MINERS' JOURNAL, AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

I WILL TEACH YOU TO PIERCE THE BOWELS OF THE EARTH, AND BRING OUT FROM THE CAVERNS OF MOUNTAINS, METALS WHICH WILL GIVE STRENGTH TO OUR HANDS AND SUBJECT ALL NATURE TO OUR USE AND PLEASURE.—*Dr. Johnson.*

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY BENJAMIN BANNAN, POTTSVILLE, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

VOL. XXXII. SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 20, 1856. NO. 51.

TERMS OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION:

TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance—$2 25 if not paid within six months—and $2 50 if not paid within the year.

TO CLUBS:

Three copies to one address, in advance,	$5 00
Seven do do do	10 00
Fifteen do do do	20 00

Club subscriptions must be invariably paid in advance, and sent to one address.

TO CARRIERS AND OTHERS:

The JOURNAL will be furnished to Carriers and others at $3 per 100 copies, cash on delivery.

Clergymen and *School Teachers* supplied with the JOURNAL at $1 in advance.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until arrearages are paid.

If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction they are held responsible.

The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facia evidence of intentional fraud.

BANNAN'S STEAM PRINTING OFFICE.

Having procured three Presses, we are now prepared to execute JOB and BOOK PRINTING of every description at the Office of the *Miners' Journal*, cheaper than it can be done at any other establishment in the county, such as

Books, Pamphlets,	*Bills of Lading,*
Large Posters,	*Railroad Tickets,*
Hand Bills,	*Paper Books,*
Articles of Agreement,	*Time Books,*
Bill Heads,	*Order Books, &c.*

At the very shortest notice. Our stock of JOB TYPE is more extensive than that of any other office in this section of the State, and we keep hands employed expressly for Jobbing. Being a practical Printer ourself, we will guarantee our work to be as neat as any that can be turned out in the cities. PRINTING IN COLORS done at the shortest notice.

BOOK BINDERY.

Books bound in every variety of style. Blank Books of every description manufactured, bound and ruled to order at short notice.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square of 10 lines, 50 cents for one insertion—subsequent insertions, 25 cents each. 3 lines one time. 25 cents—subsequent insertions, 12½ cents each. All advertisements over 3 lines, for short periods, charged as a square.

MONTHS,	ONE.	TWO.	THREE.	SIX.	TWELVE.
Three lines,	62½	87½	$1 25	$2 25	$3 00
Four lines,	93	1 00	1 75	2 75	4 00
Five lines,	1 00	1 50	2 00	3 50	5 00
ALL OVER FIVE LINES COUNTED AS A SQUARE OF TEN LINES.					
One square,	1 25	2 25	3 00	6 00	10 00
Two squares,	2 25	4 00	5 00	9 00	14 00
Three squares,	3 50	5 00	7 50	12 00	18 00
Four squares,	4 50	6 00	8 00	14 00	20 00
Quarter col.,	6 00	9 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
Half column,	10 00	15 00	20 00	35 00	50 00

Larger space for short periods, as per agreement.

Business Notices, $1 each—accompanied with an advertisement, 50 cents each.

Advertisements before Marriages and Deaths, 10 cents per line for first insertion—subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line. Nine words are counted as a line in advertising.

Merchants and others, advertising by the year, with changes, and a standing advertisement not exceeding 15 lines, will be charged, including subscription, $16 00. Space to the amount of four squares, with changes and subscription, 20 00

Without changes, at the rates designated above.

Advertisements set in larger type than usual will be charged 50 per cent advance, on these prices. All cuts will be charged the same as letter press.

No Trade advertisements received from Advertising Agents abroad, except at 25 per cent. advance on these prices, unless by special agreement with the publisher.

Marriages 25 cents, each. Deaths accompanied with notices, 25 cents, without notices, no charge.

All notices, except those of a religious character and for educational purposes, will be charged 25 cents for any number of lines under 10. Over 10 lines, 3 cents per line additional.

Proceedings of meetings not of a general or public character, charged at 4 cents per line for each insertion.

To facilitate calculations we will state that 328 lines make a column—164 lines a half column—and 82 lines a quarter column. 2952 words make a column—1476 a half column—and 738 a quarter column. All odd lines over each square, charged at the rate of 4 cents per line.

Yearly advertisers must confine their advertising to their own business. Agencies for others, sale of Real Estate, &c., is not included in business advertisements.

INSURANCE.

COMMONWEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY,
Union Buildings, 3d St., Harrisburg, Penna.

CHARTERED CAPITAL, $300,000.—Insure buildings and other property, against loss or damage by Fire. Also, against perils of the Sea, Inland Navigation and Transportation. SIMON CAMERON, *President.* S. S. CARRIER, *Secretary.*
BENJ. T. TAYLOR, Agent.
Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Penna.
December 22, '55 51-tf

MINERS' LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST CO.,
Pottsville, Penna.
CAPITAL $100,000—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

THIS Company, chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, is now fully organized; and has commenced business. The Company is prepared to receive moneys and other property in trust, and allow interest on all moneys deposited in trust, at the rate of five per cent. per annum; principal and interest payable on demand. For rates of Premium on Life Insurance, see the printed Tables supplied at the office of the Company, Centre street, Pottsville, three doors south of the Exchange Hotel. JACOB HUNTZINGER, jr., Pres't.
JOHN H. ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
April 1, '54 13-tf

THE POTTSVILLE LIFE INSURANCE AND Trust Company.
OFFICE—Centre st., next door above Green's Jewelry Store.
CAPITAL, $100,000—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

THIS Company, recently chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, is fully organized.—The Company is prepared to effect insurance upon lives, and to receive and execute trusts, and to allow interest on moneys received, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, unless otherwise agreed upon. Principal and interest payable on demand. Capital and assets safely invested in Bonds and Mortgages, and other good securities. Annual dividend of the profits will be made payable in cash, or appropriated to the payment of premiums. For rates of premiums on Life Insurance, see printed Tables supplied at the Company's office.
NATHAN EVANS, *President.*
SOLOMON FOSTER, *Vice Pres't.*
B. T. TAYLOR, *Sec'y and Treas'r.*
September 16, '54 37-tf

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Authorized Capital, $400,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.—Office, No. 91 Walnut street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia. This Company will insure against loss or damage by Fire, Buildings, Furniture and Merchandize generally. Also, MARINE INSURANCE, on Vessels, Cargoes and Freights. INLAND INSURANCE to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS:

D. Luther,	Davis Pierson,
Lewis Audenried,	Joseph Maxfield,
Peter Sieger,	Dr. Nic. N. Eckert,
George F. Tyler,	B. Hammett,
Samuel H. Rothermel,	Francis Bacon.

D. LUTHER, *President.*
JOSEPH MAXFIELD, *Vice President.*
Wm. F. DEAN, *Secretary.*

P. D. LUTHER has been appointed agent for the above Company in Schuylkill county, to whom persons desiring Insurance can apply.
June 23, '55 [April 5, '51, 14] 25-

STATE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

May 15, 1854—		
Assets, May 1st, 1853,		$358,318 70
Cash premiums and interest received the past year, mutual department,	$101,643 32	
Bills receivable in same,	28,647 94	
Cash Premiums, Stock Department,	40,282 20	
		170,568 56
		528,887 26
Losses, expenses, commissions—insurance, mutual, department,	101,500 53	
" stock,	27,031 98	
ASSETS:		
Bonds, mortgages, stock and other good securities,	173,138 72	
Bills receivable,	187,008 50	
Cash on hand and in hands of agents,	18,558 28	
		379,704 16

For Fire or Inland Insurance, apply to
H. JOHNSTON, *Agent.*
July 15, 1856 28-1y

INDEMNITY.

THE Franklin Fire Insurance Company, of Philadelphia. Office, No. 163½ Chesnut street, near Fifth street.

DIRECTORS:

Charles N. Bancker,	George W. Richards,
Thomas Hart,	Mordecai D. Lewis,
Tobias Wagner,	Adolphe E. Borie,
Samuel Grant,	David S. Brown,
Jacob R. Smith,	Morris Patterson.

Continue to make Insurance, permanent or limited, on every description of property, in town and country, at rates as low as are consistent with security.

The Company have reserved a large Contingent Fund, which, with their Capital and Premiums, safely invested, afford ample protection to the insured. Since their incorporation, a period of 18 years, they have paid upwards of *one million, two hundred thousand dollars*, losses by fire, thereby affording evidence of the advantages of insurance, as well as the ability and disposition to meet with promptness, all liabilities.
CHAS. N. BANCKER, President.
CHAS. G. BANCKER, Secretary.

The subscriber has been appointed agent for the above mentioned Institution, and is now prepared to make insurance, on every description of property, at the lowest rates. ANDREW RUSSEL, Agent.
Pottsville, Jan. 11, 1851. 2-tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia. Office, No. 132 Chesnut street, the first door East of the Custom House.

CAPITAL $300,000—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Continue to make Insurances on lives on the most favorable terms.

The capital being paid up and invested, together with a large and constantly increasing reserved fund, offers a perfect security to the insured.

The premiums may be paid yearly, half-yearly or quarterly.

The Company add a BONUS periodically to the insurances for life. The first Bonus, appropriated in December, 1844, and the second Bonus in December, 1849, amount to an addition of $262 50 to every $1,000 insured under the oldest policies, making $1,262 50 which will be paid when it shall become a claim, instead of $1,000 originally insured; the next oldest, amount to $1,237 50; the next in age to $1,212 50 for every $1,000; the others in the same proportion according to the amount and time of standing, which additions make an average of more than 50 per cent. upon the premiums paid, without increasing the annual premium.

MANAGERS:

Thomas Ridgway,	John A. Brown,
Armon Davis,	D. Danner,
John Jay Smith,	Frederick Brown,
Robert Pearsall,	George Taber,
Joseph Yeager,	John R. Latimer,
Thomas P. James,	Wharton Lewis,
Joseph T. Bailey,	John R. Slack.

Pamphlets containing table of rates and explanations, forms of application and further information can be had at the office. THOMAS RIDGWAY, President,
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.

The subscriber is agent for the above Company in Schuylkill County, and will effect Insurances, and give all necessary information on the subject.
April 9, 1852 15-1y B. BANNAN.

LEGAL CARDS.

J. W. ROSEBERRY, Attorney at Law. Office—corner of Market and 2nd streets, Pottsville. August 9, '56 32-

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

DAVID B. GREEN, Attorney at Law, Pottsville, Pa. Office in Market street, opposite the Post Office. July 14, '55 29-

CLEMENT S. FOSTER, Justice of the Peace, Minersville—collections and agencies promptly and attended to carefully.
February 23, '56 8-tf

E. C. THOMPSON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office, below T. J. Allison's Hat Store, lower end of Broad street, Tamaqua.
February 2, 1856 5-1y

THOMAS R. BANNAN, Attorney at Law. Office in Centre Street, opposite the Episcopal Church, Pottsville, Penna.
Nov. 20, 1853 47-1y

FRANCIS SPENCER, Magistrate, and Real Estate Agent. Office in Rail Road street near East Market, Pottsville, Pa.
March 22, 1856 12-tf

GEORGE deB. KEIM, Attorney at Law, Pottsville, Penna., will attend to legal business in Schuylkill county and elsewhere. Office in Centre street, nearly opposite the Miners' Bank.
July 7, '55 27-

SAMUEL GARRETT, Magistrate, Conveyancer and General Collector, will attend to all business entrusted to him with diligence and care. Office, Centre street, Pottsville, Pa., opposite the Town Hall.
N. B.—The Dockets of N. M. Wilson, Esq., are in possession of Samuel Garrett, Esq. [July 14, '55 28-

PHILADELPHIA.

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,
STRAW GOODS in every variety.
ADDICKS, VAN DUSEN & SMITH,
No. 159 Market Street, Philadelphia.
J. A. MOORE, (with Hodgson & Kean) Agent. Office, Pennsylvania Hall, Pottsville.
January 19, 1856 3-1y

EO. W. POMEROY & CO.,
DEALERS IN
OIL, SOAP, CANDLES, &c.,
NO. 10 South Water street, below Market, Philadelphia.
Sperm, Lard, Elephant, Whale, Tanners' and Machinery Oil, Sperm and Adamantine Candles.
Samuel T. Miller Salesman.
Philadelphia, January 5, '56 1-1y

THE MOST EXTENSIVE
AND
ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF
OIL PAINTINGS, LOOKING GLASSES, ENGRAVINGS, and PICTURE FRAMES.
EARLE'S GALLERY,
No. 212 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia,
OPPOSITE THE GIRARD HOUSE.
November 22, '56 47-6m

OILS! OILS!! OILS!!!
J. A. MOORE,
AGENT FOR
HODGSON & KEAN,
Nos. 5 & 6 S. Wharves, Philada.,
General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in *WHALE AND SPERM OILS, FOR MINING AND MECHANICAL PURPOSES.*
OFFICE—PENNSYLVANIA HALL, Pottsville.
Sept. 22, '55 38-tf

BAILY & BROTHER,
NO. 252 CHESNUT STREET
ABOVE NINTH,
Philadelphia,
IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN CARPETINGS,

INVITE the attention of purchasers to their very extensive stock of Fresh Goods, embracing every variety of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, IMPERIAL THREE-PLY, INGRAIN, and VENETIAN CARPETS. Also,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
Of every width, from one to eight yards. Every article sold at the *lowest cash prices.*
Sept. 20, '56. 38-1y

MAUCH CHUNK
Wire Rope Manufactory.
Fisher Hazard,

Manufacturer of Wire Rope, for inclined planes, shafts, slopes, &c., would inform the public that he is now prepared to make
ALL KINDS, LENGTHS AND SIZES OF FLAT AND ROUND ROPE,
At the shortest notice, of superior quality, and on the most liberal terms, at his Wire Rope Factory,
Mauch Chunk, Carbon Co., Pa.
Reference can be made to Messrs. E. A. Douglas, N. D. Cortright and A. G. Broadhead, at Mauch Chunk; to N. Patterson, Summit Hill, to Sharpe, Leisenring & Co., Tilmore, Luzerne county, Pa.; and in fact, nearly all the operators in the Region who have been using his ropes.
July 26, '56 30-1y

INDUSTRIAL WORKS,
CALLOWHILL STREET, BETWEEN 20TH AND 21ST., PHILAD'A.
BEMENT, DOUGHERTY & THOMAS,
TOOL BUILDERS & IRON FOUNDERS,

ARE prepared to make Designs and Drawings for MACHINE SHOPS, FOUNDRIES & SMITH SHOPS, and to furnish all the necessary
Machinery, Tools, Cranes, Cupolas, Blowers, Forges, &c.

Machinists' Tools of every size and description. Shafting of the best quality, with improved adjustable Hangers. Pulleys of all diameters and faces; Pulley and Balance Fly Wheels, and all such Castings as are made in Loam, of any size required. Rolls and Rolling Mill work, &c., &c.
January 5, '56 1-1y

NEW WHOLESALE DRUG STORE.
N. SPENCER THOMAS,
NO. 26 SOUTH SECOND STREET PHILADELPHIA.
Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Acids, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Colors, White Lead, French and American White Zinc, Window Glass, Glass Ware, Varnishes, Brushes, Instruments, Ground Spices, Whole Spices, and all other articles usually kept by druggists, including Borax, Indigo, Glue, Shellac, Potash, &c. &c.

All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. Country merchants are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Goods sent to any of the wharves or railroad stations. Prices low, and goods warranted.
March 8, '56 10-1y

MANUFACTURERS'
INSURANCE COMPANY.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Granted by the State of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL $500,000.
Fire, Marine & Inland Transportation.

AARON S. LIPPINCOTT, President.
ALFRED WEEKS, Vice President.
ORRIN ROGERS, Secretary.
GEORGE YOUNG, Treasurer.

Directors:

Aaron S. Lippincott,	Nicholas G. Taylor,
Mahlon Gillingham,	Alfred Weeks,
Wm. B. Thomas,	Orrin Rogers,
Wm. Neal,	John P. Simons,
Charles J. Field,	James P. Smyth.

This Company was organized with a cash capital, and the Directors have determined to adapt the business to its available resources. To observe prudence in conducting its affairs, with a prompt adjustment of losses.

OFFICE—No. 19 Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.

The undersigned has been appointed Agent for the above Company, in Schuylkill county, and will effect all kinds of Insurance, as above, on application at his office, opposite the Town Hall, Pottsville.
SAMUEL GARRETT.
February 23, 1856 8-tf

CHEAPER THAN EVER.
TYNDALE & MITCHELL,
219 Chesnut St., Philadelphia,

Are now ready with their NEW and ELEGANT assortment of
CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,
Amongst which will be found every variety of staple articles.
Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert, Tea, and Toilet Sets; Tumblers, Goblets, Champagnes, Decanters, Wines, &c.
Together with a very large assortment of
Fancy Goods,
Mantel Ornaments, Card Baskets, Parian Figures, Colognes, Inkstands, Fancy Cups and Saucers, Tete-a-Tete Sets, &c.
All of which will be sold to the FARMER and CITIZEN at Retail CHEAPER THAN EVER.
Sept. 20, '56. 38-3m

Schuylkill Fire & Marine
INSURANCE CO.
Of Pottsville.
Office in Sillyman's Building, Mahantongo st., 2 doors above Centre st., Pottsville, Pa.
CAPITAL AUTHORIZED BY LAW, $200,000.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.

This Company obtained its Charter at the last Session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and is now fully organized and prepared to issue Policies, at liberal rates, on Fire and Inland risks, on Public and Private Buildings, Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandize of all kinds.

Also on Coal Breakers and Machinery, Inland Insurance on Canal Boats and Barges, by Canals and Rivers; also on Cargoes of Coal to Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, &c. This Company guarantees to adjust all losses promptly, and thereby hope to merit the patronage of the public.

Directors:

SAMUEL SILLYMAN,	ISAAC SEVERN,
WILLIAM MORTIMER, Jr.	JOHN D. DEIBERT,
JACOB HUNTZINGER, Jr.	JOHN HENDRICKS,
S. K. M. KEPNER,	J. E. GRAEFF,
W. F. SMITH,	SAMUEL HIPPLE,
ROBERT M. PALMER,	GEORGE J. HEHR.

SAMUEL SILLYMAN, President.
W. F. SMITH, Secretary and General Agent.
Pottsville, July 5, '56 27-

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has completed his Steam Circular Saw-mill in Locust Valley, Schuylkill county, and is now prepared to furnish all kinds of Lumber at the lowest prices—such as Pine, Hemlock and White Oak of every size and description.

Bills of Lumber cut to order at the shortest notice.
Nov. 17, '55 46-tf EDWARD E. BLAND.

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 6-1y

PAINTING, &C

NEW STYLES WINDOW SHADES.

JUST received a large and elegant assortment of Window Shades, new and beautiful designs, including Gold Bordered, Oiled, Landscape of Floral, Gothic &c., &c., cheaper than ever.

ALSO

Figured, Glazed and Plain Paper Shades, of every description. For Sale by BENJ. BANNAN.
Centre Street, opposite Episcopal Church.
March 22, '56 12-

PAPER HANGINGS,
Borders, Curtains, &c., &c.

THE subscriber is now receiving his new patterns of Paper Hangings and Borders, for halls, parlors and rooms, embracing the newest and most suitable patterns—selected for the usual sized houses to be papered in the country. The subscriber takes great care in selecting his papers to suit the houses to be papered. Among the lot are a few elegant patterns of gold, for halls and parlors.

Our stock embraces assortments from four different manufacturers, which gives a great variety of patterns to choose from.

Also, Cheap Papers, in Great Variety,
at all prices, some as low as 8 cents a piece.
Paper Curtains in Great Variety, Wholesale and Retail.

Paper Hangers furnished with paper at wholesale prices. Good paper hangers also furnished when required.

Our varied assortment of paper hangings, borders and paper shades, presents peculiar attractions to those who desire to purchase, and as our stock is the largest in this section of the country, persons can almost always be accommodated by calling at B. BANNAN'S
Cheap Book and Paper Store.
Pottsville, March 8th 1856. 10-

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

A LARGE Assortment of Cameo Pins and Ear Rings, just received by
Pottsville, May 10, '56 19- J. S. ELLIOTT.

AMERICAN RAILWAY TIME-KEEPERS, a choice article, just received by
J. S. ELLIOTT,
next door to the Miners' Bank.
Pottsville, May 10, '56 19-

GOLD and Silver Lever, and Plain Watches, for sale lower in price than they have ever been offered in the county of Schuylkill.
J. S. ELLIOTT,
next door above the Miners' Bank.
Pottsville, May 10, '56 19-

M. AVISE'S

CHEAP Watch & Jewelry Store, No. 72 North Second street, (opposite the Mt. Vernon House,) Philadelphia.

Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 18 K cases, $28; Silver Lever, full jeweled, $12; Silver Lepine, $9; Quartier, $5 to $7; Gold Spectacles, $4 50 to $10; Silver Spectacles $1 50; Silver Table Spoons, per set, $14 to $18; Silver Dessert Spoons, $9 to $11; Silver Tea Spoons, $4 75 to $7 50 Gold Pens and Gold Cases, $3 20 to $5; Gold Pens and Silver Cases, $1; together with a variety of fine Gold Jewelry, Gold, Curb, Guard and Fob Chains. All goods warranted to be as represented. Watches and Jewelry repaired in the best manner. Also, Masonic Marks, Pins, &c., made to order.

N. B.—All orders sent by mail or otherwise, will be punctually attended to.
Sept. 20, '56. 38-1y

STAUFFER & HARLEY.

CHEAP WATCHES & JEWELRY—Wholesale and retail—at the "*Philadelphia Watch & Jewelry Store,*" No. 96 North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philada.

Gold Lever Watches, full Jewelled, 18 carats fine, $28 00,
Gold Lepine Watches, $18 00 to $24 00.

Silver Lever, full jewelled,	$12 00
Silver Lepine, Jewels,	9 00
Superior Quartiers,	7 00
Gold Bracelets,	3 00
Gold Spectacles,	7 00
Fine Silver do.,	1 50
Ladies' Gold Pencils,	1 00
Silver Tea-spoons, set,	1 00

Gold Pens, with Pencil, and Silver Holders, $1.

Gold Finger-rings, 37½ cents to $80; Watch Glasses, plain, 12½ cents; patent, 18¾ cents; Lunet, 25 cents; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for. STAUFFER & HARLEY.

On hand—some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines, still lower than the above prices.
October 4, 1856. 40-1y

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. G. N. BOWMAN, Surgeon Dentist. Office in Brick Building, corner Market and Second streets, Pottsville, Pa.
October 1, 1853 40-tf

P. W. SHEAFFER, Pottsville, Pa., late of the Pennsylvania State Geological Survey, explores lands, mines, &c. [October 13, '55 41-tf

JOHN HODGKISS, Mining Engineer and Surveyor, Centre St., Pottsville, Pa., attends to Surveying and Exploring Coal Lands, Inspecting Mines, &c. Agent for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, collection of rents, &c.
March 22, 1856. 12-tf.

GEO. K. SMITH, MINING ENGINEER and Surveyor, Silver Terrace, Centre Street, Pottsville, Pa. Examinations, Reports, Surveys and Maps of Coal Mines, Coal Lands, Mining Machinery, &c., executed on the shortest notice. Agent for Coal Mines, &c.
September 24, 1856 39-tf

DR. T. P. TRUCKS and R. A. MAINGAY, Mining Engineer, Patentees of "Process of Purifying Mine Water" are now at the "Pottsville House" where they will be happy to see those operators who are interested in saving the expense attendant on the destruction of Boilers by mine water.
Pottsville, August 9, '56 32-

HENRY W. POOLE, Geological, Topographical and Mining Engineer, Centre street, Pottsville, Pa., gives attention to surveys and examinations of Coal Lands, to surveys of mines requiring special accuracy, and to the superintendence and entire charge for proprietors of estates.
February 2, '56 [July 22, '54 27-tf] 5-tf

AGENCY—For the Purchase and Sale of Real Estate; buying and selling Coal; taking charge of Coal Lands, Mines, &c., and collecting rents—from twenty years experience in the County he hopes to give satisfaction. Office Mahantango Street, Pottsville. CHAS. M. HILL.
April 6, 1850 14-tf

J. H. McElwain, Civil and Mining Engineer, Ashland, Pa., attends to Surveying and Inspecting Mines, surveying and dividing lands, regulating Town Lots, and all other business in the line of his profession.

Letter address, Fountain Spring P. O., Schuylkill County, Pa.
Feb. 23, 1856. 8-1y

M. D. L. DODSON, Operative and Mechanical Dentist, has fitted up one of the best Dental Establishments in this part of the State, and intends to afford his patrons the benefit of every improvement in the Art. He guarantees to imitate nature to a nicety in the adaptation and arrangement of Terro-metalic of Vitrescent Teeth; inserts partial or whole sets on *Atmospheric pressure,* to the entire exclusion of Spiral springs; extracts dead teeth and roots with facility, and fills decaying teeth with gold, rendering them useful during life. Office in Market street, two doors above Centre. North side.

GEO. BROWN, Mine Inspector, tenders his services to Land-owners, men of business, and capitalists. From his experience in mining, and knowledge of veins, as he is engaged in this and adjoining counties, in examining mines and exploring Coal lands, he hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all who may want his services.

REFERS to BENJAMIN MILNES and JAMES NEILL, Esqs., Philadelphia, and D. E. NICE, and WILLIAM MILNES, Jr., Esqs., Pottsville; for capability and integrity.

Address—GEO. BROWN, Mines Inspector, East Norwegian street, Pottsville, Pa.
July 5, 1856 27-

TRANSPORTATION.

PHILAD'A & READING RAILROAD.

OFFICE of the Philada. & R. R. Co., *Philadelphia, July 30, 1856.*

The rates of Freight and Tolls on Coal transported by this Company, will be as follows, from September 1st, 1856, until further notice:

FROM	Mount Carbon.	Schuyl. Haven.	Auburn.	Port Clinton.
To Richmond,	2 00	1 95	1 80	1 75
" Philadelphia,	1 90	1 85	1 70	1 65
" Inclined Plane,	1 90	1 85	1 70	1 65
" Nicetown,	1 90	1 85	1 70	1 65
" Germantown R. R.	1 90	1 85	1 70	1 65
" Falls of Schuylkill,	1 90	1 85	1 70	1 65
" Manayunk,	1 90	1 85	1 70	1 65
" Spring Mills,	1 65	1 60	1 45	1 45
" Conshohocken and Plymouth Railroad,	1 65	1 60	1 45	1 45
" Rambo's and Potts' and Jones',	1 60	1 55	1 45	1 40
" Norristown or Bridgeport,	1 60	1 55	1 45	1 40
" Port Kennedy,	1 55	1 50	1 40	1 40
" Valley Forge,	1 55	1 50	1 40	1 40
" Phoenixville,	1 45	1 40	1 30	1 30
" Royer's Ford,	1 45	1 40	1 30	1 30
" Pottstown,	1 40	1 35	1 25	1 25
" Douglasville,	1 40	1 35	1 25	1 25
" Birdsboro',	1 30	1 25	1 15	1 15
" Reading,	1 20	1 15	1 05	1 05
" Between Reading and Mohrsville,	1 20	1 15	1 05	1 05
" Mohrsville,	1 20	1 15		
" Hamburg,	1 20	1 15		
" Orwigsburg,	1 20	1 15		

By order of the Board of Managers.
Aug. 8, 1856 32-tf W. H. McILHENNEY, Sec'y.

PHILAD'A. & READING RAIL ROAD.

RATES OF FREIGHT ON MERCHANDIZE.

ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 1st, 1854, until further notice, the following Rates of Freight will be charged per 100 pounds:

ARTICLES OF FREIGHT.	Between Pottsville & Philadelphia	Between Pottsville & Reading
Dry Goods, Confectionery, Books, Carpetings, Cigars, Fresh Meat, Fish, Glass, &c.	30	15
Anvils, Bran, Butter, Copper, Eggs, Earthenware, Grindstones, Groceries, Hemp, Hams, Hardware, Hides, Hollow-ware, Leather, Machinery, Oysters, Oils, Seeds, &c.	22	11
Ale, Beer, Cotton, Coffee, Grain, Bar Iron, Lead, Molasses, Nails, Spikes, Rice, Salt, Provisions, Sugar, Whiskey, &c.	18	9
Brooms, Fire Bricks, Guano, Mill Stones, Pitch and Tar, Salt, Scrap Iron, Timber and Lumber, &c.	15	7½
Bricks, Coke, Cord Wood, Clay, Gravel, Ice, Iron, Ore, Limestone, Manure, Pig Iron, Plaster, Slate, &c.	12	6
Flour, per barrel	30	15

Oct. 21 1854 42-tf

HOTELS.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
Corner of Commerce & Shamokin Sts.,
SECOND HOUSE NORTH OF THE RAILROAD.
Shamokin, Northumberland Co., Pa.
WM. M. WEAVER, *Proprietor.*
April 2, 1856 17-1y

THE "BUCK HOTEL,"
Nearly opposite the Court House, Lebanon, Pa.
George F. Reinhart, Proprietor.
This hotel, so long celebrated for its generous board and good accommodations, has been recently improved, and continues to be the Stage Hotel and General Head Quarters. May 3, 1856 18-1y

"WHITE HORSE HOTEL."
Corner of Centre and Mahantongo sts., Pottsville.
Joseph M. Feger, Proprietor.
Entertainments and accommodations of the best kind, and every attention will be paid by the host and his attendants to make guests and travelers comfortable.
Pottsville May 10, '56 19-1y

THE "EAGLE HOTEL,"
Eagle Buildings, corner of Cumberland and Market sts., Lebanon, Pa.
Adam Haak, Proprietor.
This is the largest and most commodious hotel in Lebanon, with ample conveniences for families, single boarders, and the public generally [May 3, '56 18-1y*

COAL.

ASHLAND COAL—From L. P. BROOKE & CO.'S Tunnel Colliery.—The undersigned have, in connection with the General Coal Business, taken the agency of the above Coal, and are prepared to receive orders, which may be addressed to Port Carbon, or 49 Wall street, New York. CASTNER & YOUNG.
August 11, '55 32-tf

ALLEGHENY AND CUMBERLAND COAL, by the cargo, car, ton or bushel—warranted to be of excellent quality. Dealers and large consumers supplied at wholesale prices. Will be delivered at any point along canal or railroad. Address, or apply to THOS. E. CAHILL,
101 Walnut street, Philadelphia.
April 20, 1856 17-1y*

COPARTNERSHIP—C. F. NORTON and E. V. GLOVER, JR., of the late firm of Silliman, Norton & Co., have this day associated with them, W. S. ROBARTS, J. WALTON and J. R. VAN DUSEN, of the firm of Robarts, Walton & Co., and the business will be continued under the firm of VAN DUSEN, NORTON & CO., at No. 28 Walnut street Phila., Pier No. 1, Port Richmond.
Philadelphia, Feb. 9, '56. 6-1y

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day (January 21st, 1856,) entered into copartnership for the transaction of a General Coal Commission Business, and also for the purchase and sale of Coal, under the firm of W. M. ROGERS & CO.

Offices—208 Broadway, New York, and in Centre street, opposite the American Hotel, Pottsville.
WM. M. ROGERS, New York.
P. D. LUTHER, Pottsville.
February 9, '56 6-tf

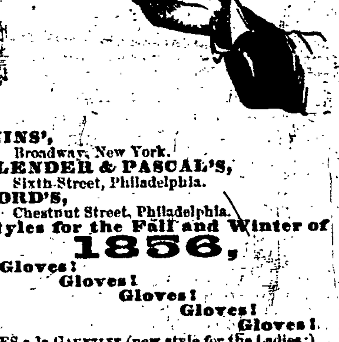
ASHLAND and MAHANOY COAL.—The undersigned are prepared to receive orders for the celebrated Ashland Coal from the "Bancroft Pioneer Colliery," From the extensive alterations and improvements made at the Colliery this winter for preparing the Coal, they feel no hesitation in offering it to the trade as an article that can have no superior in the market, both as to quality and freedom from dirt, slate and other impurities. They are also prepared to make contracts for Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal from other mines.
BANCROFT, LEWIS & CO.,
No. 19 Walnut street, Commercial Building.
February 9, '56 6-1y

FIRST CLASS COLLIERY to Let.—The trustees of the York Farm, adjoining the Borough of Pottsville, offer to lease that valuable portion of the west end of the estate, which embraces about 5,300 feet of the celebrated *Black Mine Vein, Red Ash Coal,* together with the *Tunnel, Rabbit-Hole, Faust and Salem Veins.* The west end of this Colliery is at Westwood where the Mine Hill Railroad passes through the property—the distance to Schuylkill Haven is only five miles It is therefore among the *nearest Collieries* to Philadelphia. The superior quality of this Coal generally commands more than the usual market price for the best red ash Coal, and the quantity is supposed to be sufficient to supply a first class colliery for a long series of years.

Application for further information and terms of lease to be made to E. RUSSEL, *Agent,*
corner Second and Mahantongo streets, Pottsville
February 2, '56 5-tf

LEHIGH COAL, at Elizabethport, New Jersey.—A direct railroad communication has recently been opened from the Lehigh Coal Region to the waters of New York Bay, at Elizabethport, New Jersey. This is the nearest approach which has yet been made by railroad from the Coal deposits of Pennsylvania to the great markets of New York and New England.—Formerly, and before the present inland routes were opened, the dealers in this city obtained their Lehigh Coal from Bristol, ... at a distance of more than 230 miles, and at a freight of about $1 ... per ton. Now, it can be had by an inland water communication of 12 miles, and at a freight of about 25 cents per ton.—The same relative advantages will also be derived by all the buyers on the North River and in the vicinity of New York, and in all the New England States. During the present season the subscribers will be the exclusive shippers of the celebrated South and West Spring Mountain Lehigh Coal, at Elizabethport, and vessels will now be able, at all times, to obtain cargoes without delay.—Trains of loaded cars with freshly mined Coal are now received daily, direct from the mines. Considering the lateness of the season, it is very important that orders for this celebrated Coal, to be promptly executed, should be sent without delay to our offices at New York, Philadelphia, or Boston.
LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO.
Nos. 110 Broadway, New York; 57 Walnut street, Philadelphia; 86 State street, Boston. July 26, '56 30-

MISCELLANEOUS.



GENINS', Broadway, New York.
SULLENDER & PASCAL'S, Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
McCORD'S, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Styles for the Fall and Winter of 1856,
Gloves! Gloves! Gloves! Gloves! Gloves!

GLOVES a la GAUNTLET (new style for the Ladies;)
GLOVES made by IOUVIN, who the best in the trade is;
GLOVES of KID, and gloves of BEAVER;
GLOVES of DOGSKIN, CLOTH and CASSIMERE;
GLOVES of Wool and Silk and Cotton;
GLOVES of Buckskin, (a large lot 'n);
GLOVES for driving, Gloves for walking;
GLOVES of White Kid, fine Black Hoskin;
GLOVES Imitation, which much resembles these
GLOVES to be worn at the coming Assemblies;
GLOVES of Ratskin, (very fine,)
GLOVES all sizes, of every kind;
GLOVES to suit the young and old;
GLOVES to keep out the Winter's cold;
GLOVES in great numbers, in style very nice;
GLOVES which I'm selling at a very low price;
GLOVES, if you want them, be certain to call—
At the City Hat Store and Gents' Furnishing Hall—
Next Door to the Pottsville House, Centre st., Pottsville

N. B.—Just received, a small lot of Hunt's Patent Enameled **Paper Collars,** a new article for Gents.

Gents' SHAWLS, Shawl Pins, Cashmere Scarfs, &c.
December 6, '56 49-

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 C. C. CARTER, will receive prompt attention.
Pottsville, July 12, '56 28-1y

INDIA RUBBER COATS, &C.

THE subscriber has just received a few India Rubber Coats, very light and durable, made double—suitable for physicians and others who are exposed to the weather. Also India Rubber Working Coats and Pants, which are cheaper than any ever offered before for a good and durable article.
B. BANNAN.

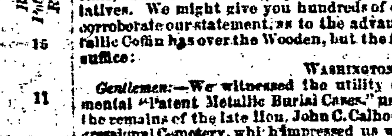
REDUCTION IN PRICE.
Frank Leslie's Pictorial.

THE NEW VOLUME of this beautiful Illustrated Weekly Paper, will be reduced to 6¼ cents a number. Subscribers will be presented with the magnificent engraving of "Our Saviour." Subscriptions received at B. BANNAN'S
Book and Periodical Depot.

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.

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. Greene, 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, 1856. 23-tf

Poetry.

From the Inquirer.

What the Coal of Fire said to the Snow Flakes.

BY REV. EDWARD C. JONES.

You are coming now from your northern hall,
I a m st see you as soft you fall—
Noiseless your path, as the air is clear,
Whitening Old Winter's atmosphere.
Yours is a tale of the Sorvan clime,
Where Nature wears th a fringe of rime;
But the story when told by my blazing fire,
Is as full of joy as a village choir.

It is true you will gather in troops at night,
And the snow-bank appears like a fort in sight;
It is true you will float to the window-sill,
And cling to your rest with a sturdy will.
But my gleam shall be cast on the virtuous pane,
And the curtain shall tell you the task is vain,
To bring a chill to the household throng,
Who gather around me with nuts and song.

The good old sire when he stirs the coal,
Will feel my warmth in his inmost soul;
I will paint his cheek with the peach's hue,
Although my pencil be hid from view;
He will put the little ones on his knee,
And say, "Why, what is the snow to me!
Chirrup! my grandsons! let us begin,
The snow-flake without, but the fire within."

Cover the landscape, and cover the day,
Till the leaden sky is without a ray;
But I, the poor spark of the parent Sun,
Will espouse its cause and burn brightly on.
My rich, deep glow will diffuse its charm,
And the house, and the heart, and the body warm,
Till Zeccaster, if he was nigh,
Would call me the light of the household sky.

The school-boy can handle you, haughty snow!
And mould your flakes as the plastic dough;
But he cannot play with the burning coal—
I rise in my might above control;
Within the bars I'm a freeman yet—
A Coal is lord till its ray has set,
And it says, keep off, with a tone as clear,
As the hunter who carols of hound and deer.

You fall on the new-made grave I know,
But is there not WARMTH beneath the snow?
You cannot freeze up that blessed Truth,
Which talks of Life and Immortal Youth;
The sleeper heeds not the chilly blast—
To a land of Love he has quietly past,
And a flower of Hope, for his loved ones' sake,
Is peeping out from beneath the flake!

Useful Information.

From the New York Scalpel.

TOBACCO.

The influence of Tobacco on the bodily and mental condition of American young men has long furnished an ample theme for the moralist and physiologist, but for reasons not very creditable to his heart or his head, the practical physician and surgeon has for the most part held his peace. It would have been much more creditable to the "American Medical Association," if, instead of their silly discussion on medical ethics, and other wordy absurdities, and their quarrels about cutting out jaw-bones, they had given our young men a correct idea of the actual power of this giant enemy to destroy their manly character, and debase and stupefy their minds and bodies. As we are not trammelled by the fear of the frowns of our dear brethren, nor the loss of "patronage," we propose to give our readers the results of our observation of its power over the organism, during twenty-five years of practical observation on the young men of this city.

No man likes to hear his follies held up to public view. We, therefore, expect for this service a full measure of abuse. We received an ample return of that kind for the article on Lager-Bier, for which we are duly thankful: a cotemporary says we "would rather be in a minority than a majority"—truth to say, we plead guilty; for most of our profession are accustomed to speak so charily of the vices of their "patients," in consequence of their profound reverence for their pockets, that we have imbibed a great disgust for them; we take comfort from the conviction that we shall be soundly abused by a large class of our tobacco-smitten fellow citizens, and approved by at least a *decent* majority.

Let us attempt to give tobacco its actual position in an agent amongst the catalogue of articles we take into our much-abused mouths. It is neither food nor drink—then, clearly, lager-bier, bad as it is, is in one sense food, because it supplies material for feeding the lungs. Without its use, the body would demand that its victims should eat more, or else grow thin by the absorption of their fat and muscle to supply material for combustion; for the lungs are like a stove—they must be supplied with fuel, or the fire will go out.

Tobacco is a great demander of drink, because it constantly robs the body of its fluids by expectoration. Lager-bier supplies fluid at least, although it is deposited about the system in form very much like a beer-barrel, and gives its votaries a great deal of trouble to puff it away, and rid themselves of it by other unseemly and inopportune processes.

What, then, is tobacco? Why, simply a narcotic—*i. e.* (see the dictionary,) "a stupefier—a deadener of nervous and muscular energy!" If any man disputes this, and assert that he finds himself more capable of intellectual or muscular effort, when he has a quid in his mouth, we congratulate him on his improved astuteness: we may betray our own want of the precious intellectual quickness, but we will venture the question. How much did it sharpen your logic-chopper when you took the first quid? And how majestically did you stand on your legs when you first felt its full effect?

Every one must remember the first effect of tobacco. *Nausea, vertigo, vomiting, and relaxation of the entire muscular system,* are its invariable effects; and if continued, *relaxation of all the spincter or closing muscles of the hollow viscera, bowels, bladder, and stomach.* This result is sometimes sought for by the surgeon, and produced by injecting an infusion of tobacco into the bowels, in cases of obstinate constipation, or for relaxing the grip of the openings in the abdomen, when the bowel slips through them in those who have rupture. We have seen the consequences in our own practice so awful from a very weak injection, which we administered to avoid the necessity of operating by the knife, that we resolved never to use it again.

Now, the reader will please to remember that all the symptoms he first experiences from tobacco are the invariable results upon a *natural or healthy condition of the body;* and if he succeed, by perseverance in its use, in overcoming the immediate consequences, it is only because the alarmed and abused nerves have summoned the forces of youthful vigor to bear the invasion as long as possible before they capitulate. Breath, food, and drink are the means of resistance, and the besotted youth soon discovers that the quantity of the latter must be increased, and its quality strengthened, if he would resist the invader and continue to perform his ordinary duties without showing plainly his incapacity to stand upon his legs. Thus it is that tobacco, either used by smoking or chewing, *is the direct introduction to drunkenness.*

Our remarks apply in a much more forcible manner to smoking than to chewing. Some people are so silly as to suppose, because they do not spit whilst smoking, that no harm can ensue; but they should remember that the oil of tobacco, which contains the deadly NICOTINE, (equally deadly and almost as rapid in its action as strychnine,) is volatilized, and circulates with the smoke through the delicate lining membrance of the mouth at each whiff of the cigar, and is absorbed by the extensive continuation of this membrane that lines the nostrils, and acts upon the whole body. The smoke of tobacco is indeed much more rapid in its stupefying effect, as every professed smoker knows; it is usually called "soothing" by its votaries; but this is, of course, only the first stage of stupefaction: it acts precisely as opium or other narcotics do. Moreover, the reader will observe that the older physicians used to throw the *smoke* of tobacco into the intestines, when they sought its terribly relaxing effects on the body in rupture or constipation of the bowels, or for reducing dislocation. *Nicotine* was the awful agent chosen by Bocarme for poisoning his brother-in-law, *because it killed and left no sign* whereby to convict him. At each whiff of smoke, it is known that a good portion of a large drop of the oil of tobacco circulates through the mouth: we have often seen it blown out of the mouth and condensed on the thumb nail, by men who had the ability to contract the lips to an opening sufficiently small for that purpose. Five drops of the oil of tobacco will kill a large dog. The throat often becomes excessively dry irritable in smokers, and there is a morbid thirst produced that greatly debilitates digestion, by diluting too much the fluids of the stomach—robbed, also, of its healthful saliva by the spitting.

But there are other and far more mortifying and disastrous effects following the use of cigars.—There is a law of the system, which, in a great number of cases, insures similar morbid results to similar structures of the human body. The lining membrane of the urethra is very similar in its structure to that of the mouth. Here the use of tobacco is followed by the most distressing consequences: it is impossible to particularize these in this place. They are almost invariable in delicate persons, from even moderate smoking. The morbid and absurd fastidiousness of too many readers would pervert the object of the most refined and delicate teacher; many of our readers have very absurd ideas of propriety. We can only say in this place that the morbid irritability on the mucous lining of the urethra, and the fearful prostration of the lower part of the body and extremities, produced by the action of tobacco on the spinal nerves, have often induced the doubt whether its use, and some other revolting vices, were not the actual origin of so much unhappiness in married life. If we have used a moderate share of intellect and very extensive observation aright, we can find no cause of sufficient power except tobacco, capable of producing the wrecks of manhood that often come under our professional notice. The dull and leaden eye, the trembling hand, and insecure and unmanly step, the vacillating purpose and incapacity to reason correctly on the most simple subjects, are too often seen connected with the aroma of the deadly weed, as the victim unfolds in trembling accents his tale of blighted prospects and chilled affections.

So far are we from doubting its power over the moral and physical welfare of the race, that we have not a doubt that it has infinitely more to do with the physical imperfection and early death of the children of its votaries, than its great associate, drunkenness itself. The local surgical and medical treatment most effective in these cases, proves conclusively that it is to the debilitating and exhausting influence of tobacco, that these sad consequences are due. How, indeed, could it be that an agent of such universality of action on the nervous and muscular systems—one that at first invariably produces vertigo and blindness, and throws its victim prostrate on the earth in temporary death, should not reach its climax in the role of its peculiar power, in that mysterious system where nature has chosen to evolve redundant life? What is the period for this grand demonstration of Almighty power? What evidence does the Creator impress upon the countenance of its possession?

One would think that a man, more especially a young man's natural instincts would awaken him to the discovery that some horrid vampyre was fanning him from mental sleep to physical death: he has before him every day the bright eye, the elastic step, and the lithe limbs of his companions; he sees, but seems not to understand, the quickly averted eye, the expressive and scornful face of insulted woman, as she refuses to take his offered but defiled seat in the omnibus or rail-car; he permits her to open the window and expose her health to the chill air, to get a little air untainted with the loathsome aroma of his foul breath; he is refused employment at many gentlemanly occupations by most sagacious men, and yet he persists in debasing himself; he must have his "narcotic," his "stupefier." A very good proof of its influence on the delicacy of a man's perception may be found in the frequent appeal to his opponents: "Look at me, it has never hurt me." This appeal is often made by men who, from the associate habit of beer or brandy drinking, have become actually puffy with soft fat, and their breaths redolent of that indescribably filthy and disgusting exhalation from liquor and tobacco; drenching the floor in a circle, and defiling your clothes with their constant expectoration, apparently unconscious of their filthiness, and their liability to a biting or insulting reply.

Both smoking and chewing also produce marked alterations in the most expressive features of the face. The lips are closed by a powerful circular muscle, which completely surrounds them and forms their pulpy fullness. Now every muscle of the body is developed in precise ratio with its use, as most young men know—they endeavor to develop and increase their muscle in the gymnasium. In spitting, and holding the cigar in the mouth, this muscle is in constant use: hence the coarse appearance and irregular development of the lips, when compared to the rest of the features, in chewers, and smokers. The eye loses its natural fire, and becomes dull and lurid; it is unspeculative and unappreciative; it answers not before the word; its owner gazes vacantly, and often repels conversation by his stupidity.

The foulness of the breath in most chewers and smokers proves positively that the oil of tobacco, with all its deadly powers, is carried into the blood and pervades the whole system; it could not be continually thrown out from the lungs if it did not thus reach the air-cells and windpipe; it is thrown out there with the poisonous carbonic acid. Some persons absorb the poison more freely than others. We have seen paralysis of both the upper and lower extremities in men scarce past middle age. A person who is saturated with tobacco, or tobacco-poisoned, acquires a sodden or dirty yellow hue; a couple of his breaths will scent a large room; you may nose him before he takes his seat. Of this he is entirely unconscious; he will give you the full force of his lungs, and for the most part such people have a great desire to approach and annoy you. We have been followed round a large office table by them, backing continually to escape the nuisance, till we had made a revolution or two before our motive was perceived.

In eating, the tobacco-chewer must lose all delicate appreciation of flavor; we have observed, indeed, that he is very easily satisfied by the filthy Irish cookery, and greasy and cold meat and vegetables of the hotel or boarding-house; he seasons his food very highly, because of his obtuse taste; many of these unfortunates drink raw brandy for the same reason.

The tobacco-chewer rarely eats a raw oyster, preferring it fried and coated over with grease and its empyreuma; if he takes it raw, he tortures the poor creature with pepper and vinegar, and sticks a fork in it; he can not elicit it gently from its pearly prison with his lips—they are clumsy and half paralysed.

Finally, and worse than all, he ceases to appreciate the chaste salute from the rosy lip of love, and if the mistress of his blunted affections should permit him to approach her cheek, it can only be with pent-up breath, and averted eye directed towards his pocket—the only attraction a beautiful woman can possibly have for a tobacco-chewer. If there be a vice more prostrating to the body and mind, and more crucifying to all the sympathies of man's spiritual nature, we have yet to be convinced of it.

Miscellany.

WHAT MAY BE DONE BY PRACTICE.—The account which Lord Chesterfield gives of the method by which he acquired the reputation of being the most polished man in England, is a strong example, in a comparatively trivial but not unimportant matter, of the efficacy of practice. His appearance was much against him, and he had by nature none of the grace which afterwards distinguished him. "I had a strong desire" he says, "to please, and was sensible that I had nothing but the desire. I therefore resolved, if possible, to acquire the means too. I studied attentively and minutely the dress, the air, the manner, the address, and the turn of conversation of all those whom I found to be the people of fashion, and most generally allowed to please. When I heard of another whose conversation was agreeable and engaging, I listened and attended to the turn of it. I addressed myself, though *de tres mauvais grace,* to all the most fashionable fine ladies; confessed and laughed with them at my own awkwardness and rawness, recommending myself as an object for them to try their skill in forming." Lord Bacon says that "to attain good manners it almost sufficeth not to despise them, and that if a man labor too much to express them, he shall lose their grace, which is to be natural and unaffected." To this we may add the observation of La Rochefoucauld, that in manners, there are no good copies, for besides that the copy is almost always clumsy or exaggerated, the air which is suited to one person sits ill upon another.

The greater must have been the perseverance of Lord Chesterfield to enable him to acquire the art by which art is concealed, and to assimilate borrowed graces to himself without their degenerating in the stiffness and incongruity of servile imitation. He was equally resolved to be an orator, and until he had attained his aim he neglected nothing which could conduce to it. He determined not to speak one word in conversation which was not the fittest he could recall, and he impressed upon his son that he should never deliver the commonest order to a servant, "but in the best language he could find, and with the best utterance." For many years he wrote down every brilliant passage he met with in his reading, and either translated it into French, or, if it was in a foreign language, into English. A certain eloquence became at last, he says, habitual to him, and it would have given more trouble to express himself inelegantly than ever he had taken to avoid the defect. Lord Bolingbroke, who could talk all day, just as perfectly as he wrote, told him that he owed the power to the same cause—an early and constant attention to his style. After Pope had undertaken to translate the Iliad, he was terrified at the difficulty of the task, had his rest broken by dreams of long journeys, through unknown ways, and wished that somebody would hang him. The harassing occupation became so easy by practice, that he often dispatched forty or fifty lines in a morning before leaving his bed, and could at last compose more readily in verse than in prose.—*Quarterly Review.*

TRIBUTE TO THE SCOTCHMAN IN AMERICA.—At the recent festival of St. Andrews Society of Baltimore, Captain William Wallace delivered an admirable speech, in which he paid the following truthful tribute to the Scotchman in America:

I do not remember ever to have seen at the polls on an election day, the Scotchman, his countenance inflamed with whiskey and patriotism, fire in each eye and tickets in each hand, swearing, maddening round the land for the good of the country. They go to the polls, deposit their ballots, and return to their occupations. I hold it to be sound, nay incontrovertible argument, that in all communities, every portion should bear its proportion to the general whole in all things. Where then, is the Scottish proportion of beggars and paupers that should be found in our streets? Walk sir, the length and breadth of this long, broad city, and you will be solicited for alms in almost every dialect under the Heavens, save and except gude braid lalians, or even the gaelic. In truth the Scotch are too proud to beg, and pride is incompatible with apparent patriotism. Peruse the records of your police transactions and you will find no Scottish name registered there. Cunning chiefs these Scotchmen, they wunna be catched in a row. Visit your alms-houses, poor-houses, places of refuge for the destitute, you will find few or no Scotch there. Search the jails, penitentiaries or other prisons and ask where are the Scotch, and "Echo answers where?" In short and to sum up, they are deficient, inasmuch as they produce neither beggars, paupers, loafers, rowdies or thieves to the commonwealth. On the other hand it is generally, nay universally conceded, that in the various departments of life where chance or fortune has guided the Scot, that he does his duty to his government, his neighbor, and his duty to his government, his neighbor, and his family. That they are second to none other in intelligence, industry, enterprise, honesty, and sound morality. That they are as a whole, a God fearing, law-abiding race. If these old fashioned virtues have any value in modern times, I hope they may be used as a set-off against their want of patriotism.

CUBA.—The total population of this island at the year 1855, is estimated at about 1,446,462, divided in the following proportions:—

White population,	564,693 or 39 per cent.	
Free colored "	219,170 or 15 "	
Slave "	662,599 or 46 "	

The ratio in which the island has attained its present population is thus given:

Population in 1775,	170,370
" 1817,	551,998
" 1827,	704,486
" 1841,	1,007,624
" 1850,	1,247,230
" 1855,	1,446,462

The estates of the Island of Cuba, have been proportioned as follows, which is probably as correct an estimate as is attainable, though for its correctness we have no certain means of vouching:

Sugar estates,	1,442	Tobacco estates,	912
Coffee "	1,682	Grazing farms,	9,930

The total products are conceived to be about $60,000,000 annually, of which the following are the most important items:

Value of Sugar,	$18,699,924
Fruits,	14,839,050
Molasses,	1,402,728
Total,	$35,201,652

The imports of the island for the year 1852 were about $30,000,000 being in excess of the exports $2,000,000. Of the imports $6,850,000 were from the United States, and of the exports, nearly one-half of the whole amount were sent hither. The total revenue from all sources, legitimate and those devised by the peculiar ingenuity of extortion possessed by Spanish policy, reached, in 1852, possibly $16,000,000. The *bona fide* revenue of the island, however, among civilized publicists, would hardly be placed, at present, above $12,000,000.

PRESIDENT PIERCE'S dying speech is freely commented upon by the press of the country.—The *New Yorker*—not a party, but an able literary paper—thus speaks of Presidents' Messages in general, and Pierce's last spasmodic effort in particular:

"So long as the President confines himself to rhapsodies about the American Eagle, or threatens to wallop any nation that dares to insult the American flag, or indulges in uncalled for protestations, *a la* Mrs. Micawber, to the effect that he will never desert the Constitution and the Union—so long as he limits himself to this harmless sort of gasconade, and so long as there is no law compelling us to read it—we don't care if the President puts out a message every week. We shall simply content ourselves with pronouncing it a bore, and—letting it severely alone.

"But when the President forgets that he is the chief magistrate of the whole people, and becomes instead, the mere advocate and representative of a party—when, instead of a mediator between conflicting opinions and a tranquiliser of agitated public sentiment, he appears as a crafty, special pleader, whose business it is to defend one interest and denounce another through thick and thin—when, from his high position he hurls all sorts of epithets, stigmas, and exacerbating reflections upon one half of the population of the country—when the effect of his impertinent intermeddling is to inflame anew an excitement which was dying out—then his message ceases to be a mere bore, a concoction of dull generalities, and becomes a studied insult to the intelligence of the American people, an offence and a positive nuisance, which should be rebuked on principle by every honest citizen whatever his political affinities may be."

AFFECTING SCENE.—The New Orleans *Picayune* gives the following particulars of the death of the Hon. J. C. Larue, on the 15th ult.:—Judge Larue was a native of New Jersey, but had resided in New Orleans for over twenty years. He was a printer by trade, and at one time editor of a New Orleans journal. He subsequently studied law, became a most eminent member of the Louisiana bar, and held for some time the office of Judge of the First District Court, New Orleans.—The *Picayune* says—"The manner of his death was awfully sudden. His wife had been indisposed, and he remained home to keep her company. He lay on a low sofa, quite well and uncommonly cheerful. She reclined along the floor, leaning on his shoulder, his arm about her—the child on the sofa, playing with its father. Suddenly the little girl asked, abruptly, "Papa, what makes your eyes roll so?" and with a convulsive stretch he said to his wife, "My darling, I am dying." Not unused to spasms of illness, she answered, "Don't, dear—don't frighten me so." "I tell you," replied he, with emphasis, "I am dying." She started to get restoratives; he said, "No, no." She rushed to the window, calling for servants, "A doctor! a doctor!" and turning saw his face distorted, and his hands clenched. His only words were, "No, no, let me die in peace!" when his face recovered a smiling expression, his limbs relaxed, and he breathed but two or three times again. The shrieks of his wife and child alarmed the house and the neighborhood; but all efforts at resuscitation failed.—From fullness of life to torpid death the interval was scarcely five minutes."

THE LANCASTER BANK.—The stockholders of the Lancaster Bank held an adjourned meeting on Saturday last, when the committee appointed to wait upon the stockholders and depositors with a view to carry out the proposition of the previous meeting, reported that they had met very ill success. Since the last meeting the liabilities of the bank had been reduced from $724,869 to $555,477. It is also alleged that the bank is charged with $30,000 more notes than was ever issued. Various propositions for a reorganization of the bank were submitted, and also a report from the committee of investigation, stating as their opinion that there was no over-issue, unless the notes reported on the books as burned were not so destroyed, and again fraudulent put into circulation. The committee also state that they deem it inexpedient at this time to report to the public the cause of the suspension of the bank, inasmuch as they have assurances from the principal debtors of the bank, previously reported as doubtful, that they are making every effort to discharge their liabilities, and because an exposition at this time, of the mismanagement of the bank, would greatly prejudice the chances of recovering a considerable portion of the assets which are put down as doubtful.

The Lancaster *Inland Daily* says the brokers of that city are paying 80 cents on the dollar for the notes of the Lancaster Bank, and that in transaction of trade they are taken at even higher rates.

A LESSON IN HOSPITALITY AND HUMILITY.—The Boston *Traveller* states that a while ago a young gentleman visited a venerable man, a high dignitary of the church, who for special reasons, lived on small means, at a low front, in a quite lordly mansion. Assuming that the occupant of such a dwelling must have servants of all sorts, the visitor, on retiring put his boots outside the door to be cleaned, according to custom. Next morning on looking out of his chamber, he saw his silver haired host, in gown and slippers, coming quietly along the entry, with said boots nicely brushed and shining like a mirror in his patriarchal hands. The astonishment and mortification of the guest may be imagined. But let that pass. The thing to be considered is the noble old man, so ready to do what some foolish people would consider a menial act, rather than be wanting in hospitality.—Christian gentleman as he was—at once dignified and meek—he felt as George Herbert sings:

> If done beneath the laws,
> E'en servile labor shine;
> Hallowed is toil, if this the cause,—
> The meanest work divine.

Were it proper to give the name of the hero of this incident, our readers would recognize it as that of one who, by humbling himself, was indeed exalted, and whose memory is yet green with the many who knew him but to love him.

VIRGINIA COAL.—An article in the New York *Post,* under the above caption, says:

The recent discovery of extensive veins or strata of very pure anthracite coal in Montgomery and other counties in this old commonwealth, has drawn the attention of many of our wealthy and enterprising citizens to those fields. The completion of so much of the Virginia and Tennessee and Virginia Central Railroads as connect the mountainous regions in which these coals lie with the Atlantic cities, give a value to these mines quite independent of the superiority which by analysis they appear to possess over other coal mines now successfully worked. To determine the boundary of these coal formations, or deposits, the services of Prof. Forrest Shephard, of New Haven, Conn., a geologist of great experience and professional skill, have been engaged, and we learn he will proceed at once to the counties of Montgomery, Botetourt, Bath and Allegheny to make the desired explorations.

The Sheriffs throughout Rhode Island have adopted a uniform style of dress for Court and State occasions. Among other features of it, is the State coat-of arms worn upon the buttons.

The Harpers have announced their intention to publish a weekly newspaper, of which the first number is to be issued on the first Saturday of January next.

After O'Connell had obtained the acquittal of a horse-stealer, the thief, in the ecstasy of his gratitude, cried out, "Och! councillor, I've no way here to thank your honor, but I wish't I saw you knocked down in me own parish; wouldn't I bring a faction to the rescue!"

It is proposed to tunnel the East River at its narrowest point, opposite Fulton street. New York—distance about 1200 feet. The work it is estimated, will cost less than the Thames Tunnel.

COAL TRADE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Complimentary Dinner to John Tucker.

The gentlemen engaged in the Coal trade, desiring to express their appreciation of the valuable services and eminent business talents of John Tucker, Esq., on his retirement from the Presidency of the Reading Railroad Company, gave him a complimentary dinner at the La Pierre House, Philadelphia, on the afternoon of the 11th inst. A number of leading men interested in the mining and sale of Coal, sat down about six o'clock, to a most sumptuous and elegantly spread table. After the cloth had been removed, Dr. Diller Luther, who presided on the occasion, rose, and in a very felicitous speech, spoke of the long connection of Mr. Tucker with the coal interests of the State, the important services he had rendered in developing those interests, the business skill, energy and perseverance which he had displayed in his administration of the affairs of the Reading Railroad, and the uniform courtesy, liberality and disposition to accommodate which distinguished his intimate and protracted intercourse with the miners and shippers of Coal. Dr. Luther then referred to the retirement of Mr. Tucker from the position he had filled with so much industry, zeal and success; hoped that it would not separate him from those for whose business he had done so much, and trusted that he might be placed in a situation to render his rare energy of character and his great abilities tributary to the Coal trade of Pennsylvania. These remarks having been received with warm applause by the company, Mr. Tucker replied in the following words:

I rise, gentlemen, with unaffected sensibility, to give you thanks for this evidence of your esteem, and to make proper acknowledgments to my friend who has just taken his seat, for the sentiments which he has thought proper to express. But in attempting the performance of this duty, which is in so great a degree foreign to my habitual studies and pursuits, it would have been presumptuous in me to have accepted the compliment you have tendered me, with a knowledge that you would expect me thus to address you, had I not been aware that you were so familiar with my close confinement to the great interests with which I have been connected, as to be fully cognizant of my unfitness to address you in a speech of any formality. You expect me only to meet you and to tender my thanks for this marked proof of your regard.

This is registered, I assure you, in a memory from which it will never be erased.

But gentlemen, without long preamble, you men of business may expect me to make some remarks with reference to the great interests with which you and I have been identified. These have been my study and about them I could talk all night, were it not for the embarrassment I feel in being on my feet engaged in the effort to make a speech.

But this attempt I will abandon, and instead, resort to our unusual mode of free and frank expression of views and opinions.

My friend, Dr. Luther, has dwelt, at some length, upon the importance of a feeling of unity of interest between the producers and transporters of coal; and he has kindly alluded to my having generally, appreciated the truth of his sentiments. But, gentlemen, in my humble judgment, he has not given full force to them. The Railroad and Canal are, with their capitals of thirty millions of dollars, of but little value without the products of the Schuylkill Coal Operators to support them; and your lands and mines would be even of less value without the means of transport. Thus each are entirely dependent on the other, and the fact is so self-evident, that further comment seems unnecessary.

But, gentlemen, the remarks of my friend and the occasion warrant me in making some allusion to the growth of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during my connection with it, as well as the enlargement of your coal trade, with which, I repeat, both are intimately connected.

You are are perfectly familiar with the details, but it may be useful to refresh even your memories with a brief summary of the facts.

Elected as a manager in 1843, I soon became greatly interested in a work that I then conceived had such a brilliant future. A careful investigation soon inspired me with such confidence, that on the refusal of the then President to continue to discharge the duties of his office, I did not *long* hesitate to accept the proffered position of President. Permit me briefly to refer to the position of the Co., and the efficiency of its works at that period. It was embarrassed by a floating debt of more than $1,500,000, some portion of which was in the shape of judgments; for I well remember that the day after my election, the passenger, locomotive and cars were seized by the Sheriff while stopping at Reading. The company was without credit, except with a few capitalists, chiefly non residents, whose careful investigation had resulted in much confidence in the eventual *success of the work.*

The capital and debt then stood thus:

Capital stock,	$2,010,000 00
Bonded debt, maturing from 1844 to 1860,	3,191,050 00
Bonds and mortgages,	125,750 00
Floating debt,	1,818,612 06
	$7,145,412 06

With $26,119 55 on hand.

This was the financial position of the company.

The capacity for business consisted in a single track from Mt. Carbon to the junction with the State railroad at Peter's Island, with a branch road to Richmond. No connection then existed with the roads terminating with Port Carbon, which last year transported 1,170,000 tons, of which 740,114 tons passed over the Reading road.

The Company then owned 1592 coal cars, 39 locomotives, (30 only of which were adapted to the transportation of coal), and five wharves at Richmond. In 1843 the business of the company was as follows:

Coal transported, tons,	218,711
Merchandise,	17,534
The gross receipts,	$394,318

I have thus briefly stated, gentlemen, the position of the company at the time I was elected President.

To have deputed to me, then so young a man, the responsibility of relieving the company from its great embarrassments, and, in addition, to meet the rapidly increasing wants of the public, which I ever regarded as the implied contract of the charter, you will admit was quite sufficient to stagger men of much greater ability and influence, than I ever presumed to possess. Still, with more courage perhaps than discretion, I resolved to undertake both duties, with a determination that success or the utter prostration of both my physical and mental abilities should be the termination. These objects constituted my Pole star, during my official connection with the company.—Any personal sacrifice was a secondary consideration.

But, gentlemen, under what circumstances were these important duties assumed. Well do I remember that shortly after my election as President, I happened to be at a "Wistar party," when I was soon informed that a gentleman (now deceased) occupying an exalted position, was making some remarks in an adjoining room, about the Reading Railroad. Curious to hear his views, I soon joined the little coterie who were listening to him. On my being observed by the speaker, he remarked after the interchange of the usual salutations, that he was not aware that I was present, for if so, he would have refrained from indulging in such free comments about the Company with which I was connected. To this, I replied, that I had not heard them, and that I should be pleased to learn his opinions. To be brief, he observed that the passenger and merchandise business of the Schuylkill Valley (remember this was in 1844) could not support a railroad costing $10,000,000. As for a pretence that it could compete with a water communication in the transportation of such a heavy and bulky article as coal—it was an absurdity, and as a consequence the Bonds and Stock of the Company were worthless. Gentlemen, you must well remember that this was the general feeling here in 1844. I was, however, entirely confident that this judgment was not well founded. I, therefore, modestly, but with great confidence in my position, proposed to look into the matter a little, and asked how many cords of wood would be required to bring from Mount Carbon to Philadelphia, 250 tons of coal, and take back the empty cars, and what would be the cost of the fuel? To which he replied, that that was a question of detail, with which he, of course, was not familiar. I then inquired what was the cost of repairs of a locomotive on any of the New England or Old England Roads per mile run, or per ton transported, or any way which he chose to take it? to which the same answer was given—"I do not know." I will not detain you by repeating each question I proposed, but in my various queries, I enumerated all the items of expense in transporting coal by a railroad, to all of which he had but the one answer—"I do not know." I then quietly observed that the total cost was of course made up of these various detailed items, and as he was entirely ignorant of those he must, as a necessity, be equally ignorant of the aggregate cost.—I then expressed my surprise that a gentleman occupying so prominent a position should have expressed such a confident opinion about the value of a property costing $10,000,000, and the next moment have to admit that he knew *nothing at all about it.* I added, that if I wished an opinion upon a point of law, that I would call on him, as that was his profession, and he would have a basis for his opinion; but if I wanted to know the value of a railroad, I should certainly apply to some one who had made the cost of transportation as much of a study as he had that of the law. Feeling my advantage, I perhaps rather provokingly observed—now let us see what you know about the cost of transporting Coal on a canal. I then asked how many bushels of oats would be required for two mules to transport a boat with sixty tons of Coal from Pottsville to Philadelphia, and take back the empty boat, to which he replied—"confound your questions; I have heard enough of them." Subsequently, we had many pleasant allusions to this discussion.

On another occasion I had necessity to use similar arguments. A committee of gentlemen connected and familiar with railroads, were appointed to investigate the expense of transporting Coal on the railroad, and generally the prospective profits of the Company. They evidently com-