Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1856.

The circulation of the MINERS' JOURNAL is equal to the aggregate circulation of any THREE other English papers published in the County—and as it circulates among the best portion of the population, an advertisement inserted in its columns is, of course, worth as much to the advertiser as if published in any three other papers. In our ... rates of advertising are always graded according to the circulation of the paper.

OUR PRINCIPLES.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH.
FREEDOM TO KANSAS.
NOT ANOTHER INCH OF SLAVE TERRITORY.
The Union, Now and Forever, and the men who will carry out these Principles.

The flag upon which those principles are inscribed, we fling to the breeze recently. The ... to support them in the coming Presidential contest, have been found. They are JOHN C. FREMONT, of California, and WM. L. DAYTON, of New Jersey. We therefore, add to the folds of our flag,

FREMONT, FREEDOM, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

FRIENDS OF FREEDOM!

Circulate the Documents.

	Per Hund'd
Life of Fremont in English,	$2 50
" " German,	2 50
" " Welsh,	2 50
Colfax's Speech on the wrongs of Kansas in German and English,	1 25
Sumner's Speech in German, English and Welsh,	3 00
Buchanan's Low Wages Doctrine,	62½
For Whites of the South,	62½
Northern Democracy the Ally of Slavery.	1 25

HERALD OF FREEDOM.

Rally! Rally!! for Fremont and Dayton, Free Speech, Free Territory, and the Principles of Washington and Jefferson.

CAMPAIGN PAPER FOR THE TIMES.

In order to keep up with the spirit which is now sweeping the country for FREEDOM AND FREMONT, we propose to issue on the 10th of September a Campaign Paper, entitled the "Herald of Freedom." Ten numbers will be published between this and the Presidential Election. To single subscribers we will furnish it for 25 cents.—Clubs will receive 50 copies for $11 00, or 100 copies for $20 00. Be prompt in forming Clubs, friends of Liberty. Let the good work be pushed on energetically. Every voter in the State, should have the priceless principles of the present contest placed prominently before him. We have distributed $30 00 to circulate documents here, trusting that the triumph of right will repay us the investment. Friends of the Cause, emulate our example. Form Clubs immediately—send in the names of subscribers from this and adjoining Counties—let the "Herald" convey tidings "of Freedom" to every dwelling and place of business in the Region. If this be done promptly, in a fortnight we will issue the first number. The friends of Fillmore can also have a portion of the paper devoted to them. Furnish the matter, and we will publish it. We are in favor of Free Discussion, and opposed to the spurious principles of the so-called Democracy. In that spirit we propose to launch the "Herald of Freedom." The *Miners' Journal* cannot accommodate half the matter we desire to publish during this campaign, and an outlet is imperatively demanded. We hope the response from the friends of Fremont and Fillmore in this section will be prompt. Form Clubs. The terms are reasonable, and the principles at stake of immense value.

BENJ. BANNAN.
Pottsville, Aug. 25, 1856.

OUR ADVERTISING COLUMNS.—The attention of our readers is respectfully solicited to the new favors to be found in our advertising columns.

"HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH."—Messrs. McClure and Sellers have disposed of their interest in this capital paper, to Messrs. George Bergner & Co. It is a herald of truth; the *Telegraph* has no superior in Pennsylvania. It has our best wishes for increased prosperity under the new proprietors.

FREMONT CLUB.—All persons, without regard to party distinctions, who are opposed to the extension of Slavery, and in favor of the great Free Principles of the present contest, are requested to meet at Hill's Hotel, in this Borough, on Monday evening next, for the purpose of fully organizing a Fremont Club. Come one—come all!

THE PHILADELPHIA SUN AND TIMES.—These papers can be had of the carrier here. They are ... penny papers. As the *News* has been bought, its opinions are worth but little. We would suggest to those of our citizens who desire honest, independent papers, to take the *Sun* and *Times*.

A NOBLE CARD.—The attention of our readers is referred to the Card of Messrs. Hallowell & Co., of Philadelphia, which are also had some recently of the North American. They will be found on the First Page. We congratulate Philadelphia in the possession of merchants whose religious and political principles cannot be purchased.

ALL CANNOT BE CURBED.—While in some sections of the South the Slave Power is checking the circulation of this paper, in another part a Club orders 20 copies. We are not at liberty to state in what section it is received, for fear the Slave Fiend might pounce upon his victims, ... suffer for daring to take a paper devoted to Freedom.

THE HERALD OF FREEDOM—our campaign paper—will be out next week. It will contain Gov. Reeder's celebrated speech at the New York Tabernacle, and a portion of Buchanan's Ten Cent speech, which advocates a reduction of wages to the European and Cuban standard. Form clubs and send in names. Subscription price, 25 cents between this and the election.

FREEDOM IN THE SLAVE STATES.—The secret ... in regard to the Strickland & Co. ... at ... The firm had the life of Frederick Douglass for sale—written by himself, entitled "My Bondage and my Freedom"—of course only to such as wished to buy. According to this, the people ... have no right to select their own reading. Beautiful Republic! Magnificent institution, Slavery! Are you not in raptures, Freemen, at the privileges accorded your brethren by the Slaveocracy? Hurrah for the "progress of freedom" in 1856.

THE AUBURN AND ALLENTOWN RAILROAD.—In a couple of weeks, our business men will be called upon to subscribe to the remaining stock of this projected Road, necessary to put it under contract. The amount wanted for the purpose is $100,000. We hope every man of business interested in the growth and prosperity of the Region will prepare to assist in pushing through the Road. Any information needed in regard to the matter, will be cheerfully afforded at this office, previous to the time fixed for making up the ... subscription.

CALL FOR DOCUMENTS.—The friends of Freedom in various sections of the county, will call at their respective post offices, and inquire for documents. The postmasters have a peculiar habit of not giving them out unless they are particularly inquired for. As many of the documents are of importance, we trust that our friends will not neglect to call for them. Were the present Jesuitical system, not in full blast, it would be unnecessary to call attention to this matter. As ... until the system is changed, it will do all it can to prevent the circulation among the people of Republican documents.

SIGNIFICANT.—The Erie American State Council met at Lancaster on Tuesday. Forty-one Counties were represented by 112 delegates. Pending a resolution endorsing Fillmore and Donelson, the council adjourned *sine die*. This is the old ... true blue, 12th section Americans of the Philadelphia Convention. That they will fraternize with the friends of Fremont is now placed beyond the possibility of a doubt. The opposition to the Pro-Slavery Sham Democracy in this State will be completely united, not only on the State and County tickets, but at the Presidential election in November. James Buchanan must be defeated in this State. Every man opposed to the platform upon which he stands, will assist in the consummation of the great work.

A "SHRIEK" FOR FREEDOM.—In Vermont on Tuesday last, an election for State officers and members of Congress took place. Ryland Fletcher, the Republican candidate for Governor, was elected over Henry Keyes, Dem., by over 20,000 majority. Three Republican members of Congress are elected, and nearly all the Republican candidates for the State Legislature. This is the second decided "shriek" for freedom this season. Iowa favored us with the first. When Pennsylvania "tunes her pipes," the effect will pale every aristocratic, arrogant, slave-holding cheek between our Southern boundary and the Gulf of Mexico. Iowa and Vermont have done nobly in spurning the shackles of the slave power. Let the "Old Keystone State" emulate their example.

THE SUNBURY GAZETTE.—Until our facetious cotemporary informs us of a single mental qualification fitting William L. Dewart for the Congressional position to which he aspires, it is useless for us to contrast him with our present able representative, the Hon. James H. Campbell. The immeasurable superiority of the latter gentleman over the doughty Major, is so palpable, that even the recipients of W. L. D.'s pecuniary bounties, smile whenever a comparison is instituted. When you present a candidate, give us one we can criticise. The Major possesses not a point we can get a hitch upon. We believe he has money and is "a good feeder." We will continue a list of his qualifications as they are furnished.

CONGRESSIONAL CONFEREES.—We learn that the Congressional Conferees from Schuylkill and Northumberland counties will meet at Mount Carmel on Thursday next, for the purpose of placing a Candidate in nomination. As both Counties recommend the renomination of our present able representative in Congress—the Hon. James H. Campbell—he will of course, be placed in nomination, provided he will accept.

Since the above had been placed in type, we are gratified to learn that the Hon. James H. Campbell has consented, after considerable importunity on the part of the Opposition, in this District, to accept a re-nomination for Congress. He will run as the Union candidate, and as the advocate of those great Free Principles, which are embodied in the present contest.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.—Per steamship *Persia* at New York, we are in possession of Liverpool dates to the 23d ult. The British Parliament had been further prorogued until November 12th. The *London Times* endorses the views of Mr. Marcy in relation to privateering. The Queen of Oude, the mother of the deposed monarch, was in England. Louis Napoleon was at Biarritz, urging the claim of Prince Pierre Bonaparte to the throne of the Danubian Kingdom, and considering what title to bestow on the American descendant of of Prince Jerome. The harvest in France is regarded as an average. A report is mentioned, that France and England have addressed an ultimatum to the King of Naples, and that some satisfactory reforms have been promised. Count de Morny, the French representative, was well received at St. Petersburg. The assassination at Contrania, by Austrian troops, of the Roman Tribune and his two sons, is spoken of in England in the strongest terms of indignation: the *London Times* is particularly severe. The jury have returned a verdict in the case of the 114 persons who lost their lives by the colliery explosion in South Wales. Seventeen of the jury agreed to a verdict of manslaughter, against J. Thomas, the manager, V. Rowlands, the overman, and M. Rowlans, D. Jones, and W. Thomas, the firemen, for having by their negligence caused the catastrophe. Cotton has declined, and breadstuffs have advanced. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £39,000. American Stocks are unchanged.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, September 6, 1856.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 52,829 16—by Canal 34,660 18 tons—for the week 87,490 14 tons. Total by Railroad 1,484,878 06 against 1,611,330 04 tons—Dec. by Canal 711,385 18 tons against 714,990 05 tons to same period last year.

The shipments this week show a falling off of 1870 tons since last week. The demand for Coal is on the increase, but is not as brisk as it should be, considering the state of the trade. We are not authorized to state that there will be another advance in the rates of toll and transportation on the Railroad and Canal on the first of October, but we believe that the actual state of the trade will be realized by that time, and that the rush for Coal will be so great, that they would be warranted in advancing the tolls 25 cents more to make up for the diminished revenue received in the earlier part of the season, in consequence of consumers holding back under the expectation of getting Coal cheaper, based on the *delusive representations* of speculators in Coal Stocks, directly in opposition to the *facts* set forth by those engaged in the trade.

INCORRECT.—The *Public Ledger* of last week, in giving a summary of the Coal Trade for the week stated that the tonnage showed an increase on the corresponding week of last year. This is an error, and a serious one too, as it is calculated to create a false impression with Eastern consumers. The facts are simply, that the shipments last week from the three principal Regions, the Schuylkill, the Lehigh and the Lackawanna, were 9,279 tons behind the tonnage of the same Regions, the corresponding week last year; and that this week, the deficiency again sums up some 3000 tons. The press of the cities, who attempt to furnish Coal statistics to their readers, should be particular in their figures. For several weeks the deficiency has been on the increase, and with the Trade in its present peculiar condition, it is impossible to make it up. Our cotemporaries should be particular in their statements, as the interests of consumers are often affected by blunders such as that committed by the *Ledger* last week.

The State of the Coal Trade as far as consumers are concerned is assuming quite a serious aspect,—instead of the great deficiency being made up, it is absolutely increasing every week, as the following will show, which gives the state of the trade at the same periods in 1855 and 1856:—

	In. in 1856.	Dr. in 1856.	In. last year over 1854.
Schuylkill,		160,056	272,859
Lehigh,	20,830		72,772
Lackawanna,		66,875	75,000
Penna. Coal Co.	11,708		5,000
Wilkesbarre,		10,000	
	32,538	236,931	425,631
		32,538	
Decrease in 1856,		204,393	204,393
			630,024

Which added to the 425,631 tons ahead of the trade in 1854 last year, makes a difference in the trade of 630,024 tons!!! compared with the same period last year with only about two and a half months of the shipping season remaining—it is utterly impossible to make up the supply of last year for the balance of the season, and where is the increase of about 600,000 tons to come from?

The condition of the Trade will be fully realized by consumers during this and the coming months of the remainder of the active shipping season of 1856. The probability that the tolls will go up still further on the 1st proximo, and that coastwise freights are steadily advancing, with a scarcity of vessels, caused by many being tied up at Quarantine at New York, will cause a rush for Coal, calculated to send the prices up.—There are plenty of Eastern orders now at Port Richmond; but no means of transport as rapidly as is desirable. The situation of the Trade, notwithstanding that other business, manufacturing, transporting, importing, etc., is prosperous, prices of provisions lower, and with every reason to suppose that the annual increase will be needed this year, is certainly puzzling. In this Region prices of Coal are ruinously low. The average increase of the Trade for the last five years, has been 640,000 tons per annum. Last year it was 685,000 tons, and the amount being over at the end of the season was small. One cause of the holding back of consumers is undoubtedly, the impression which has prevailed that large supplies would be sent to market from new Coal Regions. This idea will be dissipated, when consumers find the prices of Coal going up under the effect of a bare market, and the promises of speculation merely made to influence the sales of stock in which they have an interest, without sending a ton of Coal to market. To obviate in a measure, the distress which would be occasioned the coming Winter by a scarcity of, and consequent high prices of Coal, we urge upon consumers to lay in forthwith their supplies. If they neglect this judicious policy, they will find themselves shortly, in a rapidly rising market, and the advantage of low prices which they have now, beyond their reach. Be wise, and purchase while the prices are as low as they will become this season.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.—We understand that the quantity of Coal shipped over this Road will not be materially lessened by the recent bridge accident at Easton. The Road expects to keep up its regular weekly shipments without any falling off whatever. We made the statement last week, in regard to the interruption of the trade of the Road on the strength of a telegraphic despatch received in relation to the accident, in which it was stated that the shipments of Coal would be cut off for about six weeks.

The Coal trade over the Beaver Meadow Railroad for the season was:

	Tons.
To August 30th, 1856,	333,056
To same time in 1855,	270,277
Increase in 1856,	62,779
Cash receipts to Aug. 30, 1856,	$195,452 43
" Aug. 30, 1855,	159,046 33
Increase, 1856,	$36,406 10

In the New York correspondence of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, the failure of Brown & Co., is reported. This alludes, we presume, to the Coal firm of D. P. Brown & Co., of this place. Some time since, partnership difficulties occurred in the firm, and it took occasion, owing to the low price of Coal to suspend, in preference to continuing, submitting to ruinous "shaves," etc., to settle these difficulties. We learn that the assets of the firm far exceeded their liabilities when it suspended, and that it has again resumed business.

The Bostonians are wincing at the high price of Coal in that city at this early period in the season. A ton of Coal, which costs $4 25 in Philadelphia, by the time it reaches Boston costs $6 84. The selling price is $7 00.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

If they are complaining already, what will be the cry next winter when it goes up to $10 00 per ton. It will be a severe lesson; but one necessary to teach Eastern consumers to order their supplies at an earlier day of the season, when they can purchase on favorable terms.

COLD SPRING, LEBANON CO., PA., Aug. 29, '56.

B. BANNAN, Esq.—*Dear Sir:*—The Railroad distance from Schuylkill Haven, *via.* Orwigsburg, &c., to the Lehigh Valley Railroad at the mouth of Lizard Creek, as given in your paper of the 23d at 30 *miles, appears evidently to be incorrect.*

It is 30 miles by measurement on the State Map, in an *air line*, from Schuylkill Haven to the mouth of Lizard Creek, on the Lehigh. Allowing for the usual curvature, (which is unavoidable,) the railroad distance will be about 35 miles, and the comparison of distance *from Schuylkill Haven to Allentown*, a common point, will stand thus, *via. Schuylkill Haven and Lehigh River Railroad:*

	Miles.
Schuylkill Haven to mouth Lizard Creek, on Lehigh,	35
Mouth of Lizard Creek to Allentown,	21
Total Schuyl. Haven *via.* Orwigsburg, &c.,	56
Now *by the Auburn & Allentown*, we have:	
Schuylkill Haven to Auburn,	6
Auburn to Allentown,	40
	46
Difference,	10

And the grades on the Schuylkill Haven and Lizard Creek route, will be at least twice as high per mile as on the Auburn and Allentown, and therefore far less favorable for Coal.

Very truly yours,
ELLWOOD MORRIS.

For the Miners' Journal.

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters from South Wales.—(Continued.)
No. 20.

DEAR JOURNAL:—The production of the Collieries, worked in connection with the gigantic Iron works of South Wales, is so great, as to excite the astonishment of one not fully aware of the enormous demands for fuel, made at every stage of the process of manufacturing rails, by one of these mammoth establishments.

When the Pennsylvanian operator is informed that most of these celebrated works are in the regular practice of turning out from 500 to 2000 tons of Coal daily, to meet their varied requirements in the making of Iron, he will perceive that here is a scale, in comparison with which, the largest operations on that side of the Atlantic sink into mediocrity.

To be assured of this, it is only necessary to inspect the following table, which is a correct statement derived by the writer from actual visit of the different works mentioned, and information obtained through authentic sources on the spot.—This table, the reader will please to observe, is only a comparative index to the magnitude of the mining operations carried on at the several works, since it confines itself to stating the quantity of *Coal* only that is mined: the *Iron, Ore*, raised usually from the same pits, or brought out from the same levels, is not mentioned.

STATEMENT OF THE DAILY OUTPUT OF COLLIERIES IN SOUTH WALES—IN TONS OF 2240 POUNDS:

	Tons per day.
Pontypool Works,	800
Abersychan "	600
Vorteg "	450
Blen Avon "	500
Nantyglo "	800
Ebbw Vale "	1100
Rumney "	900
Cyfartha "	1600
Dowlais "	2000

The last of these, *Dowlais*, one of the great Merthyr Tydvil establishments, with the enormous output of 2000 tons of Coal daily, is the largest Ironwork in Wales, or in the world. It possesses no less than 18 *blast furnaces*, and the capital invested is nearly eight millions of dollars. But extensive as this is, it does not much surpass many of its neighbors, which thickly stud the vicinity of Merthyr with their stacks and machinery. The Cyfartha works include 17 blast furnaces and turn out weekly 2000 tons of pig iron.

"Coal! Coal!—how innumerable are its uses."—Burning to ashes on the grate of this steam boiler, it raises itself from the bowels of the earth, to the surface; charged into that high furnace, it reduces the strong ore which, awhile ago lay imbedded with it in the subterranean strata; the fiery blast, which assists in this reduction, has been heated *by Coal;* the power that works those ponderous bellows, to produce the blast, is derived *from Coal;* for are not those unsurpassable engines driven by the steam which it evaporates from water—that water itself pumped up from the earthly recesses by means of *Coal?*

And after this universal agent has calcined and smelted the ore, and the molten iron runs in a stream from the furnace, then, throughout all the succeeding operations, the refining—the squeezing—the balling—the reheating—the puddling—the infinity of rollings, and, the absolutely innumerable minor processes through which a lump of pig iron must pass ere it is transposed into a finished rail or merchantable bar, what could be done without *Coal?* Nothing! for the part it bears is vital. Coal, burning in the furnace of a locomotive, transports this finished bar over an iron pathway to the seaboard—loads it into the holds of vessels—and is even supplanting the winds of Heaven, in wafting it across the ocean to a market.

And yet, while fulfilling these grand purposes, it does not disdain the apparently less exalted duties of *warming* the swarthy laborer—who directs those varied agencies—of *cooking* his food, and that of his household—and of furnishing him with *light* in order that the never-ceasing work may be carried on, in the night as well as in the day.

Surely this is some fabulous substance, which we have described—some "philosopher's stone," existing only in the imagination of the visionary—can it be true that it really exists, and is dug out from between stony strata, which we call "mineral?" No! less true than wonderful! and that 200,000 persons in Great Britain are engaged beneath the surface of the ground in its actual extraction.

Let us analyse the weekly consumption of Coal, in one of the large Iron works of South Wales, and discover what proportions of the whole quantity mined, are due to the various departments of the manufacture. For this purpose, we will select the Rumney works near Merthyr, an average-sized establishment, engaged in the production, weekly, of about 1000 tons of rails—there being 8 blast furnaces, that run from 80 to 160 tons of iron each, in the week.

STATEMENT OF COAL CONSUMED WEEKLY AT THE RUMNEY IRON WORKS, SOUTH WALES.

	Tons per week.
By 8 Blast furnaces,	2000
Refining furnaces,	25
58 Puddling furnaces,	1000
27 Balling furnaces,	400
9 Reheating furnaces,	100
8 Forge and colliery engines (400 horse power),	400
(The boilers of the blast engines, 4 in number, of 400 horse power, are fed with the waste gases from the furnaces).	
9 Locomotive engines,	250
For heating the blast,	150
Total in the manufacture of iron,	4325
Allowance to 1800 hands, representing a population of 10,000—at $1 00 to $1 50 per ton; delivered,	400
Sold to neighbors, &c.,	75
Steam Coals (mined per contract, for sale to the steam navy),	2000
Total amt. of Coal mined at Rhymney,	6800

In these works are invested 3½ millions of dollars!

In the Rumney Valley are a number of operators for market entirely. The Coal they extract, is a semi-bituminous variety, containing about 80 per cent. of Carbon, and peculiarly adapted to steam purposes, from not *binding* in the fire.—Hence, it is known as "freeburning," or more frequently as "steam Coal." It will not coke, except to a slight degree in large fragments, but never entirely coheres together and loses its form, as with the more bituminous varieties on the East.

In the furnace or the fire-box of a locomotive, a layer of Coals, four inches thick, when ignited, swells and expands to a loose heap of eight inches, yielding from the greatest flame little or no smoke, and so facilitating the access of the air, that the heat is intense. In the blast furnaces, it is of course used "raw"—saving a considerable expense which would otherwise accrue from *coking*. The evaporative power of this Coal is stated by the Admiralty Report, to be over nine pounds of water from a pound of the fuel.

One of the largest operators of this species of Coal in the country is Thomas Powell, whose daily output is 2000 tons. In two of his collieries, situated in the Rumney Valley, he is said to have invested $185,000. There are numerous other proprietors of almost equal size, as Russell, Marshall, the Aberdare Coal Company, Wayne & Co., who, with Powell, ship vast quantities of Coal from the seaport towns of Cardiff, Newport and Swansea. In the Taff Vale, Jones and Joseph send 700 tons of steam Coal to market daily.

In many of these numerous valleys which intersect, at every few miles, the Coal field of South Wales, and in which, to their infinite advantage, all the great Iron and Coal works of the country have been located, there exists to this day the old tram roads, built (before the knowledge of steam) to convey by the power of horses, the Coal and manufactured iron to the seaboard—and to bring back the imported ore, and groceries needful for the settlement.

In former times, the locomotive has taken the place of the long file of horses—or of the still more primitive conveyance on the backs of mules. In the Ebbw Vale, such a tram-road existed, from the head of the Valley to Newport, 20 miles, that was built 60 years ago. Sometimes these roads belong to the Iron works, whose absolute existence depended upon their construction, but often to joint-stock companies, to whom they have proved the most profitable of investments. The Ebbw Vale tram road paid a dividend of 20 per cent. for years. A few years ago it was altered into a passenger road—a convenience, demanded by the increasing density of the population, in the large towns—or small cities, as they might properly be called—that has grown up around the furnaces depending upon them for a livelihood.

The tram-road of the Rumney Iron Company, in an adjoining valley, is 24 miles long to New port. Owing to the imperfection of machinery, &c., it has been costing them 4 cents per ton per mile, to convey their rails to the seaboard—2 cents for locomotive power and 2 cents for hands. To supplant it, there is now constructing the Rumney railway, by a company which will be able to carry the iron, for at least half of that rate. On the London & North Western railway, 2 cents per ton per mile is charged for iron, and from 1½ to to 1½ cents per ton for Coal, according as the distance is over or under 50 miles.

What a change has taken place, since first these old tram-roads were built. Since their day, the railroad system has grown up to its present maturity—carrying with it, a complete *bouleversement* in the operations of the great Iron works—and at this time, we find their exclusive powers devoted to the manufacture of an article, which in the early days of these tram-roads, had not even its existence in the imagination. W. J. P.

On Ventilation.

No. IV.
[*Continued.*]

The furnace I would recommend to be used as a ventilating furnace, differs from the New Castle ventilating furnace by continuing the parallel walls on which the arch is abuted, a sufficient height above the level of the fire grates, in order to allow a very slightly curved arch to be formed, thus forming a space above the fire, which would be oblong and of an equal area to the chimney or air shaft. This oblong shape could be applied to form the flue leading from the furnace to the air shaft. The bridge and bearing bars with the fire grates, could be resolved into a similar position as they are in the New Castle ventilating furnace. Nothing remains but to add doors to the front of the furnace to complete it. But the heat of such a furnace would be more intense than the New Castle furnace, and the inner surfaces of the flues, and the parts exposed to the heat would necessarily have to be built of some material of a highly fire proof character. and the parallel walls which compose the abuts for the arch would also be required of a strength and stability sufficient to resist the action of the elevated temperature. The air after it passed through the fire in this furnace would be reverberated against the roof of the furnace and then carried to the bottom of the air shaft along the flue leading thither, where it would receive an additional amount of heat from both the roof of the furnace and the flue. The roof of the flue and furnace becomes heated by the reflective heat of the furnace.

The effect of a furnace similar to the one just described, might be expected to throw out at the top of an air shaft fifty feet in area, and one hundred feet in height—a quantity of air equal to one hundred thousand cubic feet per minute. The area of fire grate in this case would be sixty two square feet. This effect would be equal to the best two of the New Castle furnaces. In this instance, the current of heated air is supposed to be at 300° above the temperature of the external air. This elevation of temperature is nothing uncommon in air in a chimney shaft, for in the case of air going through the fire of a furnace and afterwards passing along flues under steam boilers, the temperature of the air in the chimney is at times found to exceed 600°, and the boilers exert a cooling influence on the heated air or gases. This has given rise to many schemes in order to "rob" the gases of part of this heat, before it escaped to the chimney, and in this manner economize fuel in case of working steam engines.

In managing the furnace the feeds of fuel ought to be thrown on the fire at regular intervals of time; spread evenly and in thin layers on the top. The fire grates should be kept free from dead ashes and clinkers, to allow the air free access to all parts of the fire.

The least part of the air ways leading to the furnace ought to possess an area of one-third more than, that of the air shaft. This is the sum of the areas of two or more airways, because the air is sometimes divided into parts, and each part is apportioned to ventilate a district of the same mine; hence the currents are often brought in various directions to the furnace.

In the New Castle Collieries, the dividing of the principal current or main body of air is much practised—This causes the air to traverse many airways at the same time, which reduces the distance the whole body of air would travel if it was not so divided. The velocity is also decreased which lessens the friction; besides, the air is not so much charged with impure gases when it reaches the workmen.

Where shafts are needed to be sunk to any vein laying at an unusual depth from the surface, and the expense of sinking is heavy, and where there must be an air shaft sunk separately from the principal shaft, the expenses for sinking would be nearly double to what it would be if only one shaft was sunk. To make one shaft answer the purpose of both an air shaft and a Coal shaft in a manner which would be safe and could be depended upon in all cases, would be of great advantage to the economist. To do this and save the cost of sinking two distinct shafts, I would advise that a chamber of sufficient area for an air shaft be cut out from and sunk with the principal shaft, and that this chamber be partitioned off from the principal shaft by a brick wall joining both sides of the chamber together, and facing one side of the principal shaft. The cost of sinking such a chamber would not exceed one-third of that required to sink a separate shaft. for the purpose of air; because the blasts would have a free side to play to on that side next the principal shaft and there would be no "sumping" blasts necessary to be fired in the chamber at all; besides one set of pumps would only be required to drain the principal shaft, while in the case of sinking two shafts the drainage would have to be effected in each. The partitioning wall would be of a very great weight if it depended upon one foundation, and the mere weight of its superior column would be enough to crush asunder the cohesive attraction of the brick, or other building material which constituted the lower part of the partitioning wall. To obviate this pressure on a single foundation, it would be necessary to cut steps in the rock wall sides of the chamber in order to abut an arch, or a series of arches at equal or convenient distances apart. Those arches could sustain ten, fifteen, or twenty feet of wall according to the nature of the foundation of the arches, and the width or strength of the wall. The weight of the wall would then be distributed on the wall sides of the chamber, and thus protecting the lower part of the wall from the pressure of its own weight or weight of its superior column. This is not the only advantage of the arches; any part of the partitioning wall could be taken out and repaired when repairs were necessary.

Partitioning off for air shafts is altogether condemned by the English Government inspectors in England, on account of their being subject to accidents from the force of explosions. In some instances they have been completely destroyed by the force of an explosion, thus rendering it utterly impossible to give relief to the sufferers below those points of destruction, until the damage was repaired; so that fresh air could be forced into the mine. When the partitioning or any part of the partitioning is blown out by the force of an explosion, thus forming a communication between the two shafts, the fresh air descends the principal shaft to those points of destruction and ascends to the surface by way of the air shaft. It thus leaves the mine below filled with the gases formed by the explosion, and if anyone attempts to descend into those gases (as is often the case with the fellow workmen and friends of the sufferers) their lives are sacrificed. Those gases are a mixture of carbonic acid, carbonic oxide and nitrogen. Those partitions, which are thus liable to such accidents, are generally of wood, and their surfaces are very much exposed to the force of an explosion, as they are sometimes the whole breadth of the shaft, thus dividing it in two equal parts. The partitions formed in this manner can never be calculated to stand the shock of an explosion.

To protect the wall we have proposed to be built, to separate the chamber from the principal shaft, we could secure the partitioning wall firmly on an arch a little stronger than the rest of the arches, and build a little above the roofs of the drifts leading to the workings of the mine. Under this arch a thin wall might be built, which would be easily blown out with a very slight explosive force. This part of the wall would be directly opposite to the flue leading through the furnace, and if the force of the explosion reached the shaft first by way of the escape air way, this part of the wall would be thrown down and the force would ascend each part of the shaft, when it would be equal on both sides of the partitioning wall. A similar contrivance could be adapted, or the same part of the wall could be caused to be blown down by the reverberatory force of the explosion if it arrived first by way of any other drift leading to the shaft. This would protect the wall from the force of the most violent explosions. To stop up this aperture made in the wall by the force of explosion, a door could be stationed above the arch, and secure from the force of the explosion; this could be made to slide down and close the aperture under the arch. When an explosion took place in the mine, it would be the means of those who wished to lend their aid to the sufferers—to descend to the bottom of the shaft. Their first duty would be to slide down this door, which would secure the ventilation in advance of the bottom of the shaft. This would be continued until it reached some point where the damage was done, and the airways, "stoppings" were blown down, but those are easily stopped up with canvas or thin partitioning boards. In this manner the ventilation is continued ahead into the workings. If canvas and partitioning boards are at hand when such accidents take place (as they always are) and the work carried on expeditiously, many lives may be saved by thus conducting the fresh air into the surroundings. It is evident from the position in which some bodies are found, that the persons must have lived a considerable time, and ran some distance after the explosion took place. Some of them ... those who have escaped the heat, and force of the explosion, and are struggling among the "choke damp,") are found with their caps thrust into their mouths; others have their shirts wrapped round their heads and faces, others again are laying with their faces near the rail expecting no doubt to receive a small quantity of air from the surface of the iron rails.

[*To be Concluded.*]

NEW YORK COAL MARKET, September 3.—The arrivals of domestic are below the wants of the local trade, and prices have an upward tendency. To meet the increased consumption they should exceed those of last year fully 10 ₰ cent., whereas they are below those of the corresponding date last season. Large sales of Peach Orchard at $4 75 @ $5 75 ₰ ton for small and large size. By retail out of Boat and Yard, from $5 50 @ $6 50. The supply of foreign is better, and prices are not so firm; sales of Sidney at $5 00 @ $5 75. Grass Cannel at $8 00 cash. Orrel at $8 50 @ $9 00, and House Cannel at $10 50 @ $10 75 4 months.

Boston Coal Trade—1856.

Corrected from the Boston Courier, of Aug. 28th.

Pictou (to arrive) has been sold at $7 15 ₰ mine chaldron, cash. Most of the coal dealers have put the price of Anthracite (at retail) at $7 ₰ ton.

WHOLESALE PRICES—PER TON OF 2000 POUNDS.

Schuylkill, white ash,		$6 00 @ 6 12
do red ash,		6 12 @ 6 25
do lump,		6 25 @ 6 37
Lehigh, lump,		6 25 @ 6 50
Lackawanna,		— @ —

RETAIL PRICES—PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS.

Cannel	₰ ton.	14 00 @ —
Newcastle, coarse	do	— @ —
do fine	do	— @ —
Orrel	do	— @ —
Scotch	do	— @ —
Welsh	do	— @ —
Cumberland, run of pit	do	7 00 @ —
do fine	do	— @ —
do coarse lump	do	— @ —
Sydney	do	8 00 @ —
Pictou, coarse	do	7 00 @ —
do fine	do	5 00 @ —
Lackawanna, lump	do	7 00 @ —
Lehigh, lump	do	7 00 @ 7 50
John's Lump, (Schuylkill)	do	7 00 @ 7 50
Schuylkill, lump	do	7 00 @ —
Prepared white and red ash,	do	6 50 @ —

BY TELEGRAPH.

FRIDAY, 6 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Freights from Richmond to—

New York,	1 05
Boston,	1 80 to 1 85
Providence,	1 50
Albany,	1 30
New Haven,	1 35 to 1 40
Washington,	1 00
Hartford,	1 90
Baltimore,	65 to 70
Fall River,	1 50

By Rail Road and Canal.

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

	RAILROAD.	CANAL.
Port Carbon,	18,858 18	7,971 14
Pottsville,	2,519 00	2,105 19
Schuylkill Haven,	21,436 16	22,135 15
Auburn,	987 08	000 00
Port Clinton,	9,027 14	2,447 10
	52,829 16	34,660 18
		52,829 16
Total for the week,	tons,	87,490 14
Total by Railroad in 1856,		1,484,878 06
" Canal		711,385 18
Total by Canal and Railroad,	tons,	2,196,264 04
Shipments to same period last year:	WEEK.	TOTAL.
By Railroad,	53,896 05	1,641,330 04
By Canal,	31,156 14	714,990 05
	85,052 19	2,356,320 09
		2,196,264 04
Decrease in 1856, so far,	tons,	160,056 05

Rates of Toll and Transportation on RAIL ROAD FOR THE PRESENT.

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

Rates of Toll by Canal for the present.

	From Pt. Carbon.	Mt. Carbon.	S. Haven.	Pt. Clinton.
To Philad'a.,	80	79	71	65
Spring Mills,	70	69	67	60
Norristown,	65	64	62	55
Reading,	48	47	45	41

Rates of Freight by Canal:

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

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.,		46,813 18	1,035,985 19
Mt. Carbon	"	4,845 15	134,785 11
Schuylkill Valley	"	12,627 02	281,091 05
Mt. Carbon & Pt. Carbon	"	20,237 00	452,222 12
Mill Creek	"	15,343 05	403,266 09
Little Schuylkill	"	10,603 01	279,094 04

Delaware and Hudson Co's Coal Trade:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
For the last week,	14,981	306,708
To same time last year,		367,583
Decrease so far,		60,875

Penna. Coal Co's Coal Trade.

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
For the last week,	17,085	342,675
To same time last year,		330,967
Increase so far,		11,708

Scranton Coal Trade for June.

East towards New York,	7,443 17
West do do	13,212 19
Total,	20,656 16

Lehigh Coal Trade for 1856 by Canal.

For the week ending on Saturday last:

	WEEK. Tons. Cwt.	TOTAL. Tons. Cwt.
Lehigh Coal and Nav. Co:		
Summit Mines,	8,888 05	191,441 04
Room Run do.	1,584 10	41,281 17
East Lehigh Mines,	1,431 03	19,715 04
A. Lathrop's Pen Coal,		1,197 07
Spring Mountain Mines,	2,974 02	62,810 06
East Sugar Loaf do.	2,289 03	45,983 05
Coleraln,	2,465 19	45,271 01
Stafford,	139 00	8,554 08
N. Y. Lehigh Coal Co.,	1,202 12	25,108 08
German Pa. do. do.	706 11	15,150 19
South Sp'g Mountain Ridge,	720 17	12,397 19
Hazleton Coal Co.	5,316 14	81,642 07
Cranberry Mines,	2,363 07	45,398 16
Diamond "	1,684 03	27,292 04
Council Ridge,	2,252 09	29,724 10
Buck Mountain Co.,	3,073 14	62,840 06
Wilkesbarre Coal Co.,	350 02	15,932 07
Wyoming Coal,	611 17	6,602 11
Hartford Coal Co.,	515 15	5,343 06
Total,	38,576 03	743,688 05

Lehigh Valley R. R.
Week ending Saturday last.

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Wm. Milnes & Co.,	2,829 14	56,431 04
Ratcliff & Johnsons,	73 03	2,360 12
Parker, Carter & Co.,	1,694 00	20,156 05
N. Y. & Lehigh,	273 10	7,231 11
Sharpe, Leisenring & Co.,	144 03	4,069 04
German Penna. Coal Co.	498 10	3,525 08
Dobbin & Dehaven,	281 00	281 00
Total,	5,794 00	94,059 05
By Canal,	38,576 03	743,688 05
Total for the week,	44,370 03	837,747 10
Same time last year, (Canal)	45,531 01	816,917 00
Increase in 1856, so far,		20,830 10
The decrease by Canal is		73,228 15

Union Canal R. R. Coal Transportation

Amount transported during the month of Aug. 1856:

	MONTH	TOTAL.
Union Canal	19,573 18	114,744 02
Swatara Railroad.	13,681 16	82,809 03

Cumberland Coal Trade, 1856.

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
For the last week,	20,346	443,917
Last year,	11,670	402,780
Increase in 1856, so far.		41,137

NEW ADVERT'MENTS

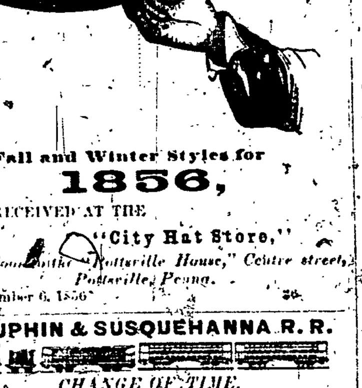
A CARD!
DR. JOHN St. LUKE, Proprietor and Manager of the DONETTI Troupe of Performing Monkeys, Dogs, Goats, &c., requests all accounts against him to be presented at the Pennsylvania Hall for settlement, as he leaves Pottsville on Monday.
Pottsville, September 6, '56 36-1t

CANCER CURED!
CANCERS, TUMORS, WENS, ULCERS, SCROFULA, WHITE SWELLINGS, &c., cured without surgical operations, by Dr. LOUNSBERRY. Dr. L.'s pamphlet (2d and 3d) on the treatment and cure of Cancers, Tumors, &c., will be sent to any address free, on receipt of a postage stamp. Office, 118½ Walnut st.
Philadelphia, Sept. 6, '56 36-3m

J. STEWART DEPUY & SONS,
Masonic Hall, Chesnut street, (below 8th,) Philadelphia.
HAVE opened a large and splendid stock of Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three Ply, Ingrain and Venitian CARPETINGS.
Also, Floor Oil Cloths, Mattings, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Druggets, Stair Rods, Table and Piano Covers, &c., which they are selling very low for cash, wholesale and retail.
September 6, '56 36-3m

SEVENTEEN ACRES OF LAND.
At Private Sale.
THE subscriber will sell at Private sale, seventeen acres of good land, lying in New England, Schuylkill township, Schuylkill county, Pa., about 1 mile from Tamaqua. For particulars, apply to the subscriber, in Orwigsburg street, Tamaqua.
JAMES EDMUNDS.
Tamaqua, September 6, '56 36-3t

A SMALL, DESIRABLE FARM
At Private Sale.
THE subscriber offers the FARM he resides on at private sale, situated in Washington township, Schuylkill county, containing eighty acres, 14 acres of good land, the remainder divided in convenient fields, with good fences, and under a good state of cultivation. The improvements consist of a good 2½ story house, 35 by 25 feet, large barn, 65 by 40. There is also a good saw mill on the premises; good spring house, over a never-failing spring; with corn house, poultry house, and all the necessary out-buildings, in good order. With a good orchard, in prime bearing order, of various kinds of fruit. The above farm is situated on the main road leading from Schuylkill Haven to Pinegrove, 10 miles from the former and 3 from the latter place.
JOHN W. THOMAS.
Washington, September 6, '56 36-3t*



The Fall and Winter Styles for 1856,
JUST RECEIVED AT THE
"City Hat Store,"
Next door to the "Pottsville House," Centre street, Pottsville, Penna.
September 6, 1856

DAUPHIN & SUSQUEHANNA R. R.
CHANGE OF TIME.
ON and after Monday, September 15th, BUT ONE Passenger Train, each way, will be run between Auburn and Harrisburg, DAILY, (Sundays excepted) as follows:
Leave Auburn, 9. A.M. Arr. Harrisb'g, 12.02 noon,
do Harrisburg, 3.10 P.M. do Auburn, 6.20 P.M.
Connecting at Auburn with the Reading Railroad and Catawissa Trains, and at Harrisburg with the Trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Cumberland Valley Railroad, Northern Central Railroad and Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad. ELLWOOD MORRIS, Eng. & Supt.
September 6, '56 36-1m

1856. FALL STOCK OF NEW GOODS. 1856.
FRENCH MERINOS, all colors.
Fashionable Cloak Cloths.
Fall Silks, the new styles,
Magnificent new Delaines,
Best styles Fall Calicoes,
Very large stock of new Shawls,
Flannels, Welsh, English and American.
Cloths, Vestings and all kinds Men's Wear,
Sheetings, Table Linens, Towelings, &c.,
EYRE & LANDELL.
Fourth and Arch streets, Philadelphia.
Storekeepers are invited to examine our New Goods.—Families can be well suited in every kind of Dry Goods. We make Black Silks and Shawls leading articles for wholesaling.
P. S.—Jobs received daily from the Auctions of New York and Philadelphia. Terms, NETT CASH.
Philadelphia, September 6, '56 36-3m

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
JOHN FAREIRA, No. 284 Market street, above 8th, Philadelphia, IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER and DEALER in all kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, for Ladies and Children. J. F. would call the attention of the Ladies and others to his immense assortment, being the direct Importer and Manufacturer of all my FURS. I feel confident in saying that I can offer the greatest inducements to those in want, and at the same time will have one of the largest assortments to select from.
Storekeepers and the trade will please give me a call before purchasing, as my Wholesale department is well supplied to meet the demand for every article in the Fur line, and at the lowest possible Manufacturer's prices.
JOHN FAREIRA, 284 *Market st.*
Sept. 6, 1856. 36-4m

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.
PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Schuylkill, the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the subscriber, Executor of the last Will and Testament of George W. Ludwig, late of the town of Ashland, in the county of Schuylkill, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue, on Saturday, the 27th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, in the town of Ashland, in the county of Schuylkill aforesaid.—All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the town of Ashland, in the county of Schuylkill and state of Pennsylvania, to wit: On the northwest corner of Ninth and Walnut streets, being the lot marked one hundred and twenty-nine Walnut street, containing in front or width on Walnut street, twenty-five feet, and extending of that width one hundred feet; with the appurtenances, consisting of a two story frame dwelling house, with a stone basement story; late the estate of said deceased. Terms and conditions made known at the time and place of sale, by WM. LEVY, Executor.
By order of the Orphans' Court.
JOSHUA BOYER, Clerk.
Pottsville, September 5, '56 36-

NEW FALL GOODS AT THE CHEAP STORE!!
THORNLEY & CHISM, on the North East Corner of EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN sts., (Harrison's White Building,) PHILADELPHIA, have now on hand the largest, best assorted and cheapest stock of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, in this or any other city in the Union!! We have purchased all for CASH, and will sell them very *cheap for cash.*
Will our friends call and judge for themselves?
SILKS! SHAWLS!! DRESS GOODS!!!
Rich Dress Silks, Stripes, Plaids and Plain Colors.
Best Oil Boil'd Black Silks, Imported.
French Merinoes, plaid Cashmeres and all Wool DeLaines.
Long and Square Brocha Shawls.
Crape Shawls, Stella Shawls, &c., &c.
DeLaines, Chintzes, Ginghams, Paramattas, &c.
Embroideries, Kid Gloves, Hosiery and H'dkfs.
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STAPLE GOODS!!!
Shirting and Sheeting Muslins every quality and width.
Flannels, Blankets, Tickings, Crashes, &c.
Best Irish Linens, Table Cloths, Quilts, &c.
Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts and Vestings.
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Druggetts, Mattings, etc.
THORNLEY & CHISM,
N. E. Cor. Eighth and Spring Garden Streets.
Omnibusses run past our door every ten minutes, from the Exchange, in which our customers can ride free of charge. To them we furnish tickets.
N. B.—"WE HAVE BUT ONE PRICE."
Sept. 6, 1856. 36-3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALCOHOL, Fluid, Camphene, Turpentine, &c. for sale by J. T. HANNUM.
Schuylkill Haven, August 23, '56 34-

POTTSVILLE QUADRILLE BAND.
THIS BAND is now organized, and ready to attend COTILLION PARTIES, BALLS, PIC NICS, &c. Orders addressed to N. J. REHR, or U. C. CARTER, will receive prompt attention.
Pottsville, July 12, '56 28-1y

ENGINEERING.
FOR SALE.—Worthington's Steam Pumps, Reed's Chronometer Steam Engines, Davis' Parallel Vises, Eddy's Lathe Scroll Chucks, Boebling's Patent wire rope, Dudgeon's Hydraulic Jacks, Schaffers, Ashcroft's, Schmidt's and other Steam gauges, &c., &c. For sale by W. H. KING, Mechanical Engineer and General Agent, Third St. below Walnut, Philadelphia.
Specifications, contracts, &c., furnished for Steam Engines, boilers, and machinery of all kinds. Drawings and specifications made for Patents, and Patents secured.
June 21, '56 25-1y

KRAMM & WOLFF.
Dealers in Grain and Country Produce,
Milton, Northumberland county, Pa.
THE subscribers are now prepared to fill any orders of Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Bacon, Butter, Eggs, Lard, &c., that may be sent to them. Coal operators and provision dealers of Schuylkill county would do well to get their supplies of grain and provisions from us, as we can supply them at prices to be to their advantage. Send us your orders.
KRAMM & WOLFF.
Milton, June 28, '56 26-

ENGLISH PAPER HANGINGS.
A LOT of English Paper Hangings, very showy patterns, with good colors, for sale cheap, to close out a consignment. Paper hangers, and those who desire cheap and showy paper will find this a favorable opportunity to purchase, wholesale and retail, at B. BANNAN'S Wholesale and Retail Bookstore.
Where may be had Gold and Velvet papers, Gold papers, &c., varying in price from 6 cents to $2 per piece.—The best assortment of papers in the county can be found at his establishment.
Pottsville, June 7, '56 23-

GUN NOTICE.
ANDREW WURFLEIN, Importer and Manufacturer of GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c., No. 122 North SECOND street, Philadelphia, where he keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of fine double and single barrel Shot Guns, large duck guns, rifles and pistols of all kinds. Also, the celebrated cast steel rifles, with increased twists, to shoot the pointed ball of his own make; rifle barrels, shot bags, pouches, &c. He invites persons wishing to purchase goods in his line, to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell on *the most reasonable terms.*
Particular attention paid to REPAIRING in all its branches.
August 23, 1856. 34-3m

THAT BOA
WHICH THE SUBSCRIBER saw "STICKING OUT" can be seen for "A Few Days," in the window of the Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, next door to the "Pottsville House."
ALSO, the most beautiful assortment of Summer Ties, Stocks, Scarfs, Ribbons, ½ Hose, Collars, (of all styles,) Suspenders, and all articles in the Furnishing line, ever before offered to the citizens of Pottsville.
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER! and Remember That every shirt ordered at this establishment is warranted to fit, being made by OLDENBERY & TAGGART, of Philadelphia, whose reputation as shirt manufacturers stand second to none in the Union. Measure taken and shirts made in the most fashionable styles, and at Philadelphia prices. S. C. TAYLOR.
Pottsville, July 19, '56 28-tf

A. B. CORGAS,
Banker, Dealer in Exchange, and Land Agent,
Stillwater, Minnesota.
COLLECTIONS attended to and taxes paid throughout the Territory. Will attend to the purchase and location of Government lands in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa, and furnish drafts of lands located by him, with accurate descriptions of the soil, timber, &c. Particular attention will be given to locating land warrants. Persons desiring him to locate warrants should either leave blanks for the assignees' names, or attach to the warrants Powers of Attorney, authorizing him to locate them in their names. Certificates from the Land Office will be immediately forwarded to those for whom such locations are made.
June 28, '56 26-1y

FALL CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
GEO. BULPIN & CO., Importers and Manufacturers of CLOAKS and MANTILLAS, No. 174 CHESTNUT street, (a few doors above 7th, south side,) Philadelphia, (in connection with GEO. BULPIN, 361 Broadway, N. Y., the largest Manufacturer of these goods in the United States,) beg to call the attention of Wholesale and Retail buyers to their large and varied stock of CLOAKS, TALMAS, &c., &c., *for the fall trade!*
Their collection comprises a complete assortment of all the latest Parisian Novelties in Velvet, Moire Antique, Cloth, Plain Silk, &c., &c., while the facilities afforded by their connection with the largest Manufacturing House of these goods, in New York, enable them to guarantee better value than is obtainable elsewhere, in this market.
GEO. BULPIN & CO.,
174 *Chesnut st., above 7th.*
August 23, 1856. 34-3m

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS!
PILLS THAT ARE PILLS!
PROF. HAYES, State Chemist, of Massachusetts, says they are the best of all pills, and annexed are the men who certify that Doct. Hayes knows. H. J. Gardener, Governor of Massachusetts; Emory Washburn, Ex-Governor of Mass. Simeon Brown, Lieut. Governor of Mass.; E. M. Wright, State Secretary of Mass.; John B. Fitzpatrick, Catholic Bishop of Boston; Prof. John Torrey, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City; Dr. C. T. Jackson, Geologist of the Public lands of the United States.
MEN THAT ARE MEN.
Among the diseases this Pill has cured with astonishing rapidity, we may mention—Costiveness, Billious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid inaction of the Bowels, and pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of appetite, all ulcerous and cutaneous diseases which require an evacuant Medicine, Scrofula, or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach; such as deafness, partial blindness, Neuralgia and nervous irritability, derangements of the Liver and kidneys, gout and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body, or obstructions of its functions. They are the best purgative medicine ever discovered, and you will but need to use them once to know. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass., and sold by every respectable druggist in the country.
August 2, '56 31-2m

SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
DIPLOMAS have been awarded to the subscribers for the above article, by the *Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society.*
New Jersey
Bucks County
Schuylkill County
Berks County
New Castle County, Del.
The quality and high character of our preparation is well known; it is considered the best and most reliable manure for
CORN, OATS, WHEAT, POTATOES & GRASS,
not only producing *large crops*, but permanently *IMPROVING THE SOIL.*
Price $40 Per 2000 lbs. (2 cts. per lb.)
CAUTION—observe that every barrel of our article has our brand and that of *Potts & Klett*, stamped on the head. Pamphlets describing its quality and mode of using can be had at our store, or by mail, when desired. A liberal deduction made to dealers.
AGENTS WANTED!
We have for sale one cargo of the celebrated
PACIFIC OCEAN GUANO,
(imported per ship Harriet Hoxie, similar to that sold by us last season, and which gave such great satisfaction. It is fully equal to Peruvian Guano *at a lower price.*
CANCERINE, OR FISH MANURE.
A full supply of this new and valuable article, to which we call the attention of Farmers.
NO. 1 GOVERNMENT PERUVIAN GUANO
Constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest rates.
CORN SHELLERS
of the most approved construction, at Manufacturers' prices.
ALLEN & NEEDLES,
No. 23 S. Wharves and 33 S. Water street, First store above Chesnut st., Philad'a.
Farmers can load at the Water street front, and avoid the crowded wharf.
August 2, '56 31-

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BUFFALO.
HAS for sale, *at very low prices*, a large assortment of DOUBLE and SINGLE BARREL GUNS.
SHOT BAGS.
GAME BAGS,
SUPERIOR FLASKS,
POWDER,
CAPS, &c.
N. B.—All kinds repairing done at the shortest notice.
Philadelphia, August 9, '56 32-4m

PEREMPTORY SALE.
Valuable Coal Lands.
THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Coal lands, etc., of the "North Pennsylvania Coal Company," Luzerne County, Pa., three miles northward of Wilkesbarre.
On TUESDAY, Sept. 16, 1856, at 7½ o'clock in the evening, will be sold at public sale without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange—
By order of Stanley Woodward, Agent for the Company, under authority of an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved 2d April, 1856,
All those seven tracts of land, situate in Plains Township, Luzerne Co., Pennsylvania, fronting on the Susquehanna River, and bounded by lands of Eli K. Price, John Searle, W. H. Sperring, J. Searle, H. M. Fuller, and by canal, several public roads, according to a survey made in 1854, by H. Colt, D. S., Luzerne County.
On tract No. 2 is a new engine and shaft, already erected and driven through three veins of good coal. These improvements would enable a party purchasing, to commence operations immediately on a large scale. The opening being on the bank of the canal, the expense of loading boats will be consequently very small. With these facilities, at least 800 tons per day can be lifted from the mine and placed in boats ready for market. The northern extension of the North Branch Canal is now nearly completed, which will open an entirely new market for the mineral wealth of the Wyoming Valley, and the extremely eligible situation of these lands will render them among the first to enjoy its advantages. It should be mentioned also that the large Pittston vein is still to be reached, varying in thickness from 14 to 20 feet.
Shaft 90 feet deep and 16 by 9½ feet wide, to a 10 feet vein of coal.
Also, Engine, 40 horse power, Engine House, Hoisting Apparatus, &c., entirely new.
Also, on No. 2 is a basin for boats when loading.
Contemplated Railroad will run through lots 4, 5 and 6, to Nanticoke and Scranton.
A full description of the whole property, in handbills, and a lithographic plan from Mr. Colt's Survey, may be had at the *Office of the Miners' Journal, Pottsville*, and of S. Woodward, Esq., Wilkesbarre.
Sale absolute, without any reserve or limitation. Terms and further particulars at sale.
M. THOMAS & SONS, *Auctioneers*,
67 *and* 69 *South Fourth street.*
Aug. 23, 1856. 34-4t

MISCELLANEOUS.

10 TONS, Zinc Paints, and White Lead, for sale by J. T. HANNUM.
Schuylkill Haven, August 23, '56 34-

100,000 lbs. Peruvian Guano for sale, by the bag or ton, at Schuylkill Haven, by J. T. HANNUM.
Schuylkill Haven, August 23, '56 34-

20,000 FEET Window Glass; also, Looking Glass Plates, and Putty for sale by J. T. HANNUM.
Schuylkill Haven, August 23, '56 34-

FLOUR AND FEED.
EXTRA and Superfine Flour and all kinds of Feed. For Sale at Wholesale by OWEN H. WILEY.
July 5, '56. 27-3m* *Address, Leesport P. O.*

LEATHER! LEATHER! LEATHER!
HENRY W. OVERMAN, Importer of FRENCH CALF SKINS, and general Leather Dealer, No. 6 South 3d st., Philadelphia.
A general assortment of all kinds of LEATHER, Moroccos, etc., etc. RED and OAK SOLE LEATHER.
Aug. 23, 1856. 34-6m

NATHAN H. SHARPLESS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
No. 2 York Buildings, Philadelphia.
REFERENCES:
J. & R. Carter, Tamaqua.
Jones & Cole, Silliman, Norton & Co., Philadelphia.
Philadelphia, Dec. 22, '55-tf 51

WATER METRES.
THE Subscriber having been authorised by the manufacturers of Water Metres, will supply all orders left with them, at their prices.
E. YARDLEY & SON.
Pottsville, August 30, '56 35-

A RARE CHANCE.
A DESIRABLE FARM, within two miles of Pottsville, for sale—containing about seventy-five acres; twenty-five of which is under a high state of cultivation. The balance has a good growth of timber. There is a dwelling and barn on the premises. For terms and particulars inquire of ROB'T C. GREEN, Centre street, Pottsville.
August 30, '56 35-3t

CHECKS, NOTES AND DRAFTS.
New Styles.
THE Subscriber having made arrangements to furnish the new and beautiful styles of engraved Checks, Drafts and Notes, invites attention to the latest and most approved patterns, specimens of which can be seen at his store. B. BANNAN'S Book and Stationery Store.
Pottsville, August 30, '56 35-

LEONARD, FRY & CO.,
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.
June 14, '56 24-

TOBACCO, CIGARS AND OATS.
AT the Hamburg Smoking Tobacco and Cigar Manufactory 200 barrels Smoking Tobacco; 10,000 bushels prime Oats; 200,000 Half Spanish Cigars; 100,000 Spanish Sixes, 25,000 Cuba Extras.
JAMES S. MOYER.
Hamburg, Berks county.
Sept. 22, '55 38-

SAD NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.
MR. E. T. TAYLOR, when in the City of Philadelphia, learned to his great mortification, that owing to the rumored loss of the steamship Pacific, he would not be able to duplicate the very handsome and varied assortment of Spring and Summer Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings that he has just opened for general inspection at his new Sales Room, Corner of Centre and Mahontongo Sts.
Pottsville, March 22, 1856. EDWD. T. TAYLOR.

PUBLIC SCHOOL INKSTANDS.
THE subscriber has had manufactured to his order a lot of Public School Iron Inkstands, suitable to insert and fasten in the desks. These stands have covers which slide off when in use, and besides; they cannot be upset and thus soil the desks and furniture. They are a capital article for schools. Teachers and schools supplied by the quantity, at B. BANNAN'S Cheap Wholesale and Retail Book Store.
Pottsville, May 17, '56 20

COLOMBIAN GUANO.
THE Philadelphia Guano Company having purchased from the Venezuelean Government the exclusive right to all the Guano within their jurisdiction, they are now prepared to furnish Farmers with an excellent Fertilizer, at a much lower rate than the Peruvian is now sold.
The subscriber has been appointed sole agent by the Company to vend this article in Schuylkill county, where it can be had by the bag or ton, at the Company's prices. It is put up mostly in bags of 160 pounds to each bag, and will be sold at $3 50 by the bag, or $42 50 per ton of 2000 pounds, cash. The predominant ingredient of this Guano is Bone Phosphate of Lime, with a percentage of Ammonia. Pamphlets showing the fertilizing quality of the Guano, can be obtained at our Store.
B. BANNAN,
Sole Agent for Schuylkill county.
Pottsville, June 14, '56 24-

FARMERS OF THIS NEIGHBORHOOD!
GROWERS of Wheat and Rye, use LEINAU'S Super Phosphate of Lime, if you want heavy crops, or LEINAU'S American Fertilizer. These are valuable manures have been used for the past six years successfully for the Grain and Tobacco crop in Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and the islands of Bermuda and Barbadoes. A barrel, (250lbs.) is sufficient for an acre of land. The above fertilizers are composed of reliable chemical elements, which largely increase the crop and improve the soil, *doubling the value of the land.* Price of the phosphate of lime, is $40 a ton. Nitrogenized $50, the American Fertilizer $25 per ton, or $3 50 a barrel, $1 25 a keg; also, every variety of Guano, pure Land Plaster, Potash, Nitrate of Soda, Bone Dust, Powdered Charcoal, &c., &c.
GEO. A. LEINAU, Proprietor,
No. 19 South Front street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Goods delivered free of charge. To wholesale dealers, a liberal discount. Pamphlets in the English and German languages gratis. Orders at a distance, cash accompanying or Draft, promptly attended to by
G. A. LEINAU, Proprietor,
Philadelphia.
N. B.—Diplomas have been awarded from the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, New York Crystal Palace Association, and New Jersey State Agricultural Society.
August 16, 1856 33-3m

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
OFFICE—160 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
THE Fourth Annual Exhibition of the UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, will be held at Powelton, (Philadelphia,) on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, October 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th.
Premiums from Twenty-five to Two Hundred Dollars, amounting in the aggregate to Fourteen Thousand Dollars, will be offered for the various classes of Domestic Animals, Fruits, American Wines, Vegetables, Grains and Agricultural Implements and Machinery.
A Local Committee at Philadelphia, representing the various branches of Industry, has been appointed to co-operate with the officers of the Society, in perfecting arrangements for the Exhibition. And Fifteen Thousand Dollars have been guaranteed to meet expenses. The material aid, coupled with the excellence of the selected location and the large amount of Premiums offered, induces the expectation that the Exhibition of 1856, will be superior to any of its predecessors.
A Grand Agricultural Banquet, in which ladies, as well as gentlemen, will participate, will take place on Friday, October 10th, when distinguished gentlemen will address the assemblage.
Favorable arrangements with the various railroads, for the transportation of Stock and other articles, are in progress, the terms of which will be given on application at the office.
The List of Entries, the Awards of Premiums, and the Proceedings, will be published in the Journal of the Society for 1856.
The Premium List, with the Regulations and Programme of the Exhibition, will be furnished on application to Mr. John McGowan, Assistant Secretary of the United States Agricultural Society, 160 Chestnut street, (Rooms of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society,) or by addressing the Secretary at Boston.
MARSHALL P. WILDER, President.
WILLIAM S. KING, Secretary.
August 30, '56 35-3t

OFFICIAL.

PROCLAMATION.
NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Common Pleas for the trial of causes pending, will be held at Pottsville, in and for the county of Schuylkill, on MONDAY September 15th, 1856, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to continue one week.
Sheriff's Office, Pottsville, WM. MATZ, Sheriff.
August 16, 1856 33-5t

OFFICIAL.
AT a Stated Meeting of the Council of the borough of Pottsville, Tuesday evening, July 15th, 1856, the following preamble and resolution were read and adopted, and ordered to be published:
WHEREAS, There is some uncertainty existing in regard to the amount of Borough orders bearing interest, and in circulation, and in order that the correct amount may be arrived at, therefore,
Resolved, That the Clerk give notice to holders of all orders issued prior to May 16th, 1854, to report the same to the Clerk of Council, with a view of ascertaining the amount of interest due, and funding the orders. All such orders not reported by the 1st day of November, 1856, to be declared illegally issued, and refused by the Collector and Treasurer of the borough.
(Extract from the minutes.)
Attest, SAMUEL HARTZ, *Clerk.*
Pottsville, July 26, '56 30-3m

EDUCATIONAL.

POTTSVILLE ACADEMY.
THE Autumnal Term of this Institution will begin on Monday, September 1st, at 9 o'clock, A. M. A special Teacher has been procured for instruction in French and German.
Rev. D. R. SMYSER, Principal.
Pottsville, August 16, '56 33-

French & German Conversation Classes.
WILL be conducted at Aston Ridge Seminary during the coming session, by the music and drawing teachers, who are natives of Switzerland and Germany, and have been connected professionally for several years, with distinguished families in Germany and England. The whole expense at this institution, including all extras, is $400 per year; omitting Latin and Drawing, $350; and omitting the Languages, Music and Drawing, $275. Rev. B. S. HUNTINGTON,
Village Green P. O., Delaware county, Pa.
August 23, '56 34-1m

NAZARETH HALLS,
Nazareth, Northampton county, Pa.
THE 72d Annual Session of this Moravian Boarding School, for Young Gentlemen, will open on Tuesday, August 5th, 1856. Board and Tuition in the regular English branches, per quarter, $50. Instruction in Music and the Languages, per quarter, from $4 to $10, according to the number of lessons given.—Payments in advance. REV. EDW. H. REICHEL, *Principal.*
REFERENCES—Samuel Sillyman, Esq., and Frank Pott, of Pottsville.
July 19, '56 29-10t

TREEMOUNT SEMINARY.
SIXTEEN miles northwest from Philadelphia, near Norristown, Pa., will be open for young men and boys above 14 years of age, from October 1, 1856, till June 1, 1857. The site is healthful, the surrounding prospect exceedingly beautiful, the accommodations sufficient for 140 boarders and 200 students, and the terms not exorbitant. The range of studies is extensive, the teachers experienced and able, and every reasonable effort is made to promote the physical, intellectual and moral welfare of the scholars. A circular will be sent to order, with particulars and references if desired.
SAMUEL AARON, Principal.
Norristown, Pa., August 16, '56 33-16t

BEVERLY INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
RE-OPENS September 1st, with enlarged accommodations, and superior advantages for thorough instruction. The location of the School—14 miles above Philadelphia, on the Delaware river—is remarkably healthful, pleasant, and accessible by steamboats, and the Camden and Amboy Railroad. Ample references, testimonials, &c., can be furnished from the friends and patrons of the School. The President of an influential College writes, "From specimens of your training that have entered here, I have no hesitation in recommending your Institution to the confidence and patronage of parents." For circulars, &c., address
Rev. M. L. HOFFORD, A. M., Principal.
Beverly, N. J., August 16, '56 33-4t

Latest News.

By Telegraph and Yesterday's Mails.

Declines.
Ex-Governor Johnston, the North American candidate for the Vice Presidency, declines running.

Welsh Fremont Meeting.
On the 21st of August, the Welsh citizens of Brady's bend, Armstrong county, Pa., held a meeting and organized a Fremont Club, which was joined at once by ninety-eight Welshmen. A speech was made by one of their clergymen, and a Committee of Vigilance appointed.

Kansas.
Late telegraphic despatches from Kansas via. St. Louis wear an ominous aspect. The Border-Ruffian forces, collected mainly from Missouri, are manoeuvering to surround the Free-State men, cut them off from all reinforcements and supplies, and then fall upon and crush them. They mean to burn Lawrence and Topeka and exterminate the Free-State men, and we fear Pierce, Shannon and Co. mean to help them. A despatch, dated St. Louis, Sept. 4, says:—We have dates to-day from Kansas to the 29th ult., which state that 1,500 men, under Gen. Atchison, had made preparations to attack Lawrence on the 1st of September. The Free State forces at Lawrence are estimated at 1,500 to 2,000.

THE ELECTIONS.

The North for Fremont—The South for Buchanan.

While the Southern States are coming in for Buchanan by increased majorities, the North is rolling up overwhelming majorities for Fremont. Iowa opened the ball with 10,000 majority for the Republican ticket, and now the latest returns from Vermont, state that 100 towns show a majority of over 12,000 for Ryland Fletcher, the Republican candidate for Governor. One hundred and thirty towns remain to be heard from. The three Republican Congressmen are elected by from three to seven thousand majority each. The entire State Senate is Republican, and nineteen-twentieths of the House.

Hurrah for Fremont and Freedom!

BULLY BROOKS AT HOME.—The "chivalrous" assailant of Senator Sumner, experienced a public reception at Columbia, S. C., last week, and was presented with a pitcher, goblet and cane for his devotion to the Slave Power of the South.—On the extremely interesting occasion, he made a speech, from a sketch, of which we make the annexed extracts:

He was not so foolish as to believe that true courage was confined to the South. He knew that there were as brave men at the North as elsewhere. He would indulge in no language of disrespect towards the people of the North—but he did believe that the same mental organization which would lead a man into the ranks of Black Republicanism, would make him incapable of anything great, good or manly.

We presume the above sentiment, is deduced by the Bully from experience. He found one Northern man game. His views on dis-union, and contemplated march to Washington, are given in the annexed choice *morceaux:*

As to his own position, *he was now as he was in 1851, a co-operation disunionist.* He thought it best to dissolve the government under which we now live. But in doing this, there was difference of opinion as to the means to be employed. He believed that something was due to our sister to Southern States, who had the same interests at stake as we—that we should be prepared to act with them and to wait on them. When in his speech of resignation, he said that it was in his power to begin revolution, he made no idle boast. He was not egotistical enough to believe that he wielded intellectual power enough for the task; but what he meant was, that had he, during the debate on his expulsion, walked up and slapped the face of the prominent man of the Black Republican party, a storm would have been raised which would have ended only in the hall of the House being drenched in blood.(!)

In coming next to the subject of the Presidency he felt, in view of the politics of some of his hearers, that he was touching upon a delicate question. He would not however, hesitate to declare his opinion plainly and frankly. That had ever been his habit—and so long as he had intelligence enough to conceive opinions, he would have the manhood to declare them. He was for Mr. Buchanan, and he thought it the duty of the people of this State to aid in the election of that gentleman. For whom else can we go? Fillmore was a man of irreproachable character, and excellent in his private relations. But he was political by objectionable. He had voted to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; had opposed the annexation of Texas, and, above all, had announced himself opposed to the Pierce administration, expressly on the ground that its influence had been used to effect the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise line. As to Fremont he was the Black Republican candidate—a soldier who had never made a speech. It was said that he is a native of this State, but it seemed about as difficult to fix on his birth-place as it is to determine who his father was.

We must then, support Mr. B., continued the speaker, although he acknowledged that that gentleman was neither his first nor his second choice. He went first for Franklin Pierce—that man who coming from New Hampshire—from New England down to Washington—had exerted all the weight of his personal influence and official authority to secure to the South her rights under the Constitution. From a sense of honor, from a sense of duty, from gratitude, Franklin Pierce was his first choice; and whatever others might think, he felt sure that *this glorious man would be regarded by posterity as the peer of any President who preceded him.* And here he begged to relate an incident which showed the amiable character of the President. When Congress adjourned, it was the opinion of a large number of both Northern and Southern Democrats that the President ought not to call an extra session, and he was strongly urged not to do it. But he rose superior to party, and considering his obligations as President, determined to make an effort to have the usual appropriations passed. "There are," said he, in effect, "Indian wars in Oregon, in New Mexico, Florida and elsewhere; and I cannot expose defenceless women and children to those perils which they would encounter were the army to be disbanded." This closed his mouth in objections to the President's course, and he admired the tenderness of heart which was thus evinced.

Nor, continued Col. B., was Mr. Buchanan his second choice. That rested upon Senator Douglas, whom he knew to be true, and reliable, and who, in his advocacy of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, had periled his political prospects, and destroyed his chances for the Presidency. Failing to get Mr. Pierce, he was for this man, who in the language of his friend from Orangeburg, (Col. Keitt,) had the smoke of battle on his person. That we should be prepared to compromise, as this principle existed in society and politics. Even law was a compromise. Mr. Buchanan, although not unexceptionable, was an able, dignified and conservative statesman, and he entertained not a doubt but that if elected he would be faithful to the Constitution and the South. Moreover, we should support him, because he stands pledged to a platform of principles which, if carried out in the proper spirit, must command our approbation.

Soon, said he, the great question of the Presidency would be settled, and if on the second Monday of November next it shall be found that Fremont is elected, he thought our course is plain. It was his deliberate opinion that *we should then, on the 4th March next, March to Washington, seize the archives and the treasury of the Government, and leave the consequences to God.*

Let us pass over the gasconade of the concluding paragraph. If Fremont is elected, and the redoubtable Brooks carry out his threat, we advise his army to furnish themselves with coffins. They will need them. Like Jackson with the South Carolina nullifiers, John C. Fremont would hang every mother's son of them,—who attempted treason,—as Haman. Think of it Preston, Be cautious. A rope is as fatal to longevity as a rifle ball.

The Republicans have swept Vermont. Ryland Fletcher is elected Governor; James M. Slade Lieut. Gov., and N. M. Bates, Treasurer. The new Congressional delegation are all Republicans, as follows:—First District—E. P. Walton. Second District—J. S. Morrill. Third District—Henry E. Royce. The Legislature is more than three fourths Republican. A telling "shriek" that.

The Markets.

POTTSVILLE MARKETS.

(Wholesale Prices.)

Wheat Flour, bbl.,	$7 00	Dried Peaches, par'd,	$4 00
Rye Flour, bbl.,	4 50	do do unpar'd,	2 00
Wheat, bushel,	1 37 @ 1 45	Dried Apples, par'd,	1 25
Rye, do	70	Eggs, dozen,	14
Corn, do	55	Butter, per pound,	18
Oats, do	37	Shoulders, do	11½ @ 11
Potatoes, do	1 00	Hams, do	13 @ 15
Timothy Seed,	4 00	Hay, per ton,	23 00
Clover Seed,	8 50	Plaster, do	
		Salt, per sack,	1 62½

POTTSVILLE PRODUCE MARKETS.

(Retail Prices.)

WHEAT FLOUR—Sells at from $7 50 to $8 50 ₰ bbl., and Rye at $5 50. Rye Chop at 90 cts. and Corn Meal at 80 cts. ₰ bushel.

GRAIN—White Wheat, sells at $1 60 and Red at $1 50 ₰ bu. Rye is 80, Corn 65, and Oats 45 cts. ₰ bu.

MEATS—Beef sells at 12½ cents ₰ lb. for choice cuts, and 11 for common pieces. Mutton is from 10 to 12 cts ₰ lb. Veal from 10 to 12, and 15 for dried meats, tongues &c. Shoulders are worth from 11 to 12 do., Hams from 14 to 16 do., Dried Beef 15 to 16 do., Bologna 14 do.

Butter sells at 23 to 28 cts per lb and Eggs 16 cts ₰ doz.

SUGARS are very high. Sugar House 9 cts ₰ lb. Cuba 10 do., Porto Rico 11 do., "C" Yellow 12½ do., "A" White 14 do., Crushed and Pulverized 15 do.

All kinds of Garden Produce are very high and scarce.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES—Apples are selling at 75 cts. to $1 00 ₰ bu. for best; Potatoes from 75 cts. to $1 00 do. Cabbage 6 cts. ₰ head. Pine Apples 15 cts. apiece, Cucumbers 6 cts. a doz. Red Beets 6 cts ₰ bunch. Peas 37½ cts. a peck. Turnips 40 do., Tomatoes 25 do. Sweet Potatoes $1 00 do., Watermellons 37½ apiece, Squashes 4 do., Canteloupes 12½ do., Corn 12½ cts. doz., Pears 37½ a peck.

FISH—Halibut 12½ cts. ₰ lb., Black Fish 8 do Rock. Fish 10 do.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE,
Of the State of Pennsylvania.
West Penn Square, Philadelphia.
ORGANIZED on the plan of the Industrial Colleges of Continental Europe, and the only College in the Union in which gentlemen graduate in the industrial professions. Fourth year commencing MONDAY, September 15th, 1856.
FACULTY:
Mathematics and Engineering, Prof. S. H. PEABODY.
General and applied Chemistry, " A. L. KENNEDY.
Mechanics and Machinery, " H. H. BOCCHER.
Geology, Mineralogy and Mining, " A. W. KING.
Architect'l & Topograph'l Drawing, " J. KERN.
French and Spanish, " V. DE AMARELLE.
German, " B. STEINTHAL.
For catalogues and further information, apply to A. L. KENNEDY, M. D., *Pres't of Faculty.*
August 16, '56