Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1861.

Agents:
NEW YORK—O. H. Frost, Room No. 2, 110 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Jay, Coe & Co., 5th and Chesnut streets.
SHAMOKIN—D. N. Lake, Esq.
Who are authorized to receive subscriptions and collect Bills for the MINERS' JOURNAL establishment.

PILING IT ON.—The tax rate in South Carolina has been increased 20 per cent.

MR. ETHERIDGE of Tennessee, made a strong Union speech in the House on Wednesday.

THE navigation of the Mississippi is obstructed by the secessionists. The northwest is very indignant thereat.

DO NOT fail to read the article on the Tariff and Democracy, in another part of this Paper, headed "Official Figures do not lie."

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY'S REPORT.—We refer our readers to this document which will be found in the JOURNAL.—We have no room for comment.

IT is stated that the President is getting a little weak again. He is holding conferences with leading secessionists. It is a pity that the old gentleman cannot be properly bolstered up until the 4th of March.

THE MORRILL TARIFF BILL.—In the United States Senate on Wednesday, Mr. Cameron of Pennsylvania, made a motion to call up the Tariff bill, which, after some discussion succeeded, and the bill was referred to a special committee of five with instructions to report it back next Wednesday.

As the New York Insurance Companies refuse to take marine risks from Southern seceding ports, considerable cotton is coming east overland, by means of railways, and is shipped at eastern ports. Foreign vessels hesitate to go to Southern ports now, considering it rather risky. Truly, our Southren seceding brethren are getting themselves into a snarl. Without money; without credit, we cannot see how they can stand the expense of secession. It seems to us a costly luxury.

CAPTAIN ARMSTRONG, late in command of the Pensacola Navy Yard, says that he was compelled to surrender, as two-thirds of his force were secessionists. At Fort Pickens there were about eighty men only to two hundred and forty guns. Lieut. Slemmer, commanding the post, has his family with him.—After he had abandoned Fort McRae his wife went thither to procure some of his wearing apparel, and it being denied her she indignantly left, saying she herself, on her return to Fort Pickens, would man one of the guns.

THE Democratic masses in the North, we believe to be firm friends of the Constitution and the Union, but it cannot be disguised that some of their leaders chuckle over the existing difficulties, hoping they may work the downfall of the Republican party, if not of the country. We would urge that every man who at this time is so lost to honor and patriotism, as to glory in the shame of his country, should be marked. Let him never in the future, be placed in any office of trust, for we believe that such a man would betray his country on the first opportunity, if self would be benefited by the act. Shun such a man as you would a leper.

IT would seem as if Louisiana, peculiarly a sugar growing State, should pause before taking steps to secede. It is well known that we have protected her interests, at the rate of two cents on the pound, even when sugar was scarce and high, and have attempted the growth of the Chinese Sugar Cane, so that the increasing demand can be met, and her sugar still be protected. With secession would come free trade, involving the ruin of her entire interests, with those of Senator Benjamin, a violent secessionist, who owns sugar plantations worth $200,000, and negroes on the same, which were worth at the prices prevailing before the secession movement, $300,000. Is Louisiana mad, then to walk into the jaws of ruin?

APPEALS TO WORKINGMEN.—The slave-driving Democracy are making strong appeals to Workingmen to aid a compromise with the Slave Power. Such appeals may suit the ignorant and slavish portion of the working classes—but with the intelligent, they are of no avail. They know that it is the Slave Power, united with the craven Democracy of the North, that has always defeated Protection to American Industry, which defeat reduces wages and robs them of the reward of their capital, which is labor. No sensible workingman can aid in building up and keeping such a party in power, which because it cannot *rule*, will not hesitate to aid in *destroying* the industry of the country, and seems determined to *ruin* it if it can. But mark the prediction—they will fail in their attempt.

FORT SUMTER TO BE ATTACKED.—A Charleston correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* predicts that an attack will be made on Fort Sumter before the expiration of a week, by the South Carolinians. Although many of the secessionists are opposed to it, especially the sons of the first families of Chrleston, who do not like the idea of being wilted before the fire of the Fort, yet the mob tired of inactivity, are determined, and eager for the assault. It is a remarkable fact, that but one or two companies from adjoining States, have as yet, joined the South Carolinians. Georgia is keeping her sons at home, and as there is quite a commercial rivalry between Savannah and Charleston, the former port is at present enjoying unusual advantages at the expense of the latter, due to sunken vessels, batteries, etc., which exist in the Chrleston harbor, and are inimical to commerce.

MUST TOE THE MARK.—Hon. Wm. Aiken, of South Carolina, is one of the wealthiest men in that State, and by this time must wish secession in the bottom of the ocean, or in some other not easily "got-at-able" place, for he has been compelled to contribute the neat sum of $40,000 toward the cost of the revolution in Carolina, under pain of the confiscation of his estate, should he refuse. This system of forced loans has been extensively carried out in the rebel State, not only by large assessments upon men of wealth, but by actual seizure of goods and provisions, private property, &c., for the maintenance of the troops. When is added to this the constant drunken violence of the rabble militia, their insults to citizens, and the degradations these "galiant defenders" commit, we can safely anticipate a reactionary movement at an early day.

SENATOR CAMERON AND CRITTENDEN'S COMPROMISE.—Dissatisfaction is expressed that Senator Cameron should second his colleague, Mr. Bigler, in favoring Crittenden's Compromise. Our opinion is that Senator Cameron is desirous of assuming a conciliatory position; but we hardly think that he will vote for the proposition, when it comes to the pinch. If he should, we can only say that his course will not be endorsed by the Republicans, and that he will suffer in their estimation to an extent which will surprise him. Were it not plain, that one intention of the Crittenden proposition, is to utterly demoralize and finally break down the Republican party, it would be sufficient for Pennsylvania that Bigler whom she despises, supports it, to believe that it warrants her condemnation. We cannot believe that Senator Cameron entertains the idea seriously, of supporting that proposition.

UNABASHED TREASON.

The City of Washington challenges the world to produce a parallel for the effrontery and cool audacity of the traitors within her precincts. Floyd supplies arms to the plotting States, while in the Cabinet, and practically surrenders forts, navy yards and arsenals, in the South, and when challenged with the offence, glories in his crimes in the face of the President and his Cabinet. Instead of being handed over for trial and execution, he is permitted to draw his salary, and retire from Washington, to carry on his schemes against the Government. South Carolina after perpetrating acts of the most amazing audacity against the Government, sends three traitors to Washington to negotiate with the Government, for the surrender of its property. In place of being arrested and shot, they are allowed to exchange protocols with the Government, and finally return home, throwing Parthian arrows at its Chief Magistrate, and vowing vengeance against it. Toombs in his incendiary speech the other day in the Senate, delivered in the presence of a crowded auditory, again and again said, "Here stands a Secessionist and a traitor!" He threw the gauntlet in the teeth of his loyal colleagues, and dared them to take it up. He then failing in that, coolly walked up to the Treasury, received his mileage and salary, and went to Georgia, to aid in precipitating that State into revolution. Wigfall, in the Executive Sessions which resulted in the confirmation of Mr. Holt as Secretary of War, backed and cheered on by Slidell, Benjamin, Mason, and Polk, taunted the Government with weakness and imbecility—declared that the Star of the West had been driven in terror out of Charleston harbor, and that for the first time in the history of the country "the stars and stripes had turned tail and sneaked away without the Government daring to fire a gun to protect them"—that the Administration did not dare to send her back under protection of the Federal arm, but had succumbed to South Carolina. Yet this dastard and his backers still hold seats; still use all the conveniences afforded them by the Government, and will undoubtedly, in course of time, draw their pay, and start home to take up arms against the Constitution and the Union.

Is not this a pitiable picture? How England, how France, how even crushed Turkey and distracted Mexico, must scorn a Government which apparently, has not the courage, if it has the power to assert its rights. Yet we are asked to conciliate, to cringe to, to compromise with these men. Is it in reason for us to do this thing?

The present condition of the country suggests the fact that the position of President Buchanan is not unlike that of Jackson in 1833. The secessionists calculated on Jackson's support and countenance of their schemes; but when he came out for the Union, he was bitterly attacked, and violently denounced in the South. Jackson was however, upheld by the Opposition, who rallied to his support. It is doubtful if he could have withstood the pressure, if it had not been for them. Buchanan is in the same position.—He is now sustained in a firm policy by those who have always rallied when the Constitution and the Union were in danger. But the present state of affairs is so unprecedented in the extent of its proportions, treason stalks with such unblushing front even in our halls of legislation, that the people are naturally astounded. There can be no question that if this state of affairs should continue six months longer, that the country will be so demoralized, that it is doubtful if there would be anything in the shape of a national government left worth preserving. This may seem strange; but who a year since, would even have dreamed that such audacity as we have depicted, would have existed on the opening of 1861?

CRITTENDEN'S COMPROMISE AND THE TARIFF.

If the Slave States were actually suffering from any grievous wrong inflicted by the North, or if you please, by the Republican party, we might see some use in the cry, Compromise. Or if that Compromise meant anything but a one-sided arrangement for the benefit of Slavery, we might still see some sense in the appeal. But, when we know that we have inflicted no wrong on the South, and mean no wrong to her institution where it exists under the Constitution, and that the Crittenden Compromise throws open all the territory now owned by us, and yet to be acquired, south of the line of the old Missouri Compromise, to Slavery forever, we are astounded that men who claim to be Republicans, can repudiate every principle under which they gained a recent glorious victory, and go down on their knees before a power whose motto is, "rule or ruin."

We allude to those claiming to be Republicans, who are sending petitions to Congress. For what? To give effect to a measure which promises to break down the Republican party, and elevate to power again, the Democracy and Slave Power, whose efforts for many years, have been directed to crushing Protection to American Industry.

The latter was one of the prominent issues in the late canvass, in Pennsylvania, and the man who petitions now for *Compromise* with the Power which is hostile to that measure, yields his well-grounded convictions of its necessity to the prosperity of his State.

In this crisis of our country's history, if any man who acted with the Republican party, regrets it, he should abandon at once the party, and pass over to the Disunionists and traitors. At this time there can be no medium course. A man must either uphold the Constitution, the Union and the Laws, or he must sympathise with the Secessionists and their unholy aims. A man cannot be a good Republican, and wish to undermine, his principles, by an act of Congress. Mr. Lincoln is opposed to all concessions which will sacrifice the principles upon which he was elected; and we believe that the Republicans who now urge and petition for Compromise, under the idea that it will settle the question of slavery, will be among the first should it be adopted, and when its effects become apparent, to condemn their representatives for voting for it.—But few who now urge the passage of Crittenden's Compromise, could explain what its provisions are; and if they can, they are strangely blind or indifferent to the effect it will have on the perpetuity of an adequate Protective Tariff.

The Stupendous Robbery.

When the present Administration came into power, there were **$24,000,000** in the National Treasury. All of that has been spent; the Government is **$60,000,000** in debt besides, and we now receive the pleasant information that **$22,000,000** will be needed to carry on the Government until the close of the fiscal year, ending June next. Here we have the stupendous sum of

$106,000,000

spent by the Administration and its Southern friends, in addition to the amount annually realized by the Government from revenue, etc.

It is not surprising that the Pro-Slavery Power is rebellious, at the certainty of losing the chance of carrying on its game of waste and extravagance for another four years. By this account, we should imagine that the pickings and stealings of the Democracy during Mr. Buchanan's term, must have been a pretty snug affair for them. Grown reckless and desperate by the decision of the people that they must turn out of the high places which they have used for purposes of peculations, they are now endeavoring to destroy the Union. Did any country ever witness a more high-handed, wicked piece of business?

The ocean steamer Adriatic cleared one hundred thousand dollars during the last season.

ONE of the most mischievous papers at the South at the present time, in the interest of the secessionists, is the Baltimore *Sun*, edited it is said, by a person not born here, and possibly, not so deeply interested in the perpetuity of Republican institutions, as if he had been born on the soil. However that may be, we are surprised that the citizens of Maryland countenance the efforts of the *Sun* to thwart the Union efforts of Governor Hicks, and alienate Maryland from the position she should occupy at this time, as the defender of the National Capitol. The course of the *Sun* reflects no credit upon it, and we think that journal will live to regret it. The few secessionists in Maryland may praise it; but the large majority,—the thoughtful business men and property holders of that State—must greive that a journal which could do herculean service in the cause of the Union under the guarantees of the Constitution, sees proper to throw itself into the hands of traitors. The course of the *American* is in marked and gratifying contrast to that of the *Sun*.

The Pro-Slavery Rebellion.

MEMPHIS.—The news of the erection of powerful batteries at Memphis, on the Mississippi River, fires the Representatives of the whole North-West.

MR. BIGLER'S SPEECH.—Mr. Bigler's compromise speech, which Mr. Cameron indorsed, had one auditor on the Democratic side of the Senate. There were only five Republicans on the other, and they were engaged in writing, and the galleries were nearly empty.

A FLORIDA MAIL CUT OFF.—The mail between Charleston and Fernandina, Fla., has been cut off, because the steamers on that route were withdrawn and appropriated to purposes hostile to the Government. Florida is beginning to feel the benefits of secession, which her leaders promised would follow so rapidly.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1861.—I learn from a source high in authority at Charleston that Col. Huger of the army, formerly of South Carolina, is the chosen leader of the party of gentlemen of the First Families of Virginia who have formed an organization for the purpose of seizing Washington by a *coup de main*. How far the purpose is affected by the preparations made by Gen. Scott, my informant does not appear to be advised.

FORT PICKENS.—The position of things at Fort Pickens, in Pensacola, is critical. The force there is only fifty men, and some 1,500 or 2,000 insurgents are supposed to be in the two other Forts and at the Navy Yard. The officer in command is one of the best officers and ablest engineers in the service. The Fort will be succored at the earliest possible moment by ships of war, now in the Gulf, and meantime defended to the last.—Great solicitude is felt for its preservation.

DO YOU ASK what is the doctrine of the Republicans with regard to Slavery? It is tersely stated by Mr. Sherman of Ohio, as follows:

"I believe that Slavery is a local institution, municipal in its charter, protected by State laws, having rights exclusively within those States, and having no rights beyond those States, except the right to re-capture fugitives who escape from service. Believing, as I do, that that is the correct construction of the Constitution, I never will, whatever may be the consequences, vote for a proposition to establish, protect, and uphold Slavery anywhere on God's earth."

WHEN Judge Handy came on to Maryland, last month, as the messenger of treason and rebellion, on the part of Mississippi, he sought to influence Gov. Hicks, by the lavish use of Mississippi cotton eloquence, but finding his efforts in vain, he jumped from his chair, and, stalking across the room exclaimed with all the theatrical force of Mr. Forrest himself—"Finally, Gov. Hicks, let me tell you that Cotton is King!" Up jumps the Governor from his chair, excited by the announcement, and lifting up his arms high in air, exclaimed at the top of his voice:—"Mr. Handy—not Commissioner of Mississippi, but Mr. Handy—let me tell you, sir, that I will see King Cotton in h—ll, sir, before he shall reign over *me*!"

MR. CLEMENS'S SPEECH.—No speech has produced a more decided sensation this session than that of Mr. Clemens on Tuesday, who represents the Wheeling district of Virginia. He perfectly demolished secession and its rash advocates, exposing the selfish motives which animated Mr. Toombs and other self-appointed leaders, and the inevitable ruin that would fall upon the border States if they suffered themselves to be drawn into this treasonable coalition against their real interests. By comparing the statistical results, he demonstrated that the South wanted population and not expansion, and that the latter could only be attained through the African slave-trade, which was at the bottom of the movement, though now admitted in qualified terms. Both sides gathered around him, and while the extremists endeavored to distract attention, every word told with unusual effect. As he had not closed at the end of the hour, motions were made to extend the time, but objections were shouted from the South side, even to let him print the conclusion. A more thorough exposure and dissection of false pretenses has rarely been witnessed, and no surprise was excited that the demagogues and conspirators should have winced as they did.

A SPIRITED DEBATE.

In the United States House of Representatives on Tuesday, the consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirty-three was resumed, when the following spirited debate sprung up:

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, said he would not withhold his support from any just legislation which looks to the supremacy of the laws, but it would be in vain to endeavor to save the Constitution by a sacrifice of its principles, which underlies and constitutes its vitality. We, with millions, have stood by the Constitution as it is, with its blessed enjoyment of the present, and the cherished hopes of the future. With uplifted hand he stood here to deny that any State can by any appliance rightfully, separate one portion of the country from the rest, or sever the various ties which bind together the republic. We have but one Constitution, and he denied that any State can strike down the unity of the government which constitutes us one people. He denied, in the name of the American people, that any State can let loose the demon of disunion, to breathe discord and death, and to pollute our hearths and altars with fratricidal blood. In view of the seizures of the forts and arsenals, and other lawless measures, it is the duty of Congress to strengthen the Executive arm, to enable him to summon the people to the vindication of the outraged Constitution and laws.

Mr. Bingham refuted the idea of a constitutional right of secession or revolution, and he scoffed at the assertion of disunion as a peaceful remedy, the exercise of which destroys the rights of thirty-one millions. It could not be peaceable when it blots a great nation from the map of nations—you might as well talk to him of a peaceable earthquake, which envelopes cities in a common ruin—you might as well talk of a peaceful storm, which fills the heavens with darkness, desolation and death. He concluded by arguing that States have no constitutional right to secede, and said that they possess no inherent right at all. The people have no cause of grievance which justifies a revolution, and the overthrow of the constitution as the supreme law of the land. Our duty is not to amend, but to maintain and uphold the Constitution, and on this basis he would state that he opposed the measures recommended by the majority of the committee, and would not vote for the admission into the Union of New Mexico until she repeals the unjust slave code, which would bring the blush to the cheek of Caligula. He would not aid in making this a slave government. He wished to punish treason and to re-capture the forts and other public property, and he appealed to the people to uphold the constitution.

Mr. Clemens, of Virginia, would speak as a western Virginian, identified by birth, education, residence and affection with the south. Many of those who inaugurated the present revolution cry out with uplifted hands against the effusion of blood. It was the inventor of the guillotine who was its first victim, and the day is not distant when they will rely on the magnanimity of the people they have outraged. Before God, he believed that slavery would be crucified, if this unhappy controversy ended in a dissolution of the Union. If not crucified, it will carry the death rattle in its throat. He might be a timid man and afraid to take up arms in his own defence, but it remained to be seen however, whether treason can be carried on. There was still a brave and holy minority in the slave States. "Lazarus is not dead, but sleepeth." The stone may be rolled away, and we have all the chances of a new resurrection. We live in an age of political paradoxes. Our broad, expansive lands have become a disease. Patriotism is a poor starveling, or the statesmen of the country must be like the blind horse in the bark mill, obeying the whip of perverted public opinion. He must stand in the Senate and glory in being a rebel and a traitor. He must declare the death of the Union, and, like an undertaker, invite the people to the funeral.—He can take an oath to support the Constitution, but at the same time enter into a conspiracy to overthrow the government. He can advise the seizure of forts, arsenals, navy yards, etc., and then find a convenient retreat in State authority. It has been said, before we were "mewling and puking in our mother's arms," that there lived an obscure individual by the name of George Washington, who became eminent by perpetrating a joke of infinite moment, to the effect that "we should properly appreciate and cherish an attachment to the Union, and indignantly frown down any attempt to alienate one portion from the rest, and separate the ties which bind them together." He referred to the ultras, north and south, who have cordially shaken hands in their disunion movements. Like the ox decorated with the garlands of sacrifice, the Union was to be led to the death. They were knights of a new crusade—the Constitution is the sanctified Jerusalem against which the cohorts are arrayed. These are State rights, forsooth! While South Carolina declares for State rights to preserve slavery, the northern State-rights men—the rabid abolitionists—declare for State rights to overthrow slavery.

He asked no favors for the south, but demanded that justice only which springs from honest magnanimity. North Carolina, which first proclaimed independence, and Virginia, which gave birth to it, were both allied to Massachusetts. He believed there yet lingered a patriotism which will save a country whose glory belongs to us all. Will you be appealed to to step forward and meet us in a spirit which made your fathers illustrious, and not shut out every access to sympathy?

Mr. Clemens proceeded to show that the irreversible law of population governs the question. It was population and capital that the south wants, not territory. He could show that there must be an irrepressible conflict in a southern confederacy, for there will be a horned hand to grasp the reins of power. He showed that the object of such an organization was to reopen the African slave trade, for a negro could be purchased from the coast of Africa for one hundred dollars, and be licked into shape by the blessings of Christian civilization, while to buy a slave in this country, in the slave mart costs sixteen hundred dollars.—Suppose the south does not get the equality she claims in a southern confederacy, what then?

This is a problem to be cyphered out hereafter. He showed that the south, out of the Union, would never be able to secure any territory, not even so much as he could hold in his hand, and alluded in terms of reprobation to the south sending commissioners to Europe to effect offensive and defensive alliances against their brothers in language and lineage. But, in the midst of all these troubles, he trusted that we were brothers in affection still. He read from a letter of John Murrill, the land pirate, dated in 1834, as now applicable to the south, the substance of which was the stirring up of the blacks to insurrection, and keeping a dissolution of the Union steadily in view.

Mr. Avery, of Tennessee, interrupting, said that Murrill had served out his time in the penitentiary for stealing.

Mr. Clemens resumed, and in a further discussion of the southern confederacy said, that if the south should take the Constitution of the United States as a provisional form of government, the cotton States will have the legislative power over the border States, which will be bound hand and foot to a policy as oppressive as they ever were under our Constitution, intensified fifty times.

Several gentlemen moved that Mr. Clemens have leave to continue his remarks beyond the one hour allowed for debate.

Mr. Martin, of Virginia, excitedly expressed a hope that the member would not be allowed to continue his traitorous remarks.

Loud calls to order were made amid much confusion, which, however, soon subsided.

Mr. Washburne, of Wisconsin, of the minority Committee of Thirty-three, advocated the adoption of the report made by himself, that the Constitution is ample for the preservation of the Union, and the protection of all the material interests of the country, and that needs to be obeyed rather than amended. He gave reasons why he opposed the recommendations of the majority as not being disposed to subject the people of the north to further contempt. He said the plain question was, and it would have to be met, whether they shall give a slavery guarantee in the Constitution. He was opposed to the admission of New Mexico, and would not consent to bring two more slave States Senators into Congress. He would not vote for the admission of a slave State. If New Mexico was even to present herself with a free State constitution, still he would be against it, because she has not the necessary population—not the stability to sustain a government.

But one thing he desired to impress on the minds of all, and that was that if the Union was once dissolved, they might look in vain for its reconstruction on any such basis as it now stands upon. If reconstructed the north will fix the terms of reconstruction, and will insist that those who now secede shall come into a new Union, if they come at all, on terms of equality with us.—But, said he, if disunion comes, whether it come by peaceable secession or through fire and blood, and civil war, we shall have this consolation, that when the conflict is over those who survive it will be what they never have been, namely, the inhabitants of a free country.

In conclusion, he said that whatever may come of the present events, he had an abiding faith that Providence would overrule for the good and welfare of ourselves and mankind everywhere.

The House then adjourned.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The Treasury Report gives the following statement of the Importations and Exportations of the country for the fiscal year ending 1860:

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDIZE, &C.

Dutiable Goods,	$279,872,327
Free Goods,	73,741,479
	$353,113,806

EXPORTS OF PRODUCTS, &C.

Domestic Products,	316,242,428
Foreign Produce and Merchandise,	17,333,634
	$333,576,062
Imports,	353,113,806
Balance of trade against us.	$19,537,744

EXPORTS OF SPECIE.

Domestic Specie and bullion,	$56,916,851
Foreign do do	9,599,588
	$66,516,439

IMPORTS OF SPECIE, &C.

Specie and Bullion,	8,550,135
Balance against us,	$57,966,304

Countries from which are derived the Imports, and also those that received our Exports:

Countries.	Imports from	Exports to
Great Britain—England,	$153 064,313	$192,927,200
Scotland,	4,607,187	5,004,424
Ireland,	923,728	4,409,297
Total Great Britain,	$158,695,628	$202,340,921
France,	43,218,094	61,206,278
British East Indies,	10,692,312	1,240 650
Philippine Islands,	2,886,166	441,474
Cuba,	31,052,277	12,382,869
Porto Rico,	4,512,188	1,781,750
Two Sicilies,	1,662,577	510,648
Hayti,	2,062,723	2,673,582
New Granada,	3,845,568	2,795,499
Venezuela,	2,583,464	1,147,900
Brazil,	21,214,803	6,280,255
China,	10,596,587	8,906,118
All other countries,	82,271,526	99,414,252
Total,	$362,163,941	$400,122,296

The exports of domestic produce may be chiefly summed up as follows:

Year ending June 30.	1858.	1859.	1860.
From the sea,	$3,550,295	$4,462,974	$4,156,480
" forest,	13,475,671	14,489,406	13,738,559
" agriculture,	53,235,980	40,400,757	48,551,894
Tobacco,	17,009,767	21,074,038	15,906,547
Cotton,	131,386,661	161,434,923	191,806,555
Manufactures,	30,372,180	33,853,660	39,803,080
Raw produce,	2,325,479	2,678,322	2,279,308
Specie and bullion,	42,407,246	57,502,305	56,946,851
Tot. do. produce,	$293,758,279	$335,894,385	$373,189,274

[COMMUNICATED.]

ICE CUTTING.

In rambling up Tumbling Run valley this week, I noticed Mr. Thomas busily engaged filling his extensive ice houses with a beautiful quality of ice, about ten inches in thickness. There are few towns that have the facilities of getting so pure a supply of water and ice, as we of Pottsville.—Our water all comes from springs rising among mountains a few miles above the Borough. During the heat of Summer, a supply of clean spring water ice from Tumbling Run, is one of those comforts for which we have cause to be grateful.

Pottsville, Jan. 24th, '61. WOLF CREEK.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

January 24, 1861.

We have had a little local legislation since my last, some of which gave rise to discussion. Under the 5th joint rule of the House and Senate, it is stipulated that no legislation shall be given to matters over which the courts have control. On Tuesday Mr. Clymer called up the bill to change the time of holding the borough elections in Tamaqua. The bill had originated in the House, where it passed without any objection; but in the Senate it did not fare so well. Messrs. Penny and Hall both opposed it. The preamble set forth that no Court would be held in Schuylkill County previous to the time for holding the Spring election, &c. Mr. Perry contended that if the change was desired by a majority of the voters of Tamaqua, they might have attended to it at the last Court. The bill finally passed by a small majority, and now awaits the signature of the Governor. A bill to change the time of holding the borough election in Auburn was disposed of in the same manner.

To-day a bill to change the time and place of holding the election in the borough of Orwigsburg, was passed finally in the Senate. It is the same as the others in its general features. It changes the time from May to February, and repeals the act passed in 1856, which changed the place from the old Court House to the house of Daniel Boyer.

In the House a day or two ago, Mr. Bartholomew read in place an act to incorporate the "Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association." This bill has got to be an annual—this being, if my memory serves me, the third time it has been up. Twice it passed the House and twice it was permitted to sleep in the Senate.—The reason of this is easily explained. Mr. Palmer was always under the impression that the Agricultural interests of the County did not demand *two* societies, and he was not without hope that the two societies would unite—hence he never called the bill up. It may be that it will pass this time, especially if there are no remonstrances against it.

Up to this time very little business has been transacted in the Senate, owing no doubt, in a great measure, to the fact that there is very little business prepared.

The House passed the Senate Resolutions, in relation to the maintenance of the Union and the Constitution, by a party vote, without amendment. Several were offered from both sides of the House, but was invariably voted down. It was *the* question which brought out all the talent of the House.

There is a rumor here to-day, which has already been telegraphed all over the Union, that the Republican members held a caucus on Tuesday evening, in relation to the repeal of the 95th and 96th sections of the amended penal code, and that twenty-four of them would vote for the repeal. I have made diligent inquiry, and I find that the statements in regard to the number in favor of repeal, are conflicting. One gentleman assures me that but eighteen Republicans will vote for the repeal, which vote, with the twenty-nine Democrats, will still lack four votes. But even in case the bill for the repeal does pass the House, it must fall in the Senate, according to my judgment, based upon the discussion on the Union resolutions. The Philadelphians never worked so hard for anything, as they are now working for the repeal of this law.

There are a number of bank men, and others directly or indirectly interested in banks, hanging about here, laying their wires for the passage of the bill legalizing suspension, and relieving them from the penalties already incurred for violating the law. You may have your own opinion, Mr. Editor, and I have mine, and I hereby declare that, there was no *necessity* for a suspension, any more than there was for South Carolina going out of the Union. I am opposed to granting any such legalization, and in favor of using the wholesome coercive measures the law provides to compel them to meet their obligations in the same manner, that you and I must meet ours. The beavers and buzzards who are here will probably have the arguments of *weight* dove-tailed into them, and they, in turn, will convince members and Senators how necessary it is to protect the banks from the unjust demands of the people, who in their blind ignorance have never discovered the fact that "base is the slave who pays."

Yours,
BROAD GAUGE.

SWATARA LITERARY SOCIETY.—The question of last Tuesday evening was decided in the negative. The exercises for next Tuesday evening are as follows:—Reader, John Pugh; Lecturer, Peter Brown; Question for Debate, "Is Man a Progressive Being?" Affirmative, James Durbin, James Foley, John Pugh and Edwin Nicholas.—Negative, Prof. A. Smith, P. J. Gallagher, Peter Brown and John Jones.

MINERSVILLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MESSRS. EDS.:—On Friday last a man named Brennan was shot in the face, at Hecksherville, by Thos. Brown. It is supposed that Brennan will lose the use of his right eye. The reason alleged for shooting him is, that Brown caught him in his cellar stealing chickens. Brown has been arrested and bound over to await his trial.

There is a great revival at the Methodist Church. They have more converts this year than they have ever had before.

Sickness prevails to a great extent in our town at present, although there is no epidemic prevailing. Yours truly,

Minersville, Jan. 24th, 1861. J. B.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, January 26, 1861.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 18,791 04 tons against 21,375 for the corresponding week last year.

The trade sums up this week as follows compared with last year:

	1860. Week.	1860. Total.	1861. Week.	1861. Total.	Total Inc.
P. & R. R. R.	21,375	202,325	18,791	187,482	d14,843
L. Val. R. R.	12,299	94,247	13,947	101,827	7,580
Scranton S'th	13,560	33,493	12,295	33,592	1,099
Do. North	2,179	6,730	3,539	9,124	2,398
Broad Top		6,653		4,483	d 2,170
Shamokin	2,499	7,051	2,873	7,399	348
Treverton	1,515	5,846	893	5,245	d 601
Sh. Mt., H. T.	637	1,603	601	1,273	d 330
Lykens Val'y	485	1,730	435	1,015	d 715
	53,542	356,674	53,574	319,440	
	53,374	319,440			
	168	7,234			

The trade is confined principally to retailers, and the prices in the different cities remain without change, we therefore omit our usual quotations for the present.

In some of the Southern markets the price of Coal has largely advanced; but there is great difficulty in obtaining vessels to carry it to these markets.

We understand that the grading of the Broad Mountain and Mahanoy Railroad is progressing rapidly at both ends, and in a short time work will be commenced on all the sections on the route.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL RAILROAD.—We have received in advance of the publication of the Annual Report, the following statement of the results of the year's business on this road, which shows a large increase of revenue in 1860. It is one of the most prosperous roads in the country:

	1860.	1859.	Increase.
Receipts,	$1,185,847 86	$971,702 14	$214,145 72 or 22 pr. ct.
Expenses,	475,456 46	385,716 08	89,740 38 " 23 "
Net E'n'gs,	$710,391 40	$585,986 06	$124,405 34 " 21 "

This shows that the road has been operated for 40 per cent. of the receipts.

The following disposition has been made of the net earnings, $710,391 40

Interest on $2,000,000 bonds,	$140,000 00	
Interest balance of acct.,	4,203 36	
Interest on above bonds, accrued, not due,	47,833 33	
Dividends, 10 per cent.,	361,460 00	
Taxes for 1860 to State,	24,502 07	$577,998 76
Bal. equal to 3½ per cent. on Stock, transferred to Renewal Fund,		$132,392 64

This Renewal Fund has been debited as follows:

Expenditures of year on new track, new buildings, tools, and other property charged off to cover depreciation in these accounts,	$22,840 38	
Expenditures of year on construction balanced by an equal amount of discount on second Mortgage Bonds withdrawn from construction,	17,378 21	$40,258 59
Balance to credit of Renewal Fund,		$92,174 05

JOHN T. JOHNSTON, *President.*

MINE INSPECTION LAW.—We learn that a Mine Inspection Law will be submitted to our Legislature at the present session. This law is deemed necessary for the protection of the lives of miners from the too careless habits of many persons engaged at the mines. If properly framed, such a law would no doubt prove to be beneficial. In other countries such laws exist, and from recent statistics published, it appears that the loss of life in the Mines has diminished in proportion to the product under the operation of these laws. As soon as the Bill is submitted to the Legislature, we will lay it before our readers for their examination, in order that such alterations or additions, as may suggest themselves, may be made previous to its passage.

OUR REGION.—As far as our information extends, we learn that less preparation is going forward in this region for this year's Coal Trade, than is generally the case. The unsettled state of the country, together with the scarcity of means, is the cause. At the close of last season, the product of many of the Collieries was diminished, owing to the want of previous preparation.

The Lykens *Journal* states that Col. Foster has made an improvement in re-laying the Lykens Valley Railroad plane with H rail in place of the old flat bar iron, in the use of which the plane was wonderfully free from accidents. The superstructure has been renewed throughout, and the efficiency of the plane is now equal to any demands that may be made upon it. The only weak place now on the whole road is the Wiconisco creek bridge which the *Journal* presumes will, before long, be renewed by a first class structure.

The *Journal* also states that Mr. Thomas takes possession of the Lykens Valley Company's mines this week. Although the entire production of both mines is mined for Mr. Thomas, the *Journal* will still, for purposes of comparison, publish the shipments as from the Lykens Valley and Short Mountain mines.

ERROR CORRECTED.—Messrs. Packer, Lockhart & Co., of Stockton, Luzerne county, desires us to state that our Lehigh correspondent was in error when he stated they were sinking a new Slope to supply the place of one worked out. They are sinking a new slope, it is true, but it is not to supply the place of either of their other openings, all of which are in full operation. We correct the error with pleasure.

[FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

MESSRS. EDS.:—Many of your readers may be interested in comparing the Coal production of Great Britain with that of the Anthracite Coal Field of Pennsylvania, published in the JOURNAL of the 12th ultimo. The production of the English Coal Fields in 1858 and 1859, were as follows:

	No. Colls.	1858. Tons.	1859. Tons.
Durham and Northumberland,	275	15,853,484	16,001,125
Cumberland,	28	920,137	1,041,890
Yorkshire,	383	8,302,150	8,357,100
Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Leicestershire,	198	4,710,750	5,050,000
Warwickshire,	17	356,500	355,750
Staffordshire,	548	6,680,780	6,125,000
Lancashire,	380	8,050,000	10,650,000
Cheshire,	35	695,450	700,500
Shropshire,	57	749,300	765,750
Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, and Devonshire,	96	1,125,250	1,250,000
North Wales,	81	1,022,500	1,662,000
South Wales,	352	7,495,289	9,600,350
Scotland,	417	8,926,249	10,300,000
Ireland,	74	120,750	120,300
Total,	2,941	65,008,649	71,979,765

There are 283 Collieries in Durham and Northumberland; England and Wales have 2,463 Collieries; Scotland, 413, and Ireland, 73; making a total of 2,949 Collieries and a yield of 24,400 tons each.

An explosion of fire-damp occurred at Hetton Colliery on the 20th December, 1860, by which 22 were killed.

The *Gateshead Observer*, (Durham,) of 5th January, speaking of affairs in this country says: "There seems no appearance, on the part of the Southern States, of returning to common sense, nor on the part of the Northern of abandoning it. If the Southerners are determined on separating they had better be quick about it, for all appearances tend to the belief that Mr. Lincoln will turn out to be a very different President from Mr. Buchanan. The latter seems to shut his weather-eye when dealing with the Southerners; but the former, it is believed, will be found to keep it wide open." Yours,

K.

REPPLIER'S COAL.

NOTICE.

I have appointed TYLER, STONE & CO. the sole and exclusive Agents for the sale of all my Coal, the product of the Collieries formerly owned and worked by GEORGE S. REPPLIER, viz.:

Locust Mountain, from Locust Run Colliery.
do. do Tunnel do
Broad Mountain " Mammoth Vein do.
Peach do R. Ash, " Lewis do.

CHARLES A. REPPLIER.
Philadelphia, November 15, 1860.

Parties desiring to purchase any of the above named Coals can order from

TYLER, STONE & CO. { 238 Walnut Street, Phila'da. Trinity Building, New York. 28 State St., Boston, Mass.

FRED'K TYLER, Hartford, Connecticut.
Or, as heretofore, from REPPLIER & BROTHER, Philadelphia.
Nov. 17, '60 46-tf]

PINEGROVE, PA., April 28, 1860.

MR. BENJ. BANNAN,

Dear Sir,—Our Lorberry Coal, which for the past two years, up to the present time, has been shipped by Messrs. Rothermel & Co., is transferred to Messrs. Sinnickson & Glover, of Philadelphia, who have purchased the whole product of our mines at tide-water.

We make this announcement as the easiest method of informing dealers in this Coal where it may be obtained—namely, of Messrs. Sinnickson & Glover, and of them only.

[17-9m] WHEELER, MILLER & Co.

East Franklin Coal.

THIS superior Coal from the Lorberry Region, mined by H. Heil, is sold exclusively by the Agents.
VAN DUSEN, NORTON & CO.,
203 Walnut St., Philadelphia, and 5 Doane St., Boston.
S. BONNELL, Jr.,
17 Trinity Building, New York.
July 28, '60 30-

East Franklin Coal.

MY East Franklin Coal is now sold exclusively by NOBLE, HAMMETT & CALDWELL. Parties ordering from them may always depend upon getting a pure article.
HENRY HEIL.
August 17, '60 34-tf

Coal Trade by Railroad for 1861.

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

From Port Carbon	7,542 19
Pottsville	493 01
Schuylkill Haven	7,677 13
Auburn	157 03
Port Clinton	2,920 08
Total for week	18,791 04
Previously this year,	168,691 03
Total,	187,482 07
To same time last year	202,325 05
Decrease so far	14,843 18

Schuylkill County Railroad 1861.

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 & S. Haven R. R.,		8,170 02	22,212 19
Mt. Carbon	"	523 09	1,267 14
Schuylkill Valley	"	1,707 14	5,222 10
Mill Creek	"	6,922 04	21,056 17
Little Schuylkill	"	2,952 19	22,152 12

Lehigh Valley R. R. for 1861.

For week ending on Saturday last:

	Week.	Total.
Hazleton, (A. Pardee & Co.,)	2,216 08	20,282 17
E. Sugar Loaf, (Packer & Co.)	1,941 17	10,969 05
Council Ridge, (Sharpe, L. & Co.,)	1,820 17	9,964 01
Mount Pleasant,		
S. Mt., (Charles Hampshire.)	2,036 13	12,350 00
Coleraine, (Ratcliff & Johnson,)	842 01	6,311 17
Beaver Meadow,		1,133 17
N. York & Lehigh, (Taggart & Son)	934 13	4,961 00
N. Sp. Mt., (J. B. McCreary & Co.,	2,310 11	16,535 07
S. Sp. Mt., (Dolbin & Co.,)	196 12	653 14
Jeddo,	952 18	5,823 19
Harleigh,	457 10	6,227 18
German Penna.,	337 04	6,013 08
Other Shippers,		
Total by Railroad,	13,947 04	101,827 03
Last year,	12,298 14	94,247 08
Increase, so far,	1,648 10	7,579 15

Rates of Toll and Transportation

BY RAILROAD UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

	From Pt. Carbon.	From Ml. Carbon.	From S. Haven.	From Auburn.	From Pt. Clin.
To Richmond,	1 68	1 67	1 60	1 50	1 45
Philadelphia,	1 78	1 77	1 70	1 60	1 53
Phœnixville,	1 17	1 16	1 09	92	94
Reading,	88	87	80	70	65

Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Rates of Freight from M. Chunk to Elizabethport, 2 00

NEW ADVERT'MENTS

PINEGROVE IRON WORKS,
PINEGROVE, SCHUYLKILL CO., PA.
Jan. 26, '61 4-1y] J. L. NUTTING, *Proprietor.*

HAMS.
GARDINER PHIPPS'S celebrated Hams, just received and for sale by
E. A. BEATTY.
Pottsville, January 26, '61 4-

DANCING.
MADAME GIRARD'S PRACTICING will be given at the TOWN HALL, on Tuesday Evening, January 29th. Tickets for sale at B. Bannan's and L. P. Garrigues's. MAD. GIRARD'S Second Dancing Quarter will commence on the 28th of January, at Thompson's Hall, from 3 to 5 P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Pottsville, January 26, '61 4-2t S&W

PATENT PUMP.
THE subscriber has just put in operation an improvement in Pumps, to which he wishes to call the attention of the Landowners and Operators of Coal Mines where heavy Pumps are or may be brought in use; as it is a great saving of expense to put up, as well as when up, and can be put in use at any of the present Collieries without any alteration further than throwing out the rods, rollers, &c. If convenient come and see it working at GRIFFIN T. JONES & Co's Red Ash Colliery, on the North American Trust Company's Coal Lands, on Mill Creek, below St. Clair. There it will speak for itself, better than I can describe it. It is especially adapted to Cornish Engines. JOHN HOLMES.
St. Clair, Jan. 26, '61 4-1t

TOWN HALL, POTTSVILLE.
For One Night only,
SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS AND OPERATIC TROUPE.
Under the direction of the ORIGINAL SAM SHARPLEY,
Have the honor of announcing one of their mirth provoking Concerts, on
Saturday Evening, January 26th,
Introducing their great original programme, performed only by this Company.
See Distributing Bills.
Tickets, 25 Cents. Children, 15 Cents.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½.
Jan. 26, '61 4-

General Insurance Brokerage.
H. P. SMITH,
FIRE, MARINE AND LIFE INSURANCE BROKER.
OFFICES—Centre Street, below Mahantango, East Side, and at Pennsylvania Hall, Pottsville, Pa.
Insurances effected on all descriptions of property, in strong Foreign and American Companies. All particulars furnished on application at the above named offices.
Pottsville, January 26, '61 4-1y

SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.
BY virtue of a writ of *Levari Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County, and to me directed, there will be exposed to sale by Public Vendue, or outcry, on
Monday, February 25th, 1861,
At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House, in the Borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill County, the following real estate, to wit:
All that certain one equal, undivided fourth part, the whole to be divided into four equal parts, of, in, to, and out of the following twenty-five tracts, adjoining each other, situate, lying and being, on the Mahanoy mountain, on the waters of Mahanoy, partly in Northumberland County, and partly in the County of Schuylkill, in the State of Pennsylvania, containing together nine thousand eight hundred and sixteen acres, one hundred and twenty perches, besides the allowance for roads, &c., be the same more or less; being the same which the Commonwealth by Patents dated the ninth and tenth days of May last past, enrolled in the Rolls Office at Harrisburg in Patent Book H, vol. 13 & 14, did grant and confirm unto George Grant in fee; being the same land, which Michael Brobst mortgage bearing date the 6th day of March A. D. 1817, recorded in Schuylkill County in Mortgage Book "A" page 147, &c., on the 6th March, 1817, and also recorded in Northumberland County in Mortgage Book No. 4. page 258 &c. for the better securing of the payment of the sum of Fifteen Hundred Dollars to Samuel Wood, granted with the appurtenances to the said Samuel Wood, reference being thereto had will more fully appear.
Seized and taken in execution as the property of MICHAEL BROBST—and will be sold by
JOHN P. HOBART, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office Pottsville, January 21st, 1861. 4-

DR. O. PHELPS BROWN'S VERVAIN MAGIC ASSIMILANT
FOR THE CURE OF
DYSPEPSIA, FITS, FEVER AND AGUE.

DR. O. PHELPS BROWN was for several years so badly afflicted by Dyspepsia, that for a part of the time he was confined to his bed. He was eventually cured by a prescription furnished by a young clairvoyant girl. This prescription, given him by a mere child, while in a state of trance, has cured everybody who has taken it, never having failed once. It is equally sure in cases of *Fits* as of *Dyspepsia* and *Fever and Ague*.

To those persons who have tried many medicines until they have become discouraged, and do not feel willing to expend more money upon uncertainties, I will send the prescription for preparing and successfully using the VERVAIN MAGIC ASSIMILANT, upon receipt of their addresses, with stamp for return postage. All of the ingredients are to be found in any drug store. Address, Dr. O. Phelps Brown, No. 21 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J.

Dr. O. Phelps Brown's Acacian Balsam.

For the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, and Nervous Debility. Composed principally of foreign herbs and healing balsams, it is the only cure ever discovered for Diseases of the Lungs, Stomach and Nerves. It combines all the qualities embodied in the thousands of drugs vended to the sick; it is a healing balsam for all internal Sores, Ulcers, Tubercles, and Inflammations; an incomparable Tonic, an unexceptionable Nervine, a Purifier of all the Fluids, an Exhilarant, a Stimulant which produces no reaction, and a builder up of wasted fibre and Muscle. Price, $1 and $2 per large bottles; sample bottles 25 cents. For sale by all druggists.

Dr. O. Phelps Brown's Renovating Pills.

This pill will regulate the bowels when all other preparations will fail. It will, in a very short time, eradicate what is termed chronic costiveness or constipation, Sick Headache, Liver and Billous Complaints; and it will cure, as surely as there is a sun that shines upon us, all the sufferings and annoyances that have had their rise in the want of proper stools. It does not act as merely a temporary affair; it keeps the human system in a state of sound and vigorous health, by easily and almost imperceptibly *cleansing it of all impurities*. Each box contains about 60 pills. Price, 50 cents per box.

Dr. O. Phelps Brown's Ethereal Ointment.

Among the many afflictions for which as a remedy it *has no equal*, *our user will have*, are Rheumatism, Fever Sores, Fistula, Cramps, Dysentery, Cholera, heavy Colds in the Chest and Head, Sore Eyes, Croup, Pleurisy, Quinsy, Enlarged Tonsils, Glandular Swellings, Ear Ache, Mal Ulcers, all kinds of Colics, Ulcers and Tumors, Burns, Bee Stings, Bruises, Chilblains, Cuts, Corns, Sprains, Scalds, Sore Lips, Sore Nipples, Swelled Face, Palsy, Numbness, Blotches, Boils, Scald Head, Mumps, White Swelling, Gravel, Stone, Weak Kidneys, Mumps or Disturbances, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Neuralgia, &c. Price, 50 cents per pot. Descriptive pamphlets given to all who apply to my agents.

Address DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 21 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.

FOR SALE BY
HENRY SAYLOR, *Sole Agent,*
Centre st., four doors bel. Market, east side, Pottsville.
January 26, '61 [June 9, '60 23-] 4-

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRY IT!
THE only place to get good Coal Oil is at STICHTER & THOMPSON'S, Cor. Centre & Market streets.
Dec. 8, '60 49-

GENUINE PERUVIAN GUANO!
WARRANTED Government No. 1.
For sale by the ton or bag, at city prices, cartage only added. Also, small bags containing about 20, 50 or 70 lbs. which will be sold by the pound. For sale by B. BANNAN.

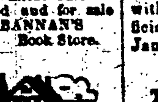
STENCIL PLATES & ALPHABETS.
WE ARE now prepared to supply Stencil Plates, Alphabets, Numbers, &c., English or German, brass or copper of various sizes. Plates cut of any style for marking Boxes, Barrels, Bags, &c. B. BANNAN'S
Nov. 21, '60 47- Book and Stationery Store.

WILLIAM BERNER,
Manufacturer of all kinds of Earthen Ware and Yellow Ware.
In Second street, near Kopitzsch's Soap Factory.
ALSO, Flower Pots, Hanging Vases for Flowers, &c., &c.
Pottsville, Dec. 29, '60 52-1y

MINING COMPASS.
ANY PERSON having a good second-hand Compass, suitable for mining use, (and for regulation independent of the needle where there is local attraction,) may hear of a purchaser by leaving his address at this office.
Pottsville, Jan. 19, '61 3-2t*

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1861.
CONTAINING complete election returns from all the States, list of U. S. Senators and Representatives Government of the U. S., Executive and Judicial, Political Platforms, Astronomical Calculations and Calendars, &c., just received and for sale Wholesale and Retail, at B. BANNAN'S
Jan. 19, '61 3- Book Store.

REVERE HOUSE,
(LATE EAGLE HOTEL,)
Third Street, above Race, PHILADELPHIA.



RHOADS & SAILOR, Proprietors.
THOMPSON V. RHOADS, formerly of the National Hotel.
CHARLES SAILOR, formerly of Schuylkill Co., Pa.
The house has been refitted. Board $1 25 per day.
Jan. 19, '61 3-1y

PATENT CARPET SWEEPERS,
A most excellent article for sweeping all kinds of Carpets without any dust, and takes up everything clean. A lady who has had one in use says she would not take $10 for the one she has, if she could not replace it. For sale at B. BANNAN'S
Book and Variety Store.
Call and see them.

MUSIC, TIME AND HARMONY,
N. J. Rehr's Quadrille Band.
THIS old established organization, being composed of practical musicians, can be engaged for Balls, Parties, Pic-nics, Serenades, &c. All orders addressed to A. SUTERMEISTER, Market street, above Second; N. J. REHR, Lyon Street, above Fifth; or any of the members, will receive prompt attention.
Pottsville, July 21, '60 29-tf

EMPLOYMENT.
THE undersigned are desirous of securing the services of a few Young Men to engage in a Traveling Agency, upon a salary of Forty Dollars per Month, and all expenses paid. This is an opportunity seldom offered, and to those who merit the approbation of the Subscribers, by strict attention to business, can rely upon constant employment for a term of years. For further particulars address
CONANT & DRAKE,
31 Main St., Atkinson Depot, N. H.
Nov. 24, '60 47-3m

JAMES ELFRETH,
S. E. Cor. Ninth & Filbert Streets, Philadelphia, dealer in **Carpetings.**
Also, Floor Oil Cloths, of the best makes. Fresh Canton Mattings, English Cocoa Mattings, Elegant Brussels, Three Ply and Ingrain Carpets, Mats, Rugs, &c., &c.
All goods sold at low prices for Cash. Carpets cut to match; carefully baled, and sent to any part of the Country. S. E. Cor. Ninth & Filbert Sts., (Filbert is the first street above Market.)
Jan. 5, '60 1-1y

BERLIN KNITTING ZEPHYRS.—Fresh Stock.
IN order to meet the renewed demand for Zephyrs, we have laid in a fresh assortment of all colors, including Solferino and Chinchilla. Also, Shetland Wool.
Embroidery and Working Materials, of all kinds, as French Working Cotton, Tidy Yarn, Beads, Gold and Silver Tinsel Cord, Crochet, Chenille, Tapestry and Tidy Needles, Canvas, Paper Patterns, Chenilles &c. A. E. WARDLE,
Centre St., adjoining Feger's Hotel.
Pottsville, Nov. 24, '60 47-tf

THE WAGES CALCULATOR!
A CAPITAL LITTLE BOOK, by which wages from $1 up to $25 per week can be ascertained by a mere glance at its pages, from 1 day up to 31 days and fractions of a day, for the use of Clerks, Time Keepers, Pay Masters, &c., to which is added a Ready Calculating Interest Table,—the only work of the kind issued in the United States. Just published and for sale wholesale and retail by B. BANNAN.
Pedlers will find this a capital work to sell, wherever men are employed and wages calculated.
Pottsville, Sept. 3, '59 36-

BANNAN'S
STEAM AND SAILING PASSAGE AGENCY,
To and from EUROPE,
FOR THE YEAR 1861.

The Subscriber has made arrangements with different Lines of Steamships and also Sailing Vessels running,
To and from New York and Liverpool;
To and from New York, Southampton and London;
To and from New York and Havre;
To and from New York and Bremen;
To and from New York and Hamburg;
To and from New York and Glasgow;
From New York to Australia;

Rates of Passage in Steamers
From New York to Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Cork or Queenstown:

First Cabin passages to Liverpool,	$75 00
do to London,	80 00
Third Class passages to Liverpool,	30 00
do London,	33 00
Children under 12 years,	15 00
do under 1 year,	5 00

Rates of Passage.

From Liverpool to New York,	$40 00
From Queenstown,	30 00
Children under 12 years of age half price.	
do under 1 year,	$5 00
Excursion tickets good for six months in First Cabin,	$150 00
Third Class excursion tickets good for six months,	$60 00

Rates of Passage,
In Sailing Vessels between Liverpool and New York:

Adults from Liverpool & New York,	$16 00
Children between 6 and 12 years,	12 00
" " 2 " 6 "	10 00
" under 2 years,	2 50
2nd Cabin, Adults,	18 00
" Children 6 to 12 years,	13 00
" " 2 years,	3 00
From New York to Liverpool, Adults,	$18 00
Children from 2 to 6 years,	9 00
" under 2 years,	Free.

Rates of Passage in Steamers.
From New York to Southampton and Havre:

First Cabin from New York to Havre, from,	$80 00 to $120 00
do to Southampton,	75 00 to 120 00
Second Cabin,	60 00
Third Class to Havre,	35 00
do to Southampton,	30 00
Children under 12 years half price. Infants free.	

The rates of passage from Havre and Southampton to New York are the same as above named.

The above prices include everything except Wines and Liquors.

Rates of Passages
From New York, to Bremen, Hamburg, Southampton, London or Havre:

First Cabin,	$100 00
Second Cabin,	60 00
Third Class,	35 00

Rates of Passage
From Bremen, Hamburg and Southampton to New York:

First Cabin,	$112 50
Second Cabin,	75 00
Third Class,	45 00
Bedding and eating utensils for Third Class Passengers $3 extra.	

Prices of Passage
In Steerage of Sailing Vessels:

	Adults.	Children 1 to 10 Y'rs.
From Antwerp to New York,	$27 00	$19 00
Bremen to New York,	25 00	21 00
Hamburg to New York,	25 00	21 00
Bremen to Philadelphia,	27 00	23 00
Strasbourg, Forback, or Weissenbourg via Havre to New York,	38 00	28 00
Mayence, Wurms, Mannheim and other Stations on the Rhine via Havre,	39 00	29 00
Havre to New York (without provisions),	20 00	20 00
New York to Antwerp,	25 00	12 50
do to Bremen,	20 00	10 00
do to Hamburg,	20 00	10 00

Infants under 1 year $2 00. Passengers furnished with the usual allowance of provisions.

Persons going to Europe by engaging the passages at our office need not go to New York until the day of sailing, and can take their baggage directly on board the Vessel.

Small packages sent to any and also received from any part of Germany, Great Britain and Ireland at express rates.

Money transmitted to any part of Germany, France, Great Britain or Ireland, in sums of £1 and upwards.

Money also collected in Germany, France, Great Britain and Ireland.

The rates of fare from any part of Germany to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen or Antwerp, and also from New York to Pottsville can be paid with the Passage Money when desired.

We are determined to make this Agency full and complete for the transaction of the Passage Business, Collection Agency, and also for sending and receiving small packages from all parts of Europe.

Any information freely given by application at
B. BANNAN'S
Book and Agency Store.
Pottsville, 1861.

Postscript.

Saturday, January 26, 1861.

What is it?

We observe that in the Legislature on Thursday, Mr. Butler submitted a bill to authorize the organization of a grey battalion in Schuylkill County.

From the Pacific.

The steamship *Ariel*, with the California mails of the 1st inst., arrived at New York yesterday.—She brings $1,250,000 in specie.

The Personal Liberty Law of Rhode Island Repealed.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 25.—The House of Assembly to-day concurred in the Senate bill to repeal the Personal Liberty law. The vote stood—yeas 49, nays 18.

Arsenal Surrendered.

The U. S. arsenal at Augusta was on Thursday surrendered to a body of 700 troops, upon the requisition of Governor Brown, of Georgia. Before hauling down the flag the U. S. troops fired a salute in its honor.

Death of the Second Assistant Postmaster General.

Mr. Dundas, the able, esteemed and faithful second assistant Postmaster General, died in Washington, on Thursday, after an illness of several months. He was for many years, connected with the public service. His death leaves an official void, difficult to fill. He was a brother of James Dundas, Esq., of Philadelphia.

Latest European News.

The steamer Niagara arrived at Halifax on Thursday noon, from Queenstown, 12th inst., bringing two days later news, and $1,080,000 in specie. Mr. Sydney Herbert has been raised to the peerage as Baron Herbert. France is said to be negotiating with all the other powers for a general abolition of the passport system. The allied army had quitted Pekin and arrived at Tientsin, where Mr. Bruce, the British Embassador, was to pass the Winter. The dissolution of the Union is viewed with great disfavor in Europe.

Commendable Action.

In the House at Harrisburg, on Thursday, Mr. Huhn, of Schuylkill, offered the following:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, That our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States be requested to urge the immediate passage of the Morrill, or some other Tariff bill, which will afford protection to the labor and industry of the country.

Which was read and adopted—yeas 92, nays none.

This was well done, and we trust will have due effect at Washington.

The Southern Troubles.

The Florida Commissioners Gone Home—Secessionists Want Peace—A Government Messenger Gone South, &c.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Messrs. Mallory and Hawkins, of Florida, have gone home, fully satisfied that they can make no arrangements with the Federal Government for the surrender of the forts at Pensacola to the secessionists.

It is generally believed that they will, on reaching home, advocate the maintenance of peace, and oppose an assault upon Fort Pickens.

Jefferson Davis has gone to Charleston, and will do all in his power for the preservation of peace.

A Government messenger, Mr. Wm. H. West, has been despatched in great haste to the Southern cities, with important despatches from the Government, the nature of which is not known.

Washington Items.

The following are telegraphed to yesterday's New York *Tribune*:

The Pacific Railroad bill goes over until next week, in order to allow the multitude of amendments to be printed, so that some correct idea of the modifications may be formed.

The Union men in the House were much rejoiced to-day at a dispatch received by Mr. Stevenson, from Kentucky, to the effect that the Legislature had refused to call a Convention.

It is said that the withdrawal of the seceding Senators, will be accepted as their resignation and their names be stricken from the roll of the Senate. This will prevent them from coming back to claim their seats in order to obstruct legislation.

The Western Congressmen intend, as soon as Louisiana secedes to submit a proposition for the repeal of the sugar duties. They mean to teach the planters the value of the Union through their products, if the truth cannot be got through their heads.

Gen. Scott, it is said, has recently received information which increases his zeal to defend the Federal Capital. Gov. Hicks's private secretary has had an interview with him, the consequence of which have been an increase to the force. In addition to the other United States troops, three companies of the Flying Artillery will be here on the 4th of March.

The House Special Committee on the President's Message will report two bills at the first opportunity, one to authorize the President to employ the whole naval and military power of the Government, including volunteers and militia, to protect the public property, and the other authorizing him to suspend ports of entry at his discretion. This latter measure, would have the effect of compelling the South to procure their supplies of foreign merchandise in cities where the Customs regulations and Revenue laws are properly enforced. It would not interfere with the domestic trade.

See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pill, in another column.

MCLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL is receiving the unanimous recommendation of the Press, not only at St. Louis, but all over the country. This remedy is evidently the result of close observation and study. Wherever it has been used it has been recommended with the highest encomiums of praise. Persons can have no conception of its efficacy, without giving it a trial. Once more we recommend this remedy as a superior TONIC and ALTERATIVE. 3-2t

COUGHS.—The sudden changes of our climate are sources of PULMONARY BRONCHIAL, and ASTHMATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. See advertisement. 49-6m

The Markets.

POTTSVILLE MARKETS
(Wholesale Prices.)

Wheat Flour, extra family, ⅌ barrel,		$6 00
do do extra,	do	5 75
do do superfine,	do	5 50
Rye Flour,	do	4 00
Wheat, prime white,	⅌ bushel,	1 40
do prime red,	do	1 30
Soup Beans,	do	1 15 @ 1 20
Dried Peaches, pared,	⅌ pound,	16
do do unpared,	do	12
Dried Apples,	do	4

Rye, ⅌ bushel,	75	Butter, per pound	14 @ 15
Corn, do	75	Shoulders	10 @ 11
Oats, do	35	Hams,	12½
Potatoes, do	75	Lard,	12
Timothy Seed,	2 00	Beef, hind quarter ⅌ lb	7
Clover Seed,	4 50	do fore quarter ⅌ lb	5
Hay, per ton,	14 00 @ 16 00	Plaster, ⅌ ton,	$5 50
Eggs, dozen,	16	Salt, per sack,	1 40

POTTSVILLE PRODUCE MARKETS
(Retail Prices.)

FLOUR, &C.—Extra Family Flour, $6 50; extra do $6 25; superfine do $6 00 ⅌ bbl.; and Rye Flour at $4 75. Buckwheat Flour at $3 00 ⅌ Hund. Rye Chop at 90 cts.; Corn Meal $1 60 and Middlings 60 cts. ⅌ bushel.

GRAIN.—Rye sells at $1 00 ⅌ bu. Corn 85 do; Oats 35 do.

MEATS.—Beef sells at 8 @ 10 cts. ⅌ lb; Mutton 8 @ 12 do. Veal 10 do. Pork 10 @ 12 do. Shoulders 10 @ 11 do; Hams 14 do; Sausages 12 Lard 14 cts. ⅌ lb.

PROVISIONS.—Butter sells at 16 @ 18 cts. ⅌ lb. Cheese 12½ do. Eggs 18 cents ⅌ doz., Lard 14 cts. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS.—N. Orleans 8 cts ⅌ lb. "B" White 9 do. Cuba 7 do. "A" White 10 do. Crushed and Pulverized 10 do.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.—Apples $1 @ $1 50 ⅌ bushel; Potatoes 80 @ 90 do.; Onions 12½ cents ⅌ half peck; Sweet Potatoes 12½ @ 25 cents ⅌ half peck; Cabbage 2 to 4 cents ⅌ head.

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN STEAM MILL.
WE ARE SELLING, this week, at the following prices:

Genesee Flour,	⅌ Barrel	$7 00
Extra Flour,	do	6 50
Superfine Flour,	do	4 75
Middling Flour,	do	4 50

Flour, per quarter, 90; Middling Flour, per quarter, 62; Rye Flour, per quarter, 62.
Middlings, per bushel, 40cts.
Bran, do 20 "

I am paying for Grain, as follows:

White Wheat, per bushel,	$1 30
Red Wheat, do	1 15 @ 1 20
Rye, do	75
Corn Old, do	70
Corn New, do	62
Oats, do	35

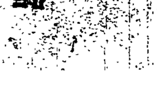
The above prices are CASH, for buying and selling.
JOSEPH SEYFERT.
Schuylkill Haven, Dec. 13, '60 [Jan. 7 '60] 50-

IRON TABLES.
FOR the use of Workers and Dealers in Iron. This is a complete little book. Price 25 cents. Just published, and for sale by B. BANNAN.

CARBON OIL.
A NEW and SUPERIOR article, from Venango county, just received, and for sale by E. A. BEATTY.
Pottsville, May 26, '60 21-

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. K.
St. Clair, Feb. 25, 1860

Continental Oyster and Eating House.



Under Martimer's Hotel.
I return my sincere thanks to the public for past favors, and hope by a constant effort to please all to receive a liberal share ... C. C. CARTER.
A choice broth ...
Pottsville, Jan. 2-tf