Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1858.

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

New York.—O. H. Frost, Room No. 2, 110 Broadway, New York, is authorised to receive subscriptions and collect bills for the Miners' Journal, in New York and vicinity.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A DWELLING on Railroad street is for rent. See advertisement.

SEE absconding wife notice, signed Richard Edwards, Oak Hill Colliery.

PHUINE, a celebrated Fertilizer, is for sale by B. Bannan. See advertisement.

AN ENGINE is for sale by Mrs. J. Brown, this Borough. See advertisement.

FLAT BAR RAILROAD IRON is for sale by Bright & Lerch. See advertisements.

SEE "Lost or Mislaid," and "Executor's Notice," signed S. Sillyman, Executor.

VAN DUSEN, NORTON & CO.—This well known and substantial Coal firm, sole agents of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, with wharves at Bristol and Ballstown, also, dealers in the best Red and White Ash Coals, wharf No. 1 Port Richmond, and in Cumberland Coal, are acting wisely, upon our suggestion to all dealers in Coal to let their customers know through the medium of the Miners' Journal, that they are "about."—We hope others will follow their example, to their benefit. See Messrs. Van D., N. & Co.'s card in our advertising columns.

To Correspondents.—We have received several letters recently, asking for information, situations, &c., expecting us to answer the letters and pay the postage also, on their own business. We are always happy to give any information in our power for the benefit of others, but common propriety, if not decency, ought to prompt such persons to enclose a stamp to pay return postage.

Hon. Simon Cameron will accept our thanks for a public document.

Hon. John Covode will accept our thanks for a public document.

S. S. Benedict, Esq., has become publisher of the Carbondale *Advance*.

The Emperor of the French has just completed his 50th year, having been born at the Tuileries on the 30th of April, 1808.

The aggregate wealth of the United States amounts to $12,000,000,000, or $500 to each person, young and old.

The Pittsburg Dispatch, one of the most useful and able newspapers on our exchange list, appears in a new dress. Glad to see you looking so well, *Dispatch*. Good evidence that you are highly appreciated, and are prospering.

Treasury Notes.—The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that he will receive proposals until the 14th of June, for the issue of $4,000,000 in Treasury notes in exchange for gold, at a rate not exceeding six per cent. interest.

In an article on Senator Bigler, the *Press* asks:

What Pennsylvanian does not look upon him with contempt?

Not one, we believe, except he be a dough-face, or an office-holding tool of the Administration.

Rapid.—Under the new schedule, to be run on the Northern Central road, a lightning train will leave Baltimore at 7 A. M., and arrive at Sunbury at 11½ A. M., 138 miles in 4½ hours. This train makes but few stops, and will connect with the train from New York at Elmira, at about 5 P. M.

Tardy, but Right.—We learn from Washington that the President has not only demanded explanations from England and Spain with regard to the search of American vessels, but has despatched the frigate Colorado with special orders to the home squadron to stop any further interferances from any quarter whatever.

Bonner, of the New York *Ledger*, is certainly in his way the most extraordinary man, of the age. He forces the New York daily papers to issue sheets of sixteen pages, in order to accommodate his enormous advertisements. His advertisements for one day alone in two papers, the *Herald* and *Times*, cost him five thousand dollars.

No Surrender.—The *Press* being accused in the New York *Times*, of an intention to surrender the great principle to which it has been devoted for many months, says:

"It would afford us great pleasure to agree with the general Administration on this Kansas question; but this will never be, until the Administration is true to itself, and to the pledges upon which it was elevated to power."

Rewards of Merit.—The revival at Portsmouth, Ohio, terminated in a week's debate between Rev. Mr. Franklin and Rev. Mr. Merrill on the subject of Baptism. There was a high state of belligerent excitement, and Mr. Merrill was publicly presented with a gold watch by the party that considered him the victor. His Rev. opponent rose to say that he expected his reward in Heaven, but was promptly hissed down.

It Will Make Them More Careful.—The coroner's jury, in the case of the late frightful accident on the New York Central Railroad at Sanquoit Creek, censures the Company for culpable neglect in permitting trains to run over a rotten bridge. The accident will cost the Company several hundred thousand dollars, while precaution and a few thousand dollars would have preserved valuable lives, and saved heavy loss. Fools and reckless railway companies will learn in no school but in that bitter one, experience.

Distribution of Congressional Speeches.—During the first five months of the present session of Congress, the amount of copies of speeches distributed by the Senators of the Free States was 680,000; of the Slave States 130,000. Divided according to parties, the Lecompton Senators distributed 310,000, and the Anti-Lecompton 530,000. The average cost of the documents, including what is paid to clerks for directing them, is computed, at two cents each, or $2 a hundred, which of course, is paid for by the members out of their own pockets.

The Courts and the Press.—In the Philadelphia Court of Quarter Sessions on Saturday last, Judges Ludlow and Thompson, commented upon an article in the *Evening Journal*, which intimated that sufficient care had not been taken by the court in the examination of the character of the bail offered by Samuel Carson, charged with perjury. The judicial action of the Judges, however, is sustained by the press of that city, and on the part of the *Journal* it was evidently, a misapprehension of the true facts of the case.—Judge Ludlow is correct that the enlightened press of every civilized nation will sustain the ministers of justice in their efforts faithfully and conscientiously to administer the law; and if any statement is ventured in the way of reproof, it will only be made through a sincere desire to secure the palladium of justice from being made a protection for wrong-doers. The press, however, as the Philadelphia *Press* very truly remarks, has its proper duties to perform, as well as the court; and both in their appropriate spheres, are equally necessary to the preservation of the people's rights. There is no necessity for their clashing where both are actuated by a stern and inflexible desire to do justice to all parties. The best plan to effectually prevent disagreements, is to venture no statements or comments except upon positive knowledge; and this remark applies to both the bench and the press.

Borough Council.—Without intending any invidious comparison between the members of the new as a mass, and those of the old Council, for there were gentlemen in the old who continue in the new, that conscientiously, we believe, do their duty, we must say, that as a mass, the present Council exhibits a marked improvement upon the quality and character of its immediate predecessor. In the old body the public interests were too frequently, second in importance to private schemes of emolument, an instance of which was stated by a member in Council on Tuesday evening.—This is not only not creditable, but a harsher term might be appropriately applied. The new infusion is composed of gentlemen who in connection with the older members of Council, will we are confident, institute reforms in Borough affairs, and establish "order, Heaven's first law." Already an energy and firm determination to labor zealously and faithfully for the public welfare, are manifest, and we are in hopes that in six months our citizens will perceive and appreciate the value of the new *regime*.

The Pottsville Editors refused to notice us by procuring a Hall for our meeting.—*Wilkes-barre Record of the Times, May 19.*

In an article headed "Philadelphia vs. Danville," in relation to Editorial Conventions, we find in the *Times* the above sentence.—With all respect for our well meaning contemporary, we say simply, that his charge is not founded in truth. Acting with Henry L. Cake, Esq., of the *Register*, we had partly secured the Court House in this Borough, for the meetings of the Editorial Convention announced to assemble in this Borough, on the 11th instant, and were awaiting the final decision of the Commissioners in the matter, when the announcement reached us that the call for the Convention had been rescinded, in consequence of the action of the Philadelphia Convention. We then let the matter drop, no further action being deemed necessary by us, as far as Pottsville was concerned. We are favorable to an Editorial Union, and cannot see why it should not be a hearty one between the City and State.

Pennsylvania to be Flooded with Pro-Slavery Speeches and Documents.—It appears that the result of the Philadelphia election has so alarmed the Democratic managers in Washington, that they have made arrangements for sending into Pennsylvania under frank, during the coming Summer, one million of Democratic speeches and documents. Early and efficient steps should be taken to counteract this immense infusion of falsities. Will our Representatives in Congress attend to this matter? It is important that Pennsylvania should act next Fall, and act intelligently.

Major General Persifor F. Smith, of the Army, Commander of the Expedition to Utah, died at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 17th instant. Gen. Smith was born in Philadelphia in November, 1798, so that he was in the 60th year of his age. He was a son of Johnathan Smith, former Cashier of the Bank of Pennsylvania, and afterwards Cashier of the Bank of the United States.—Gen. Smith served in the Florida and Mexican wars with distinguished honor. He was a good officer, and socially, a courteous, pleasant gentleman.

Precisely.—The Richmond *South* in an article on Kansas, says that the English bill "*admits Kansas into the Union as a slave State!*" Of course it does, and Forney's *Press* says truly, that "whether the Southern people accept a Slave State thus made up, and thus debauched and degraded by a series of unworthy tricks and corruptions, we know that Pennsylvania will spurn, with loathing, the precedent and the doctrines which the advocates of such a proposition expect them to endorse."

The Proper Course.—Steps are being taken to effect a union of all the opponents of the Lecompton fraud in New York State upon a single ticket, at the ensuing election. If it is effected, there is no doubt that New York will send at least twenty-five opponents of that fraud to the next Congress, and elect a State ticket and Legislature hostile to it, by an hundred thousand majority. Effect the union by all means.

The Easton Daily Times, published by S. P. Higgins, is a spirited sheet, and appears to be well sustained. Here's our hand, with a sincere wish for your success. Enterprise should be encouraged.

BATTALION IN COALOPOLIS.

REPORTED ESPECIALLY FOR THE JOURNAL, BY THE CRIMEAN CORRESPONDENT OF THE *London Times*.

Comments by "Wri Ter, Esq."

Coalopolis, *May 15th* 1858.

Messrs. Editors:—Last Monday was a gala day in Coalopolis. As a chronicler of events hereabouts, let me describe it for the edification of yourself and five thousand readers.—[too low, Wri Ter, Esq.—ten times that number.—Eds. Journal.]

The sun rose at its usual time, but did not show its face during the day; owing probably, to a feeling of delicacy on its part,—being heated with exertion and flushed with excitement, having chased the moon during the whole of the previous night, barring a few moments spent in a delightful *tete-a-tete* with Venus, and starring it with Juno, to the great annoyance of Jupiter, who, shivering with jealousy, drew his luminous belt tighter; winked at his four Satalites with assumed gravity, and paled away in the light of Morning.

The gallant volunteers, who, for weeks previous had been making preparations for a day's immortality, sprung from restless couches where they had been dreaming of blood, smiles, battles and glory—sighed over the powder-and-lead appearance of the skies, and made preparations for the grand turn out, which was soon to come off.

Aroused by the martiality of sundry drums and fifes whose undulatory palpitations fluttered the damp wings of the moist atmosphere, the Star Spangled banner ascended the several liberty poles of the Opolis, with a start and flutter, which indicated a certain nervousness on their part, generally incumbent on men and things in high positions.

Before long, attracted by the bustle of preparation, the mud in the streets was stuck full of boys like flies in molasses, who, congregating around the armories in mimic armies, anxiously awaited the appearance of their favorite companies; amusing themselves in the meanwhile, by running through the penetrating drizzle, until three or four of them got run over by the swingle-tree of a smash-up attached to the heels of a vicious horse, which cleared the way, with the velocity of a woman's tongue on a rainy wash day.

Ten o'clock saw the clouds emptying themselves through gimlet holes, and the market house in Market Square full of military, loafers, and boys;—excepting the troopers, who, to sponge and show their new uniforms and members, sat outside on their horses, under their skin-cap-capes, to the great satisfaction of the lookers on, who filled the doors and windows of the neighboring houses, gazing with a facetious pity, which they, (the troopers,) doubtless construed into glances of positive admiration.

Half hour later, the Battalion was drawn up in rain and mud, one deep, around the square, six paces from the curbstone and twenty from comfort,—the right wing dampened with moisture, resting on horses; and the left-wing containing but few feathers, in the post of honor, which was buried over shoe-top in earth.

This position being untenable, owing to its length without proportionate breadth, *the* Major, a splendid tactician and diciplinarian, acting as Adjutant, handed the companies over to the Colonel on horseback, with a military bow, who being an officer of rank, and a skillful mathematician, formed them in double ranks, thereby strengthening their lines, and increasing their numbers, by making two out of one.

Saluting each other and the officers by presenting arms to the music in their Battalion evolutions, the troops rested their arms on their feet, on account of the mud, and placidly awaited with direful impatience the order for Marching,—though the month was May, and should have been Maying.

About eleven o'clock, the slow order to move fast, rushed along the lines with the rapidity of slowness; and the companies, on account of the bad condition of the street, were wheeled in platoons by the officers, to the infinite delight of the boys, and kept step to the Hibernian dead march, commonly called "Boyne Waters," composed for the occasion by a delegation of Ringgold and Scott Riflemen, played by the Dutch Band on German silver instruments of Brass and tinkling Cymbals, which last, was beaten by the Cymbal man and drummer boy on the drum, which he held in his hand with the drum-sticks.

It was a truly beautiful, and at the same time grandly interesting sight, to see the windows looking out on the Square, full of flowers in pots, and pretty girls gazing on the troops below as they defiled in double file up the street which leads from the rigidly bald head of Market Square, to the elevated middle of M—— Street——down which they turned (I mean the troops,) through wet and dirt, and over sharp cinders, until they debouched in Centre street near the sign of the White Horse, which stands very quietly by the Liberty pole on the corner, erected through the patriotic exertions of our worthy Chief Burgess, with the celebrated Indian warior Weathercock, head chief of the Windebagoes, on its top, on a ball, above the cardinal points, with an iron vane running through his right arm and leg and a painted scalping knife in his left hand, continually running before the wind to tomahawk it, with his scalp locks waving in the breeze. Wheeling to the right, the guides took post on the left of sections, until opposite the centre of Norwegian street, when, together with the troops, they wheeled to the left, generally in graceful curves, and pursued the road with their arms in their hands brought to a slope, up which they marched until they emerged under the vertical drizzle of Camp Hill—which answers to the Campus Martius of the Romans.

Marching by companies in an oblong square surrounded by trees, ravines and coal dirt, the Battalion dressed on the right, halted, wheeled into line, and after sundry evolutions incident to such occasions impatiently awaited the much desired arrival of the Brigadier General. "He comes!" was announced by the man on the lookout. "He comes!" was shouted by the by-standers. "He comes!" was echoed by the officers—caught up by the men with their tongues, and carried along the extended lines. "He comes!" observed the chief of the piece, and the cannon went off to meet him three times—though it should have done so thirteen, but could not—owing to the sudden disability of the rope and lock, which last, was full of powder and could not be Hobb'd until too late. "He comes!" blasted the trumpet—and he *did come*, mounted on a magnificent canter, leaning on his slender staff, which was fat, surrounded by cavalry and bugle blasts. His arrival, like that of any distinguished stranger in town, created a sensation. The drums gave him two ruffles for his bosom; the officers saluted; the colors dripping, fluttered with air and excitement, and the men presented arms.

Then, there was marching and counter-marching around the General and colors on foot; throwing out picquet guards to guard the front-tier of men and boys, from making incursions on the lines; and lastly, breaking by standing up and laying down arms, until the first gun reported the appearance of the Major General who was down town awaiting the arrival of the cavalry escort, while the Battalion was waiting for him.

Then commenced a scene which invites description—a grand conglomeration of troops, mixed like coin in a drawer. Here, a tall grenadier looked down upon a stunty Yeager with contempt; there, a tall rifleman from the country, trying to elucidate the propelling power of a grenadier, whose hat was taller than the wearer's person. Here, a gay Continental with crooked shanks stuck through tights, conversing with a brother soldier concerning the relative appearance of the various companies; there, a clump of officers scouring the sod with their swords, and looking grave as owls. Here, a platoon of riflemen discussing segars and tobacco; there, a squad of Artillerymen keeping their piece in the general confusion. Here a member under a wagon attempting Mahantango; there, a company of men and boys pursuing with sticks and stones a fallen Eve—whilst the heavens hung in black, wept for the unborn sun. Here, a crowd indulging in the "liquid damnation" of Old Nick—the butler, without expense to themselves; there, a bevy of men paying their devoirs to Crosland's "flowery" mead and cakes, while all around were knots of spectators continually untying themselves and dissolving in the frizzly drizzle. The booming of the signal gun announced the appearance of the Commander-in-Chief, and in the ensuing bustle and confusion the men fell into ranks, secured their arms, and prepared for a formal reception. This was granted them, after a full park of Artillery, in battery, consisting of two pieces, one of which would not go off owing to a want of ammunition, &c., had pealed fifteen salutes alternately, which was the understanding between the officers, though it was not carried out.

A bugle blast as shrill as Rolando's in Roncesvalles preceeded the General, who immediately followed on a gallop, urged on by spurs and the escort, until he came near the head of the column; when, besides the usual honors accorded by the troops, one of an extraordinary character was accorded him by the Colonel, who, advancing towards him on a horse of waggish propensities, with becoming dignity, turned a complete circus over its head and landed in *statu quo*—from which position he beat a hasty retreat on foot, followed by compunctions of dignity, and the cheering smiles of an appreciative soldiery. Following the bent of military inclination the General and Staff circled the lines; but owing to the inequality of speed in their animals, seemed like onions strung on straw. Planting himself in the centre, in front of the colors, the General awaited the Review. Wheeling by companies, the field officers took their respective places, excepting the Majors who got mixed with the Lieutenant Colonel and Sergeant Major, until they almost destroyed their personal identity. Now, commenced a scene which, for magnificent array and martial bearing has scarcely ever been equaled. Xerxes before whose eyes, passed a million men; Cæsar, before whose eagle nose the countless legions of Rome, roamed; Napoleon reviewed by the eyes of the "grand armee;" nor a militia captain on a training day never saw such a sight—No, never!

First—came or should have came a corporal and pioneers, stalwart men with huge bearskin hats and moustachoes, armed with shovels, picks, and other axes, case knives and leather aprons, the latter weapons to remove mountains and other small obstacles. Next, the Brass Band with silver instruments blowing tunes out of them like soap bubbles out of a pipe, dissipating the mist, and melting on the ears, with a feeling of Star Spangled Banner and Yankee Doodle. Then came the Cavalry—splendid looking fellows, *very tall*—graceful, and full of talk and importance—mounted on spirited animals of all hues and sizes, from the flowing tale and Arabian blood of the Commander's charger, to the heavy legged and rat tailed Normandy of the rear man. Following them, with their faces to their backs came the Artillery men, mounted on cannons, followed by their respective companies on foot; the first of which, was commanded by magnificent looking officers, whose helmeted caps, like the rest of their men's, were surmounted by plumes, which waved over their lordly brows, like roosters' tails over a hen roost—the other, strong in numbers, were buried in importance, and hid in grenadier hats and boots, especially several epitomes of men, whose faces, half-way between the tip of their hats and pedal extremities, flushed like—you know what!—and gleamed as the full moon of a stormy night: their slim body supporters like tired nurses, bending under the weight of heavy infantry, which sat heavy upon their arms, though they shifted them continually. After them, came a solid mass of Riflemen—with polished rifle barrels covered with bronze, which shot off the falling rain drops, like fat off an onion peal. They were well dressed in the centre, their uniforms being mostly blue, trimmed with green or yellow, especially the last company whose fringes of ginger-bread work, added much to their appearance, by attracting the attention of by-standers.

Passing along, they were succeeded by music—and such music! The music of love and battle—the earthly music of the heavenly spheres—music in its natural state, unadorned by art—"rough hewn from the mines"—ahem! blank verse. Succeeding it, came the Second Battalion, commanded by the Major of the first, who kept in the rear, headed by *the* company of Yagers, who according to Korner, came

From Ober's flood, from Weser, Main,
From Elbe, and from old father Rhine,
And from the Danube banks—

which are still sound, notwithstanding the late crisis—fierce looking men, whose fathers often attacked and put to flight, by cutting off their heads in the field, whole regiments of Cabbages, and let out, by sucking the blood from the body of many a wine and lager beer cask.

In their footsteps followed another body of Riflemen—"men of pith, sixteen named Thompson, seventeen named Smith"—urged on by a company of Continental Infantry, transported for the occasion, clothed in a garb which has a Revolutionary tendency, in Auld Lang Syne. The coats of some of the men, on their persons, reminding me very much of the picture in the story book, of Cock Robin, prior to its mournful demise.—Their bosoms were very much ruffled, and their white cravats gave them a certain clerical dignity, which accorded well with their cocked hats, ornamented with a dilapidated plume, brass bugle and '76—excepting the officers, one of whom wore a cap fashioned after the manner of Jacob's ladder, made by boys at school with paper. This Company brought up the rear on bayonets, which position was one of honor, though rather uncomfortable. The same movements having been gone through again in double quick time to the Dead March, Yankee Doodle being too melancholy. The troops were inspected by the Brigade Inspector, with a scrutinizing scrutany—he being the most soldierly man on the field, next the Major General, excepting the Field Officers—who were excellent in their places, though evidently out of place on horseback and on the field—and several of the privates belonging to each company, more particularly, the Grenadiers and Continentals. Inspection over,

"Like warriors from the tented field,
The thundering squadrons rushed"—

from the hill, in extended sections of two, at a slow march, the head of the advance being in the vicinity of George street, with its rear resting on the Camp Ground, followed by the stragglers and camp wagons, over shoe-top in mud. The parade through town was lugubriously magnificent, eliciting enconiums and smiles from the ladies, comments and commendation from the men, especially, when after a hard tramp, the troops drew up in front of their officers, between 3 and 4 o'clock, and the Merchants' Exchange, broke before a sudden charge of mud and rain, and retreated in a masterly manner to their respective armories.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, May 22, 1858.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 37,863 07—by Canal 6,299 12—for the week, 44,162 19 tons. The Railroad has increased only 4,052 10 tons, while the Canal has fallen off 13,221 14 tons, owing to the turnout by the Boatmen. This tends to strengthen the impression that the Railroad cannot take the Trade except to a limited extent, even when the shipments cease by Canal. It is therefore becoming more apparent every day that the Railroad Company will have to shape its policy independent of the Canal Company, in order to win her portion of the Trade from the other competing Companies centering near New York, in supplying the Eastern market.

Coal, via the Delaware & Hudson Canal, has reached tide. The first reports of the Delaware & Hudson and Pennsylvania Coal Companies, will be found in our columns.

The trade sums up this week as follows:

	1857.	1858.	Inc.	Dec.
Schuylkill—Railroad,	31,600	37,863	6,263	
Canal,	29,285	6,300		22,985
Lehigh—Railroad,	9,355	9,794	439	
Canal,	29,365	22,458		6,907
Del. & Hudson Co.,	5,360	8,127	2,767	
Penna. Coal Co.,	7,985	15,087	7,102	
Scranton, South,	8,975	11,325	2,350	
	121,925	110,954	18,921	29,892
	110,954			18,921
Decrease, tons,	10,971			10,971

Showing a decrease of only 10,971 tons for the week compared with last year, with nearly the whole Trade of the Canal cut off, and but little increase by Railroad.—Thinking persons, by examining the above statement, can observe what prospect there is for much improvement in the early part of the season, and every obstacle thrown in the way of the Trade from this Region, by turnouts and combinations, is only building up the other Regions, and diminishing the Trade of our own.—What we lose *now* cannot be made up hereafter.

The Boatmen have held out during the week, and but little Coal has been shipped by Canal. The Coal going forward is sent principally by those who own their boats. We understood yesterday that several were loading at $1 55 at Port Carbon, and $1 50 at Schuylkill Haven, for New York—which is ten cents advance on the low rates—the price offered by the Coal Shippers. Many of the Boatmen are willing to load at these rates at the present time, looking forward to a further advance after August,—and we think all would find it to their interest to do so. We doubt exceedingly whether the 20 cents per ton advance could be maintained, even if it were acceeded to by the Shippers, in the months of June and July, which are always dull months for the Coal Trade, unless there is an unusual demand. The reverse is the case this season, and it is difficult for our Coal Operators to contend with the low prices at which Coal is offered at New York, even with the extremely low freights which has ruled for some time past.

The stoppage of the Boatmen has also stopped those Collieries, the proprietors of which shipped their Coal principally by Canal.

At Ashland all the Collieries, we believe, with scarcely an exception, are stopped, and the idle hands took occasion to band together with a view of causing a general stoppage among the hands of the Region, and demand higher wages. This movement, however, has not been successful, except in a few instances, where intimidation has been resorted to, and will only last so long as the Boatmen hold out. The situation of all classes is such, in this Region, that they must work or starve, and the prudent portion prefer working even at low wages, to standing idle, particularly at a time when not much more than one-half the Coal that can be produced will be taken by the consumers. Such must continue to be the case for at least two or three months to come, and, therefore, those persons who would counsel the miners to turn out for higher wages, and suffer other Regions to supply the market, which they can now do, to the exclusion of all Schuylkill Coal, must either be arrant fools or knaves. No person regrets the present state of affairs more than we do. We deeply sympathize with the sufferers of all classes—because all classes must suffer in the present state of affairs. For years we have plead and almost begged of the Working Classes to adhere to their own interests by voting for "Protection to American Industry"—but the great mass preferred following other lights—and they have been most shamefully deceived and betrayed—"*they would be dupes,—and they are!*" We hope, however, the dear bought lesson will be a salutary one. They have it in their power to change the present state of affairs at the ballot-box next Fall, when members of Congress are to be elected. We are not one of those who flatter the working classes and pander to their prejudices for the purpose of deceiving them, for the emoluments of office—but we are ready, as in days of yore, to unite heart and soul with them, now and at the ballot-box, to advocate and establish a Protective Policy that will give full employment to the people, at good wages. All combinations and turnouts to stop what little business is doing, will only result in further difficulty and distress. The ballot-box is the only remedy for the times. The office-holders' salaries are doubled in value when wages, etc., are low—and this is the doctrine they advocate: "reduce your standard (wages, etc.,) to the European standard and you will cover the country with blessings and prosperity"—but while they are reducing business, wages, etc., they take very good care to increase their own salaries, by additional appropriations to the President's House, out of the people's money, asked for this week at Washington—and your Legislature, last winter, while many of you were idle and almost starving, voted to themselves each, $200 additional salary, making $700 for 14 weeks' work, (it was nothing more or less than a direct robbery of the treasury.) which is $50 a week for themselves, under the "Ten Cent System"—while under the Protective Policy, when the laborers were all employed and received good wages, we had better men to Legislate, and better Legislation too, at a salary of $3 a day, or $21 per week. We state these facts to make the working classes think about the folly of voting for mere office-seekers, against the business community, and thus voting the bread out of their own mouths into the mouths of loafing politicians and demagogues. Men *ought* to profit by experience—if they will not, *they must suffer the consequences.*

The agents for the sale of Lehigh Coal inform us that they have ceased taking large orders for Stove Coal, and that the price has been advanced 25 cents a ton for this size. They are fortunate if they can get it.

The contract for supplying the New York Alms House with 12,000 tons of Coal, we learn was taken at $3 89 per ton, delivered, by C. A. Heckscher, of New York.—This is a very low figure. Mr. H., however, owns a large number of boats and is not entirely dependent on the price of freight.

New York Coal Market.—The demand has been more active for the East, and prices are about the same. The arrivals have continued fair, and prices favor the buyers at the close. The recent rains have stopped the labors of miners considerably, and the low prices which prevail on the seaboard offer but little inducement to push forward supplies very freely. We quote from $3 40 @ $4 25, by the cargo, and $4 25 @ $5 by the ton from the yard. In Foreign little is doing; 450 tons Liverpool have been purchased at $5 for common Gas, $7 25 for Halliburton's Orrel, and $11 25 for Halliburton Cannel. Other kinds are quiet.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Boston Coal Market.

[*Corrected Weekly from the Boston Courier, May 20.*]

Cannel,	chal	11 00	@	11 50
Newcastle,	none	— —	@	— —
Orrel,	none	— —	@	— —
Sydney,	mine chal	7 00	@	7 00
Pictou,	mine chal	— —	@	7 25
Pictou fine,	mine chal	— —	@	— —
Schuylkill, white ash, ton		4 75	@	5 00
do red ash,		5 00	@	5 25
do lump,		4 75	@	5 00
Lehigh lump,		5 25	@	5 50
Johns' lump, (Schuylkill)		5 25	@	— —
Lackawanna,		4 75	@	5 00
RETAIL PRICES.				
Anthracite white & red ash			@	6 00

BY TELEGRAPH.

FRIDAY, 6 O'CLOCK, P.M.

Freights from Richmond to—

Boston	1 35 to 1 40	New London	1 10
Rhode Island	1 10	New Haven	1 05
New York	90 to 95	Washington	75

There were in Port on Monday last, 30 boats—25 vessels; Tuesday, 30 boats—20 vessels; Wednesday, 30 boats—15 vessels; Thursday, 30 boats—15 vessels; Friday, 22 boats—25 vessels.

Schuylkill Coal Trade for 1858.

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

	RAILROAD.	CANAL.
Port Carbon,	10,465 00	
Pottsville.	2,941 03	231 02
Schuylkill Haven,	17,231 03	4,599 10
Auburn,	397 07	000 00
Port Clinton,	6,828 00	1,469 00
	37,863 07	6,299 12
		37,863 07
Total for the week, tons,		44,162 19
Total by Railroad in 1858,		552,354 10
" Canal, "		186,772 00
Total by Canal and Railroad, tons,		739,126 10

Shipments to same period last year.

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
By Railroad,	31,600 05	696,591 15
By Canal,	29,285 07	210,700 08
	60,885 12	907,292 03
		739,126 10
Decrease in 1858, so far, tons,		168,165 13

Rates of Toll and Transportation on Rail Road for the present.

	From Mt.Carbon.	From S. Haven.	From Auburn.	From Pt.Clinton.
To Richmond,	$1 40	$1 35	$1 25	$1 20
To Philad'a.,	1 40	1 35	1 25	1 20
Spring Mills,	1 35	1 30	1 20	1 20
Reading,	95	90	80	80

Rates of Toll by Canal for the present.

	From P. Carbon.	Mt. Carbon.	S. Haven.	Pt. Clinton.
To Philad'a.,	65	61	62	50
Spring Mills,	60	59	57	50
Norristown,	55	54	52	45
Reading,	38	37	35	31

Rates of Freight by Canal.

	From Pt. C. & Mt. C.	S. Haven.	Pt. Clinton.
To New York,	$1 50	$1 45	$1 40
To Philad'a.,	50	45	40
To Delaware Front,	55	50	45

Rates of Toll, &c., from Mauch Chunk.

Via Lehigh Valley and Northern Penn. Railroads, to Master street, Philadelphia, $1 71

Rates of Toll, &c., to Baltimore.

From Pinegrove, Schuylkill Co.,	$2 10
From Millersburg, Dauphin Co.,	2 10

From Trevorton, Northumberland Co., (private arrangement, in consideration of bonds, taken by the Company.

Rates of Toll and Transportation ON THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAIL ROAD.

Mauch Chunk to Trenton,	$1 64
do Elizabethport,	2 09
do Morris Canal Basin at Phillipsburg,	83

Schuylkill County Railroads 1858:

The following is the quantity of Coal transported over the different Railroads in Schuylkill County, for week ending on Thursday evening last:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Mine Hill and S. Haven R. R.,	23,180 04	308,997 14
Mt Carbon, "	5,441 11	85,977 18
S. [illegible]ylkill Valley "	6,570 15	72,650 18
[illegible]rbon & Pt. Carbon "	7,712 02	116,263 06
[illegible]reek, "	7,737 16	111,807 06
[illegible] Schuylkill, "	8,008 01	105,466 07

Lehigh Coal Trade for 1858 by Canal.

For the week ending on Saturday last:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Lehigh Coal and Nav. Co.,	11,326 00	33,067 07
D. Mummey and others,		353 00
Spring Mountain Mines,	1,033 01	4,912 09
East Sugar Loaf do	379 06	1,134 15
Oxleraine do	335 17	1,204 05
Beaver Meadow Coal,		933 04
N. York and Lehigh Coal Co.,	263 00	1,773 11
German Penna. Coal Co.	371 00	1,400 07
South Spring Mountain Coal,	58 10	202 08
North Spring Mountain,	140 06	215 08
Hazleton Coal Co.,	1,280 03	5,875 14
Council Ridge,	1,160 17	4,647 01
Mount Pleasant [illegible]	430 16	678 11
Buck Mountain [illegible]	1,545 10	5,654 19
Wilkesbarre Coa[illegible]	1,465 07	1,465 07
Wyoming Coal,	1,291 02	1,291 02
Hartford Coal Co.	1,377 13	4,352 13
Total,	22,458 06	71,167 01

Lehigh Valley R. R.

For week ending on Saturday last:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
S. Mt. Mines, (Wm. Milnes & Co.)	1,918 16	37,470 06
E. Sugar Loaf, (Packer & Co.)	1,165 19	19,770 05
N. York & Lehigh, (Taggart & Son,)	1,386 18	20,105 12
Council Ridge, (Sharpe, L. & Co.,)	1,067 00	23,799 06
German Penna.,	14 00	161 00
Col. & B. M., (Ratcliff & Johnson,)	1,265 10	30,953 06
Hazleton (A. Pardee & Co.,)	2,055 15	29,682 00
N. Sp. Mt. (J. B. McCreary & Co.,)	614 15	11,338 12
S. Sp. Mt. (Dolbin & Dehaven,)		1,279 15
East Lehigh,		97 15
Summit Mines,		281 18
Total,	9,793 13	174,939 17
	22,458 06	71,167 01
For the week,	32,252 01	246,106 18

Shipments to same period last year:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
By Railroad,	9,354 10	140,344 04
By Canal,	29,365 09	78,113 05
Total,	38,719 19	218,457 09
		246,106 18
Increase in 1858, so far.		27,649 09

Rates of Toll on Lehigh Canal, &c.

	Wilkesbarre R. R.	L. Canal.	D. Canal.	
Wilkesbarre to W. H.	25	64	35½	$1 24½
W. Haven to Bristol,		64	35½	99½
Rockport to do.		54	35½	89½
M. Chunk and P. Haven,		51	35½	86½

Freights.

	To Bristol.	To Philadelphia.
White Haven	$0 93	$0 98
Rockport,	86	91
Penn Haven,	81	86
Mauch Chunk,	75	80

To New York.

White Haven to New York,	$1 28
Rockport to do	1 21
Penn Haven to do	1 16
Mauch Chunk to do	1 10

The above freights do not include the toll on Delaware Division and Raritan Canals.

Pinegrove Coal Trade for 1858.

Amount transported during the last month:

	MONTH.	TOTAL.
Union Canal,	15,751 05	38,294 07
Swatara Railroad,	10,649 19	26,336 13

Lykens' Valley Coal Trade for 1858.

For week ending on Saturday last:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Lykens Valley Coal Co.,	1,560 04	13,800 02
Short Mountain Coal Co.,	859 02	7,322 09
Total,	2,419 06	21,122 11

Treverton Coal Trade for 1858.

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
For the week,	2,633 14	20,536 15

Scranton Coal Trade for 1858.

For week ending on Saturday last:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Shipped North,	4,146 13	39,099 03
Shipped South,	11,324 13	141,146 10
Total,	15,471 06	180,255 13

Shipments to same period last year:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Shipped North,	3,850 04	60,889 11
Shipped South,	8,975 00	102,168 09
Total,	12,825 04	163,058 00

Delaware and Hudson Co's Coal Trade.

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
For the last week,		8,127 00
Last year,		5,360 00
Increase this year,		2,767 00

Penna. Coal Co's Coal Trade.

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
For the last week,		15,087 00
Last year,		7,984 15
Increase this year,		7,102 05

Broad Top Coal Trade for 1858.

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
To April 1,		14,000 00

Cumberland Coal Trade, 1858.

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
For the last week.	20,010 17	117,391 18

Coal Stocks, AND OTHER SCHUYLKILL CO. STOCKS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY WILLIAM THOMPSON, BANKER.

	PAR.	OFF'D	ASK'D
Railroads:			
Philadelphia, Reading & Pottsville	50	23	23¼
Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven	50	64	64½
Mount Carbon	50	00	00
Mount Carbon and Port Carbon	50	00	00
Mill Creek	50	00	00
Schuylkill Valley	50	00	
Lorberry Creek	50	00	00
Swatara	50	00	00
Canals:			
Schuylkill Navigation	50	8½	9
" " preferred	50	15	15¼
Union Canal	50	4¾	5
" preferred	50	5½	6
Del. & Hud'n Coal & Transportat'n Co.'s	100	106½	107
Railroad & Coal Companies:			
Little Schuyl. Nav. R. R. & Coal Co.	50	29¼	30
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.	50	52½	53
Hazleton Coal Co.			
Buck Mountain Coal Co.	50	00	00
Pennsylvania Coal & R. R. Co.	100	73	73½
Dauphin Coal & R. R. Co.	100	00	00
Lykens Valley Coal Co.	50	35	40
Beaver Meadows Coal & R. R. Co.	50	53½	53¾
Lykens Valley Railroad & Coal Co.	20	10	15
Coal Companies:			
Forest Improvement Co	25	25	25
North American Co., preferred	25	00	00
" " common	25	00	00
Delaware Coal Co.	50	00	0
Cumberland Coal Co.	50	17	17¼
New Creek Coal Co.	10	⅜	½
Miscellaneous:			
Miners' Bank	50	50	55
Farmers' Bank	50	50	55
Pottsville Gas Co.	25	25	28
Pottsville Water Co.	25	18	20

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

NEW ADVERT'MENTS

FLAT BAR RAILROAD IRON.

WE have a new pattern of Flat Bar Railroad Iron, to which we call the attention of the Coal men. BRIGHT & LERCH.
Pottsville, May 22, '58 21-

FLAT BAR RAILROAD IRON.

WE invite the attention of the public to a large lot of Second Hand Flat Bar Railroad Iron at reduced prices. BRIGHT & LERCH.
Pottsville, May 22, '58 21-

PIANO TEACHING.

P. Meyer, Organist, gives instruction on the Piano Forte and Melodeon, in Pottsville and neighboring towns. *Terms moderate.* Apply at his office, second door below the Post Office, Pottsville. [May 1, '58 18-

CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS AND ASTHMA.
Misapprehension Corrected.

THE success which has attended the special treatment of affections of the Throat and Lungs, introduced by Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, of New York, whose practical writings on the Respiratory Organs, and the rational system of Inhalation, have been so recently published, leads many persons to apply for "Agencies," as if "Inhalation" consisted of some particular nostrum.

Such a misapprehension is calculated grossly to mislead the public; and Dr. Hunter therefore, feels it to be due to himself and to the practice of Inhalation with which his name and reputation are identified to state, again, that "Inhalation," as advocated by him, is a SYSTEM OF TREATMENT based on a correct knowledge of the condition of the patient, and cannot therefore be a subject for Agencies.

All persons desiring to consult or come under treatment, must apply personally or by letter to him or his associate, Dr. H. MELVILLE, when the fullest information regarding the treatment will be given, either to patients themselves or to physicians consulting on their cases without charge.

Those who are desirous of consulting may address either H. HUNTER, M. D., or Drs. HUNTER & MELVILLE, 828 Broadway, New York.
May 22, '58 21-1t

PHUINE! PHUINE! PHUINE!
OR
Concentrated Animal Manure.

100 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN ANY KNOWN FERTILIZER!—Farmers can buy this valuable manure with the fullest confidence of being repaid the *whole* cost by the increased production of the first crop, besides *rapidly enriching their land.*

READ

The Analysis of Prof. L. Stevens.

"I hereby certify that I have analysed a lot of Phuine, for French, Richards & Co., York road, Philadelphia and find its components to be as follows

Analysis of Phuine.

Animal matter, containing 3 per cent. dried blood,	44.00
Phospate of Lime,	31.00
Sulphate of Ammonia,	4.00
Muriate, Phosphate and Carbonate of Ammonia,	8.30
Nitrate and Sulphate of Soda,	5.00
Sulphate of Potassa,	2.50
Muriate, Phosphate, and Carbonate of Potassa,	1.50
Chloride of Sodium,	2.00
Sulphates of Lime and Magnesia,	5.50
Silica and Sulphur, (soluble)	1.20
	100.00

L. Stevens."

The above proves, conclusively, that Phuine is to the farmer and land owner *the* discovery of the age, containing all the necessary constituents for producing large crops, at small expense. The price coming within the reach of all, is TWO CENTS PER POUND, or $40 per 2000 lbs. Send your orders to B. BANNAN.
Pottsville, May 22, 1858 21-

MISCELLANEOUS.

INDIA RUBBER DOOR MATS.

THIS is a new and capital article for front doors. Housekeepers, call and see them.—Just received and for sale at B. BANNAN'S.

CHEAP EDITION Of Livingstone's Africa.

JUST received, a cheap edition of this interesting work, at only $1. For sale at B. BANNAN'S Cheap Book Store.

WHITE LEAD,

OIL, Turpentine, Alcohol, Japan, Litharge, Glass, Putty, Ven. Red, Crome Yellow, Red Lead, &c., at STICHTER & THOMPSON'S, "Sign of the Saw," cor. Centre and Market streets.
Pottsville, April 3, '58 14-

PLOWS! PLOWS!

EAGLE and Hamburg Plows, Side Hill, Ridging Shares, Mould Boards, and improved Expanding Cultivators, at STICHTER & THOMPSON'S, "Sign of the Saw," cor. Centre and Market streets.
Pottsville, April 3, '58 14-

GUN SMITH!

ALL kinds of FIRE ARMS made to order, CHEAP, and warranted. Tools and small machinery repaired by George Schalk, *Centre street, Pottsville, opposite Samuel Morris's Store.*
November 21, '57 47-1y

WIRE ROPE FOR SALE.

THE undersigned has on hand about 2400 feet of 1¼ inch new wire rope of good quality, which is offered for sale on very reasonable terms.—For particulars inquire of the subscriber at Easton, Pa., or of Eli T. Conner, Esq., Mauch Chunk.
South Easton, March 6, '58 10-3m WM. KELLOGG.

LIFE OF DR. KANE.

THE subscriber is sole agent for the county of Schuylkill, and is now prepared to receive subscriptions for "THE BIOGRAPHY OF ELISHA KENT KANE," by Wm. Elder,—handsomely illustrated. Price—only $1 50. B. BANNAN. *Agent for Schuylkill County.*

PROCLAMATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Common Pleas for the trial of causes pending, will be held at Pottsville, in and for the county of Schuylkill, on MONDAY, June 14th, 1858, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to continue two weeks.
Sheriff's Office, Pottsville, WM. MATZ, Sheriff.
May 15, 1858. 20-tc

DRAFTS ON EUROPE.

A. BELL & SON'S DRAFTS on the Quaker House of John & Edward Corderoy & Co., of London, and on the Belfast Banking Co. of Ireland, always for sale, in sums from £1 up to £500, by the subscriber, at his Bookstore, Pottsville. These firms have nothing to do with the Parsenger Lines, and they are considered the safest houses in this country and in Europe. BENJ. BANNAN.

POSITIVELY SUPERIOR TO ANYTHING IN USE—PATTERSON'S HERPETIC SOAP—for chapped hands, rough skin, pimples or other eruptions of the face, or the heads of children. Also, a superior article of soap for removing grease from woolen or other goods, and one for washing paints. For sale at the factory in 6th street above Market. [Pottsville, May 8, '58 19-2m

REMOVAL OF POTTERY.

THE subscriber has removed his POTTERY from between Market and Norwegian streets, to Second street, in the borough of Pottsville, near C. F. Kopitsch's Soap and Candle Factory, where he will be happy to furnish his friends and the public with all kinds of Earthen Ware, Drain Pipes, Chimney Pipes, &c.,—all of which he is determined to manufacture at the very lowest rates, to suit the times. WILLIAM BERNER.
April 17, '58 16-2m

WOOD'S IRON ORNAMENTS.

THE subscriber is authorized to receive orders for all kinds of Iron Vases, Settees, Chairs, Brackets, Points, &c., &c., manufactured by Wood & Perot, late Robert Wood, Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia, and will furnish them at their cash prices—carriage only added. A book of specimens can be seen at our store, together with the prices of the different articles. BENJ. BANNAN.

PAGING MACHINE.

THE subscriber has added a Paging Machine to his Bindery and is now prepared to page Books, and number Tickets, &c., in large or small quantities. All kinds of Blank Books printed, ruled, paged and bound to order—and all kinds of Binding executed at short notice. Particular attention paid to Binding Magazines, Pamphlets, &c. B. BANNAN, *Binder and Bookseller.*
June 6, '57 23-

ICE!

ANY who wish a supply of Tumbling Run ICE, free from sulphur and all other impurities, will do well to make early application, as we purpose shipping all we do not require to supply our regular patrons for the whole season.

Prices for the Present Season:

¼ Peck per day, 37½ cents per week.
½ Peck per day, 50 cents per week.
1 Peck per day, 87½ cents per week.
½ Bushel per day, 18¾ cents, *regular.*
1 Bushel per day, 30 cents, *regular.*
1 do do 37½ cents, *transient.*

Payments weekly, in all cases. S. THOMAS.
Pottsville, May 11, '58 20-3t

HIGH SCHOOL AT PINEGROVE.

THE REV. H. S. KOONS, A. M., for many years Principal of the Preparatory Department of Pennsylvania College, will open a Select School in the New Academy Building, at Pinegrove. He will teach all the branches usually taught in our High Schools and Academies, and will prepare pupils wishing to take a full course of study for any class in College. Those desiring to qualify themselves for business will enjoy special advantages for so doing.

PINEGROVE is finely situated and accessible by Railroad.

Boarding can be had at very reasonable rates in private families.

The School will commence about the First of June.—For terms and other information, address "BOARD OF DIRECTORS, *Pinegrove.*"
May 15, '58 20-tf

PRICES REDUCED TO SUIT THE TIMES!
"NATIONAL HOTEL,"
(Late "WHITE SWAN,")
RACE Street, above THIRD, Philadelphia.

The Proprietors of the above well-known establishment, being thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them the past year, take this method of informing their friends and the public that they are still prepared to accommodate them if favored with a call.

During the Winter months the house has been thoroughly renovated, improvements made, and other extensive alterations in contemplation.

We are determined to devote our whole attention to business and flatter ourselves with the conviction that we shall be able to give general satisfaction.

Respectfully yours, SIDES & STOVER, *Race street, above Third.*

TERMS:—$1 25 per day.

N. B.—Carriages will always be in readiness to convey Passengers to and from Steamboat Landings and Railroad Depots. S. & S.
Philadelphia, April 1, '58 15-1y

AUCTION!

WILL be sold at Public Auction, at the Pennsylvania Hall, in the Borough of Pottsville, on SATURDAY, the 22d day of May, 1858, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following property belonging to the Trustees of the York Farm and Eyre Tracts, viz:

2 Lifts of 16 inch pumps, consisting of 14 pipes, 9 feet long, each, with rods and all parts complete.
1 90 horse engine, and pump gearing.
1 40 horse engine, and winding drum.
1 Lot of Railroad Iron.
1 Coal Breaker, with engine and fixtures complete.
1 Lot of lumber.
1 Lot of Cars.
1 Chain and old wire rope.
1 Engine house and boiler house,
1 Stable, carpenter shop, and blacksmith shop.

The above property is at the mines formerly worked by George H. Potts, on the York Farm and Eyre Tracts, near the Borough of Pottsville. Persons wishing to examine it before sale can do so by applying to John Simmons, at said mines,—and any information wanted will be given by A. RUSSEL—office, corner of Mahantango and Second streets. Sale—POSITIVE. Terms—CASH.

A. RUSSEL, *Agent for the Trustees of the York Farm & Eyre Tracts.*
Pottsville, May 12, '58 20-

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. Charles W. Hegins, President of the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill county, in Pennsylvania, and Justice of the several Courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery in said county, George Rahn and Bernard Reilly, Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offences in the said county of Schuylkill, by their precepts to me directed, have ordered a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to be holden in Pottsville, on the 1st MONDAY in June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to continue two weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace and Constables of the said county of Schuylkill, that they are, by the said precepts commanded to be then and there at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and all other remembrances, to do those things which, in their several offices, appertain to be done; and against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the gaol of said county of Schuylkill, are to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just.

God save the Commonwealth!

Sheriff's Office, Pottsville, WM. MATZ, Sheriff.
May 15, 1858. 20-tc

N. B.—The Witnesses and Jurors who are summoned to attend said Court are required to attend punctually. In case of non-attendance, the law, in such cases made and provided, will be rigidly enforced. This notice is published by order of the Court; those concerned will govern themselves accordingly.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS.

THE following books are published by subscription *only*, and will be furnished at the publishers' prices by the subscriber, who has received the Agency for Pottsville and vicinity.

NEW ENCYCLOPÆDIA AMERICANA,
Edited by George Ripley and Chas. A. Dana. To be completed in 15 volumes, royal octavo, at $3 per vol. in cloth; $3 50, library; $4, half-morocco; $4 50, half-Russia, extra. A volume will be issued every 3 or 4 months.

BENTON'S ABRIDGMENT OF DEBATES IN CONGRESS.
Price, $3, in cloth; $3 50, Law Sheep.

BENTON'S THIRTY YEARS' VIEW.
Two volumes. $5, in cloth; $6, library style.

AMERICAN ELOQUENCE,
From Otis to Webster. Edited by Frank Moore. Price, $5, in cloth; $6, library style.

DR. ELDER'S LIFE OF DR. KANE.
This work is equal in interest to Dr. Kane's celebrated "Arctic Explorations," and all those who purchased a copy of his great work, will want a copy of his Life. Price, $1 50, in cloth.

These Books can only be had by subscription—and specimens of the work can be seen and examined before subscribing, so that persons know what they are [illegible]bling to. We take this occasion to remark here, that these works cannot be obtained from any of the booksellers, except when they are appointed Agents to receive subscriptions. BENJ. BANNAN, *Agent for D. Appleton & Co. and Childs & Peterson, Philadelphia. Publishers.*
Pottsville, May 15, '58 20-

THE FINE ARTS.
Grand Sale of Classical Italian Marble Statuary & Alabaster Marble Vases.

THE PRODUCTS OF THE STUDIOS OF ITALY.

THE IMPORTATION OF SIG'R. VITO VITI & SONS, of Philadelphia.

Sale to take place on SATURDAY, 22d May, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the store-room in the Town Hall, Pottsville. The room will be open to visitors, on Friday, 21st May, all day and evening.

In the assortment will be found:
1 Carrara Marble life size figure, "Moses in the Bullrushes," copied from Thorvalsden's original.
1 Superb Marble figure, "Venus of Canova."
1 Beautiful "Madonna of the Immaculate Conception," copied from [illegible]'s original.
1 Figure, "The Gem of the Ocean."
1 do "The Penitent Magdalen," and others. For particulars and names of artists, please see Circulars.
1 Miniature copy of Power's "Greek Slave," carved in pure white Alabaster Marble." This is the only carved miniature copy in the United States.

Also, "The Dancing Graces." Beautifully carved Vases and Urns, for mantles, pier and centre tables, halls and corners of rooms, embracing copies of the ancient classical styles, viz: The Roman Tazza, Hebe Vases, Pompei Pitchers, Amphoras, Etruscan Urns, Grecian Cenerary Vases, Cruits, Baccantes Card Receivers, Vases for fruits and Flowers, Vases suitable for Soda and Baptismal Founts; together with many other articles. For particulars, please see Circulars.

The attention of the ladies and gentlemen of Pottsville and vicinity is respectfully solicited. The well established reputation of Sig'r Vito Viti & Sons, will be a sufficient guarantee that every article will be of the most refined character.
May 15, '58 20-2t

A GOOD BARGAIN CAN BE HAD!

THE SUBSCRIBER offers at private sale the old established works known as **The Franklin Iron Works**, situated in the borough of Port Carbon, Schuylkill Co., Penna.

The property consists of turning lathes, planing machines, three new engines, blacksmith's tools, foundry tools and flasks, with other tools of every description necessary for conducting the business, a large and valuable assortment of patterns of the most approved machinery now used in the region and a large stock of new castings and raw material. Possession given immediately.

The property will be sold on reasonable terms, and to any person wishing to engage in the business presents an opportunity seldom offered.

For further particulars inquire of the undersigned at St. Clair, or between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., at Kirk & Baum's office, Pottsville. J. S. KIRK.
St. Clair, Feb. 27, 1858 9-tf

CARD!
A Cash Business Exclusively.

CHARLES ADAMS, S. E. corner of Eighth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, informs his old customers and the buyers of Dry Goods generally, that he is making extra exertions for the prosecution of his business the coming season, and in order to enable him to purchase goods for CASH, and sell them at the *lowest market prices*, he has decided to sell at the smallest possible advance *For Cash Exclusively!*

He has reduced the price of most of the Goods in Store, and has now open many New Goods, suitable for the *season*, to which will be made daily additions.

Care will be taken to accommodate Friends and Plain persons generally, as heretofore. New DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, LINENS, and FURNISHING GOODS, generally. Purchasers will find great advantage in giving an early call, the motto being "*The nimble Sixpence is better than the slow Shilling.*"

The situation is central, and the store well lighted.
March 20, '58 [1f] 12-3m

TAMAQUA CARRIAGE & WAGON FACTORY.
Horseshoeing and Blacksmithing.
Near the Corner of BROAD and CENTRE streets,

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he has become the sole proprietor of the above establishment, and he hopes to conduct it so as to give satisfaction to the business community, by employing none but the best of workmen, and using the best materials that can be found in the market. Being myself a practical mechanic, I will guarantee all work turned out to be as represented.

Jobbing work of all kinds promptly attended to and neatly executed. He hopes, by strict attention to business and reasonable charges to merit a liberal share of the public patronage. DANIEL DEAN.

D. DEAN has on hand an assortment of new and second hand carriages and express wagons of various styles. Also, heavy wagons of all kinds. Old carriages bought or exchanged. March 13, '58 11-tf

VALUABLE COAL LEASES.

THE Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company, offer to good tenants several valuable Coal Leases upon the Company's property, in Columbia and Northumberland counties. The veins offered are the large White Ash veins of the Locust Mountain, upon which, collieries have been already established by Messrs. Bast & Pearson, Geo. S. Repplier and M. G. Hellner.

The mammoth vein averages about 25 feet in thickness, and the underlying vein some 12 to 14 feet. Both veins afford a large body of Coal above water level. The quality of the Coal is well established in market.

The Mine Hill Railroad affords an avenue to the Eastern markets, and the Philadelphia & Sunbury Railroad to the Southern and Western markets. Both of these railroads are completed to the collieries upon the company's property. For particulars, inquire of

J. ANSPACH, Jr., *Prest.*, No. 88 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.
Or ALEX. W. RKA. *Eng. & Supt.*, Centreville, Columbia Co., Pa.
February 13, 1858 7-tf

BUILDERS' MILL.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Pottsville, takes this method of informing builders, carpenters, and others wanting anything in his line, that he is manufacturing, and will always keep on hand—**Sash,** of all descriptions, **Doors & Door Frames, Shutters, Blinds, Mouldings and Window Frames.**

Worked Flooring, white and yellow pine, constantly on hand. Orders received for bill stuff, hemlock or white pine.

Wood-Turning, Scroll and Jig Sawing, in all the various branches, will receive particular attention.

The machinery used in my establishment is of the most perfect description, and all work will be manufactured from seasoned lumber, and warranted to give satisfaction.

My MILL is situated in COAL STREET, above Norwegian; next door to the Screen Factory, and those wanting any of the articles enumerated will do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. JAS. P. McQUADE.
Pottsville, May 1, '58 18-1y

JUST PUBLISHED,

BY the Pottsville Scientific Association, "The Fossil Plants of the Coal Measures of the United States," with descriptions and plates of some new species in the Cabinet of the Association; by Prof. Leo. Lesquereux. 24 pages. B. Bannan, pr.—1858.

This small work contains descriptions of the genera of the Fossil Coal Plants hitherto found and described in this country, with an enumeration of the species, amounting to about 300, with their localities and place in the Coal Series. The information contained in it cannot be had anywhere else in so convenient a form, and a part of it has never been published. It must, therefore, be found very useful to those engaged in this branch of study, and of great practical utility in the identification of the Coal beds when opened at distant points. A short paper is added, showing the number of species found in the high and low Coals, and the number common to the Anthracite and Bituminous Coal Measures, and other useful information. Price—75 cents in muslin and 50 cents in paper. For sale by B. BANNAN.
Pottsville, April 24, '58 17-

ASSIGNEES' PEREMPTORY SALE.
THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Philadelphia.

THE VALUABLE COAL LANDS of the North American Coal Company, about 1,072 acres, Schuylkill county, Pa., near the town of Pottsville.

On TUESDAY, June 8th, 1858, at 8 o'clock in the evening, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, by order of J. L. Moss and John C. Bullitt, Assignees of the North American Coal Company, the three following described tracts of COAL LANDS, containing in all about 1,072 acres, viz:

No. 1.—Known as the "Centreville Tract," containing about 351 acres.
No. 2.—The "Mill Creek Tract," containing about 480 acres.
No. 3.—All the Mineral and Coal Rights in the "Junction Tract," containing about 241 acres.

Plans of the property and any other information may be obtained at the office of the "North American Coal Company," No. 222 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, and from Mr. Andrew Russel, Pottsville, who will show the property.

Handbills may be seen at the office of this paper and at the principal hotels in Pottsville.

Sale absolute, without reserve or limitation.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141, South Fourth street.
May 1, '58 18-5t

LITERARY BUREAU.

AN EXPERIENCED EDITOR, a successful Author and a thoroughly Educated Literary man, weary with twenty-five years of the drudgery of Daily Journalism, has determined to hire out or sell his brain at retail, to those who may require their services in any honorable way.

Merchants, Business men, Inventors, and Dealers of every kind, will be supplied, off hand, with advertisements, (poetical or otherwise,) notices, cards, circulars, or any species of article desired.

Politicians will be supplied with speeches, reports, resolutions, letters, toasts, pamphlets, editorial articles, communications, and every sort of brain-work, which they may find it inconvenient or troublesome to do for themselves.

Ladies and Gentlemen of every rank in society or occupation in life, can have letters written on any subject, whether business or sentimental.

The advertiser will also conduct or translate correspondence of every kind, either English, French, Spanish, German or Italian.

Poetry, Acrostics for Ladies' Albums, Notes, Billet doux, Monodies, and Compositions of the most delicate and confidential character, incident to every possible circumstance or event in life, will be furnished in inviolable confidence, by writing to the undersigned, and explaining their wishes.

Orders by mail, accompanied with cash, will be strictly and promptly attend.d to. J. THOMPSON, Literary Bureau.
Box 2285, Philadelphia P. O., Pa.
Jan. 30, '58 [1f] 5-6m

TAMAQUA IRON WORKS.
Carter & Allen,
Iron Founders, Machinists, Boiler and Machinists' Tool Makers and Car Builders.

The subscribers are now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of Stationary Engines and machinery for collieries, blast furnaces, mills, &c. Extensive facilities and practical experience in the business, warrant them in taking the largest contracts at the lowest prices.

Particular attention is called to Ivens & Allen's New Style Patent Winding Machinery, by which the Slopes or Shaft rope or chains run on the top of both drums in double ways.

This arrangement, it is confidently believed, will save in the wear and tear of ropes or chains, the price of the Machinery in five years; and for fast winding, simplicity of construction and durability, it cannot be surpassed. We also recommend the new car wheel, invented by Mr. Lucien H. Allen. This wheel can only be had at our works, and has stood the test of the several severe winters past, triumphantly; not a single wheel having been broken since its introduction. We are now placing it under the cars of some of the principal Railroad Companies in the country.

We would also call the attention of the public to the Tamaqua Car Shop, connected with the above works and Railroad. Drift, recently erected for the manufacture of [illegible] with all the latest Freight Cars and Trucks, and furnished thus enabled to execute work much cheaper and with more despatch than heretofore.

All work guaranteed. Persons wanting anything in our line would do well to give us a call. CARTER & ALLEN.
April 24, '58 17-

E. CARRICUES, Pottsville, Pa.,

IS AGENT for the sale of EVANS' & WATSON'S *Philadelphia Manufactured* **SALAMANDER SAFES,** *No. 26 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.*

"Truth is Mighty, and Must Prevail."

Report of the Committee appointed to superintend the burning of the Iron Safes at Reading, February 27th, 1857.

READING, *March 4th.*

The undersigned, members of the committee, do respectfully report, that we saw the two Safes originally agreed upon by Farrels & Herring and Evans & Watson, placed side by side in a furnace, viz: The safe in use by the Paymaster of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, in his office at Reading, manufactured by Farrels & Herring, and the safe in use by H. A. Lantz, in his store, manufactured by Evans & Watson, and put in books and papers precisely alike.

The fire was started at 8½ o'clock, A. M., and kept up until four cords of green hickory, two cords dry oak and half chesnut top wood, were entirely consumed, the whole under the superintendence of the subscribers, members of the committee. The safes were then cooled off with water, after which they were opened, and the books and papers taken out by the committee and sent to H. A. Lantz's store for public examination, after they were first examined and marked by the committee. The books and papers taken from the safe manufactured by Evans & Watson were but slightly affected by the intense heat, while those taken from the safe manufactured by Farrels & Herring were, in our judgment, damaged fully fifteen per cent. more than those taken from Evans & Watson's safe.

We believe the above to have been a fair and impartial trial of the respective qualities of both safes.

JACOB H. DYSHER.
DANIEL S. HUNTER.

Having been absent during the burning, we fully coincide with the above statement of the condition of the papers and books taken out of the respective safes.

G. A. NICOLLS.
H. H. MUHLENBERG.
JAMES MILHOLLAND.

The following named gentlemen, residents of Reading and its vicinity, who saw the above fire, have purchased 28 safes from Evans & Watson since the burning, up to May 1st, 1857:

G. A. Nicolls, 1; Lepold Hirsh, 1; Isaac Roth, 1; Kirk & Reister, 1; W. Rhoads & Son, 1; Henry W. Missinger, 2; Dr. Wm. Moore, 1; Solomon Rhoads, 1; Levi L. Smith, 1; High & Craig, 1; Wm. Kirck, 1; Kaufman & Baum, 1; Wm. McFarlier, 1; George J. Eckert, 1; J. M. & G. W. Hanstock, 1; Ezra Miller, 1; James Jamison, 1; J. B. & A. B. Warner, 1; Jacob Schmucker, 1; Wm. King, 1; F. B. Schollenberger, 1; R. R. Company, 1; H. A. Lantz, 2; W. O. & P. F. Ermentrout, 1; Billmeyer, Follmer & Co., Milton, 1; J. P. Bridegane, 1.

EVANS & WATSON

Have now on hand 300,000 pounds of the above SAFES, *which they offer for sale on better terms than any other manufacturer in the United States.*
May 28, '57 21-1y

Postscript.

Pottsville, Saturday, May 15, 1858.

HIGHER WAGES MOVEMENT.

RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS AT ST. CLAIR.

The men who originally started from Ashland this week, on the move to secure if possible, higher wages, have been carrying things with a high hand. They have stopped men from working at the Wadesville and other collieries, and compelled them to join them, while at St. Clair yesterday, they stopped Milnes', Johns', Snyder's, and other collieries in a violent manner. The Sheriff's deputy was on the ground, but was unable to make any arrests, in consequence of the strength of the mob. A sufficient force will be despatched to the scene this morning, to suppress disorder, make arrests and protect those men who wish to go to work. This is right.

Why?

The Philadelphia *Ledger* wants the session of Congress prolonged. What for? To pile up bad legislation, and assist the Administration to issue millions of Treasury notes? Let Congress adjourn. The sooner the better. It will not give the people what they want, Protection. What's the use then, of the members idling their time away in Washington? None—so adjourn Congress, on the 7th of June.

Why not Enact a Protective Tariff?

Either this or the next week, there will be sent to Congress a recommendation for the authorization of an additional loan of $20,000,000, or $30,000,000 of treasury notes. The necessities of the Government demand money, and the revenue does not afford a supply equal to the demand.

Congressional.

In the House on Thursday, the civil appropriation bill was passed after striking out one item of a million of dollars for the Capitol extension, and retaining (by four majority) one of the same amount for the completion of the Washington Aqueduct.

Retirement.

The "retired physician whose sands of life have nearly run out" has retired indeed, from New York, the scence of his multifarious occupations, with a fortune of over one hundred thousand dollars.

Signs of the Times.

York, Pa., which gave Buchanan 450 majority, has just elected a People's Ticket by 106 majority over the Democratic ticket. So we go.

"Caved."

Brigham Young. He won't fight "Uncle Sam." Sensible Brigham.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, *May* 17, 1858.—The House dismissed Mr. Hackne, the door-keeper. Mr. E. Joy Morris of Philadelphia, asked leave to introduce a resolution, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill modifying the present tariff.—The House refused to suspend the rule.

In the Senate, the general appropriation bill, which had been reconsidered, was again discussed, and the appropriation to pay the usual extra compensation to the *Globe* reporters was voted. The bill passed finally.

May 19.—In the Senate a resolution proposed by Mr. Seward was unanimously adopted. The resolution instructs the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire whether any legislation is necessary to enable the President to protect American vessels against British aggression in the Gulf of Mexico. Mr. Douglas moved to take up the bill for the admission of Oregon. On taking the yeas and nays there was a tie, 28 to 28; whereupon the Chair, Mr. Breckenridge, voted in the affirmative, and consequently the bill was brought before the Senate. The pending motion was one offered by Mr. Trumbull to postpone the bill till December next. Mr. Gwin, of California, spoke in favor of immediate admission. Mr. Douglas followed in a cogent and exceedingly forcible argument upon the same side. Messrs. Seward and King, of New York, argued eloquently in favor of immediate admission. The motion to postpone met a decided negative, and the bill was finally passed by 35 yeas to 17 nays.

In the House of Representatives the first business in order was the election of a doorkeeper in the place of Mr. Hackney, dismissed. Mr. Joseph L. Wright, of New Jersey, the nominee of the Democratic caucus, was elected. On motion of Mr. Jones, of Pennsylvania, the House took up the appropriation bill. The aggregate amount appropriated is nearly four millions of dollars. A number of amendments were added. The House adjourned without any final action.

May 19.—In the Senate the bill to repeal the fishing bounties was again considered. After a very lengthy discussion, and after cutting off all amendments, the bill, as reported, passed by a vote of yeas 30, nays 25. Senator Bigler voted *yea*; Mr. Cameron was absent. A number of memorials were presented. A message from the President in reference to the outrages upon American vessels by British cruisers, was received, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

In the House a resolution was passed authorizing the printing of two hundred thousand extra copies of the agricultural portion of the Patent Office report. A resolution offered by Mr. Nichols (Chairman of the Printing Committee) to modify previous orders for printing, so as to save three hundred thousand dollars to the Government, was adopted by a vote of nearly two to one. The House then took up the civil appropriation bill. Mr. Sherman moved to reduce the appropriation for repairs to the President's house.—Thereupon, Mr. J. Glancy Jones added to his peculiar fame, by intimating, as the cause for Mr. Sherman's motion, the fact that Mr. S. had not been invited to dine with the President—an honor which Mr. J. Glancy Jones stated he himself was happy to have enjoyed. The gentleman's remarks produced a great deal of merriment. The civil appropriation bill was amended in committee, and then reported to the House.

Mercantile Education.—It is a pleasure to know that a sound and liberal mercantile education is now within the reach of every young man of ordinary means and abilities, and to this desirable result no one has contributed more than Messrs. Bryant and Stratton. The chain of colleges established by the enterprise, and now under the direction of these gentlemen, located at Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago, has been the means of diffusing through these communities and the locations adjacent, practical and scientific views of business. Young men are daily becoming more impressed with the necessity for mercantile education to secure success in business, and they will not let the advantages so easily secured escape them. See card in another column

Austrian Medal to Lieut. M. F. Maury.—His Imperial Royal Highness, Ferdinand Maximilian, Archduke of Austria, has presented to Lieut. Maury the great gold medal of the arts and sciences, for his services in the advancement of science and the improvement of navigation. These services having been performed as an officer of the United States Navy, Lieut. Maury has laid the letter and medal before the Secretary of the Navy, who will present them to Congress for their approval of Lieut. Maury's acceptance.

Prize Newspaper Articles.—Rev. Dudley A. Tyng of Philadelphia, Rev. William Silsbee, of Northampton, Mass., and Rev. James Freeman Clark, of Jamaica Plains, Mass., have shared equally in the reward offered by a citizen of Springfield, about a year ago, for the best series of newspaper articles on the importance of having good men at the head of all civil and corporate bodies. The first of the successful competitors has passed from earth.

Rheumatism!—*A Case of Three Months Standing Cured.*—George W. Henderson, of Pittsburgh, says:—"After suffering for three months with Rheumatism, a part of the time so severely as to confine me to my bed, I have been entirely cured by using Boerhave's Holland Bitters. I have had one attack since, but found almost instantaneous relief in the same medicine. It is in my opinion, a sure remedy for Rheumatism."

Along the line of the North Branch Canal, the people seem to be vexed at the sale of the remaining Public Works. They have had their hands so long in the Treasury they do not like to take them out. On the line of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, the people are rejoicing at the sale. At Lock Haven one hundred guns were fired in honor of the event. So we go.

Hum!—It is stated, and with considerable show of probability, that the slave interests are raising the hue and cry about British cruisers searching American merchantmen, in order to screen the movements of slavers, and protect them from seizure.

Opposition State Convention.—The State Committee have called a Convention to nominate a State Ticket, in opposition to the Lecompton Democracy, to meet at Harrisburg on the 8th of July. We will publish the call in our next.

Most of the Mills at Manayunk have resumed operations, and business has very generally taken a start.