawny cargo, and in either event, swear by all the powers of good and evil to his consignee, that he has on board all that was shipped in his vessel.

Such reasons as these, together with the increasing confidence and in many cases absolute effrontery with which captains pressed their claims, have induced us to take up the cudgel in behalf of a new regime.

The principle of the thing, moreover, has been radically wrong. If a consignee is to be bound to the face of the bill of lading which is presented to him, with no redress either from shipper or carrier, where is his resting place of safety? If a carrier signs a bill of lading for four tons more than is actually on board his vessel and the consignee is bound thereby, where is the evil to end? He may as well sign for two hundred as for one hundred and seventy-five, or for five hundred as for two, and his consignee can have no redress—there is neither law nor justice in the matter.

We do not wish to cast any imputations upon the miners and shippers of your region—they are a high-minded and honorable set of business men, but they have their exceptions as every trade has —they have their black sheep, and God knows, the trade at this end has its own also—men who would not hesitate to adopt any means to secure even the smallest gains. It is against the evil in tent of the carrier and the machinations of the shipper that we would guard, and our friends of the mining region are equally interested with our selves in so doing—their own honor and reputation is at stake in the balance—they have nothing to lose in the adoption of our plan of action, if they but ship the correct amounts specified in the bills of lading. The whole burden of the loss must fall where by right it should fall—upon the carrier, and we are convinced that the cry of short weight, beyond the ordinary allowance for wastage would soon cease to be heard.

Boston Coal Trade.

[*Corrected from the Boston Courier, Jan. 31st.*]

Anthracite quite scarce: retail sales at $9 ℔ ton.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Cannel	℔ chal.	12 00 @ 13 00
Newcastle	do	— — @ — —
Orrel	do	— — @ — —
Sydney	do	— — @ — —
Pictou	do	— — @ — —
Bridgeport	do	— — @ — —
Virginia	do	— — @ — —
Schuylkill, white ash	℔ ton	— — @ — —
do red ash	do	— — @ — —
Lobigh, lump	do	— — @ — —
Lackawanna	do	— — @ — —

RETAIL PRICES—PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS.

Cannel	℔ ton.	15 00 @ — —
Newcastle, coarse	do	12 00 @ — —
do fine	do	6 50 @ — —
Orrel	do	— — @ — —
Scotch	do	— — @ — —
Welsh	do	— — @ — —
Cumberland, run of pit	do	6 00 @ — —
do fine	do	— — @ — —
do coarse lump	do	— — @ — —
Sydney	do	9 00 @ — —
Pictou, coarse	do	6 50 @ 7 00
do fine	do	6 50 @ — —
Lackawanna, lump	do	9 00 @ — —
Lehigh, lump	do	9 00 @ — —
John's Lump, (Schuylkill)	do	9 00 @ — —
Schuylkill, lump	do	9 00 @ — —
Prepared white and red ash	do	9 00 @ — —

Report of Shipments

From Richmond, for the week ending Saturday, January 12th, 1856:

	TONS.
To New York,	361
For season,	4,113
Last Year.	5,421

No shipments for the week ending February 2d, 1856.

Cumberland (Md.) Coal Trade for 1856.

For the last week:

WEEK.	YEAR.
2,112 02	2,257 00

Coal Trade by Railroad for 1856.

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

	WEEK.
Port Carbon,	6,597 11
Pottsville,	9[illegible] 04
Schuylkill Haven,	7,587 00
Auburn,	495 14
Port Clinton,	3,192 11
	19,4[illegible] 00
Previously this year,	167,0[illegible] 12
Total,	186,496 12
To same time last year,	225,701 13
Decrease,	39,205 01

Schuylkill County Railroads—1856.

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.,	8,504 07	27,272 17
Mt. Carbon	1,149 01	5,603 02
Schuylkill Valley	1,955 14	9,996 04
Mt. Carbon & Pt. Carbon	7,642 18	27,875 02
Mill Creek	3,409 11	12,668 16
Little Schuylkill	2,[illegible] 07	13,408 08

Union Canal R. R. Coal Transportation

Amount transported during the month of Jan., 1856:

	TOTAL.
Union Canal	3,751 02
Swatara Railroad,	3,619 02

Rates of Toll and Transportation on RAIL ROAD.

	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

COAL STOCKS, AND OTHER SCHUYLKILL CO. STOCKS,

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY C. H. DENGLER & CO., BANKERS.

	PAR.	OF.	ASK
RAILROADS			
Philadelphia, Reading & Pottsville	50	43½	44
Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven	50	64½	65
Mount Carbon	50	50	52
Mount Carbon and Port Carbon	50	50	52
Mill Creek	50	50	52
Schuylkill Valley	50	50	52
Lorberry Creek	50	00	00
Swatara	50	7	8
CANALS.			
Schuylkill Navigation	50	18¼	18⅜
Schuylkill Navigation, Preferred	50	27½	27¾
Union Canal	50	9⅝	9⅞
Union Canal, Preferred	50	10½	10¾
Del. & Hudson Coal & Transportat'n Co.'s	100	121	122
RAILROAD & COAL COMPANIES.			
Little Schuylkill Nav., R. R. & Coal Co.	50	45¾	46
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.	50	80	81
Hazleton Coal Co.			
Buck Mountain Coal Co.	50	00	00
Pennsylvania Coal & R. R. Co.	100	101¼	102
Dauphin Coal & R. R. Co.	100	48	50
Lykens Valley Coal & R. R. Co.	50	05	00
Beaver Meadows Coal & R. R. Co.	50	53¼	53¾
COAL COMPANIES.			
Forest Improvement Co.	25	25	25
North American Coal Co., Preferred	25	25	25
" " " Common	25	8	9
Delaware Coal Co.	50	00	00
Cumberland Coal Co.	50	23½	24
New Creek Coal Co.	50	1⅝	1¾
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Miners' Bank	50	78	00
Farmers' Bank	50	50	52
Pottsville Gas Co.	50	30	30
Pottsville Water Co.	25	20	20

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

NEW ADVERT'MENTS

DUNLAP'S LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

A DIGEST of the General Laws of the United States, with references to the Acts repealed, suspended or modified and Notes of Decisions and Dicta of the Supreme Court of the United States, by JAMES DUNLAP. Just published and for sale by B. BANNAN.

Pottsville, February 9, '56.

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

THE hereinbelow mentioned medicines, prepared by L. DOERING, Apothecary, Reading, may be had, also (for the purpose of easier purchase) of Mr. Brown, Apothecary, Centre street, Pottsville, and Mr. F. John, Apothecary, 118 Race street, Philadelphia, to wit:

1st. MUSCATIN.—The most excellent remedy against complaints of the stomach, colic, mother complaints &c., curing without fail dyspepsia, if its use is be directly continued.

2d. ANTHEMIN.—These drops correspond to the above but are more adapted to such cases where weakness of the digestive organs is the cause of stomach complaints, and of sick headache.

It is a mildly animating remedy and particularly curing in sickness of the mind, and all female complaints, inclination to consumption, &c. JOHN G. BROWN.

Pottsville, February 9, '56

TO THOSE WHO WISH FARMS!

TO have Fertile Land at a cheap price and on easy terms, your attention is called to the RIDGWAY FARM AND COAL COMPANY. *Twenty five Acres* or more in proportion, are given for $200, payable in instalments of $1 per week or $1 per month. It is located in Elk county, Pennsylvania, and has one of the *best* markets for its produce in the State. The soil is a *rich loam*, and is not to be surpassed *for farming*, as examination will show. It has the best elements of prosperity, being underlaid by two rich veins of *Coal*, and will shortly be intersected by *four* railroads. The timber is of the most valuable kind. Title unexceptionably good, and warranted deeds are given. It presents a good and substantial opportunity to commence farming, providing for one's children or making an investment. Further particulars can be had from the pamphlets which are sent to inquirers. Letters answered *promptly*. Apply to or address SAM'L W. CATTELL, Sec., 135 WALNUT Street, north side, between Fourth and Fifth sts., Philadelphia. Full information is contained in the pamphlets. Feb. 9, 1856 6-3m

PHILADELPHIA ADVERTISEMENT.

Evan's Fire and Thief Proof Safes!

OF all sizes, suitable for Merchants, Lawyers, Farmers, and others having Books, Papers or other valuables to preserve from Fire or Burglars.

A CARD.—"The Fire Proof Safe that preserved our Books, Papers &c., during the great fire at Hart's Buildings, was purchased of OLIVER EVANS, 61 S. Second st., Philadelphia. GETZ & BUCK."

REFRIGERATORS AND WATER FILTERERS.

EVAN'S premium Ventilated Refrigerators for cooling and preserving, Meat, Butter, Milk, Water, and all articles for culinary purposes. Water Filterers for purifying brackish or muddy water, can be had separate or attached to the Refrigerators—a small quantity of ice cooling the whole in the warmest weather.

Also, in Store and for Sale, Portable Shower Baths, arranged for warm or cold water, Water Coolers, for hotels, stores and dwellings; Store Trucks, for moving boxes, bales, crates, &c.; Seal Presses, Copying Presses, and Druggists' Presses.

(Established in 1835.) OLIVER EVANS, 61 S. Second street, 2 doors below Chesnut, Philadelphia, February 9, '56 6-8m

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE, PENN SQUARE,

ORGANIZED on the plan of the INDUSTRIAL COLLEGES of Continental Europe, and affording a thorough professional education in CIVIL ENGINEERING, MINING ENGINEERING, MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, METALLURGY, ARCHITECTURE and CHEMISTRY. The Sixth Semi-Annual SESSION will commence on MONDAY, February 11th, 1856, and the Commencement for Conferring Degrees, and Certificates of proficiency will be held on the 1st day of June.

FACULTY.

Mathematics and Engineering,	Prof. S. H. Peabody,
General and Applied Chemistry,	" A. L. Kennedy,
Mechanics and Machinery,	" H. H. Boucher,
Geology, Mineralogy, and Mining,	" W. S. Reeves,
Architectural and Topog'l Drawing,	" J. Kern,
Modern Languages,	" V. DeAmarelli.

Applicants for admission should present themselves for examination on or before February 8th. Catalogues and further information at the College.

A. L. KENNEDY, M. D., President of the Faculty.

Philadelphia, Feb. 9th '56

REMOVAL.

CHARLES MAGARGE & Co.,

HAVING REMOVED FROM NO. 52, COMMERCE STREET, TO THE *South-West corner of Sixth and Carpenter Streets*, Philadelphia,

BEG to call the attention of purchasers to their extensive assortment of Paper and Paper Maker's materials: Printing Papers—for Books and News. Water leaf, sized, uncalendered and calendered, of all qualities and prices, always on hand: Hardware and Manilla Papers, Trunk Boards, Binder's Boards. Hanging Papers, &c., &c.

Particular attention is invited to their extensive assortment of

LEDGER PAPERS.

From the most Celebrated Manufactories in the country.

Among their WRITING PAPER STOCK may be found

Com. Note,	Folio Post,	Atlantic Note,
Thin Medium,	Bath Post,	Demy,
Quarto Post,	Medium,	Fool's Cap,
Royal,	Flat Cap,	Sup. Royal,
	Imperial.	

Plate Papers of every description, size and quality.—*Map Papers* in great variety. *Envelope Papers*, white, buff and gold either laid or wove. *Colored Papers*, fine glazed and other varieties.

Manufacturers are invited to examine their stock of Bagging, Foreign and domestic. Bleaching Powders, of approved brands. Alum, ground or crude; Sal Soda, Soda Ash, Feltings, Wire Cloths, Ultramarine, and Paper Maker's materials generally.

☞They are also prepared to take orders of odd sizes and weights of any of the above description of Papers.

Philada, February 9, 1856. 6-

BRIEF POSTPONEMENT OF THE Second Annual Distribution, C. A. A.

The Management of the Cosmopolitan Art Association announce a brief postponement of the distribution of the works of art from the 31st of January, to the 28th of February next (the same as last year,) *at which time it will positively take place.*

The above change in the time of the distribution has been, (contrary to the expectation of the Management,) deemed expedient in order to receive the reports of distant Secretaries; which, owing to the late storms throughout the country and the consequent derangement of the mails, will be delayed from reaching the Western Office by the 31st of January.

The Distribution will most assuredly take place as above, at NORMAN HALL, in the City of Sandusky, Ohio, in presence of all members who may choose to attend. The Annual Address will be delivered by PARK GODWIN, Esq., of New York.

Full reports of the transactions, drawings, &c., will be immediately published and forwarded to subscribers in the back part of their respective Periodical.

To those who have already become members of the Association, the Management most respectfully request their influence to increase the list of subscribers. Should each member increase his subscription for an additional Periodical, or induce a friend to subscribe, the future benefit to the Association would be at least trebled—enabling the Management to make still greater outlays for Works of Art in future.

The Last Chance is Now Presented to Subscribe.

THE DISTRIBUTION

Will positively take place THURSDAY EVENING, February 28, when the large and valuable collection of Works of Art, comprising the celebrated GENOA CRUCIFIX, the Marble Busts by Powers, bronze Statuary, and several hundred magnificent Oil Paintings, will be distributed among the subscribers for the second year.

Subscriptions, $3, entitle any person to any of the following three dollar monthly Magazines for 1856, and also a ticket in the above distribution.

The Magazines are Harper's, Putnam's, Knickerbocker, Blackwood's, Graham's, Godey's Lady's Book, Household Words, and British Quarterly Reviews.

Persons taking five memberships are entitled to any of the five Magazines for one year, and to *six tickets* in the distribution.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, *Weekly*, is furnished one year, and two memberships for $6.

Subscriptions will be received up to the 28th of February.

Persons in *remitting funds* for membership, will give their *Post Office address in full*, stating the month they wish the magazine to commence, and have letter registered at the Post Office, to prevent loss; on the receipt of which, a certificate of membership, together with the magazine desired, will be forwarded to any part of the country.

Those who purchase magazines at Book Stores every month, will observe that by joining this Association, *they receive the magazine with edges cut, and receive a ticket in the distribution*, all at the same price they pay for the Magazines alone.

Beautifully Illustrated Catalogues, giving full descriptions, sent *free* on application. For memberships, address C. L. DERBY, Actuary, C. A. A.

At either of the principal offices—"Knickerbocker Magazine" Office, 348 Broadway, New York, or Western Office, 166 Water street, Sandusky, O.

February 9, 1856 6-

NEW ADVERT'MENTS

MYER STROUSE, Attorney at Law. Office—Centre street, opposite the Town Hall, Pottsville. [February 9, '56 6-

WILLIAMSPORT PLANING MILL,

BETWEEN THE Sunbury & Erie Railroad and the Canal, *Opposite the Furnace, Williamsport, Penna.*

GEO. S. BANGER & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Manufacturers of white and yellow pine flooring boards, sash, doors, blinds, shutters, siding, wood mouldings, &c. Jig and scroll sawing, fancy and plain. All descriptions of turning and planing done with promptness and in the best manner.

Feb. 9, '56 6-

SOIREE MUSICALE.

MR. M. EDMONDS and his Pupils will give a MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, at the Arcadian Institute, Orwigsburg, On SATURDAY, February 16th. Hour—half past 6 P. M.

Programme.

PART I.

1. Grand March, (Theod. La Hache,) Miss L. Hammer.
2. Polka, (Louis Mann,) Miss E. Guiterman.
3. Schottisch, (E. J. Lancaster,) Miss Kate Weaver.
4. Tyrolean Melody, Miss Isabella Focht.
5. Polka with Variations, (arranged by J. B. Guttman,) Miss Annie Bickel.
6. Song—Over the Summer Sea, (G. Verdi.) Miss R. Hammer.
7. Quick Step, (arranged by C. Grobe,) Miss F. M. Graeff.
8. Duet—Schottisch, (arranged by C. Grobe,) Misses K. Weaver and I. Lee.
9. Danse Espagnole, (Ascher,) Miss M. Bannan.
10. Glee—The Echo, (Root.)
11. Polka, Miss M. Dreyer.
12. Air from Somnambula, Miss Isabella Lee.
16. Polka Militaire, Miss L. Dornan.
14. Duet—Waltz, (Labitzky,) Misses K. Weaver and I. Lee.
15. Souvenirs of Kentucky, (J. Juchè,) Miss L. Hammer.
16. Air from La Fille Du Regiment, Miss M. Dubois.
17. Polka, (C. Grobe,) Miss Isabella Bowman.
18. Schottisch, (C. Schneiner,) Miss R. Hammer.
19. Fantasia Belisario, (H. Cramer,) Miss M. Bannan.
20. Trio Schottisch—Piano, Flute and Violin, (Miss Lee, Mr. H. Edmonds and Master C. Glenn.
21. Brilliant Polka Rondo, arranged for 2 Pianos, 8 hands, (J. A. Fowler,) Misses M. Bannan, I. Lee, L. Hammer and R. Hammer.
22. Solo and Chorus—Bird of the North, (Root.)

PART II.

1. Polka with Variations, (C. Grobe,) Miss K. Weaver.
2. Quick Step, (C. E. Bennett,) Miss I. Lee.
3. March from Moses in Egypt, Miss L. Dorna.
4. Song and Chorus. Misses Weise, L. Hammer and H. Barton.
5. Duet Polka, (Dodworth,) Misses L. and R. Hammer.
6. Schottisch, (F. Guth,) Miss E. Gulterman.
7. Quadrille, (Hunten,) Miss V. Reid.
8. Song, (S. Glover,) Miss K. Weaver.
9. Waltz, Miss Annie Bickel.
10. Polka, (Adele Hohnstock,) R. Hammer.
11. Cloches De Monastere—Monastery Bell, Nocturne, (by Lefebure Wely,) Miss M. Bannan.
12. Glee—The May Bells and the Flowers, (F. Root.)
13. Duet Polka, (arranged by Dressler,) Misses K. Weaver and I. Lee.
14. Song—Agatha, (Julius E. Miller,) Miss L. Hammer.
15. Gallop, (C. Grobe,) Miss I. Focht.
16. Polka, Miss H. Barton.
17. Schottisch, (Johann Munch,) Miss K. Weaver.
18. Duet—Warrior's Joy, with brilliant Variations. Miss L and R. Hammer.
19. Trio—Quadrilles—Piano, Flute and Violin. Miss I. Lee, Mr. H. Edmonds and Mast. C. Glenn.
20. Romanza—La Reve, (W. Wallace,) Miss M. Bannan.
21. Grand March from the Prophet, arranged for 2 Pianos, 8 hands (Meyerbeer.) Misses M. Bannan, K. Weaver, L. Hammer & R. Hammer.
22. Solo and Chorus—Greeting to Spring, (arranged from Donizetti.)

Conveyances will leave the Hall at 4 P. M., on the 16th to carry those not having the means to and from, for a moderate remuneration.

☞Tickets can be had at BANNAN'S.

February 9, '56 6-2t

MISCELLANEOUS.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG MAN of strictly moral and temperate habits, wishes to correspond with one Eligible young lady, with a view to matrimony. Intelligence, amiability, prepossessing appearance and a moderate fortune are the requisites. Ladies interested will please address—"Leap Year, Box No. 6, Minersville."

February 2, 1856 5-

LEONARD & MINTZER. Bankers & Dealers in Exchange.

TAMAQUA, PA.

COLLECTIONS ATTENDED TO and drafts for sale on all the principal cities in the Union. Also drafts for sale on England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

October 13, '55 41-tf

PROCLAMATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that on MONDAY, the 18th day of February, 1856, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, an adjourned Court of Common Pleas, for the trial of causes at issue, will be held in Pottsville, and will continue for one week.

Sheriff's Office, Pottsville, } WM. MATZ, *Sheriff.* Jan. 19, 1856. } 3-3t

PROCLAMATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that on MONDAY, the 4th day of February, 1856, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, an adjourned Court of Common Pleas, for the trial of causes at issue, will be held in Pottsville, Schuylkill county and will continue for one week. WILLIAM MATZ, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Pottsville, Jan. 19, 1856. 3-3t

PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, his valuable property in Washington township, Schuylkill county, consisting of 33 acres of land, a grist mill with three run of stone and one French burr, a saw mill and circular saw, all in good running order. Attached to the same is a dwelling house and stable, all of which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. CHAS. MAURER.

February 2, 1856 5-3t*

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

CENTRE STREET, NEXT DOOR BELOW FOX & BRO. POTTSVILLE.

SAMUEL STROUSE has just opened a large stock of all kinds of Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Gum-shoes, &c. Among his stock may always be found, Ladies' and Children's Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., of every variety. Also, Boots and Shoes suited for Miners' wear. ☞Manufacturing and Repairing done at the shortest notice. Oct. 20 '55 42-tf

KESWICK INSTITUTE.

THIS SCHOOL is established upon liberal and popular principles. YOUNG LADIES placed here, can attend to any and all the usual ornamental branches, including Dancing, and under the direction of the most experienced masters. Gymnastic Exercises are taught by a regular physician. These exercises will be found an indispensable addition to the advantages of the Boarding School; as they both impart grace and promote the health. For circulars address

CHAS. LANCASTER, *Principal.*

Norristown, Pa., February 2, '56 5-2m

FOR SALE. Livery Stables! Livery Stables!!

GREAT INDUCEMENTS are now offered to any person desiring to engage in the business. The undersigned being engaged in other business now offers for sale the following stock:—Horses, Carriages, Sleighs, Harness, and all the fixtures complete, for carrying on the Livery business. The Stables will be rented for two years from April next, with the influence and custom of the Hotel to which the Stables are attached. Parties wishing to purchase can address the undersigned.

CHARLES SAILOR.

Schuylkill Haven, February 2, '56 5-3t*

COLEMAN'S CUTLERY STORE; No. 21 North Third Street,

CONSTANTLY on hand, a large assortment of Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, and Razors, Table Knives and Forks, in ivory, stag, buffalo, bone and wood handles; Carvers and Forks, Dirks, Bowie Knives, &c.

ALSO—a very extensive assortment of Walters, Tea Trays, &c.

Fine English Guns, Colt's Pistols, Allen's Revolvers and Single and Double barrelled Pistols, with a general stock of Fancy Hardware, constantly on hand.

JOHN M. COLEMAN, *Importer.*

Philadelphia, Dec. 30, 1854 [Dec. 27, '55-52] 51-tf

SELLING OFF STOCK.

A Great Chance for Cheap Books!

THE hasty decision of our Judges with regard to traveling Book Pedlars, holds out no inducement, and gives no protection to those engaged in the Book business residing in the county, while other branches of business are protected; we have therefore resolved to sell off our large stock of Books as rapidly as possible. We therefore invite those in want of Books to give us a call. We will sell *better* Books as *cheap* as any Traveling Bookseller can. All we ask is to give us a trial, being determined to reduce our stock at least one-half. B. BANNAN, *Bookseller.*

Pottsville, Jan. 19, 1856

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 33-ly

TRUSSES! TRUSSES!! TRUSSES!!! C. H. NEEDLES

Truss and Brace Establishment,

SOUTH West Corner of 12th and Race streets, Philadelphia, Importer of fine French Trusses, combining *extreme lightness*, ease and durability with correct construction.

Hernial or ruptured patients can be suited by remitting amounts as below:—Sending number of inches round the hips, and stating side affected.

Cost of single Truss, $2, $3, $4, $5. Double—$5, $6, $8 and $10.

Instructions as to wear, and how to effect a cure, when possible, sent with the Truss.

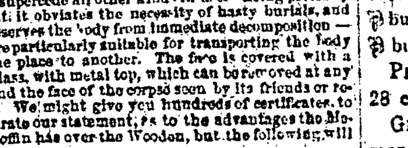
Also for sale, in great variety.

Dr. Banning's Improved Patent Body Brace, For the cure of Prolapsus Uteri, Spinal Props and Supports, Patent Shoulder Braces, Chest Expanders, and Erector Braces, adapted to all with Stoop Shoulders and Weak Lungs; English Elastic Abdominal Belts, Suspensories, Syringes—male and female.

☞Ladies' Rooms, with Lady attendants.

Philadelphia, July 28, '55 30-ly

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 added without number. Apply to H. GRESSANG, *Centre street, corner of Union.*

Pottsville, June 9, 1855

Latest News.

By Telegraph and Yesterday's Mails.

Mr. Forney.

This gentleman is seriously ill at Washington.

Foreign News at Hand.

The steamship *Pacific* is due at New York with later intelligence from Europe.

The Weather.

Throughout the country, the thaw has commenced, and freshets are anticipated in the Susquehanna, Schuylkill and Delaware rivers, unless the cold sets in again, as severely as that we experienced during the past few weeks.

Dreadful Railroad Collision.

MILLSDALE, Michigan, Feb. 7.—A collision occurred on the Michigan Southern Railroad, near this place, last night, between the Eastern and Western express trains. The hackman, baggage-master, fireman, and another man, were killed.

The baggage car of the Eastern train was burned, with all the baggage and mails contained in it.

Important from New York.

We learn, says the *Commercial Advertiser*, from what we believe to be good authority, that the forthcoming decision of the Court of Appeals will sustain the prohibitory liquor law on every essential point, and that it will be delivered on Monday next. It would have been rendered earlier, but that some of the Judges desired a little more time for writing out their decisions, as all have agreed to render written opinions.

The State Temperance Committe of New York in an address to the public declares that the Liquor Law cannot be repealed at the present session of the New York Legislature. If any alteration is made it will be to make it more stringent.

Thirty-fourth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, *Feb.* 5.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the Central American question. Mr. Foote concluded some remarks on the subject by saying—let England have official and formal notice that she must withdraw from her Central American possessions by a given day. If she still holds out and disregards all our summons, he would have her removed by force of arms. Let England understand that we are in earnest about this, and that it is not "fifty-four forty or fight," and then backing down to 49. If war must come, let it come. We shall be justified by God and man.

HOUSE.—The resolution declaring Mr. Glossbrenner Sergeant-at-Arms, was adopted.

Mr. Sherman offered a resolution declaring Nathan Darling Doorkeeper of the House, which was adopted.

Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania offered a resolution declaring Robert L. Morris Postmaster of the House, which was adopted—yeas 108, nays 97.

The rules of the last House were adopted until otherwise ordered.

On motion of Mr. Wheeler, it was ordered that there be paid out of the contingent fund to John W. Forney, late Clerk, who presided over the House during the unorganization, eight dollars per day, in addition to his salary, from December 3d to February 5th.

FEBRUARY 6.—SENATE.—A resolution was adopted, appropriating $1500 for fuel for the poor of Washington.

HOUSE.—Three unsuccessful ballots for printer were had.

FEB. 7.—SENATE.—Mr. Cass submitted a resolution instructing the Naval Committee to consider the expediency of increasing the Navy.

The resolution directing the Committee on Finance to prepare and report the general Appropriation Bills, was called up.

After some debate, the resolution passed. Its subject is to prevent bills involving millions being hurriedly acted on at the close of the session, sometimes without being read.

HOUSE.—The Speaker was, on motion, authorized to appoint the Standing Committees.

The Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE JOURNAL.

PRODUCE.	PHILADA.	NEW YORK.	BALTIMORE.
Wheat flour, bbl.	6 66	7 00 @ [illegible]	8 00 @ 10 75
Rye "	[illegible]	[illegible] 7 12	6 00
Corn meal "	[illegible]	4 12	3 62 @ 4 25
Wheat, red, bush.	1 [illegible]	1 90 @ 2 [illegible]	1 73 @ 1 80
" white "	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 85 @ 2 00
Rye, "	1 15	[illegible]	1 08 @ 1 17
Corn, white, "	61	84	70 @ 73
" yellow, "	65	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, "	42	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese, per lb.	10	[illegible] 11	10½ @ 12
Coffee, "	12	[illegible]	10½ @ 15
Hams, "	12½	[illegible]	
Mess pork,	17 00	16 00	
Butter, dairy, "	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Sugar "	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Molasses, per gall.	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Oil, linseed, "	61	[illegible]	
" whale crude,	[illegible]	[illegible]	
" " winter,	[illegible]	[illegible]	
" lard spring,	[illegible]		
" " winter,	[illegible]	[illegible]	
" sperm, spring,		[illegible]	
" " winter,	2 01	2 00 @ 2 05	

PHILA. & N. YORK METAL MARKET.

		PHILADELPHIA.	NEW YORK.
IRON.			
Anthracite Foundry No. 1	ton	[illegible] @ 27 00	32 00 @ 34 00
" " No. 2,	"	[illegible] @ 27 00	26 00 @ 29 00
" " No. 3,		[illegible]	— — @ — —
Charcoal Foundry No. 1,		— — @ — —	— — @ — —
" " No. 2,		— — @ — —	— — @ — —
Scotch Pig, No. 1,		[illegible]	[illegible]
Railroad Bars,		[illegible]	[illegible]
English Refined,		[illegible]	[illegible]
American Bar, Hammered		[illegible]	[illegible]
" Rolled,		[illegible]	[illegible]
Blooms,		[illegible]	[illegible]
Castings,		[illegible]	— — @ — —
Boiler Plates, No. 1,	100 lbs	[illegible]	— — @ [illegible]
" No. 2,		[illegible]	— — @ — —
Axles, Am. Ham'd,		[illegible]	— — @ — —
" Rolled,		— — @ — —	— — @ — —
R. R. Spikes,		5 00 @ 5 50	— — @ — —
STEEL.			
American	100 lbs.	4 50 @ 5 00	4 25 @ 5 00
English,	"	[illegible] @ 17 00	16 00 @ 18 00
" Spring,	"	— — @ 6 25	6 50 @ 7 50
COPPER.			
Sheathing,	100 lbs	— — @ 36 00	34 00 @ — —
Bolts,	"	— — @ — —	— — @ — —
Old,	"	22 00 @ 23 00	25 00 @ 26 00
LEAD.			
Pig Galena,	100 lbs	— — @ 7 —	— — @ — —
Chester County,	"	— — @ 7 —	— — @ — —
Virginia,	"	— — @ 6 87	— — @ — —
Foreign,	"	— — @ 6 87	6 62 @ — —
Bar, No. 1,	"	— — @ 7 25	7 00 @ — —

POTTSVILLE MARKETS.

Wheat Flour, bbl.,	$9 50	Dried Peaches, par'd,	$4 26
Rye Flour, bbl.,	7 00	do do unpar'd,	2 25
Wheat, bushel, 1 90 @	2 00	Dried Apples, unpar'd,	1 40
Rye, do	1 15	Eggs, dozen,	22
Corn, do	70	Butter, per pound,	22
Oats, do	45	Shoulders, do	11 @ 13
Potatoes, do	00	Hams, do	15 @ 16
Timothy Seed,	4 00	Hay, per ton,	25 00
Clover Seed,	6 00	Plaster, do	6 00

POTTSVILLE PRODUCE MARKETS. (Retail Prices.)

FLOUR.—The price of wheat ranges from $10 00 to $10 50 ℔ bbl. Rye is selling at $7 50 ℔ bbl, and Buckwheat flour at $4 ℔ cwt. Corn meal at $1 00 ℔ bu. and Rye chops at $1 25.

GRAIN.—White wheat is worth $1 90 to $2 00 ℔ bu. in our markets, and red $2. Rye sells at $1 00. Oats 45 cents ℔ bushel. Corn 65 cents.

MEATS.—Beef is selling from the stalls at from 10 @ 12½ cts. ℔ pound—Mutton the same, and Pork from 12 to 14 cts. Beef, at wholesale from 7½ to 8 cts. by the side. Pork at 9 @ 10 by the whole Hog.

Salt Meat is about the same and very scarce. Shoulders are selling at 13 @ 15 cents ℔ lb, and hams at 14 @ 16 cents.

GAME AND POULTRY.—Turkeys, geese, ducks, chickens, &c., are sold for 12½ cents ℔ lb.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.—Apples are from 75 cts. to $1 ℔ bu. Potatoes 65 to 75 cents ℔ bushel. Onions, $1 00 cts. and turnips 50 cts. ℔ bu. Cranberries sell at 12½ cents ℔ qt.

PROVISIONS.—Butter retails at from 25 to 28 cts. ℔ lb, and eggs at 25 cts. ℔ dozen.

GROCERIES.—Sugars are the same. Common yellow 8, good yellow 10, Steamed A. 10, and best refined white 12½ cts. ℔ lb. Cheese sells at 14 cts. ℔ lb, and Lard at 15.

Timothy sells at $4 75. Hay from 25 to 27 dollars ℔ ton by the load, and $28 by the bale. Plaster is selling at $7 ℔ ton. Salt at $1 75 ℔ sack.

OILS.—Winter-strained oils, are selling by the Barrel at $1 00 ℔ gal. Elephant, Whale, at $1 [illegible] ℔ gal