Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1860.

REPRESENTATION OF THE FREE AND SLAVE STATES UNDER THE NEXT CENSUS.

The N. Y. *Times* of recent date, contained an article on the effect that the census of 1860 may have on the free and slave States, which contains some very interesting statements.—Taking the other censuses, since 1790, as bases for its calculation, it estimates the *representative* population of the several States, as follows:

Alabama,	752,000	Mississippi,	680,000
Arkansas,	280,000	Missouri,	964,000
California,	390,000	New Hampshire,	350,000
Connecticut,	410,000	New Jersey,	600,000
Delaware,	97,500	New York,	3,750,000
Florida,	140,000	N. Carolina,	820,000
Georgia,	832,000	Ohio,	2,500,000
Illinois,	1,750,000	Pennsylvania,	2,900,000
Indiana,	1,500,000	Rhode Island,	180,000
Iowa,	700,000	S. Carolina,	552,000
Kentucky,	904,000	Tennessee,	1,130,000
Louisiana,	530,000	Texas,	642,000
Maine,	700,000	Virginia,	1,412,000
Maryland,	614,000	Wisconsin,	700,000
Massachusetts,	1,280,000	Oregon,	60,000
Michigan,	800,000	Vermont,	330,000
Minnesota,	300,000		

In order to ascertain the bearing of these results on the House of Representatives, and the Electoral Colleges, it is necessary to refer to the Census Act of 1850. By that act the House of Representatives must consist of 233 members. The whole representative population must be divided by this number, which determines the *ratio* for each State.—If, when applied to each State, the number of representatives does not equal 233, then one additional representative is to be given to each State having the *largest fractions*, till the aggregate is obtained. Applying this rule to the above representative population (assuming the estimate to be correct,) the general *ratio* for representatives obtained is 124,000. Applying this to the several States, and obtaining the deficiency by taking the largest fractions, we have the following results, both for the aggregate, and for the loss and gain in the several States in Representatives:

States.	*No. of Reps.*	*Gain.*	*Loss.*
Alabama,	6		1
Arkansas,	3		
California,	2		
Connecticut,	3		1
Delaware,	1		
Florida,	1		
Georgia,	7		1
Illinois,	14	5	
Indiana,	13	1	
Iowa,	6	4	
Kentucky,	7		3
Louisiana,	4		
Maine,	6		
Maryland,	6		
Massachusetts,	10		1
Minnesota,	2		
Michigan,	6	2	
Missouri,	8	1	
Mississippi,	5		
New Jersey,	5		
New Hampshire,	3		
North Carolina,	7		1
New York,	30		3
Ohio,	20		1
Pennsylvania,	23		2
Rhode Island,	1		1
South Carolina,	4		2
Tennessee,	9		1
Texas,	5	3	
Virginia,	11		2
Vermont,	2		1
Wisconsin,	5	2	
Oregon,	1		
Total.	233	18	21

This table presents some very remarkable facts, viz:

1. All the old and large States of the Union, without exception, lose ground relatively, and most of them positively.

2. The South loses ground largely; the New State of Texas, having *five fold* the territory of the old States, and lying west of Mississippi, is the only one that gains.

3. The *only* part of the Union which positively gains is the Northwest—Missouri being properly included in that.

4. The Northwest positively gains 15 Representatives and 2 Senators in Minnesota.

5. The Slave States *lose* 11 Representatives and gain 4—being a positive loss of 7.—The Free States *gain* 14 and lose 10—being a positive gain of 4, with 4 Senators in Minnesota and Oregon. The admission of Kansas and Nebraska, which will speedily happen, will add 2 Representatives and 4 Senators to the same side.

DON PEDRO II. RAILROAD.—"W. R. W." writing from "Province of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, South America," under date of "January 12, 1860," to us, complains of the treatment which the tunnel-men and miners have experienced, who were induced to go to Brazil, to work on the Don Pedro II. Railroad. It appears according to our correspondent's statement, that quite a number of workmen were enlisted in this Region, and finally sailed from Philadelphia. He says that the workmen were stowed on board ship in a low, unventilated, dark, contracted hold, and when at sea, sick, there was no one to care for them. Their food was thrown at rather than given to them, in dirty buckets, while the ration was inferior to that given to the sailors, and the quantity inadequate to their wants. When they complained rather roughly, they were kindly advised at the muzzle of a revolver, to keep cool, and take things easily, or an example would be made of some one of them. Our correspondent states that at the place he works the shanties in which the workmen live or rather exist, are rude, uncomfortable, mud structures, without floors or windows, and roofs so leaky that when the rain falls which is nearly all the time, they are completely drowned out. The principal article of food they have, is black beans, boiled with dirty pork or Toucurba, as it is called there. The wages are inefficient, and the labor bad. Our correspondent assures us that he does not exaggerate the facts of the case, and concludes by warning miners to be cautious what engagements they make to go to foreign countries to work. He says—"To sacrifice the comforts of home and friends to lead the life of a slave, is insanity."

We have condensed the statements contained in our correspondent's letter, giving all that is material. Of course as the matter is before us only *ex parte*, we can make but few comments. We however, do not hesitate to assert, that if what our correspondent states is true, the workmen have been treated with unwarrantable inhumanity, disgraceful in the extreme to all engaged in securing their services. We would not so treat dogs, without experiencing severe twinges of conscience.

MRS. EDWARD SHIPPEN BURD died in Philadelphia a few days since, aged 68 years, leaving property valued at from one to two millions of dollars. The funeral took place on Tuesday at St. Stephen's Church. The coffin is of red cedar, very thick, and covered with black cloth. It has two tops, arranged in a style very prevalent in France; one top being flat, and the other commencing two inches from the outer edge of the bottom one, and having a rise of two inches. On the top was a heavy gold plate, with the name and age of the deceased engraved upon it. There were also three heavy gilt mouldings, and heavily plated gold handles. The inside was lined with white satin. We believe that one or two of our citizens will be recipients of some of the property. Much of the Burd property in Philadelphia on Chestnut and other streets, will be improved within a year.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES, for April, edited by Isaac Hays, M. D., is on our table. This number contains a fine engraving of the "Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane—department for males." The memoirs and cases, etc., in the number are, of course, highly valuable and interesting to the members of the medical profession. The number of contributors is large. Published by Blanchard & Lea, Philadelphia.

COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL.—The March number contains a magnificent steel engraving, entitled, "Good for Nothing," and much other finely illustrated matter. The future numbers of this fine publication—for the volume—will be issued somewhat in advance of their date, this number having been kept back owing to a disappointment in not getting the engraving noticed. We are glad to observe that the efforts of the Association are becoming appreciated by the public, and are fast gaining in popularity.

Local Affairs.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1860—April.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES.	D.	H.	M.
14 SATURDAY,	5 22	6 37	Full M.	5	5	4 ev
15 SUNDAY,	5 21	6 38	Third Q.	12	6	38 ev
16 MONDAY,	5 20	6 39	New M.	21	0	48 m
17 TUESDAY,	5 18	6 40	First Q.	28	9	40 m
18 WEDNESDAY,	5 16	6 41				
19 THURSDAY,	5 15	6 42				
20 FRIDAY,	5 13	6 44				

Thermometrical Record for the Week.

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

		8 A.M.	2 P.M.	7 P.M.	
Apr.	7—Saturday,	55	58	54	clear.
"	9—Monday,	57	66	60	cloudy.
"	10—Tuesday,	46	47	45	rain.
"	11—Wednesday,	49	52	47	"
"	12—Thursday,	60	62	57	clear.
"	13—Friday,	61	61	59	"

Trinity Church Services.—The hour for Sabbath morning will be 10½ o'clock, during the rest of the present month.

Much rain has fallen during the week. It was welcomed by the farmers, placing as it does, the ground in excellent condition for agricultural purposes.

Chess Tournament.—We understand that quite a large number of names have been entered for the Schuylkill County Chess Tournament, and that the playing will commence during the early part of May.

Mr. E. T. Ellrich has removed his customer Clothing Store from Market to Centre street, two doors from the Miners' Bank. He has a stock of Spring Clothing on hand, to which he invites the attention of his old customers and friends.

Cricket.—A meeting of the members of the Pottsville Cricket Club will be held at Carter's, Centre street, on Monday evening next, for the purpose of electing officers, and preparing for the season. If "Germantown" shall be met and vanquished this season, it behooves ye stout cricketers of ye Coal Region to be moving.

The Machinists and Blacksmiths of the Borough, gave a ball at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening. The weather was inclement, which prevented as large an attendance as was anticipated; but the ball was notwithstanding, a very pleasant affair. We believe that a snug surplus was realized, which will be devoted to organizing a library.

"The Bakers."—This fine musical troupe, known as the "Pioneer Family," will visit this Borough in a few weeks, and give one or more concerts. The ability of the Troupe is highly appreciated in this locality, and we feel confident that its professional sojourn here will be a source of much pleasure to our citizens, and pecuniarily profitable to the Company.

Junior Sons of America.—The following have been elected as officers of Washington Camp, No. 47, J. S. of A., at Schuylkill Haven, Pa., for the ensuing quarter: Jas. K. Helms, P. P.; Jno. K. Wertz, P.; Jno. G. W. Bassler, V. P.; A. W. Kerkeslager, M. of F. and C.; S. Kantner, T.; T. W. Stitzer, C.; H. J. Stager, R. S.; S. S. Shultze, A. R. S.; T. Gordon, F. S.; Wm. Garret, I. G.; E. P. Christ, O. G.

Entered upon the Duties.—Mr. Joseph Heisler entered upon his duties as Clerk of the County Commissioners, on the 1st instant. Mr. Heisler is not only familiar with and competent to discharge the duties of the position, but in his official intercourse he will mingle that *suavity* of manner and desire to accommodate, which oil the wheels of life, and enable us to jog on with our fellow-travelers in comfort. Those who do not possess the accomplishment, should cultivate it.

Military.—The National Light Infantry, Capt. McDonald, paraded on Monday last for target-practice. The corps looked very well.—The first prize—handsomely mounted musket—was won by Sergeant Lord, and the second—for the worst shot—an hundred oysters, was won by Private Moran.

In the afternoon, the Infantry met and escorted into the Borough, the Llewellyn Rifles, Capt. Chance, which company had visited Schuylkill Haven during the day for target practice.

Phrenology.—No subject is more fascinating and interesting than this. We are therefore, pleased to state that Dr. I. Haynes, Practical Phrenologist and Physiognomist, will deliver three lectures on the science at the Town Hall in this Borough, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of next week. He is considered a fine reader of character, and the testimonials of his ability are of the most satisfactory nature.—Some of his lectures will be amusing—all instructive. We anticipate for the Doctor fine audiences during his sojourn here.

"Citizens' Brass Band."—This is the title of a new musical organization in this Borough, numbering some fifteen performers, with Mr. John Jones as leader. The instruments which are said to be of superior tone, have been procured in Boston. The Band has secured the armory of the Washington Artillerists, in which to practise, and we presume, will soon be in condition for efficient service. We trust that the Band whose members are all gentlemen of musical talent, will be long a permanent organization, and ornament to the Borough.

New and Productive Potatoes.—We have procured some of the genuine Davis's Seedling and Prince Albert Potatoes, for the purpose of introducing them in this County. The potatoe crop is an important one, and the potatoes which produce the best, are not liable to the rot, and at the same time good table potatoes, ought of course to take the preference in planting. As far as our experience goes, the Jenny Linds yield the best, the Peach Blows next, but the Davis's Seedling and Prince Alberts are said to produce very large crops and are not liable to rot. They are a very fine potatoe and can be seen at B. Bannan's Store.

Valuable Invention.—One of the most valuable inventions we have seen for a long time, is the new Ten Dollar Family Sewing Machine, which the proprietors have just commenced exhibiting at Green's Jewelry store, for the sale of rights. This really appears to be just what is wanted for family use, and is the first cheap machine we ever saw which worked as well as the high price ones. An immense amount of money can be made selling these machines in this State, as they come within the reach of every family.—This is a speculation worthy of some attention.—Call and see it early, as it will be here but one or two days.

Life's Happiest Period.—Kingsley thus declares his evidence on this disputed point:—"There is no pleasure that I have experienced like a *child's midsummer holiday.* The time, I mean, when two or three of us used to go away up the brook, and take our dinners with us, and come home at night tired, dirty, happy, scratched beyond recognition, with a great nosegay, three little trout and one shoe, the other having been used for a boat, till it had gone down, with all hands out of soundings. How poor our Derby days, our Greenwich dinners, where there are plenty of nice girls, after that? Depend upon it, a man never experiences such pleasure or grief, after fourteen, as he does before, unless, in some cases, in his first love-making, when the sensation is new to him."

We had a whiff yesterday of bright, sparkling sunshine, dancing on the tiny waves of our crystal mountain brooklets. Although the limbs of our trees are still bare, the air chill, yet before we know it the sun will be working wonders in the orchards—the apple and peach trees will put forth their pink blossoms, and the cherry trees burst into snow flakes; already sweet

> "Saffodils
> That comes before the swallow dares, and take
> The winds of March with beauty; and violets dim,
> But sweeter than the lids of Juno's eyes,
> Or Cythera's breath."

are blooming over the sunny borders of the garden, the roses are bursting into leaf, lillies have put forth their tender green leaves, the maples are purple with coming glories, and the evergreens (those old Winter stand-bys) are changing their russet weather-worn hues for brighter colors, under the warm soft April rains. Shrub and other small fruits are full of vernal tenderness, promissory notes of midsummer delights. Already the little wrens are chirping around their old boxes, or peering into the rugged bark for the quickening ova of the last year's insects. In a few days they will begin to build, and before we know it the birds and blossoms, leaves and fruits of the glorious Summer will be with us once again.

Important Arrest.—Yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock, Chief Lyons received a despatch from Pottsville, informing him of a robbery committed in Pottsville by a girl aged about 15 years. When the train from Pottsville arrived he arrested her and found the stolen goods in her trunk. It appears that she robbed the house of money, clothing, &c. She will be escorted to Pottsville this morning.—*Reading Times, April 12.*

The case must have fizzled in Reading, for the accused has not had a hearing before any of our committing magistrates.

Schuylkill County Alms House.—A regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Poor was held at the Alms House, Monday, April 2, 1860. Present, Charles Foebt and Dr. A. Shelse. The Steward reported the following as the census of the House for the month of March:—Number in the House on the 1st of April, 316; same time last year 312—increase, 4. Of the above, 67 are in the insane department, 70 in the nursery and 49 under medical treatment. Admitted during the month of March, 26; discharged, 36; absconded, 1; died, 5; bound out, 1. Lodging and meals were furnished 129 traveling paupers during the month. Outdoor relief was granted to 6 families, amounting to $47 75.

Bills were paid and orders drawn	$1840 85
Previously this year,	4304 40
	$6145 25
Paid towards new Hospital,	806 47
Cost of maintenance since Jan. 1,	$5338 78

Get Ready for the Census Man.—This year will occur the great decennial Census of the United States, made by the General Government.—Persons will be appointed for every locality in the States and Territories, to gather statistics of the inhabitants, and of all the agricultural productions, manufactures, etc. Every cultivator will be asked for a concise, accurate statement of land occupied by him, the number of acres and the amount of each crop raised during the year ending June, 1859. Those who were called upon in 1850 doubtless remember the difficulty experienced in making up an accurate report of the various crops. As those reports will be called for in June, it will be necessary to give in the crops gathered last year, and the suggestion we would now make is, that cultivators write down, while fresh in their mind, the number of acres under cultivation, including the wheat, etc., gathered.—The number of acres of each kind, the amount per acre, and the gross amount, will be required. The milk products also, and the amount of pork, beef, etc., will all be asked for.

Girls, don't do it.—In "Advice to Young Women," occurs the following:—"There is a practice quite prevalent among young ladies of the present day, which we are old-fashioned enough to consider very improper. We allude to giving daguerreotypes of themselves to young men who are merely acquaintances. We are astonished that any young girl should sell herself so cheap as this. With an accepted lover it is of course all right. Even in this case the likeness should be returned, if the engagement should by any misunderstanding cease. If this little paragraph should meet the eye of any girl about to give her daguerreotype to any gentleman acquaintance, let her know that the remarks made by young men when together, concerning what is perhaps on her part but a piece of ignorance or imprudence, would, if she heard them, cause her cheeks to crimson with shame and anger. 'Were it a sister of ours,' we have often said, with a flashing eye—were it a sister of ours! But that not being the case, we give this advice to anybody's sister who needs it, most anxiously desiring that she should at all times preserve her dignity and self-respect."

Trout.—About this time the trout break out in bright scarlet spots—or rather their dull red spots brighten into scarlet—one insciously indicating thereby that they are "in season," and fit to be eaten. Acute anglers, who understand the idiosyncracies of the fish to a dot, are not slow to take advantage of the intimation. They are already troubling with their lines the waters of the Long Island ponds, and of the trout brooks of Pennsylvania. But trouting is cold work in April and somewhat unproductive; except now and then, when a June day is interpolated into this month of agues. As yet, the trout are inert and torpid. In these northern latitudes they do not thoroughly wake up until the middle of May. Then, if the weather is favorable, they commence taking air baths, turning flip-flaps from the surface of the water, in a hilarious manner. Flies are their weakness, and taking advantage of it, the angler feathers his hook with an entomological fabrication, and obtains the "shiners," under false pretences. It is a "confidence game" very similar to that practiced by those "fishers of men," who are sent to Cherry Hill for playing their tricks on two-legged gudgeons. Rather mean, though, (is it not?) for a being "infinite in faculties" to pride himself on humbugging a trout.

Young Folks' Concert.—We had the pleasure on Monday evening last, of attending a Concert at the Court House, at which the principal performers were pupils of the Sunday School of Trinity Church. They have been instructed by and have practiced under the direction of C. Little, Esq. The performance was very pleasing, and reflected great credit on instructor and pupils. A correct knowledge of the principles of music, and capacity for rendition, are invaluable accomplishments. Hence, our young friends who acquitted themselves so admirably on Monday evening, should devote cheerfully, the time necessary to perfect themselves in the divine art.—They will never regret it.

It would perhaps, be invidious to particularize in regard to Monday evening's programme, as each piece was performed satisfactorily; but we cannot refrain from stating that we were much pleased with the quartet and chorus, "La Marseillaise;" with the duet and semi-chorus, "Evening Hymn—Fading, still Fading," and with the piano duet, "Hunter's Chorus (Der Freyschutz.)"

We congratulate all concerned in getting up this concert, on its entire success, and trust that at no distant day there may be a repetition, for the pleasure of the old and the benefit of the young folks.

Spring Battalions for Inspection and Review.—The Brigade Inspector, Major James Nagle, gives notice that the Volunteers of the First Brigade, Sixth Division, will meet next month as follows:—First Regiment, on the 21st of May, at Pottsville.—Companies, First Troop Schuylkill County Cavalry, Washington Artillery, Scott Artillery, Scott Rifles, Washington Yeagers, and National Light Infantry. The Washington Light Infantry of Pinegrove, will parade with the First. Second Regiment, on the 22d, at Tamaqua.—Companies, Tamaqua Cavalry, Tamaqua Artillery, Port Clinton Artillery, Scott Rifles, German Light Infantry, and Jackson Guards. Third Regiment, on the 23d, at Port Carbon.—Companies, Wynkoop Artillery, Marion Rifles, Keystone Rifles, Lafayette Rifles, and Wetherill Rifles. Minersville Battalion, on the 24th, at Minersville.—Companies, Minersville Artillery, Llewellyn Rifles, Columbian Infantry, and Ringgold Rifles. Ashland Battalion, on the 25th, at Ashland.—Companies, Ashland Dragoons and Patterson Guards. Fourth Regiment, on the 26th, in Upper Mahantango Township.—Companies, Washington Troop, Germanville Artillery, Jackson Blues, Donaldson Rifles, and Mahantango Infantry. The lines will be formed at 10 o'clock, A. M., each day. Artillery Companies will have their field pieces on the ground for inspection, and be prepared to fire a salute on the arrival of the reviewing officer.

Formal Organization of the People's Club of Pottsville.—An adjourned meeting of the members of the People's Party of this Borough, was held at the American House, on Tuesday evening, April 10, 1860, Mr. Bertram in the chair. Henry Edmonds, the Secretary, being absent, M. E. Richards was elected Secretary, *pro tem.* Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

Lin Bartholomew, the Chairman of Committee to report a Constitution, reported on behalf of the Committee, a Constitution.

On motion of Mr. Frailey, it was adopted as read.

On motion the Club proceeded to the election of officers with the following result:

President—LIN. BARTHOLOMEW.

Vice Presidents—South Ward, Henry Gressang; North East Ward, Benj. Cook; Middle Ward, Jacob A. Hazen; North West Ward, Wm. E. Boyer.

Recording Secretary—DR. B. S. LANGDON.

Corresponding Secretary—JNO. T. SHOENER.

Treasurer—James Fister.

Mr. Bartholomew was introduced by Mr. Bertram, and after addressing the Club in a stirring speech, took his seat as President of "The People's Club of Pottsville."

On motion of Mr. Shoener, a vote of thanks was returned to Mr. Bertram for the very satisfactory manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office.

On motion of Mr. Bowen, the meeting adjourned to meet at the American House, at 7 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, April 25th.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROTEST.

MR. HICKMAN'S REPORT.

Mr. Hickman's Report, affirming the right of Congress to investigate the conduct of the Federal Executive, in so far, at least, as it affects the purity of Congressional Elections, was made to the House on Monday, and is herewith presented. It must command general attention. The people wanted light on this subject, and thanks to an incorruptible and staunch Republican House of Representatives, they are getting it. Read it attentively.

Mr. Hickman, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made the following report on the President's recent protest:

On the 5th day of March last, the Hon John Covode, a representative in Congress from the State of Pennsylvania, submitted, and the House of Representatives adopted, the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That a Committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker, for the purpose of investigating whether the President of the United States, or any other officer of the Government, has, by money, patronage, or other improper means, sought to influence the action of Congress, or any Committee thereof, for or against the passage of any law appertaining to the rights of any State or Territory; and, to inquire into and investigate whether any officer and officers of the Government have, by combination or otherwise, prevented and defeated, or attempted to prevent or defeat, the execution of any law or laws now upon the statute books, and whether the President has failed or refused to compel the execution of any law thereof; that said Committee shall investigate and enquire into the abuses at the Chicago and other post offices, and at the Philadelphia and other navy yards, and into any abuses in connection with the public buildings and other public works of the United States.

"And Resolved further, That as the President, in his letter to the Pittsburg centenary celebration of the 25th November, 1858, speaks of the employment of money to carry elections, said committee shall enquire into and ascertain the amount so used in Pennsylvania, and any other State or States; in what districts it was expended, and by whom and by whose authority it was done; and from what source the money was derived, and to report the names of the parties implicated; and that for the purpose aforesaid, said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, and report at any time."

The message comes as a protest against this action of the House. The President complains that he has been "abused," and that the constitutional rights and immunities of the Executive have been violated in his person. The material positions assumed in the communication are substantially embraced in the following propositions:

1. That the House of Representatives possesses no power under the Constitution, except as an impeaching body, to accuse the President of the United States, or any other officer of the Government.

2. That the first recited resolution is an accusation of high crimes and misdemeanors against the President, and that his accuser has been constituted one of his judges.

3. That the charge is too vague and general.

4. That there is danger, under such a precedent, of an aggrandizement of the legislative at the expense of the executive and judicial departments.

In consideration of the high source from which the manifesto proceeds, the Committee prefer to confine themselves to an examination of the postulates of the paper, however obnoxious to criticism its general tone may be on the score of taste and temper. But they cannot restrain an expression of their deep regret that an officer who prides himself upon the fact that "the people have thought proper to invest him with the most honorable, responsible, and dignified office in the world," and who declares he feels "proudly conscious there is no public act of his (my) life which will not bear the strictest scrutiny," and that he defies "all investigation," should forget, amid the surroundings of place and power and flattery, that he is but the servant of that same people, and that he should shrink back in anger or terror from a simple inquiry into his stewardship. This is the first time under the Republic a Chief Executive has left a recorded admission that he has been made oblivious of the origin and ephemeral character of his position by the reveries of its enjoyment. To distinguish such conduct by approbation would be to sanction kingly prerogative, and to proclaim that rightful rule came "by the grace of God," and not from the confidence of men. The nation, always charitable in the interpretation of acts and motives, is not prepared to overlook such a delinquency.

The President of the United States, under the Constitution, possesses neither privilege nor immunity beyond the humblest citizen, and is less favored in this respect than Senators and Representatives in Congress. Article 1, section 6, reads: "They (the Senators and Representatives) shall, in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same."

No such exemption is made in behalf of the Executive or any other officer of Government. The conduct of the President is always subject to the Constitutional supervision and judgment of Congress; while he, on the contrary, has no such power over either branch of that body. He is left, under the law, without shield or protection of any kind, except such as is borne by all. He is amenable for all his acts after inauguration as before. He can make no plea which is denied to any other citizen, and is subject to the same scrutiny, trial and punishment, with the proceedings, hazards, and penalties of impeachment superadded. The President and the citizen stand upon equality of rights. The distinction between them arises from an inequality of duties. Wherever the conduct of the latter is open to inquiry and charge, that of the former is not the less so. The President affirms, with seeming seriousness, in comparing himself with the House of Representatives, that, "as a coordinate branch of the Government, he is their equal." This is denied in emphatic terms. He is "coordinate" but not co-equal. He is "coordinate," for he "holds the same rank," but he is not co-equal, for his immunities and powers are less. The members of the House may claim a privilege, whether right or wrong, which he cannot, and the executive or law-executing power must always be inferior to the legislative or law-making power. The latter is omnipotent within the limits of the Constitution; the former is subject not only to the Constitution, but to the determinations of the latter also. To repeat the point: the President is not, in any respect, superior to the citizen, merely because he is bound to discharge more numerous duties; and he is not co-equal with that branch of Government which helps to impose and define those duties. The fact that he holds a limited *veto* over the legislation of Congress cannot affect the soundness of the views here briefly presented. His claim to "legislative capacity," in other words, to possess legislative power, will scarcely be conceded, in view of article 1, section 1, of the Constitution, declaring that, "All legislative powers herein (therein) granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, *which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.*"

The President, it will be observed throughout his Message, assumes that the resolution to which he makes reference charges him with the commission of high crimes and misdemeanors. This was necessary to the argument he has advanced. It is for such charges only the House has the power of impeachment. The *gravamen* of his complaint is, that the accusations are of such a nature as, if true, would subject him to an impeachment, and that the House has proceeded to pass upon them, or is moving to pass upon them, through a form of proceeding not authorized by the Constitution. Herein lies the fallacy, and that, which, unexposed, might operate as the deception of the plea. If this were, in truth, a *charge* against the President, calling for the form of trial prescribed by the Constitution, then the determinations of this House might possibly be opened to animadversion. Unfortunately for the attempted defense of that officer, there is no *charge* made of any grade of offense calling for trial of any kind. It is a mere *inquiry* that is proposed. The language of the resolution may be cited as the best proof. The Committee raised is "for the purpose of *investigating* whether the President of the United States, or any other officer of the Government, has, by money, patronage, or other improper means, sought to influence the action of Congress, or any Committee thereof, &c.; also, to *inquire into and investigate* whether any officer and officers of the Government have, by combination or otherwise, prevented and defeated, or attempted to prevent and defeat, the execution of any law or laws, &c., and whether the President has failed or refused to compel the execution of any laws," &c. If no criminality is alleged, but, on the contrary, *an investigation of inquiry* alone is proposed, the question may be asked, with rolling force and emphasis, What has the House to do with the law of impeachment? The resolutions do not contemplate a judgment, and therefore there can be no formal trial under them. But, admit charges proper for impeachment were made would the House be bound to submit the matter to any particular Committee, and allow the accused a cross-examination, as the President seems to suppose? By no means. The Constitution prescribes no rules for the House, but it is left perfectly free to adopt its own. It may refer the charges to a Standing Committee, or a Select Committee, or it may proceed without the intervention of either. It may allow cross-examination, or deny it, as to its members may seem most proper at the time. The precedent set in the case of Judge Peck upon which great stress is laid, cannot take away the full discretion allowed by the Constitution, nor make the law either shorter or narrower than it is written. In such a case each House of Representatives will determine for itself its mode of procedure, without suggestions from a "co-ordinate," and rely upon the highest law as its charter. There is no Judge presiding over the Representatives of the sovereign people of the sovereign States to teach and inculcate legal proprieties. When they shall permit even the President to do so, then there will be a law superior to the Constitution, and a discretion locked in chains.

The resolution of the Senate of the 28th of March, 1834, upon which the President seemingly had his eye in the preparation of his protest, presents a case very different from the present one. That body resolved as follows:

"That the President, in the late Executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both."

The complaints made by President Jackson to this proceeding were, that the acts charged upon him constituted one of the highest crimes which that officer can commit, impeachable from its very nature; That the Senate, as his constitutional judges in such a case, not only accused, but found him guilty of the charge, without any opportunity on his part to defend himself. And Mr. Buchanan, January 16, 1837, speaking on the subject, declared that the Senate had transcended its constitutional power, because the resolution charged an impeachable offense against the President. That criminal intent was involved in the charge, as it was to be presumed, from an illegal or criminal act.

The resolutions of the House, on the contrary, do not even imply censure, much less pass judgment. They propose an examination merely, such as may be instituted by any member of society, against any other member of society, to test informally either honesty or respectability. And has it ever been conceived before that such a privilege—that of inquiry—does not pertain to every human being? The fact that such investigation may lead to the conclusion that the party against whom it is brought to bear is guilty of nefarious practices, cannot affect the right; it is preliminary to accusation, trial and judgment. So here it cannot be made an objection to the action of the House that evidence may thus be found tainting the official character of any or many officers of Government. If it shall be found, in executing the command of the resolutions, that the President is open to a direct charge of high crimes or misdemeanors, it will but prove the wisdom of the proceeding. Then, and not till then, may the party sought to be implicated demand the full hearing secured to him by the Constitution. As yet he is subject to the law of the *citizen*; hereafter, possibly, he may invoke the law of the *officer*.

It is proper to make this additional remark in reference to the protest of 1834—that it was not presented to the Senate during the consideration of the resolution. It was not till after a formal determination against him that the President remonstrated. Here the interposition comes to prevent all investigation.

The President esteems it "a violation of the principles of universal justice," that the member moving the resolution should have been appointed one of the committee provided for by it. His ten years of service as a component of this body, of which he reminds us, ought to have enabled him to recall to mind the precedents of Congress in such cases. This is a new and startling objection, condemning as it does, in terms of severe reproach, a practice in legislation coextensive with our national existence. Certainly it has been the practice to appoint the mover of a special inquiry Chairman of the Committee raised. Mr. Cushing, in his "Law and Practice," says: "On the occasion of the appointment to prepare articles of impeachment against Lord Melville, which had been ordered on the motion of Mr. Whitbread, that gentleman was first appointed one of the Committee raised." A reason for this course is, doubtless, to be found in the presumption that the person proposing examination has grounds to believe it important, and is, on that account, the best qualified to conduct the proceeding.

The President likewise disapproves, in terms of severity, of the phraseology and scope of the resolution.—His expression is, "It is as vague and general as the English language affords words in which to make it." If it be true, as before urged, that there is a general right to inquire into the conduct of private citizens and public officers, which may or may not look to accusation and trial, then the remark sinks to a cavil. Under such circumstances it is not necessary to apprise the individual upon whom the inquiry bears, of either the subject or object of inquiry. The first opportunity for him to require notice, is in the legal proceeding which is to end in his acquittal or condemnation. What would be thought of a rule of law requiring a prosecutor to define his charge and frame his indictment without preliminary proceedings or opportunity to inform himself as to its true character? A bare suspicion would scarcely be regarded as a defensive prudence. And in the case of an officer controlling millions of patronage, and an influence penetrating every city, town and hamlet of a vast country, it would be unsafe to assume informers and witnesses would volunteer against him, especially as favorites and beneficiaries would be the most likely to possess the knowledge needed in the ascertainment of the truth. For Congress to reach the conclusion to which the President would lead them, would be to practically settle forever that impeachments were obsolete, and that executive officers have the immunity of perfect irresponsibility.

Indistinctness and uncertainty must necessarily precede research. If it were otherwise all investigation would be rendered useless. As far as boundary be set for investigation, the resolution in question will compare favorably with that introduced into the Senate by Mr. Mason, Dec. 5, 1859, bearing upon the invasion of Harper's Ferry. This will be readily admitted from a comparison of the two. The following is the resolution last referred to, passed by the Senate Dec. 14, 1859, under which the mover was appointed chairman of the Committee contemplated by it, and testimony is now being taken:

"Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to inquire into the facts attending the late invasion and seizure of the armory and arsenal of the United States at Harper's Ferry, in Virginia, by a band of armed men, and report:

"Whether the same was attended by armed resistance to the authorities and public force of the United States, and by the murder of any of the citizens of Virginia, or of any troops sent there to protect the public property;

"Whether such invasion and seizure was made under color of any organization intended to subvert the Government of any of the States of the Union, what was the character and extent of such organization, and whether any citizens of the United States not present were implicated therein, or accessory thereto, by contributions of money, arms, munitions, or otherwise;

"What was the character and extent of the military equipment in the hands or under the control of said armed band, and where, and how, and when the same was obtained and transported to the place so invaded:

"That said Committee report whether any and what legislation may, in their opinion, be necessary on the part of the United States, for the future preservation of the peace of the country, or for the safety of the public property, and that said Committee have power to send for persons and papers."

Could there well be a more limitless field for experiment? It covers every foot of the country, if not the earth, and lays open every act and motive of every citizen of the United States to analysis, comment and exposure. It is not deemed necessary to extend remark, as it is sufficient for the argument to propound the question: Where is to be found the doctrine of jurisprudence, or justice, or propriety which subjects the every day life of every merchant, farmer, artizan, and laborer, to such a test, and protects their servant, the President, from it?

Article 2 section 1 of the Constitution declares "the Executive power shall be vested in the President of the United States of America." There is but one executive head or fountain, and but one executive responsibility, as there is but one legislative head, and one legislative responsibility. The President admits the propriety of inquiry by the Senate or the House, into the conduct of his subordinates, but denies that his liability is as great as theirs. The accepted teachings of the executive, judicial, and legislative branches of the Government are opposite of this.

President Jackson, in his message of April 21, 1834, to the Senate, explanatory of his protest of the same year says: "Nor do I claim the right in any manner to supervise or interfere with the persons intrusted with such property or treasure (the public money and property of the United States), unless he be an officer whose appointment is, under the Constitution and laws, devolved upon the President alone, or in conjunction with the Senate, *and for whose conduct he is constitutionally responsible.*"

President Polk, of whose cabinet Mr. Buchanan was a member, during the 1st session of the 29th Congress, used this language: "If the House of Representatives, as the grand inquest of the nation, should at any time have reason to believe that there had been the malversation in office by an improper use or application of the public money *by a public officer,* and should *think proper to institute an inquiry* into the matter, all the archives and papers of the Executive Department, public and private, would be subject to the *inspection and control of a Committee of their body, &c.*" The rulings of the Supreme Court have been in the same direction. In the cases of Wilcox vs. Jackson and Williams vs. United States, it was decided that the law devolving particular duties upon the President, by name, was fulfilled by the discharge of these duties by his subordinates, on the ground that these subordinates were instruments through whom he acted and spoke. It can certainly not be necessary to transcribe what appears throughout the Journals of Congress, that each House has continually claimed and exercised the necessary power of inspecting, inquiring into, and supervising the different Executive Departments and operations of the Government. If it be true that the close and intimate connection insisted upon exists between the President and others appointed by him, and exercising Executive trusts, the reason is not manifest why the management of the one should not be made as plain and patent as the other. The most rational and plausible conclusion at least would be that the pretentious tenets of the protest have been seriously weakened, if not destroyed, by the force of its admissions.

The necessity for the full and unrestricted exercise of the power in question is so overruling as to present its surrender.

1. With a view of impeachment.
2. For the purpose of legislation.
3. To protect the privileges of Congress.

The Constitutionality, the legality, and the authorized expediency of the inquiry proposed by the resolutions being, as is believed, amply vindicated, no question remains in respect to it, except such as might address itself to the discretion of the House. If, by the proceedings to remedy a mischief, a greater mischief would be likely to follow, then a well regulated prudence would indicate its abandonment. The President in his protest suggests such a danger, and rests his resistance upon it. It is thus expressed: "The whole proceeding against him justifies the fears of those wise and great men who, before the Constitution was adopted by the States, apprehended that the tendency of the Government was to the aggrandizement of the Legislative at the expense of the Executive and Judicial Departments." If, indeed, fears of legislative aggrandizement should ever have existed, the cause of them seems to have passed away. The history of the Government, through all the stages of its formation, its adoption by the several States, and the conspicuous differences between the great political parties at the time, would seem to deny the existence of any such apprehension. The strong sentiment of the Democratic party through its whole struggle with the Federalists, until the election of Jefferson, was directly the reverse of the President's statement. In the Convention which formed the Constitution jealousy of the executive branch of the proposed government was so great, even as the kindred jealousy against the probable encroachments of the Federal Government upon the independence and sovereignty of the separate States. In that body, it was even proposed that the Executive should be removeable by the Legislature, without impeachment or conviction of high crimes and misdemeanors. As a further manifestation of that feeling, it was proposed that the Executive should be plural. Madison and Randolph urgently supported it as a measure of protection against the aggressions of the Chief Magistrate upon the rights of the coordinate branches of the Government. Mr. Randolph (Governor of Virginia, and Attorney-General under Washington), speaking upon this subject, said: "The situation of this country is peculiar; the people are taught aversion to Monarchy; all the Constitutions are opposed to it. Why cannot three execute?" The ineligibility of the Executive after one term was in the kindred desire to prevent usurpation. Jefferson declared his wish to be that the President should be elected for seven years, and be ineligible afterward. Mr. Randolph also made use of this remarkable expression: "The Executives may appoint men devoted to them, and even bribe the Legislature." Hamilton, after the adoption of the article of the Constitution relating to the Executive, addressing Gov. Lewis, used a still more striking expression: "You nor I, my friend, may live to see the day, but most assuredly it will come, when every vital interest of the State will be merged in the all-absorbing question of who will be next President." So numerous are the proofs that the "wise and the great men" of our earlier history entertained forebodings of the very opposite character to those which the President ascribes to them, that it is difficult to resist a disposition to attribute insincerity to the President to accomplish the purposes of his protest. The suspicion on the part of the people has become so great that they are continually reducing executive power. In many of the States the Governor has become but a mere Chief of Police. This is not, however, to be attributed to Legislative or Judicial assent, but to the fact that Chief Executives as the time of patronage to produce a tendency to a centralization of power dangerous to the liberties of the people. The world is but a great battle field for power; and it universal history teaches any lesson, it is this: That power is always stealing from the many to the few. The Protests heads of nations absorb popular rights; and that all revolutions are on the part of the people, not to establish thrones, but to regain that which has been wrested from them by the throne. The citizen of the United States has reason to fear that which every other nation has suffered.

The Committee, entertaining the views herein expressed, recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House dissent from the doctrines of the special message of the President of the United States of March 28, 1860.

That the extent of power contemplated in the adoption of the resolutions of enquiry of March 5, 1860, is necessary to the proper discharge of the constitutional duties devolved upon Congress;

That judicial determinations, the opinions of former Presidents, and uniform usage sanction its exercise; and,

That to obtain it would leave the executive department of the government without supervision or responsibility, and would be likely to lead to a concentration of power in the hands of the President, dangerous to the rights of a free people.

The minority report contended that "the position taken by the President is right, against the assault on the great principle established for the administration of justice."

Clothing!

BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL.

To the Dealer in Ready-made Clothing, wherever he may be, or wherever he may live, we wish to present a few facts in the simple garb of truth.

The first and most important fact is, that if a clothing dealer visit Philadelphia for the purpose of purchasing Clothing, he will find it for his interest to patronize BENNETT & Co.,

and this fact we will establish, by presenting others to substantiate it.

They have conducted for many years a mammoth establishment, having

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPARTMENTS,

and have, therefore, gained an experience which a dealer who wholesales exclusively can never acquire. The wholesale house, which has no retail trade, will manufacture goods year after year, instructed only by fashion plates and patterns.

They, on the contrary, by the thousands of customers in their retail department, are instructed how far the theories of the business may be judiciously carried out in practice. They are counselled by the varied tastes of their hosts of patrons, and "in the multitude of counsellors there is safety." Their patterns are the "human forms divine." They are day after day measuring and fitting garments, and by an experience thus gained, they are enabled to make up in proper season just the styles required by the demand, and furnish to their wholesale patrons an assortment so averaged in sizes as to ensure them complete success in the suiting and fitting of their customers. So true is this, there is scarcely a day but that some dealer declares to them that one of the strongest inducements to purchase at Tower Hall is the fact, that their clothing is always sure to fit, and nothing is ever left over on account of being fashioned from patterns which have no similitude in the forms of any of his customers. They have also another distinct department, for the purpose of manufacturing

GARMENTS TO ORDER,

in which they collect in the course of a year thousands of actual measurements, all of vast importance in getting up a stock for the wholesale trade; and conducting these various departments, they keep their hands employed the year round, and always have a steady work commands—the best, and are not obliged, like those who employ hands periodically, to take whoever may offer, or go without. It has been used as an argument by some of their rivals in the clothing business, that, because they have a large establishment to support, they must, as a consequence, receive large profits upon their clothing. The embodied idea may serve as a text for opponents in the clothing business to preach from, but converts to their preaching will be wrecked in their conversion. It is well known that all men in business have more or less expense in conducting it, and that expense whatever it may be, must be met with the profits. If, therefore, a man's expenses are ten dollars per day, and he has but two customers, he must make five dollars on each of them, in order to make himself whole; but if he has but one customer, he must make ten dollars; and he has one thousand customers, then ten cents made on each man will meet the expenses.

"LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS"

has ever been the guiding maxim with BENNETT & Co., and this explains why such unbounded patronage has been bestowed upon TOWER HALL by a discriminating public.

But, even if a man sell his clothing at a small profit, if his materials are not well purchased and judiciously manufactured, then the cost will be heavy, and a profit, however small, added to it, will make the selling price unreasonable. How is it with BENNETT & Co?

They buy on the best terms, directly from first hands, and pay no tribute nor double profits; while their long experience enables them to select durable fabrics, and manufacture them economically, and, at the same time, with an eye to their durability, knowing that well made clothing is always proving a silent, but impressive argument, which the wise and prudent cannot resist.

They have no drummers, but have used printer's ink to present wholesome truths, which may be tested by any clothing dealer who will visit Tower Hall. They invite him there. They ask him to come and examine the immense stock, look well at the fabrics, mark the styles, note the finish, and then consider the prices.

If there are all satisfactory, let him purchase a "bill of goods," and, in disposing of them, the fact will be demonstrated fully, that what we have said in regard to the fit of their garments, and the satisfaction they give to customers, is true beyond dispute. He will realize the truth of the old adage, that "a thing well bought is half sold," and we trust he will therefore determine, that in order to have his goods well bought, he will enrol himself, with the multitudes whose business interests are identified with the Tower Hall Clothing Bazaar, 518 Market street, Phila., BENNETT & CO., Proprietors.

April 14, '60

OXYGENATED BITTERS.

A Query. Why will you suffer? Dyspepsia is a brief but comprehensive term for the numerous diseases which affect the stomach, liver, and in fact the whole human system. Until Dr. Green discovered the Oxygenated Bitters medical science was at fault and had exhausted itself in fruitless efforts to cure this disease. The Dyspeptic need suffer no longer with a disease that is always painful, and frequently a fatal affliction.

This unique and peculiar compound will as certainly cure the disease as the disease exists. Had it not this power such testimony as follows would not be given in its favor:

Valuable Testimony in favor of the Oxygenated Bitters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 10.*

Having made use of the *Oxygenated Bitters,* prepared by Dr. George B. Green, of Windsor, Vt., and from knowledge obtained of their efficacy in other cases, we cheerfully recommend them to the public, believing they will fully sustain the recommendation of the proprietor. We hope that this valuable remedy may be accessible to all the afflicted.

SAMUEL S. PHELPS, } *U. S. Senators from Vt.*
WILLIAM UPHAM,
JAMES F. SIMMONS, *U. S. Senator from R. I.*
J. T. MOREHEAD, *U. S. Senator and formerly Governor of Kentucky.*
L. H. ARNOLD, *formerly Governor of R. I.*
WM. WOODBRIDGE, *late Governor of Michigan.*

Its success in severe cases of DYSPEPSIA, ASTHMA, AND GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM, places it among the most wonderful discoveries in medical science, and has given it a reputation far beyond any remedy known for these complaints, in all their various forms.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & Co., Boston, and for sale by John G. Brown, J. C. Hughes, and Henry Saylor, Pottsville; C. & L. Huntzinger, Schuylkill Haven; H. W. Provost, Minersville; E. J. Fry and McGuigan & Fowler, Tamaqua; H. Shissler, Port Carbon; Paul Barr, Pinegrove; G. Reagan & Son, Tuscarora; Charles Marsh, New Philadelphia; Jonas Robinhold, Port Clinton; R. H. Irvin, St. Clair; E. Phillips, New Castle; John Williams, Middleport; and by dealers every where.

April 7, '60 14-4t

Prof. Humphrey's SPECIFIC HOMOEOPATHIC FAMILY MEDICINES for sale by JOSEPH MORGAN, Agent, Third street, Pottsville. They are invaluable for family use. Put up in boxes, with directions, at 25 cents and 50 cents; or in cases, with all the remedies to which the human system is mostly subject, with book and directions, at from $2 to $5. Call and examine the testimony of those that have used them.

Pottsville, January 14, '60 2-3m

A Family Necessity.—The following statement speaks for itself:—(*Extract.*) "In lifting the kettle from the fire it caught and scalded my hands and person very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. It was an awful sight. * * * The Mustang Liniment appeared to extract the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly and left no scar of account. CHARLES FOSTER, 420 *Broad street, Philadelphia.*" It is truly a wonderful article. It will cure any case of Swelling, Burns, Stiff Joints, Eruptions or Rheumatism. For Horses, it should never be dispensed with. One Dollar's worth of Mustang has frequently saved a valuable horse. It cures Galds, Sprains, Ringbone, Spavin and Founders. *Beware of Imitations.* Sold in all parts of the habitable Globe. BARNES & PARK, *Proprietors, New York.*

[11-4t]

Holloway's Pills.—Happily for mankind, mercury, iron and quinine are falling into disuse.—Wherever these marvel-working Pills are introduced, they supersede all the old remedies. Heretofore, diseases of the stomach, the liver and the lungs have been treated in a way that may be designated as murderous. The medicines administered, even where they have smothered the disorder for a time, have done so at the expense of the constitution. These Pills, on the contrary, expel the seeds of the maladies instead of merely choking down the symptoms for a time, and renovate the constitution and the whole vital organization. In cases of dyspepsia, liver complaint, billious fever, lung fever, diarrhœa, dysentery, constipation and billious or nervous head ache the relief they afford is immediate, and the cures they accomplish perfect.

Chills and Fever! Chills and Fever!—One of the greatest remedies that has ever been laid before the public, for Fever and Ague, and which have received the highest encomiums from the press and the people, is DR. J. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS. Who would endure the tortures arising from this terrible disease, when it can be so easily cured? Who would endure sleepless nights, burning fevers and icy chills, alternately, when a remedy can be obtained for a mere trifle? And yet how many families linger out a painful existence under this deadly blight, and do nothing but gulph down quinine, until it becomes as common as their daily meals, and yet they are not relieved. None but the foolish and weak would hesitate to procure these valuable Bitters, and save themselves intense agony. Sold by druggists and dealers generally every where.

See advertisement in another column. [11-4t]

Mrs. Partington Visits Philadelphia.—"Isaac, see, if that is Folkes's one price Clothing Store," said the old lady, as she stopped in front of Mr. Charles Stokes's Clothing Store, under the "Continental." He said it was; and the old lady, walking in, exclaimed, "I had a powerful time to find the Continental Hotel. Have you any thin little boys' overcoats?" Mr. E. T. Taylor, the gentlemanly salesman, stepped up—"How thick is the little boy, madam?" "Isaac, bit the clothes man see you." The clothes man smiling—"Will you step back and look at our Garricks?" "Oh! no, I'm too tired to go up in the garret. I'll look at these; I don't want any thing very costive." The salesman replied that the coats were very cheap, and but one price. "Oh! then," says she, "I'll take the biggest one." "If you leave your address, madam, I will send it."—"Oh! no, I couldn't; it's the only one I've got on now." She was, however, much pleased with her purchase, and left, promising to call again.

Philadelphia, April 14, '60 15-tf

Religious Intelligence.

EASTER.—Last Sunday, was the first after the first full moon following the 21st of March or vernal equinox, brings the recurrence of Easter—and was observed as usual in an extraordinary manner. Easter is a festival of the church commemorative of Christ's resurrection. The word was said to be derived from the Saxon word *Oster,* signifying *rising.* That the observation of Easter is as ancient as the time of the Apostles, seems undoubted. In the second century, however, a controversy arose as to the exact time of its celebration. The Eastern churches kept it on the 14th day of the first Jewish month; the Western churches on the night which preceded the anniversary of our Saviour's resurrection. The inconvenience of the former, was that this festival was commonly held upon other days of the week than the first, or Sunday, which was undoubtedly the proper day. The disputants retained their respective practices till towards the middle of the fourth century, when the rule for the celebration of Easter was fixed by the Council of Nice, A. D. 325, as we now have it. The sacrifice of Christ, and his glorious resurrection—the mightiest event in the world's history, since the early ages of Christianity, has been celebrated with various solemn ceremonies. Good Friday, the day of our Saviour's crucifixion, has also been observed as a rigid fast for ages, and is kept as such by the church of England, and throughout Europe, and by many denominations in this country. Even among those who do not mark the day with sad or devotional ceremonials, it is, or ought to be, remembered with humble and grateful hearts. The connection of eggs with Easter is a custom, the origin of which seems to be lost in antiquity, though it is supposed to be Jewish. In olden times, history tells us, the appropriate viands for Easter were first and above all, eggs, then bacon, tansy, pudding, and bread and cheese. By degrees, however, the other dishes have been discarded.

UNION PRAYER MEETING is held every Sunday, from 4 to 5 P. M., in the 2nd Methodist Church, Market street.

NOTICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Second Street, Pottsville, Rev. J. W. MECASKEY, Pastor. Divine service every Sabbath at 10 A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, Market Square, Pottsville, Rev. SAMUEL A. HOLMAN, 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.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will worship regularly at the Associate Reformed Church Building, Market street—Rev. SAMUEL COLT, Pastor.—Sabbath morning, at 10½ o'clock; evenings, at 7 o'clock. Weekly Lecture and Prayer Meeting, Wednesday evenings, at 7 o'clock.

REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH, Mahantango st. ELDER R. H. AUSTIN, Pastor. Preaching every Lord's Day at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Meeting for Religious Enquiry, Monday Evenings. Lecture and Prayer, Wednesday Evenings. Social Prayer and Conference, Friday Evenings. *Pews Free.*

All Marriage Notices must be accompanied with 25 cents to appear in the JOURNAL.

MARRIED.

STONE—REESE.—In St. Clair, on the 8th inst., at the house of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. H. D. Hatton, Rector of the Episcopal Church, EUSTICE STONE to ELIZABETH REESE, both of St. Clair.

DIED.

ADAM.—On the 7th inst., in Porter Township, JOHN ADAM, aged 65 years, 1 month and 17 days.

WOLFF.—On the 7th inst., HORACE M., son of William and Rebecca A. Wolff, in the 20th year of his age.

ANGUS.—At Donaldson, Schuylkill County, on the 11th inst., GEORGE ANGUS, in the 51st year of his age.

THOMPSON.—On the 5th inst., in this Borough, SARAH THOMPSON, wife of Isaac Thompson, in the 57th year of her age.

KIMMEL.—On the 9th inst., in Porter Township, CHRISTINA KIMMEL, widow of the late Jacob Kimmel, aged 42 years, 10 months and 4 days.

MORTIMER.—In this Borough, on Thursday, the 12th inst., WILLIAM MORTIMER, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, the house of Mortimer & Bro., on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

OREN.—Suddenly, in Palo Alto, on Thursday, the 12th inst., ROSANA OREN, wife of James Oren, in the 33rd year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her husband, this (Saturday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—About 50 Hemlock Spruce Bushes, about 2 or 3 feet high.—Roots not exposed to wind, but kept damp. B. BANNAN.
April 7, '60 14-

WANTED—One Male Principal Teacher, and Two Female Teachers, in the borough of Cressona. For competent persons, good salaries will be paid. All applications to be made previous to the Second Monday in May. A. M. MORTIMER, *President of Board.*
April 7, '60 14-

ADMINISTRATION.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration with the Will annexed, upon the Estate of DANIEL STALL, late of the borough of Pottsville, county of Schuylkill, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, who resides in said borough. Those indebted to the Estate of said decedent will please make immediate payment, and all persons having claims or demands against the said Estate, are hereby requested to make known the same to the undersigned without delay. WILLIAM B. WELLS, Administrator.
Pottsville, 15th March, '60 11-6t

NOTICES.

LOST—On Thursday, the 12th inst., on the road between Port Carbon and St. Clair, a pair of GOLD SPECTACLES, with the name "Fister" engraved on them. Whoever returns the above to JAS. BEURY, at Port Carbon, will be suitably rewarded.
April 14, '60 15-2*

NOTICE.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Treverton Coal & Railroad Company will be held at the Girard House, in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, 8th May, at Eleven o'clock, A. M.
By order, F. L. JOHNSON, Sec'y.
April 14, '60 15-4t

NOTICE.—The Annual Election for a President and Directors of the Treverton Coal & Railroad Company will be held at the Girard House, in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 8th May. Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 P. M. By order,
F. L. JOHNSON, Sec'y.
April 14, '60 15-4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the subscriber is appointed Administrator to the Estate of THOMAS A. DAVIS, late of St. Clair, Schuylkill county.—All persons indebted to the same are hereby required to make payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement, to JOHN R. WILLIAMS, *Administrator.*
St. Clair, April 14, '60 15-6t*

SCHUYLKILL CO. AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.
At a regular stated meeting in March, the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th days of October, 1860, were agreed upon as the time for holding the next Annual Exhibition; when, also, T. C. Zulick, the Treasurer, was appointed to contract with the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company for the Fair Ground.
At the regular meeting in April, the President appointed Jacob Miller, Jos. K. Graeff, Dr. J. G. Koehler, Henry Byerly, William Lerch, A. J. Medlar and Jno Doherty, a Committee of Arrangements.
H. W. BOWMAN, Cor. Sec'y.
April 14, '60 15-

FAIRBANK'S SCALE.—Notice is hereby given to the community in general that the borough of Orwigsburg have erected a Four Tons Fairbank's Platform Scale, thoroughly tested, and ready for use. By order of Town Council.
Orwigsburg, March 21, '60 12-6t

NOTICE.—Two New Roads to be opened and kept in repair for the ensuing year in Rush township, Schuylkill county, will be sold at public sale to the lowest and best bidder, on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at the Public House of Jacob Faust, in said township, commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M., of said day. DANIEL D. MESSERSCHMIDT, *Supervisor.*
April 7, '60 14-3t

NOTICE.—The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is dissolved by expiration. The business of the firm will be settled by CHARLES MILLER, at the office, No. 105 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
CHARLES MILLER,
N. P. GORDON.
April 2d, 1860. 14-3t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership subsisting between Hugh Burnett, and Mary and Amelia Auman, trading as H. Burnett & Co., at St. Clair, Schuylkill County, Pa., was dissolved on the 3rd of February, 1860, by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be continued by M. & A. AUMAN.
March 31, '60 13-3t*

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership subsisting between Robert C. Green and Theodore S. Hoffman, trading as GREEN & HOFFMAN, was dissolved on the 21st of March, 1860, by mutual consent.—The business of the late firm will be continued by ROBERT C. GREEN. Robert C. Green will pay all claims against said firm.
Pottsville, March 24, '60 12-8t

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership between Benj'n. Cook & Thos. Owens, in the Coal Business on the Sharp Mountain, was dissolved by mutual consent on Thursday, 29th March. The accounts will be settled by Benj. Cook, and the business continued by Thos. Owens.
BENJ'N. COOK,
THOS. OWENS.
Pottsville, March 31, '60 13-3t*

NOTICE.—The undersigned hereby gives notice that the Appeal for the Borough of Pottsville, for 1860, will be held on the 30th of April next, and for the other districts of the County, on the 23d of April, at their Office in the Court House, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., at which time the Assessors with their assessment books, and others interested will attend.
Collectors of County and State taxes, are again reminded that interest will be charged upon any balance due one year after the date of their Warrants.
EDWARD O'CONNOR,
SAM'L. KAUFFMAN, } *Commissioners.*
EVAN J. THOMAS,
Commissioners' Office, March 31, '60 13-4t

NOTICE.—The undersigned hereby gives notice, that he has this day sold his stock of goods, merchandize and fixtures, at his store in the borough of Minersville, heretofore under the management of Wm. Sterner, as my agent, to Albert W. Sterner and Wellington J. Smith, and that he has ceased to do business under the agency of said Wm. Sterner. The business at said store will hereafter be carried on by the said Albert W. Sterner, and Wellington J. Smith, on their own account. CHARLES F. KOPITZSCH.
Pottsville, March 31, '60 13-3t*
All debts due the late firm, are requested to be paid within sixty days from date, to Wm. Sterner, and all claims against the same, will be handed in to Mr. Sterner, within the same period.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In the matter of the estate of John H. Mauch, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased.
At an Orphans' Court, held at Pottsville, on the 24th day of March, A. D., in and for the County of Schuylkill, on petition of George Sergeant, Esq., administrator of said decedent, and others the widow, heirs and creditors of said decedent, the said Court ordered and granted a rule to shew cause why the said administrator should not be authorized to lease certain real estate, in the County of Schuylkill, belonging to the estate of said decedent, and described at large, in said petition for the term of ten years, for the payment of the debts on said estate, in the order of their priority of lien; said rule returnable May 7, A. D., 1860.
Now this is to notify all those having claims against said estate, to be, and appear before said Court, at, or upon the seventh day of May, A. D., 1860, to make objection to the granting of the prayer of said petitions, if any such they have.
JACOB FEGER, *Clerk of the Orphans' Court.*
Pottsville, March 27, '60 13-3t

FOR SALE & TO LET.

FOR SALE—A Pair of 4 feet BURR MILL STONES—nearly as good as new. H. STRAUCH.
Pottsville, April 14, '60 15-3t*

FIRST CLASS COLLIERY TO LET.—The Locust Mountain Summit Improvement Company offer to let to an approved party, on a favorable lease, their Locust Summit Colliery, situated in the Locust Mountain at "Locust Gap," within a few yards of the north boundary of the Mahanoy coal basin. It possesses both physical and mechanical facilities for mining, preparing, and shipping coal at the minimum cost, unsurpassed in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania. It has a breast of the hardest, purest, "Locust Mountain" coal of 600 feet above water level, and from 16 to 18 feet in thickness.
The outside improvements are nearly new of first class capacity, and every way complete—they embrace all the most approved improvements in machinery for preparing and handling coal, with the least amount of manual labor and waste; with schute or bin room sufficient to hold over 2000 tons of coal, divided to suit the proportion of the several sizes in demand. There are three levels or gangways driven into the Locust Mountain on the vein aforesaid—a water level, and a first and second counter—of the aggregate length of 942 yards, with 62 breasts opened to mining, and from which only 38,000 tons of coal have been taken, leaving a large quantity opened for immediate operations without any additional dead work. It has access to the markets of Baltimore and intermediate places by both railroad and canal, and to the north and northwest by the Sunbury and Erie, and Williamsport and Elmira railroads. By about the first of July next as the latest period, it will have an outlet east to Philadelphia and New York, by the extension of the "Mine Hill" railroad to Locust Gap, which is now in active progress of construction. It will thus be seen that the coal of these mines will have several avenues to the markets east, west, north and south, and to all intermediate points of distribution and consumption; an advantage possessed by few coal operators in this country.
Persons desiring further information will please address WM. H. MARSHALL, *Agent,* Shamokin, Northumberland county; or I. S. HESTON, *President,* Newton, Bucks county, Pa.
April 14, '60 15-tf

FOR RENT—A Dwelling House in Morris's Addition. Apply to
Pottsville, Feb. 18, '60 7-tf JAMES J. SEIDERT.

500 APPLE TREES of choice kinds by the 100, dozen, or single. A fine opportunity for those who desire to plant an orchard. For sale by B. BANNAN.

CONSTANTLY on hand, T Rails for mining purposes, at reduced prices, for cash or good paper. HAYWOOD, LEE & CO.
Pottsville, Dec. 26, '5 52-tf

FOR SALE—A good Farm Horse, the subscriber having no further use for him. Apply to B. BANNAN.
March 10, '60 10-

FIRST RATE OYSTERS at Boyle's—50 cents per hundred. A No. 1 Article at 75 cents per hundred. T. C. BOYLE.
Pottsville, November 19, '59 47-

LOTS FOR SALE ON TIME.—The subscriber is prepared to sell lots on Greenwood Hill on time, running from 10 to 15 years, to those who desire to improve the same. Apply to B. BANNAN.

FOR RENT.—Dwelling Houses, Offices, Store Rooms, and a Hall suitable for Lectures, &c. For particulars, apply to L. C. THOMPSON.
Feb 18, '60 *Cor. Centre & Market Sts.*

CANAL BOAT for Rent.—The subscriber offers for rent for the season the Canal Boat "Samuel Allen." Apply to GOODMAN DOLBIN, *Woolside.*
March 31, '60 13-3t

TO LET—THE ORCHARD MILL.—From the 1st of April. It has recently been put in complete order. Apply to M. M. MATZ; or to T. H. SCHOLLENBERGER.
Pottsville, March 10, '60 10-tf

SHIPPING WHARF on the Schuylkill River TO RENT—at a very low price, for any length of time agreed upon—or Coal will be received and shipped on favorable terms. Address—Box 263, Philadelphia Post Office.
March 3, '60 9-12t

BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE.—Two First-Class Billiard Tables—with 1¼ inch marble beds—and latest improved cushions, made last May—now used at the Mount Vernon House. Perm at May—one 5th. Apply to H. A. LANTZ, 23 E. Market Square, Reading, Pa.
February 25, '60 8-tf

COLLIERY TO LET.—The Celebrated LUKE FIDLER COLLIERY, situated at Shamokin, in the Shamokin Coal Basin, and on the line of the Shamokin Valley & Pottsville Railroad, will be let upon the completion of the improvements now in progress.
There are 2 veins of Red Ash Coal opened on the property, each 7 feet thick. The coal is of a superior quality, and has attained a high reputation wherever it has been introduced. It is highly valued and commands a ready sale in Baltimore and intermediate places, to which it is sent both by railroad and canal. A market has also been opened for this coal in the North and Northwest. For shipment to the East it may be taken to Delaware City, and, upon the completion in June next, of the extension of the Mine Hill Railroad to connect with the Shamokin Valley and Pottsville Railroad, it can be shipped at Richmond.
These veins will yield from three to four hundred thousand tons above water level. There are other veins of White, Red and Gray Ash Coal on the property, which are easily accessible. The capacity of the breaker is fifty thousand tons per annum.
The colliery can be examined on application to D. W. C. Cleaver on the premises.
For further particulars apply to A. M. EASTWICK, No 221 Vine St. *Philadelphia.*
April 7, '60 [March 10, '60 10-4t] 14-

Unparalleled Enterprise!

CHARLES STOKES, OPENS, FEBRUARY 6th, 1860, at 824 Chestnut Street, a New and Fashionable Stock of Ready-Made Clothing, with CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS of the latest importations. For Customer Trade, having secured POWERS the world renowned *Pantaloon Cutter,* bids fair to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. A leading principle connected with the Store Opening, is "*One Price and No Abatement,*" for CASH.
E. T. Taylor, [Late of 607 Chestnut Street,] *Principal Salesman.*
Philadelphia, January 25, '60

Fresh Spring Goods!

AT THE "Bee Hive" Trimming AND Variety Store, Centre Street, Adjoining FEGER'S HOTEL
—COMPRISING—
Trimmings, Fringes, Beltings, Velvet Ribbons, Plated Cords, Fancy Buttons, Bindings, Cords & Tassels, EMBROIDERED COLLARS, SETS, and BANDS; BAJOU'S and JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES; KID FINISH, SILK & LISLE GLOVES & GAUNTLETS; STEEL SPRING SKIRTS: best make, at very low prices; HOSIERY, of the best quality; SHETLAND WOOL and ZEPHYRS; EMBROIDERY MATERIALS, of all kinds; PERFUMERY and TOILET ARTICLES; CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS and FLATS; LADIES' TRAVELING BASKETS, &c. &c.
[Feb 18, '60 7-

MEDICINAL.

THE ROOT AND HERB DOCTOR, CAN be consulted at Mr. Joseph M. Feger's hotel, on the Second MONDAY and TUESDAY of every month. A Stethoscopic examination of the Heart, Lungs and Throat, free of charge. He treats all diseases that flesh is heir to. All diseases of a delicate nature strictly confidential. DR. W. LIVINGSTON.
April 14, '60 14-4t

THE INDIAN CANCER DOCTOR, CAN be consulted at Mr. Joseph M. Feger's, at the White Horse Hotel in Pottsville, on the 13th and 14th days of February; also, on the 12th and 13th days of March; also, on the 9th and 10th days of April; and shall still continue a Stethoscopic Examination of the Heart, Lungs and Throat, if desired. He treats all diseases that flesh is heir to. Corns and Bunions removed without the slightest pain. Charges moderate. Terms cash. Consultation free.
Jan. 14, '60 2-3m*] DR. W. LEVINGSTON.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS, Or Pain Destroyer, IS one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor, without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases, and as a domestic remedy unequalled. For Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Soreness, Lameness, Sprains, Rheumatism, Boils, Ulcers, Old Sores and Wounds, it has not an equal. It is also used with great success, for Toothache, Headache, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Colic, Diarrhœa, Hoarseness, and other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all Hemorrhages.—Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers, and by F. HUMPHREYS & CO., 562 *Broadway.* *Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers.* JOSEPH MORGAN, Third street, near Market, Wholesale and Retail agent for Pottsville and vicinity. And for sale by Druggists and Stores generally.
April 7, '60 14-1y

ESENWEIN'S Tar and Wood Naptha Pectoral, IS THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD,

FOR the *Cure of Coughs and Colds,* Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, and for the relief of patients in the advanced stages of *Consumption,* together with all Diseases of the Throat and Chest, and which predispose to Consumption. It attacks the root of disease, and makes the fell destroyer succumb to its influence. It also produces free expectoration, and induces healthy action in the diseased Mucous Membranes and Tissues. It is peculiarly adapted to the radical cure of *Asthma.* One dose of this invaluable Syrup often gives ease, and consequently sleep, which the peculiar nature of this disease denies him. It is very pleasant to the taste and prompt in its effects. *Try it,* and be convinced, that it is invaluable in the *cure of Bronchial affections.*
Price—50 cents per bottle.
Prepared only by A. ESENWEIN, *Druggist,* N. W. corner Ninth and Poplar sts., Philadelphia.
N. B.—For sale by J. G. BROWN, Pottsville; R. H. IRWIN, St. Clair; M. P. FOWLER & E. J. FRY, Tamaqua; H. W. PREVOST, Minersville; H. SHISSLER, Port Carbon; GEO. K. SMITH & Co., Philadelphia, and storekeepers and druggists generally.
May 21, '59 [1f] 21-1

Cures Cures!! Cures!!!

Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry cured Edward Hamson, Germantown Road, opposite, of violent Cough, great wasting of Flesh; could not stand or lay with any comfort. Works at Georgeson's Pottery, Ridge Road, below Wallace.

Swayne's Wild Cherry cured Mrs. A. Dreler, No. 1022 Melon Street, of a severe Cough, Pain in the Side and Breast, of five months' standing.

Swayne's Wild Cherry cured Ezekiel Bonner, near Phoenixville, formerly of Philadelphia, of Night Sweats, terrible Cough, Short Breath—his whole system very much prostrated. Thirty years have elapsed, and he is still restored to his health.

Swayne's Wild Cherry cured Robert Marshall, Reading, Pa., of an aggravated Sore Throat, of several months' standing.

Swayne's Wild Cherry cured the wife of Mr. Dellart, 95 East Penn Street, Reading. Firmly believes it saved her life. *She was far gone in Consumption,* and after its use recovered entirely. Mr. S. S. Stevens, Druggist, of Reading, whose veracity no one can doubt, will testify to the above two cures, as the medicine was procured from him.

Swayne's Wild Cherry cured Valentine Chapman, at the Alms House, near Frankford, Philadelphia, of one of the most aggravated cases of Diseased Lungs, which have ever been placed upon record. Testified to by Robert Given, Steward, who purchased the medicine for him, after his physician had given him up as a hopeless case, and beyond the reach of medicine.

The very many cures performed by **Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry** may be accounted for in consequence of the great experience by Dr. Swayne has passed through in connection with Hospitals, Alms Houses, and the various Medical Institutions, where all manner and forms of Disease was seen, and, the different modes of treatment practised, besides many years of laborious private practice, which must satisfy all that it is not a quack medicine, and many nostrums, broadcast to the world, by persons who are totally ignorant of the injury they may be doing, having no knowledge of the effect or *modus operandi* of the ingredients compounded, or their incompatibility with each other.

Prepared only by DR. H. SWAYNE & SON, No. 8 North SEVENTH Street, above Market, Philadelphia.

Sold by JOHN G. BROWN & SON, Pottsville; J. K. BURNS; H. W. PREVOST, Minersville; CONRAD GRAEFF, Tuscarora; CHARLES HUNTZINGER, Schuylkill Haven; JOHN BARNEY & J. R. BAILEY, Tremont; WM. PRICE, St. Clair; J. WILLIAMS, Middleport; E. J. FRY, Tamaqua; KITZMILLER, STEES & Co., Pinegrove; and by all respectable dealers in medicines throughout the county and State.
Jan. 7, '60 [1f]

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHRUB BUSHES. ALSO, Pyrrus Japonicas, Norway Spruce, Balsam Firs, &c., for sale by B. BANNAN.
April 7, '60 14-

FOR SALE CHEAP—2 first rate 20 horse power Engines, as good as new. 2 Coal Breakers and Screens. 40 Drift Cars, and lot of Axles for Cars. 4 Mules, and large lot of Gears, Wagons, &c. Apply to WM. H. SEIBERT, *Trustee.*
Tremont, June 11, '59 24-

FOR SALE—Two 50 Horse Engines—geared together—for hoisting and pumping; 200 yards of 14 inch pipes, and working barrels; 500 yards of wire rope—a lot of chain. One 20 horse Engine, and rollers, screens, &c., for breaker. Also, drift cars, wagons, cart and sled. Will be sold very cheap. Apply to CHAS. M. HILL, *Real Estate Agent, Mahantango street, Pottsville.*
February 12, '59

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—One 60 horse Engine, with boilers and all connecting machinery for pumping water. One 30 horse Engine and Rollers, with all the connecting machinery for breaking Coal. About 1300 feet of 16 inch pipes, with pump rods connecting irons, &c. Two chains, wire rope, &c. Apply to A. RUSSEL, Office—corner of Mahantango and Second streets.
Pottsville, March 24, '60 12-

Australia Commercial Line.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY, From Pier 21, East River, New York.

THE favorite A 1 clipper ship, "WINDWARD," 800 tons register—1100 tons capacity—having three fourths of her cargo engaged, will have QUICK DESPATCH FOR MELBOURNE.

This favorite ship rates A 1, in every respect—is a very fast sailer—and always makes very short passages. For Freight or passage, having superior accommodations for First and Second Cabin Passengers, apply on board, or to C. B. FESSENDEN; or to G. W. BENSON, 114 Wall st., New York.

Consignees in Australia, Messrs. WILKINSON, BROTHERS & Co.

Sight Bills for sale, and cash advances made on consignments. [March 17, '60 11-5t

HAT, CAP, CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Pottsville and vicinity, that they have taken and connected the two stores, located at the southwest corner of Centre and Market streets. In one store is the Hat and Cap Department; in the other, the Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Department.

Special attention is paid to both Departments. We have a hatter always on hand, and hats bought of us are warranted to be what they are represented. We will repair them when out of order, free of charge.

Besides making fashionable garments to order, we keep on hand a full stock of Ready-made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, to which we invite special attention. Our stock in this Department is possibly unequalled in quality and price, in the county.
GIVE US A CALL. SHLOSS & LOEB.
Pottsville, April 7, '60 14 3m

THOMAS FOSTER & CO. Manufacturers & Wholesale & Retail Dealers IN BOOTS AND SHOES,

CENTRE STREET, Three doors below Mortimer's Hotel, Pottsville.

Our assortment comprises every variety of goods, either of Home, Eastern, Philadelphia or Reading Work, for Men's, Women's, Boys', Misses' or Children's Wear.

We manufacture and are prepared to furnish our customers with a superior article of Gents' French or American Calf Boots, Gaiters and Walking Shoes. Water Proof and Kip Boots, suitable for Engineers and Mechanics. Miners' and Laborers' Working Boots and Shoes. Ladies' French or English Lasting Gaiters, Boston Low Boots, Buskins, Slippers, &c., &c.

Traveling and Packing Trunks, Valises, Carpet and Oil Cloth Traveling Bags, Boys' and Misses' School Satchels; and an excellent assortment of Umbrellas will always be found at our establishment, at moderate prices.

Country Merchants will be supplied with all goods in our line in such quantities as they require, at a trifling advance on city prices.

Thankful to our friends for past favors, we are determined to merit a continuance of public patronage by supplying good articles upon the most reasonable terms.
Pottsville, April 30, '59 18-tf