Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1858.

TERMINATION OF RUSSIAN INFLUENCE AT WASHINGTON.

Russia, at the time her serfdom policy flourished as free from curb or rein, as Slavery does now in the Southern States of this Union, was welcomed in the person of her diplomatic representative at Washington, with a warmth which proved how keenly our slave driving Presidents sympathized with the lash which held in abeyance the Russian serf.—That day has passed. The Russian bear experiences a chilling reception now at Washington,—quite as much so were the Imperial Bruin instead, to pay his respects to the Court at the North Pole, if such exists. What has Russia done that she should lose her influence with a Pro-Slavery Administration? Simply this. She has presumed not only to question the wisdom of the system of compulsory labor or serfage which has hitherto prevailed in her empire, but has taken steps to abolish it. Nay, she has gone further; she has pronounced that system enmity against God and against society, a curse to the nation and a barrier to all improvement.

Now it is awful. The Czar daring to insult our "domestic institution." Yet, it's so, as an account of a very remarkable banquet held at Moscow on the 9th of January, in honor of the Emancipation, proves. One hundred and eighty persons were present.—The first toast was proposed by M. Katoff—"*The Health of the Emperor.*" After a few words from M. A. V. Stankevitch, M. Pauloff made the following remarkable speech, which be it observed, was made a little after Mr. Buchanan's first annual message, and a little before his Lecompton message.

"Gentlemen: A new spirit animates us: a new era has commenced. Heaven has allowed us to live long enough to witness the second regeneration of Russia. Gentlemen, we may congratulate ourselves, for this movement is one of great importance. We *breathe more like Christians, our hearts beat more nobly, and we may look at the light of heaven with a clearer eye.* We have met to-day to express our deep and sincere sympathy for a holy and praiseworthy work, and *we meet without any nervousness to mar our rejoicing.* Yes, gentlemen, I repeat it, a new spirit animates us, a new era has commenced. One of our social conditions is on the eve of a change. If we consider it in a past light, we may perhaps admit that it was necessary that it should have been allowed to be as it was from the want of a better administrative organization, and of the concentration in the hands of a government of the means which have since given so great a development to the power of Russia. *But what was momentarily gained to the state was lost to mankind.* The advantage cost an enormous price. *Order without—anarchy within—and the condition of the individual cast its shadow over society at large.* The Emperor has struck at the roots of this evil. *The glory and prosperity of Russia cannot rest upon institutions based on injustice and falsehood.*—No! these blessings are henceforth to be found in the path thrown open by him whose name Russia pronounces with respect and pride. The Emperor has ceded this great reform, which he might have accomplished by his own powerful will, by asking the nobles to take the initiative. Let us then hail this noble idea, inspired by the sole wish for the welfare of his people, with that enlightened heartiness which may now be expected from Russia.—Let us not, however, suppose that the path traced by history is an avenue of roses without thorns. This would be sheer ignorance. When a new, a more moral and Christian state of things is about to be established, the obstacles that will have to be encountered must not be taken into consideration, except with the hope that the torrent of the new life will sweep them away. *The change in the economical condition of our national existence will arouse our individual energies, the want of which is one of our greatest evils.* Let us wish, then, gentlemen, from our innermost heart, a long life to him who has marshaled his faithful Russia to the conquest of truth and justice. Let us hope that this great idea will comprise the generous sentiments of the man and the Christian."

At the conclusion of this brief speech in which the whole political economy of free labor was stated with scientific accuracy, Mr. Pogodine proposed "The Health of the Russian Nobility," which was drunk with all the honors. M. Babst, the eminent Professor of Political economy at the University of Moscow, then spoke as follows:—

"Gentlemen: After the eloquent speeches which have been made in honor of our meeting to celebrate a great event in our economical existence, I hope you will allow me to say a few words as an expression of my deep gratitude for him whose thoughts and acts, during the few years we have passed under his reign, have always responded to the real wants of the people. We have met here to celebrate an event which will be an epoch in the annals of our history, and upon which future historians will dwell with pleasure. At the very commencement of this century, one of our first manufacturers, said to Storch, *that trade could never flourish under our system of compulsory labor,* or, in other words, of serfage; already, in 1849, the Free Economical Society proved *by facts* the inconvenience of serfage as regards agriculture. The development of national wealth has ever gone hand-in-hand with the regular organization of popular labor, which as it gradually emancipates itself from stringent conditions becomes more active, more progressive, and consequently more productive. In proportion as national labor gradually issues forth free from such disadvantageous conditions, the love of work increases among the people. Emulation and competition arouse the sleeping energies of the nation; they will not allow them to rust, and excite them to healthy activity and continual progress. The day of the primitive forms of the economical condition of the people has now left us forever. *The wants of a great nation increase daily, and cannot be satisfied with the coarse conditions contrary to all progress of primitive economy founded on compulsory labor—a labor the limits of which are as restricted as its nature is unproductive.* Our task is not to double, but to increase tenfold our productive power, our labor, our wealth, unless we wish to see taken away from us by nations more advanced than ourselves, the markets which are ours by tradition and by our geographical position. And we cannot increase our productive power except by a regular organization of national labor, which will then boldly take in hand and work the treasures now hidden in our land."

The learned Professor concluded with an appeal to all honest men to support the Emperor in this great social reform. Various other speeches, we are told, were made, all in the same spirit.

The New York *Evening Post* says, in commenting upon the above interesting phase in the political history of Russia, such are the terms used by the leading minds in "barbarous" Russia in reference to the unprofitableness and wickedness of compulsory labor.—"We breathe more like Christians," says M. Pauloff, "our hearts beat more nobly, and we may look at the light of Heaven with a clearer eye," since we have ceased to exact unrecompensed and involuntary labor from our fellow creatures. "The glory and prosperity of Russia," he adds, "cannot rest upon injustice and falsehood." Can it in America?

How strange it seems that while a despotic Government like Russia can discern so clearly, not merely the injustice but the inexpediency of Slavery, and can take steps at once to inaugurate a more enlightened policy, every energy of the freest Government in the world should be exerted in exactly the opposite direction. And what is more remarkable, though this reform affects the wealthiest and most influential class in Russia, we hear nothing from them about dissolving the Empire, nor are Russian statesman and philosophers bludgeoned in their Council Chamber for expressing Anti-Slavery opinions. On the contrary, Mr. Pauloff says in his speech, what no American Congressman at this day, could say, at a similar meeting:—"We have met to-day to express our deep and sincere sympathy for a holy and praiseworthy work, and we meet *without any nervousness to mar our rejoicing.*" No officeholder under this Administration, who should lend any countenance to such an entertainment, would be permitted to hold his situation half an hour, and if in a Southern State, the meeting would as surely be broken up by violence as the ice in the streets of New York city will melt before the 4th of July.

The example of Russia should not be lost upon the United States. But what is the spectacle presented to our view here, while Russia is emancipating her serfs? Hireling troops are asked for by President Buchanan, to force upon the people of Kansas at the point of the bayonet, should the measure be adopted in Congress, a Slavery Constitution. While Russia claims our admiration, we hang our head in shame for tame, submissive, cowardly America. Ay, tame, submissive, and cowardly, for even now the member from this District, Mr. Dewart, and other Northern Democratic representatives in Congress, are reported to look more favorably upon the Kansas policy of the President—which is equivalent to saying that they have been either whipped or bribed into the Pro Slavery traces again. It is the mode of treatment adopted by the American slave driver, when he wishes to secure his objects in Congress, and unfortunately, up to this time, there has been a pack of Northern curs, too spiritless to turn upon their tyrannical masters.—As they slink around with their tails between their legs, they whine, "We're Buchanan's dogs—whose dogs are you?"

THE PUBLIC WORKS.

The Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

The majority of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House at Harrisburg, has reported a bill, which contemplates two objects:—First, the sale of the canals now owned by the State. Secondly, the completion of the Sunbury and Erie railroad. The bill provides that the Company shall issue $7,000,000 in bonds bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, to be secured by mortgage of all their property and franchises; $3,500,000 of which are to be given to the State in payment of the purchase money, and the residue to be deposited with the State Treasurer, to be surrendered to the Company, by consent of the Governor, on certain conditions expressed in the bill. It also provides that as additional security, the Company shall execute and deliver to the State, mortgages on the canals themselves for $2,000,000, to be held until certain specified progress shall be made in the construction of the said railroad, and the sum of one million of dollars shall be added to the capital stock of the Company. The portion of the road now constructed from Sunbury to Williamsport is valued at $2,000,000, and it appears by the last report of the Engineer of the Company, that a large amount of the grading has been completed on the Western Division of the road between Erie and Warren, a distance of 64 miles. This Division can be completed for a sum not exceeding one million of dollars by the first of January next, so that within the present year 97 miles of finished road, for which a large and profitable business is waiting, will be added to the security offered to the State for the purchase money of the canals, should the bill reported by the committee become a law. On the final completion of the great work, the State would be the owner of $3,500,000 of the bonds of the Company, which would be fully and amply secured by the mortgage for $7,000,000.

When we consider that the trade of the lakes now exceeds $600,000,000 annually, passing by Erie to seek the Atlantic by way of the New York improvements; that the remaining unsold public Canals are not only worthless, but really a burden; that millions of acres of mineral and agricultural land in this State, now worth but $3 an acre, will in the event of the completion of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, be worth on an average, $33 per acre, which at the present rate of taxation will give an increased annual revenue to the Commonwealth of $357,000, and that the road will build up the commercial importance of Philadelphia, and make her what she is far from being, an important shipping port,—when we consider these things, who can doubt that the interests of the Commonwealth will be promoted by a fair and judicious sale of all branches of the public works? A factious political opposition, having for its organ, the Philadelphia *Ledger*, opposes the sale, but the benefits which will accrue to the State by the passage of the act authorizing their sale and the completion of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, cannot be overestimated. The citizens of the State are wearied we think, of supporting a set of lazy, plundering office holders, in connection with the remaining public works, and we think the Legislature would meet the wishes of all, by passing the act for the sale of the Delaware Division and the North and West Branch Canals, for these works have cost the State in round figures, $9,820,000. They were constructed by means of borrowed money, for which the State is still paying interest which amounts every year to, $491,000 00

Add the money expended for repairs, salaries or which am'ted last year to, 447,148 21

And we have the annual cost of these works, 939,148 21

Deduct the gross receipts of the year for tolls, which was according to the Canal Com'sioners, 514,909 50

The result shows an excess in annual cost over the receipts, of the enormous sum of, 423,238 71

But put out of view entirely, the interest on the cost of these works, and the apparent net income of the year was $68,761 29, only, at which rate their real value to the State would be $1,355,326.

These facts are sufficient to prove that they should be sold.

As far as the Sunbury and Erie Railroad is concerned, it should be remembered that, while it promises to be as successful as the Pennsylvania Central, which from its opening has paid to the stockholders 6 per cent. dividends, that the trade which will pass over it will in the trip from Philadelphia to Erie have two thousand feet less rise and fall than that to which the Pennsylvania road is subject. This is an important matter, favorable to the rapid transportation of passengers and freight.

WE have frequently admired the delicate obituary notices got up by the papers in Yankee land. The following from the Boston *Bee*, of Monday evening, is a specimen:

DEPARTED.—The Worcester *Bay State*, the meanest Buchanan newspaper ever published in the State, died Saturday. The *Transcript* of Worcester, announces the event under its usual head of deaths thus:

"In this city, on the 7th inst., at 2½ P. M., the *Daily Bay State*. It lived a vagabond, and died a pauper."

THE Reading *Daily Gazette* has been discontinued. It is a matter of regret that the citizens of Berks county did not afford it sufficient encouragement, for a spirited daily gives life to, and assists the growth of an inland town. This is the third, and we presume, will be the last attempt of Mr. Getz to establish a daily paper in Reading.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Letter Tenth.

Civilization, Mr. President—growing with the growth of wealth—is indicated by improvement in the condition of man. Our condition, natural, moral and political, having much deteriorated within the last few years, it is needed that we seek the causes of the change, which *must* be found in diminution of our wealth.

Wealth, Mr. President, consists in the power to control and direct the forces of nature—resulting, first from the possession of the necessary machinery, and next from the *possession* of the knowledge how to guide it. The coal that is mined by a single man is capable of doing as much work as could be done by thousands of human arms. The power of steam employed in Great Britain is estimated as being equal to the united forces of 600,000,000 of men, and yet the total number of persons employed in the coal mines of that country is but 120,000, two-thirds of whom must be engaged in furnishing fuel for the smelting of ore, for the rolling of iron, and for household and other purposes. The entire population of the island in 1851 was under 21,000,000, each one of whom, were the power thus acquired equally divided, would have the equivalent of nearly thirty willing slaves, employed in doing his work—slaves, too, requiring neither food, clothing, nor lodging in return for the service thus performed. Admitting that even so large a number as 60,000 were employed in the extraction of the fuel by which this power is supplied, it would give but 1 in 350 of the population, and less than 1 in 200 of those who are capable of doing a *full day's work*.—Such being the case, we obtain the remarkable result that, by means of combination of action, less than one-half of one per cent. of the adult population is enabled to furnish fifty times more power than could be supplied by the whole number, were each man laboring by himself.

To enable this fuel to do the work it is, however, required that man should play the part of engineer, substituting mental power for the physical force that would otherwise be required. The engineer must have his engine, and for the production of engines there is needed a portion of the labor that by their use is to be economized. How small, however, is the proportion thus required, is seen from the fact that the whole number of steam boiler makers in Great Britain in 1841 was but 3479, and as the total number of persons engaged in making steam engines cannot be ten times greater, we thus obtain less than 35,000 as being so employed. Adding now together the miners and engine makers, we obtain less than 100,000 as the total human force given to the development of a natural one equal to 600,000,000, the physical force of each being thus, by means of association and combination, multiplied no less than *six thousand times*.

Of all the communities of the world, there is none, Mr. President, at whose command has been placed an amount of power, at all to be compared with that of our Union—the quantity of fuel within their reach being, practically, as unlimited as is the air we breathe. It underlies a large portion of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina; while, throughout the regions of the West, it so much abounds as, in a great majority of cases, to be wholly valueless. So, too, with the material of which steam engines are composed—iron ore—the supplies of which are boundless in extent, and waiting only for the moment when we shall determine to appropriate them to our use, and thus acquire wealth. To what extent it might be so acquired, is shown by the fact that a single hundred thousand men in Britain, furnish power, equal to *more than sixty times the mere muscular force of the whole adult male population of the Union*.*

To produce among ourselves, the same effect, it is required, only, that we adopt the same measures that have there resulted in such a wonderful increase of force; and thus do we arrive at the great fact that, by means of the proper direction of the labors of the one-hundredth part of the adult population of the Union the power or wealth, of the whole might, in a brief period, be twenty times increased—each and every person, were the whole equally divided, being thus supplied with twenty slaves employed in furnishing fuel and food, clothing and lodging, while consuming no part, whatsoever, of the products of their labor.

The treasures of nature are boundless in extent, earth being a great reservoir of wealth and power, requiring for their full development only the carrying into full effect the idea expressed by the magic word, ASSOCIATION. That such is the fact is seen in every case in which, because of local circumstances, our people find themselves enabled to combine their efforts for the accomplishment of some common object. Combination of action furnishes to every resident of New York, Philadelphia, or Boston, a slave employed in supplying him with water, or with light, at a cost so trivial as to be utterly insignificant, when compared with what it would be, were he obliged to live and labor alone, as did the emigrants of the days of William Penn. Combined effort enables us to pass from the shores of the Atlantic to the banks of the Mississippi in fewer hours, and at less expense, than but a few years since were required in going from New York to Washington. To such effort it is due, that every child is supplied with instruction, such as would be wholly unobtainable by the solitary settler. Combination of effort furnishes bibles at a price so small as to place them within the reach of the poorest person in the Union; and it supplies, for two cents, a better newspaper than could, but a few years since, have been purchased at any price. To combination it is due, that the man of New Orleans can communicate on the instant with his friend in Philadelphia, thus annihilating both time and space.

Look where we may, Mr. President, we find new proofs of the advantage to be derived from association, and yet men are everywhere seen flying from their homes, and leaving behind them wives and children, parents and relatives—each one seeming desirous, as far as possible, to be compelled to roll his own log, build his own house, and cultivate his lonely field; and thus deprive himself, of all the benefit necessarily resulting from combination with his fellow men. In the passage to his solitude, he traverses immense plains abounding in the fuel by whose consumption he would so much increase his wealth and power—preferring, apparently, to continue to confine himself to the use of his arm, when, by calling nature to his aid, he might be enabled to substitute the qualities of his head for those of his arm, and pass from the labors of the ox to those of THE MAN.

In no country of the world is there so great a voluntary waste of power as in these United States. In Ireland and India, in Turkey and Portugal, a similar waste takes place; but in none of these is there even a pretence that the people direct their own course of action. Here, the reverse is the case, every man being supposed to constitute a portion of the government, and to aid in so directing its action as to enable him and his neighbors most to profit by the gifts of Providence; yet, here it is that men are most disposed to separate themselves, each and every one from each and every other—thus forfeiting all the advantages that are elsewhere seen to result from the substitution of the natural forces for those of the human arm. The waters of Niagara, capable of doing the work of millions of men, are allowed to run to waste; and the coal-fields of Illinois, that, with the slightest effort, might be made to perform a hundred times more labor than is now performed by all the people of the Union, are held in almost as light esteem as would be a similar quantity of gravel or of sand.

Domestic commerce tends to the development of the treasures of the earth—to the utilization of every particle of the matter of which our planet is composed—to the development of human power—to diminution in the value of commodities required for the support of man—and to augmentation in his own value, and in that of the land upon which he is placed. At every stage of its progress, local centres acquire a larger attractive power—the mill, the mine, the furnace, the rolling mill, and the grist and cotton mills, becoming the places of exchange, and thus diminishing the necessity for resorting to the trading cities of the world. The man whose labors have been given to the production of wheat is thus enabled to exchange directly with one neighbor who converts wheat into flour, and another who has changed coal and ore into iron; with one who has converted wool into cloth, and another who has made rags into paper—at once economizing the cost of transportation, and obtaining the intellectual commerce required for enabling him to pass from the cultivation of the poor to that of the richer soils.

The desires of the trader look in an opposite direction, tending everywhere to prevent the creation of local centres, and thus to increase the necessity for resorting to the great central cities of the world. Every stage of his progress towards power is, therefore, attended by an increase in the tax of transportation, and a diminution in the power of man, with constantly increasing exhaustion of the soil, requiring resort to new lands, to be, in their turn, exhausted.

According to an eminent French economist, this country is, like Poland, specially dedicated to agriculture to the exclusion of manufactures. Such, too, having been the opinion of some of those persons who most have influenced the action of the central government, the result is seen in a universal impoverishment of the soil, and of its owners, because of the enormous tax of transportation to which they have been subjected. According to these gentlemen, the raising of raw produce is the chief pursuit of man, and yet, small reflection could be required for satisfying them that the raising of wheat was but one of the steps towards the making of bread; and that the raising of cotton was but a stage in the process of producing cloth—cloth and bread, and not wheat or wool, being the commodities required for his use. Men perish of cold where trees most abound, because of the absence of the saw or the axe; and other men go naked, though surrounded by plants yielding cotton, because of their distance from the spinning jenny and the loom. Man is placed on this earth to subject the forces of nature to his service—compelling her to yield the commodities required for his use, and in exchange for the smallest possible amount of human effort. That that object may be accomplished, he is required to combine his efforts with those of his fellow men—the farmer, the miller, and the baker, uniting for the production of bread; the shepherd, the spinner, and the weaver, uniting for the production of cloth.

The more perfect that union, the less is the waste of labor in transportation and in effecting exchanges, and the greater the power to improve the land already occupied, while extending the work of cultivation over the richer soils,—as is now being done in France, Denmark, Germany, and other of the advancing countries of Europe. The less the power of combination, the greater is the tendency to exhaustion of the soil, and is seen to be the case in Poland and Ireland, Turkey and Portugal, Jamaica and India, and every other country that, like the United States, gives itself, almost exclusively, to the work of scratching the earth. Of all the raw material required for the purposes of man, manure is the most important, and the least susceptible of transportation to a distance; and therefore is it that poverty, depopulation and slavery, are the necessary consequences of a reduction of a community to dependence on the single species of effort required for compelling the earth to yield the raw material of clothing, or of food. Throughout the larger portion of the Union, the market is distant hundreds and thousands of miles, and the consequences are seen in the fact that the soil is becoming almost everywhere exhausted—wealth thus diminishing, when it should increase.

How it diminishes has recently been shown by an eminent agriculturist, from whom we learn:

"That the potash and phosphoric acid annually taken from the land is worth, at the usual market price of these commodities, nearly $20,000,000—scarcely any of which is ever returned;

That the ashes of 600,000,000 of bushels of corn are annually taken from the soil—scarcely any of which are ever returned;

That the total annual waste of the mineral constituents of food is equal to 1,500,000,000 bushels of corn."

"To suppose," says the author of these estimates, "that this state of things can continue, and we, as a nation, remain prosperous, is simply ridiculous. We have as yet much virgin soil, and it will be long ere we reap the reward of our present improvidence. It is merely a question of time, and time will solve the problem in a most unmistakable manner. What with our earth-butchery and prodigality, we are each year losing the intrinsic essence of our vitality."

"Our country has not yet grown feeble from this loss of its life-blood, but *the hour is fixed when, if our present system continue, the last throb of the nation's heart will have ceased, and when America, Greece and Rome will stand together among the ruins of the past.*

"The question of economy should be, not how much do we annually produce, but how much of our annual productions is saved to the soil. Labor employed in robbing the earth of its capital stock of fertilizing matter is worse than labor thrown away. In the latter case it is a loss to the present generation—in the former, it becomes an inheritance of poverty for our successors.—Man is but a tenant of the soil, and he is guilty of a crime when he reduces its value for other tenants who are to come after him."

Waste, such as is here described, Mr. President, is a crime, and it finds its punishment in the natural, moral, and political decline, to which your attention has now been called. Look almost where the traveler may, he is struck with the wretched condition of that which, in this country, is called agriculture, but which in the civilized countries of Europe would be denominated pure and simple robbery of the great bank given by the Creator for the use of man. Its effects are shown in the facts that, in New York, where, eighty years since, twenty-five to thirty bushels of wheat were an ordinary crop, the average is now only fourteen, while that of Indian corn is but twenty-five. In Ohio, a State that, but half a century since, was a wilderness, the average of wheat is less than twelve, and it diminishes, when it should increase. Throughout the West, the process of exhaustion is everywhere going on—the large crops of the early period of a settlement being followed, invariably, by smaller ones in later years. In Virginia, throughout a large district of country once considered the richest in the State, the average of wheat is less than seven bushels; while in North Carolina, men cultivate land yielding little more than that quantity of Indian corn. Tobacco has been raised in Virginia and Kentucky, until the land has been utterly exhausted and abandoned; while, throughout the whole cotton growing country, we meet with a scene of exhaustion unparalleled in the world, to have been accomplished in so brief a period. The people who raise cotton and tobacco are living upon capital—selling their soil at prices so low that they do not obtain one dollar for every five destroyed; and as man is always a progressive animal, whether his course be upward or downward, we may now readily understand the cause of the steady and regular growth of that feeling which leads to regarding bondage as being the natural condition of those who need to sell their labor.—The supremacy of trade leads, necessarily, to such results; and, as the whole energies of the country are given to the enlargement of the trader's power, and to the augmentation of the tax of transportation, it is no matter of surprise that its people are everywhere seen to be employed in 'robbing the earth of its capital stock.' Let the existing system be continued, and "the hour is surely fixed," when, in the words of the writer quoted above, "America, Greece and Rome, will stand together among the ruins of the past."

Allow me, Mr. President, to call your attention once again to the diagram given in a former letter. Looking at it, you find at the left production small, and the prices of the ruder products of the earth very low indeed. Passing towards the right, you find, in Massachusetts, production larger and prices higher—the farmer obtaining a greater number of bushels, and for each bushel a larger quantity of money. *That* is the road towards the improvement in manners and morals to which we attach the idea of civilization. The contrary road—from the right to the left—is the one which leads to that state of demoralization to which we attach the idea of barbarism, the products of the earth then diminishing in quantity, with steady decline of prices. This last, Mr. President, is the road which, under the guidance of the central government, we are traveling; and therefore it is that each successive year brings with it new attacks upon the local powers, and new increase of the central power, with constant decline in the respect for the constitution and in the regard for individual rights. Men, Mr. President, become free, and communities rise in the estimation of the world in the ratio of their development of a *real* agriculture. Both deteriorate in the ratio in which they find themselves driven to the work of robbing the soil. This I propose to show in another letter—remaining, meanwhile, Yours, very respectfully,

HENRY C. CAREY.

Philadelphia, January 11, 1858.

*The question may, with great propriety be asked, "If power really is wealth, why is it that the people of England, with such a wonderful amount of wealth at command, are so poor as to have given rise to the idea of over population?" The answer is, that all this power is being wasted in the effort to prevent the other communities of the world from acquiring similar power or wealth. While laboring to cheapen the labor and raw materials of the exterior world, she is enslaving the people of all countries subject to her influence, and thus producing the enslavement of her own. The harmony of interests being everywhere perfect, therefore it is that every measure tending to deprive the Hindoo of the power to sell his labor, tends equally to lessen the ability of the British laborer to obtain food for his family and himself. Action and reaction are equal and opposite, the ball which stops the motion of another ball, being stopped itself. *This is a great physical law,* whose truth is obvious throughout the whole range of social science.—Common sense, common honesty, and sound policy, look always in the same direction.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

"THE FIRST SNOW OF WINTER."—Not meritorious enough for publication. It would be doing "C." injustice to place it before our readers.

THE admirable "Installation Address" of James H. Campbell, Esq., delivered before the Pottsville Literary Society, will be found on the First Page of to-day's *Journal*.

SUGAR FROM THE SORGHUM.—Nothing agricultural, is of more interest than the experiments and observations upon the Sorghum Sacharatum, or Chinese Sugar Cane. Everything in relation to this novelty should be read by farmers and others with attention. A little work containing a detailed account of experiments and observations, made from Sept. 28, to Dec. 20, 1857, by Joseph S. Lovering, Philadelphia, has just been published by Henry A. Dreer, Seedsman and Florist, No. 327 Chestnut street, that City. The value of the Sorghum as a sugar-producing plant, has been fully established. Price of the work—single copies, ten cents. Copies can be had of the publisher, or in this Borough at B. Bannan's store.—Every farmer in this County should get a copy of the pamphlet immediately, and be conversant with the result of experiments.

Local Affairs.

Anthracite Bank of Tamaqua.—Mr. George Wiggan, Sr., has been appointed Cashier of this Institution, John Hendricks, Esq., having resigned.

Mr. James Francis Geary, local reporter of the *Leader*, among the killed of the St. Louis Pacific Hotel catastrophe, was a brother of Joseph W. Gearey of this Borough. Upon the reception of the intelligence of his brother's death, Mr. Gearey telegraphed on requesting that the body be kept, until he could reach that city.

R. D. Schoener, Murphy's building, Centre street, has for sale the following articles, which are warranted to be of prime quality:—Western Flour, Biscuits, Cakes, Crackers, Egg and Arrowroot Buscuits, Scotch Cakes, Honey Cakes, Almond Cakes, Boston Wine and Water Crackers, dried, paredand unpared Peaches, Grapes, Plums, Stickney and Poor's Mustard, Maryland Hominy, Citron, Raisins, Rye Flour, Kiln-dried Corn Meal, Oat Meal, &c. Give him a call.

Port Carbon Literary Association.—On Wednesday evening last the Association decided to have a public discussion in the Lawton town school house on next Tuesday evening. Reading, by Henry Shisler; question, "Should Congress reject the Lecompton Constitution?" Affirmative—J. R. Siegfried, H. B Sessinger, and Samuel Snyder. Negative—Wm. N. Davis, Robert Allison, and Edward Smith. The Association unanimously tender their thanks to the Hon. Wm. L. Dewart, for valuable public documents received.

March comes in like a lion.—The weather of the week has been cold and blustery, and much ice has been formed, giving the ice men a full opportunity to store as much ice as is needed for next summer. Our meteorological record is as follows:

P. R. & P. TELEGRAPH OFFICE, *Pennsylvania Hall, Pottsville.*

	8 A. M.	2 P. M.	7 P. M.
Sat., Feb. 27,—	18°	48°	40°—clear.
Mon., March 1,—	38	44	37—cloudy.
Tues., " 2,—	22	24	21—clear.
Wed., " 3,—	16	24	20—cloudy.
Thurs., " 4,—	12	20	16— "
Fri., " 5,—	10	16	23—clear.

Cressona Literary Society.—The exercises of last Tuesday evening were:—The reading of an essay by A. C. Miller—"Natural laws of Man," by Geo. Combe; and a discussion upon the question, "should a preconceived opinion exclude persons from serving on a jury." Hossford, Mortimer and Morrissey, affirmative; Regan, Albright and Miller, negative. Decided, upon review of argument, by H. Hazel, in the negative. The exercises for next Tuesday evening, are, a Lecture by H. Regan; a reading by L. R. Keefer, and the discussion of the question, "Does civilization increase the general happiness of man?" Affirmative—Miller and Butler. Negative—Silliman and Morrissey. Judge—J. J. Upchurch.

New Enterprise.—We are always pleased to notice a spirit of enterprise, whenever directed in the proper channel. With a due appreciation of the wants of the people of his section of the town, Mr. R. D. Schoener, the well known Grocer, has just opened an assortment of Dry Goods, of a character which cannot fail suit both in quality and in price, the most fastidious. Mr. S. in introducing this feature into his business, does so, merely as an accommodation, and therefore asks but a slight advance upon original cost, feeling satisfied that he can afford to sell dry goods cheaper for cash, than they have ever yet been offered in this community. In the grocery line, Mr. S. has just received a large lot of prime extra flour, and also a good article of superfine which he offers at $5 25 per barrel. He has also Crackers for sale of all qualities—steam water crackers as low as 6 cents per pound. An excellent article.

The Pottsville Brass Band.—Since the publication of the communication of the Band, we are pleased to learn that the members have received $150, sufficient to purchase three silver instruments. Ten however, is the number necessary for a complete set, and if purchased under one order, can be procured by the Band at a saving of $150. This is important, and as it should be a matter of pride on the part of our citizens to sustain in our midst, a good Band, we trust that the proposition of the Pottsville Band to create a contributing membership, will be received with favor. The contribution asked of each member elected, will be $2 per annum, and as three hundred members will be sufficient to enable the Band to procure a full set of silver instruments, we trust that our citizens will immediately fill up a paper to that extent. Four months may elapse after application to be elected a contributing member, before payment of the due will be asked by the Band. The Band certainly merits attention at the hands of our citizens, and we hope that they will resolve to afford them the assistance required.

Remember the Poor.—There is much suffering in this Borough, and in fact, throughout the Region. Want of employment has reduced many worthy persons to actual distress. It is suggested that a concert or series of concerts be given, the proceeds to be devoted to alleviating existing suffering. If a committee of our citizens will take the matter in hand, we are assured by Professor Becker that he is ready to make every arrangement as far as the musical part is concerned. We really trust that steps will be taken in the matter immediately. Philadelphia is relieving munificently, her poor. Shall we be laggards in a work of true benevolence, amounting almost to a duty? Assuredly not.

Tremont Literary Society.—On last Tuesday evening the exercises were interesting. Mr. James Foley read a selection, entitled "Progress of Freedom." The question, "Is a Republican form of Government better adapted to the wants of the people than a Limited Monarchy?" was ably discussed on the part of the affirmative, by Messrs. Gruber and Foley; and negative, by Messrs. Williams and Drake, Jno. D. Fitzpatrick, Esq., (of Manayunk, Pa.,) decided in favor of the affirmative.

Question for next Tuesday evening—"Does England, in her proceedings with India, deserve the sympathy of civilized nations?" Affirmative—J. Graber, W. D. Williams, C. L. Pinkerton, Esq., and T. B. Walker. Negative—J. R. Bailey, J. Foley, H. Gruber and H. W. Pinkerton. Reader—W. D. Williams; and Lecturer—C. L. Pinkerton. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term, viz:—*President*—G. DRAKE.—*Vice Presidents*—Messrs. BEAR and WALBORN.—*Secretary*—J. Foley.

A vote of thanks was passed to Hon. Wm. L. Dewart for valuable public documents.

Alms House Reform Meeting.—At a meeting of the Tax-payers of Schuylkill County, held in the Court House, in the Borough of Pottsville, on Monday, the 1st day of March, 1858, Hon. Strange N. Palmer, was chosen President, William Beck, Frederick Fried, Jeremiah Reed and Benjamin DeLong, Esq., Vice Presidents, and Charles H. Dengler and William J. Leib as Secretaries.

The following Resolutions were then offered by William J. Leib, and after some remarks by Chas. Frailey in support of the same, were unanimously adopted, ordered to be published in all the papers printed in the County, and copies furnished to each of our Representatives in the Legislature of Pennsylvania:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Meeting a speedy change is demanded by the Tax-payers of this County, in the administration of the affairs connected with the Alms House of this County.

Resolved, That for the purpose of reducing the heavy yearly drafts upon our County funds for the maintenance of our County Paupers, this meeting recommend the passage of a law abolishing the Board of Directors of the Poor, and of vesting the powers of administering the Poor House Laws in our Courts and County Commissioners.

Resolved, That Charles Frailey, John Bannan and George McCabe, Esqs., be a Committee whose duty it shall be to consult with the Judges of the Court, the County Commissioners and Treasurer to the character of a proper Bill to be prepared and presented by our immediate representatives to the Legislature, who are instructed to vote for and use proper measures for the early passage of the same. [SIGNED BY THE OFFICERS.]

Silver Creek Literary Association.—Dr. Wythe Lectured to the Association on Thursday evening, the 25th inst. His subject was, "man as a vegetable, and man as an animal." It is useless to speak of the Doctor's powers as a lecturer, possessing as he does such wide celebrity. Although the field in which he labored was peculiarly his own, yet he so simplified the whole so as the most illiterate could comprehend it. The officers on the occasion were JOHN J. DOVEY, *President*; G. K. Smith and Anthony Griener, *Vice Presidents*, JOHN BEACH, JR., and D. F. BUTLER, *Secretaries*.

At the monthly meeting held by the committee of the Association on last Monday evening in the Library room, the following motions were unanimously passed:

That a copy of the *Miners' Journal* be purchased for one year by the Association, and kept in the room for the use of its members.

That a vote of thanks to Dr. Wythe for his lecture be published in the *Miners' Journal*.

Also a resolution, That the distinguished liberality of Henry C. Baird, Esq., in furnishing the Association with so large an amount of valuable books, be reciprocated by a card of life membership, and deserves the warmest thanks of every member of the Association.

Exercises of last Tuesday evening—Reading, by William Rannie; subject, "Holy Fair." The discussion of the question, "Does man suffer more in this life from real or imaginary evils?" was participated in by Wm. Winlack and D. F. Butler, affirmative; and R. Winlack, and Wm. Rannie, negative. Decision in the affirmative.

Exercises for next Tuesday—Reading by D. F. Butler. Question for discussion—"Which is better for the development of character, poverty or riches?" Affirmative—D. F. Butler Wm. Winlack, John J. Dovey, Jonah Platt. Negative—Wm. Rannie, R. Winlack, Griffith T. Jones, Charles Taylor.

The Pottsville Literary Society.—On last Tuesday evening a lecture was delivered before this Society by J. A. Hazen, Esq., on Whales and Whale fishing. The lecturer first alluded to the several species of Whale, but said he meant to confine himself to three varieties:—the common or "right" Whale, the Fin-back, and the Sperm Whale. The first has no dorsal fin—yielding a large quantity of oil—and is the most easily captured. The second is the most nimble and vigorous, most dangerous to capture, and yields the least oil. The third is the most valuable, yielding besides the common Whale oil, that known as Sperm oil, which is taken from the head. The first and second varieties supply the whalebone of commerce. This substance comes from the jaw of the Whale. There varieties have no teeth—their place being supplied by plates of bone, which fit into groves in the jaw. The third species—the Sperm—has teeth and therefore yields no whalebone.

The food of the first two kinds is a small sea-shrimp about the size of a cricket. These animals are found in certain parts of the ocean, arranged like hay, in wind-rows, and stretching away for miles in extent. Into these wind-rows the Whale enters with open mouth and scoops up the little creatures by the hogshead. These shrimps are red at first but afterwards become dark. When this happens the Whale leaves, and seeks his food elswhere. The sperm Whale feeds on star-fish and other kind of sea blubber.

The blubber of the Whale, from which the oil is extracted, is a kind of outer rind, about six to eight inches thick, and covered by the skin. The whole is pealed off like the bark of a tree, hoisted on board, rendered into oil, and stowed away in barrels. The Sperm is obtained in the state of oil without rendering from the head of the third kind.

The Whale is caught with harpoon and lance. When one is seen, several boats are lowered—the mates' boat taking the lead. As the boat approaches the monster, the excitement of all hands becomes deep and intense. The boat will row up until it touches, while at the same instant the harpooner who is stationed in the bow, plunges, the harpoon into the body of the Whale. Down she darts like lightning, and when the sailors turn round to look, nothing is to be seen but a mass of white foam in the place where she lay. The line which is about 400 yards in length runs out with immense velocity. When the Whale stays a few minutes under it must rise again for breath, when it is struck by a harpoon from another boat. After remaining fast to it for some time, and he is fatigued by running, one of the boats approaches, and the mate, rising, drives the lance into his body. This is the finishing stroke. He immediately begins to spout blood; the sailors rest on their oars and lay back to see the "flurry" or death struggle. This the lecturer said he would not attempt to describe.

In the absence of the appointed reader, Mr. Dallas read a selection from the "Bard of Bennett's Tower Hall." The question—"Is England likely ever to become a Republic" was argued on the affirmative, by Messrs Boyle and Simpson, and on the negative by Messrs Leib and Gowen. Decided in the negative. Next Tuesday evening a lecture will be delivered by Dr. John T. Carpenter. Reading—by W. L. Whitney, Esq. Question, "Does a nation derive more benefit from the wisdom of its old, than from the energy of its young men.—Affirmative—Wren and Little; Negative—Thompson and Green.

PROCEEDINGS OF COURT.

REPORTED FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

Our regular Court of Quarter Sessions has been in session during the greater part of the week, engaged in the disposal of the criminal business of the County. It has been for the most part, of a very trivial character. Of the 47 Bills found by the Grand Jury, twenty were for larcenies and eighteen for assaults and batteries.—The Court got through with the business on Thursday evening, leaving several cases to be disposed of on Monday next. The Grand Jury found true bills for libel against Henry L. Acker, Editor of the Pottsville Standard, and against Thomas C. Price and James M. Spellissy, Editors of the Workmens' Advocate, and these cases are set down for trial on Monday next. We give a report of the cases already tried:

Com. vs. Michael Thoma.—This was a surety of the peace brought by the wife of the defendant. After hearing, defendant was sentenced to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Patrick Sexton.—Surety of the peace. After hearing, defendant was discharged on condition he leave the County.

Com. vs. Elizabeth Cavanagh.—The defendant was convicted of keeping a disorderly house and was sentenced to pay the costs, and to fifteen days imprisonment.

Com. vs. Thomas Wilson.—Thomas Wilson was indicted for larceny and found guilty. He was sentenced to two months imprisonment.

Com. vs. Henrietta Matthews.—The defendant plead guilty to a charge of assault and battery, and was sentenced to ten days imprisonment and the costs.

Com. vs. Nicholas Biddle.—The defendant, a colored man residing in Pottsville, was indicted for the larceny of a watch the property of Joel Metz. Metz it appears, late on the evening of the funeral of Col. F. M. Wynkoop, while on his road home, was knocked down in the neighborhood of Hill's tavern, Pottsville, and robbed of his watch. It was next day found in defendant's possession, who stated that he had purchased it that morning for $4 50 from a person at the depot who was leaving in the cars. The defendant made no attempt to conceal the watch after he obtained it, and this and his previous good character triumphantly cleared him.

Com. vs. Geo. Smith.—Geo. Smith was indicted for the larceny of the property of Joseph Weise, to which he plead guilty, and was sentenced to 30 days imprisonment and the costs.

Com. vs. Jonas Young.—The defendant was convicted of passing counterfeit money over in the neighborhood of Pinegrove. It was a counterfeit on the Onondago Bank of New York. He was sentenced to one years' imprisonment.

Com. vs. Lorenzo Reinachl, Jacob Groff and Cyrus Doll.—These were two indictments for larceny against the defendants, to both of which they plead guilty. Under the mitigating circumstances of the case, they were sentenced to one days' imprisonment on each indictment and to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Jacob Groff.—The defendant plead guilty to this charge of larceny against him, and was sentenced to one day imprisonment.

Com. vs. Andrew McCann.—This was a charge of assault and battery, to which the defendant plead guilty, and was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment and the costs.

Com. vs. Robert Boyle.—Surety of the peace, on oath of Ann Whalen. After hearing, the defendant was sentenced to pay the costs, and stand committed until he did so.

[*Conclusion of cases next week.*]

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY.

March Sessions, 1858.

The Grand Inquest enquiring for the County of Schuylkill, respectfully report, that they have had before them and acted on 52 Bills of Indictment, viz:—for larceny, 20; assault and battery, 18; selling liquor without license, 6; passing counterfeit money, 2; libel, 2; fornication and bastardy, 2; cutting timber trees, 1; malicious mischief, 1; nuisance, 1. Of the above, they found 47 true bills and ignored 5. In almost every case of assault and battery we have traced the origin of the quarrels to drunkenness, and in many other cases drunkenness or indulgence in intoxicating drinks, has been the cause of the breaches of the law.

The Grand Inquest have also visited the Public Offices and County Prison. In the former, every thing is in good order and condition, with the exception of the Sheriff's and Treasurer's Office. The desk in the former, and the stove in the latter want repairs, and in the Office of the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions a press is wanted—none has been furnished this office since the late division of the offices.

In regard to the management and superintendence of the County Prison, we have not language strong enough to express our admiration and commendation of the manner in which it is kept by Col. Reifsnyder. The order and discipline; the cleanliness and attention to comfort, under a system of the strictest economy, we think may safely challenge competition with any similar institution in the world.

The Grand Inquest, deeply impressed with the destitution and suffering, for want of the necessaries of life in our community, at the present time, beg leave to suggest, that out-door relief be more extensively afforded than it is at present by the Directors of the Poor. If they would authorize their out-door Physicians, who now have charge of that part of the business, to afford relief more extensively than they do, it would be better for the poor and cheaper for the tax payers. In many cases, families are forced to go to the Alms House, to be supported at a heavy expense there, when, if they could get half the amount, and in many cases much less than half the amount at home, they could get along until they could get work and earn a livelihood. A small amount judiciously expended in this way would, we think, relieve a large amount of suffering and want.

On our visit to the County Prison, the superintendent pointed out to us a prisoner named Conrad Gross, who has been in prison nearly four years, and whose term expires next June. This man is evidently dying with consumption, and cannot from appearances, live out his sentence.—He is desirous to be pardoned, and to die amongst his friends. Col. Reifsnyder speaks well of his conduct since he has been in prison, and we respectfully request and urge that he be pardoned by the Governor.

In conclusion, the Grand Jury return their thanks to the Honorable Court and to the District Attorney for the kindness and courtesy extended to them during the session.

A. RUSSELL, *Foreman*.

Pottsville, March 4, 1858.

GOOD sense is the same in all ages; and course of time rather improve nature than nature impairs her. What has been may be again. Another Homer and another Virgil may possibly arise again from those very causes that produced the first; though it would be impudence to affirm that there will be another Clothing Establishment like unto that of Granville Stokes, No. 607 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

FROM C. C. TROWBRIDGE, Esq., President Michigan State Bank.

DETROIT, August 30, 1850.

DR. GEO. B. GREEN—*Dear Sir:*—Having been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and having been cured as I believe, *by your Oxygenated Bitters*, I most cheerfully attest their efficacy. My case was a bad one. In the space of four months I lost my strength, and forty-seven pounds of flesh, was compelled to abandon business, and remained an invalid for fifteen months. Travelling, absence from office duty, had done something for me, but there seemed little probability of a *cure*, until I began to take the Bitters. In one week I was greatly relieved, and in three weeks I was perfectly well, and have since regained thirty pounds of flesh. You are at liberty to use this, if it will at all further your laudable purpose of diffusing this valuable remedy.

Respectfully yours, C. C. TROWBRIDGE.

Such certificates as the above, are not to be obtained in favor of a medicine destitute of merit, but are only given upon the most satisfactory proofs of their efficacy and success.

SETH W. FOWLE & Co., 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

JOHN G. BROWN, Druggist, Agent for Schuylkill County; also, J. C. HUGHES, Esq.

Mexican Mustang Liniment.—It is eight years since this Liniment was first offered to the afflicted. Many millions of bottles have been used, and it has given better satisfaction than any article ever before tried for similar purposes. It possesses a *specific* power over inflammations, and chronic or accidental derangement of the Muscles, Joints, Ligaments or Skin.—It is a source of great pleasure to feel that we have been the humble means of relieving such an immense amount of suffering, and have caused many thousands to "leap for joy," because their pains were relieved, their wounds healed, and their stiff joints made elastic. Unscrupulous parties, regardless of their obligations to ourselves or the public, are engaged in attempting to introduce a spurious and miserable article *under another name*, by representing it to be the same or similar. Be on your guard! Buy none but the original MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT, and you will not be deceived.

G. W. WESTBROOK, Originator.

[9-1mo] BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, N. York.

Whooping Cough.—Dr. Clickener's Sugar Coated Vegetable Pills, are an infallible remedy for the whooping cough, as will be seen by the following letter:

Prospect, Ill., Jan. 13, 1845.

DR. C. V. CLICKENER:

MY DEAR SIR:—Not long since, a child of mine was taken badly with the Whooping Cough, and as we have no Doctor within 30 or 40 miles of us, I asked a neighbor of mine if he knew of anything that was good for it. He said he did not exactly know what to recommend, but there was a box of Clickener's Sugar Coated Purgative Pills in the house, which he had bought of a peddler the last time he was at Chicago, and if they were as good as they pretended to be, there was no telling but they might be of service to my James. I concluded to try them, and shall never regret that I did so. The little fellow had to take only two or three doses before the cough entirely left him. Though only 8 years old, he has often said to me since, "Pa, give me some more of them sugar plums. I do love them so dearly." I wish you would send me per bearer, 12 boxes, and he will pay you for them. The country hereabouts is so thinly settled, and Physicians so difficult to get at, that I think, if you should establish an agency at Chicago, it would prove a profitable speculation for you.

Yours, in haste, JOHN WALKER.

The Pills may be had of all Druggists and Storekeepers, in every village and town in the United States.—John G. Brown is Agent for this place. [9-2t]

THE GREATEST

Medical Discovery

OF THE AGE.

MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR,

FROM

The Worst Scrofua down to a Common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over one hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of biles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the stomach.

Three or five bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of Erysipelas.

One or two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure salt-rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

One to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of Dyspepsia. I know from the experience of thousands that it has been caused by a canker in the stomach.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure sick headache.

One to two bottles are warranted to regulate a costive state of the bowels.

One to two bottles will regulate all derangement of the kidneys.

Four to six bottles has cured the worst cases of dropsy.

One to three bottles has cured the worst case of piles; a relief is always experienced; what a mercy to get relief in such an excruciating disease!

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get and enough of it.

Directions for use:—Adults, one tablespoonful per day; Children over ten years, dessertspoonful; Children from five to eight years, teaspoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

MANUFACTURED BY

DONALD KENNEDY,

No. 120 Warren Street, Roxbury, Mass.

Price $1.

For sale by druggists throughout the United States. January 23, '58 4-1y

$1,000 REWARD will be paid for any Medicine that will excel PRATT & BUTCHER'S MAGIC OIL for the following diseases:—Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Spinal Affections, Contracted Joints, Cholic Pains, Pains in the Side or Back, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Sore Throat, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, and all Diseases of the Skin, Muscles and the Glands. None genuine without the signature of PRATT & BUTCHER attached to each label. Principal office, 206 Washington street, Brooklyn, N. Y. The great number of persons that have been immediately relieved in all the cities and towns where it has been used, as well as in this city, sustain them in saying in all candor, that it is the greatest cure in the world for pain.

J. G. BROWN, wholesale agent, Pottsville, and for sale by all respectable druggists throughout the United States and Canada. [June 27, '57 26-1y

Religious Intelligence.

THE REV. ANDREW MANSHIP, of Philadelphia, will preach in the Methodist Church, Second street, to-morrow (Sabbath) morning, at 10 o'clock—and in the evening at 7 o'clock.

THE REV. S. F. COLT will preach for the 2nd Presbyterian Church, in the Associate Reformed (Thompson's) Church, Market street, to-morrow (Sabbath) morning, at 10½ o'clock—and in the evening at 7¼.

BAPTISM.—On Sunday afternoon last, twenty-three persons were baptised in the river Schuylkill, at Pottstown. The immersion was witnessed by some two or three thousand people.

EFFECTIVE PREACHING.—A shipbuilder, on being asked what he thought of Whitefield, replied: "Every Sunday that I go to my parish church I can build a ship from stem to stern under the sermon, but under Mr. Whitefield I could not lay a single plank."

THE CHURCH IN YALE COLLEGE.—Some of our readers may not be aware that an organized church exists in connection with Yale College, embracing as its members a large number of students, with professors and tutors; and fewer still are aware that this church has existed for the space of a century. Yet such is the fact. The Professor of Divinity occupies the pulpit, and acts as the pastor of the church. The present pastor and Divinity Professor, Rev. George P. Fisher, recently preached a sermon on the hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the church, which presents many facts of great interest in its history. During the first ninety-seven years of its existence, the church had but four pastors, Naphtali Daggett, Samuel Wales, Timothy Dwight, and Eleazer T. Fitch. In his discourse the present pastor reviews the origin and progress of the church, the lives of its pastors, and the successive revivals with which it has been favored; and in an appendix he presents some curious records and facts of historical and religious interest.—*Evangelist.*

BUSINESS MEN'S UNION PRAYER MEETING.—To the annexed Circular we invite attention:—

New York, Feb. 20, 1858.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—A business Men's Union Prayer Meeting is held daily, from 12 to 1 o'clock, in the John Street Methodist Church, 44 John street, a few doors east of Broadway.

This meeting is similar to the one held in Fulton street. Owing to the over crowded state of the Rooms at that place and the manifest increasing interest, it has been thought best to open this place also.

Already we have seen and heard enough of the results of these meetings to make us firm in the conviction, that if all Christians throughout our land were faithful, as they have opportunity, we would hear one united cry of praise going up from all the people, because of salvation flowing out to all men. It must be evident that we have a right to ask this favor of you, for many of the readers of your *Journal* are directly (all are, indirectly, at least,) interested in what is transpiring in the metropolis of our country, because of the sons, brothers, or friends they have here, whom they would like to have interested in these things. And we would take this opportunity of impressing upon the parents or friends of all such young men, (who may be one of the 150,000, between the age of 16 and 35, we have in our city) that a line, with the address, business or residence, directed to "E," Box 3,841, will ensure them a personal invitation to attend these meetings, and similar ones held specially for young men, at the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association," 82 Waverly Place. It is proper to state that many of the most thoughtless, reckless, yes, heaven-defying young men, have, within a few weeks, changed their views and aims, and are now "clothed in their right mind."

We hope any who read this, when visiting our city, will feel perfectly "at home" in these meetings, and we will be glad to hear from country friends always. It is well for it to be understood, that these meetings are a Union of Baptist, Congregational, Methodist, Episcopal, Reformed Dutch and Presbyterian brethren, with one common aim of advancing the Cause of Truth and Righteousness in the earth, especially in our own "wicked Sodom."

Information from any of our friends at a distance, as to what is doing among them, sent to the above address, will be gratefully received by us, as tokens that we are remembered in a great common work, and will much increase our zeal and courage to "go forward and possess the land" in the name of our great Captain.

Our land may be, (yes, *will be*) ere long the joy of the whole earth, if all will do what their hands find to do now, "while the day lasts." Hoping we have not trespassed over much upon your kindness,

We are, in behalf of the New York Young Men's Christian Association.

Yours with high regard,

EDWARD COLGATE, JAMES FAIRMAN, WILLIAM M. HASTINGS, GEORGE P. EDGAR, CHARLES A. MOORE. } *Committee on Devotional Meetings.*

NOTICES.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Lyon and 3d street. Divine Service every Sabbath at 10 o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock, P. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Second Street, Pottsville, Rev. WILLIAM L. GRAY, Pastor. Divine service every Sabbath at 10 A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, Market Square Pottsville, Rev. W. H. LUCKENBACH, Pastor. Divine service in this Church regularly every Sunday. Morning, at 10½ o'clock; evening, at 7 o'clock. Weekly Prayer Meeting, Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock.

TRINITY CHURCH SERVICES DURING LENT, 1858:

7th March—Third Sunday in Lent—10½ and 7½—Ezekiel xx, 1-27; St. Mark ix, 1-30. Exe. xx, 27 &c. Eph. vi.

10th, 11th and 12th—Wednesday 10½ A. M., Thursday 4 P. M., Friday 7½ P. M.

14th March—Fourth Sunday in Lent—10½ and 7½

17th, 18th and 19th—Wednesday 10½, Thursday 4 o'clock, Friday 7½.

21st March—Fifth Sunday in Lent—10½ and 7½ o'clock.

24th, 25th and 26th—Wednesday 10½, Thursday 4 o'clock. Friday 7½.

28th March—Sunday before Easter.

Passion Week, daily service, and twice on Good Friday.

DANIEL WASHBURN. *Rector.*

MARRIED.

DANDRIDGE—BLISS—On Thursday the 11th of February, 1858, at Trinity Church, New Orleans, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Polk, PHILIP B. DANDRIDGE, Esq., of Virginia, to Mrs. BETTY TAYLOR BLISS, daughter of the late General Zachary Taylor.

DIED.

KOONS—In Schuylkill Haven, on Wednesday evening last, Major PHILLIP KOONS, proprietor of the Washington House, in the 47th year of his age.

REPPLIER—In this borough, on Tuesday, 2d inst., at the residence of his parents, EDWARD LOUIS, son of Geo. S. and Julia Repplier, aged 3 years and 1 month.

HAYWOOD—On the 4th inst., AMELIA R. HAYWOOD, in the 27th year of her age.

Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father, Benjamin Haywood, in Market street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of "The Swatara Co." will be held on Monday next, March 8th, at the office of the Company, N. W. corner of 17th and Cuthbert streets, in the city of Philadelphia, at 4 o'clock, P. M. GEORGE VAUX, Secretary. March 6, '58 10-1t

NOTICE.—I have purchased at Sheriff's Sale the following personal property, to wit:—Lot of lumber, frame boat, frame shed, steam house, with boilers, dry dock, boat yard and lease, one canal boat, &c., sold as the property of Joseph Shelly, and have left the same in the possession of said Shelly, with authority to act as my agent in the care of said property, as well as in the construction of canal boats from said material, or other material which he may purchase in my name. ROBT. C. GREEN. Pottsville, March 6, '58 10-3t*

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the St. Clair Saving Fund Association, that a special meeting will be held at the School House, in the borough of St. Clair, on Friday, the 12th of March, at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of Amending the Constitution so as to enable loanholders to pay off their Bonds, and with a view to a speedy close of the Association. All Stockholders are requested to punctually attend then and there. JOHN B. REED, *Secretary.* Feb. 27, '58 9-3t

NOTICE.—All persons having open accounts with me will present them for settlement. No goods will be delivered to any person on my account without a written order from GEO. W. BOWEN. JNO. H. OSBORNE, *Contractor Quakake Railroad.* October 23, '57 44-6m

A CARD.—The undersigned being appointed a Notary Public for Schuylkill County, to reside in Pottsville, will attend to taking acknowledgements, and all other business appertaining to his office, Conveyancing, purchase and sale of Real Estate, Agencies, &c. Office in Market street, near Third. Jan. 23, '58 4-3m] SAMUEL HARTZ, *N. P.*

"*Where We Branch We Root.*"

WASHINGTON CAMP, No. 14, of J. S. of A., of Pa., meets every Monday Evening, in third story Mechanics' Hall, S. E. corner Centre and Market streets, Pottsville, Pa. Communications should be addressed to DANIEL DILLMAN, Jr., Chairman Board of Correspondence, Pottsville, P. O. LA MAR S. HAY, *P.* W. F. HUNTZINGER, *R. S.* January 16, '58 3-1y

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas Letters of Administration on the Estate of DANIEL LINDERMUTH, deceased, late of New Castle, Schuylkill county, have been granted to the undersigned,—all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them with out delay. JACOB LINDERMUTH. *Administrator.* New Castle, Schuyl. Co., Feb. 6th '58 6-6t

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.—Whereas Letters of Administration have been granted by the Register of Schuylkill county, to the undersigned, upon the estate of Edward Greathead, late of the borough of Port Carbon, in said county of Schuylkill, deceased.—Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement, without delay. MARY ANN GREATHEAD, *Administratrix.* Port Carbon, Jan. 30, '58 5-6t]

WANTED.

WANTED—An Apprentice to the Painting and Paper Hanging business. MUDEY & BOWEN, Centre street, Pottsville. March 6, '58 10-1t

SINKING A SLOPE.—Proposals for sinking a Slope upon the Mammoth Coal Vein, upon the lands of the [illegible] Improvement & Railroad Co., at the Middle Creek Colliery, will be received up to March 10th, 1858. Apply to JOHN HODGKISS, Mining Engineer. Pottsville, March 6, '58 10-2t]

WANTED TO RENT OR PURCHASE—an established COAL YARD, doing a business of 2000 to 4000 tons annually. Address JNO. DAWSON, Orwigsburg, Pa. February 13, '58 7-4t*

WANTED—500 active young men, to act as Local and Traveling agents in a business easy, useful and honorable, at a salary of $100 per month; a capital of $5 only required. No patent medicine or book business. Full particulars given free to all who enclose a postage stamp, or silver, and address DENNIS P. HOYT, *Kingston, N. H.* January 23, '58 4-6t

DISSOLUTIONS.

NOTICE.—The [illegible] partnership heretofore existing as [illegible] & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will hereafter be carried on by the undersigned. Those persons having claims against the late firm, will present them to Ellrich & Co. for settlement, and those indebted to the firm will please pay the undersigned. ERNST T. ELLRICH & CO. Pottsville, Feb. 27 9-3t] Cor. Centre & Mahantongo Sts.

DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership heretofore existing between Joshua Stees, Isaac Kitzmiller and Albert Hendrickson, engaged in the boating business, under the firm of STEES, KITZMILLER & CO., in Pinegrove, Schuylkill county, Pa., is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to said firm will make payment, and those having claims will present them to Joshua Stees, who is authorized to settle up the business of the late firm. JOSHUA STEES, ISAAC KITZMILLER, ALBERT HENDRICKSON. Jan. 30, '58 5-6t*

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The co-partnership in the lumber business heretofore existing between R. C. Wilson and Lewis Royer, was this day (April 25, 1857,) dissolved by mutual consent. R. C. WILSON, LEWIS ROYER.

The undersigned have this day (April 27, 1857,) entered into co-partnership, in the lumber business, at the steam saw mill at the foot of the inclined planes on the Mt. H. & S. H. R. R., under the firm of R. C. & JAMES WILSON. All orders for lumber promptly attended to. R. C. WILSON, JAMES WILSON. May 2, '57 18-]

THE FIRM of BLAKISTON, COX & CO., was dissolved on the 1st inst., by limitation. The business will be settled by John R. Blakiston and Wm. P. Cox, who are alone authorized to use the name of the late firm in liquidation. JOHN R. BLAKISTON, WM. P. COX, GEO. P. NEVIN. Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1858.]

The Coal business will be continued by the subscribers, who have associated together under the firm of BLAKISTON & COX. JOHN R. BLAKISTON, WM. P. COX.

OFFICES—217 Walnut Street, Philadelphia; 4 New street, New York. [Philad'a, Jan. 19, '58 4-2m

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, that the partnerships lately subsisting between Lewis Audenried, William G. Audenried, John Rommel, Junior, George H. Potts, Addison Child, William James and Gideon Bast, working as Mining Proprietors in Schuylkill County, under the firm of G. Bast & Co., and as sellers and shippers of Coal in Philadelphia, under the firm of Bast, Rommel & Co., were dissolved on the seventeenth day of February, 1858, by mutual consent. George H. Potts & Co., are authorized to settle all debts due to and by the said Companies. LEWIS AUDENRIED, WM. G. AUDENRIED, JOHN ROMMEL, Jr., GEO. H. POTTS, ADDISON CHILD, W. JAMES, G. BAST. February 25, 1858.

The business of Mining and selling Coal at the Wolf Creek Colliery, Minersville, Schuylkill County, will hereafter be conducted by Lewis Audenried. William G. Audenried. John Rommel, Jr., George H. Potts, and Addison Child, under the firm of GEO. H. POTTS & CO. Feb. 27, 1858 9-6t

FOR SALE & TO LET.

FOR RENT—A convenient brick Dwelling House, situated in Mahantango st., above Seventh, now occupied by L. P. Brooke. Possession given on the first day of April. Inquire of JAMES G. COCHRAN, Centre street, Pottsville. March 6, '58 10-4t

CONSTANTLY on hand, T Rails for mining purposes, at reduced prices, for cash or good paper. HAYWOOD, LEE & CO. Pottsville, Dec. 26, '57 52-tf

TO RENT—The corner House at Mount Carbon, adjoining Mansion House property. Apply to R. H. WHEELER. February 27, '58 9-3t

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE—In the Borough of Port Carbon, by J. M. WETHERILL, Agent. Feb. 14, '57 7-tf

FOR RENT—A Three Story Brick Dwelling House, and several offices all in Centre street, Pottsville. Apply to M. MURPHY. September 5, '57 36-tf

FIRE BRICKS for Cupolas, Puddling and Blast Furnaces, from the Reading Works, for sale low, at the PIONEER FURNACE. Pottsville, Jan. 19, 1856 3-tf

TO LET—An Office with all proper conveniences in the 3d story, in Centre street. Inquire of JOHN BANNAN. Pottsville, August 8, 1857. 32-tf

CHEAP FUEL.—Coke for sale, in large or small quantities, at the low price of 5 cents per bushel. Inquire either at the office or works of the Pottsville Gas Company. [Nov. 22, '56 47-tf

FOR RENT—The Store, corner of Centre and Market streets, now occupied as a Jewelry Store. Also, Dwellings and Offices. For terms, apply to L. C. THOMPSON, Pottsville, Feb. 27 9-tf] Cor. Centre & Market sts.

TO LET.—A large and convenient Store House and Office, on the main street, Tremont, recently occupied by Clark & Co. Inquire of THOMPSON A. GODFREY, Tremont, or JOHN BANNAN, Pottsville. [August 8, '57 32-tf

FOR SALE—The Tavern Stand, on the Lorberry Railroad, formerly kept by Mr. Harvey, together with 10 acres of land, part of which is cleared. Apply to CHAS. MOLLY. Pinegrove, February 13, '58. 7-3m

FOR RENT—A convenient Dwelling House and Stable, situated in Norwegian street, above Seventh, formerly owned and occupied by John L. Martin. Possession given on the 1st day of April next. Inquire of JESSE FOSTER, Centre street, Pottsville. [Feb. 13, '58 7-tf

FOR RENT—A Three Story Brick House, situated in the Orchard, in the Borough of Pottsville, well finished, and in good condition for a family, with water at the door, and all other conveniences. Possession given immediately. Apply to JOSEPH DeFREHN. Pottsville, February 20, '58 8-3t

TO LET—The Brick Store and Dwelling House on the corner of Second and Hancock streets, in the Borough of Saint Clair, recently occupied by Francis Parvin. Rent moderate. For terms, &c., apply to GEORGE BRIGHT at Bright & Lerch's Hardware store, Pottsville, or to the subscriber at St. Clair. JOHN SEITZINGER, Agent Feb 6, '58 6-tf

COAL MINE TO LEASE—Situated between Pittston and Scranton, on the Railroad.—The mine is ready to commence delivering coal—a shaft to a great vein being finished, hoisting engine and breaker, with engine of the best description, erected. The connection with New York is very direct. The owners will make favorable terms with a party having some means, either to mine for his account or theirs. Address—M. BRAKELEY, New York. February 13, '58 7-1m

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A Red Ash Coal Vein, from 16 to 20 feet thick, above water level, on the Lorberry Creek Railroad, having the advantage of three different shipping points, viz: by the Dauphin Railroad to Auburn and thence by the Reading Railroad to Philadelphia; by Union and Schuylkill Canal to Philadelphia; also, South by Dauphin & Susquehanna Railroad to Baltimore. Rent low to a good tenant. For further information apply to C. MOLLY, Pinegrove; or to J. H. MAUCK, 402 and 407 Market st., Philad'a. February 13, '58 7-3m

FOR SALE.—The two story Brick House and lot No. 4, Front street, in the rapidly improving town of Cressona, (late West Haven.) The lot is 50 by 200 feet extending back to Coal street. A good stone Ice House is on the ground. The house contains 7 rooms and large garret, with cellar the size of the house.

A fine lot newly fenced 50 by 185 feet directly behind the above, fronting on Coal street and extending back to Centre street, can be had with house and lot No. 4, if desired. For particulars, &c., apply to W. E. WILSON. Jan. 16, '58 [3-tf] *Mine Hill Office, Cressona.*

VALUABLE COAL MINES TO RENT.—On Broad Top Mountain, near Huntingdon, Penna., two mines of Semi-Bituminous Coal, 7 feet thick, opened and in fine working order to ship Coal immediately. This coal is of the best quality, and meets ready sale for Rolling Mills, Steam purposes, &c. It does not require breaking nor screening. To experienced miners, with means to carry on extensive operations, this presents advantages seldom met with. For further information apply to J. M. CLARK, Broad Top City, Huntingdon County, or to WM. C. FLANNIGAN, 229 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Philadelphia, Feb. 27, 1858 9-6t

TO LET—The STONE STORE HOUSE in the borough of Port Carbon, now occupied by Mattson & Baber. Rent $300 per annum. Possession given on the 1st day of April next. For terms, &c., apply to Jer. Boone, Port Carbon, or to the subscriber, at his Office, in Centre street, Pottsville. Jan. 23, '58 4-10t J. M. WETHERILL, Agt.

REMOVAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED, in order to reduce their expenses and avoid increased rents so as to enable them to sell goods at prices suited to the times, have removed from the Stone Store House of Seitzinger & Wetherill, to the building adjoining the bridge on Coal street, which will hereafter be known as the "One Price Island Store," where their old customers and the public generally will find a general assortment of all kinds of goods, such as Dry Goods, Flour, Groceries, Feed, Hardware, Salt, Queensware, Fish, Provisions, Plaster, All of which will be sold at the lowest prices, for cash only. MATTSON & BABER. Port Carbon, January 30, '58 5-tf

LIVERPOOL, PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK SCREW STEAMSHIP CO.

THE Splendid Steamships forming the above Line will sail from NEW YORK as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE, Capt. Leitch, 7th January.
KANGAROO, Capt. Jeffrey, 4th Feb.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, " Wylie,
CITY OF MANCHESTER, " Petrie,

and every alternate Thursday.

From LIVERPOOL every alternate Wednesday. Fare from New York, Cabin $75. Third Class $30. " Liverpool, Cabin $105, $85 & 75; Third Class $40. RETURN TICKETS available for six Months by any Steamer of the Line. Cabin, $140.—Third Class, $70.

These Steamers are supplied with improved Water tight compartments, and carry experienced Surgeons.

Persons about proceeding to Europe, or wishing to send for their friends from the old country, can purchase Tickets and obtain all information by applying to J. Dale, 13 Broadway, N. Y. Sabel & Cortis, 177 Broadway N. Y., to J. R. RICHARDS, Minersville and to RICHARD EDWARDS, Pottsville. Passage Certificates by first Class Sailing Packets between New York and Liverpool, also Drafts sold by the above. [April 25, '57 17-1y

N. B.—There will be no departure between the 10th of December and 7th of January.