Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1862.

OUR FIRST PAGE.

Several original articles will be found on the First Page of to-day's JOURNAL: "The Tradition of Lake Mashapaug," by an esteemed correspondent, is an unusually fine poem. The letters from South America, written by Strange J. Palmer, are very interesting, giving as they do, faithful descriptions of the customs and habits of the people of the Argentine Confederation. There is also, an interesting letter from the 96th Regiment; and an original letter from Patrick Henry on the slave trade and slavery.

The number of cavalry regiments has been reduced to forty.

The rebel Generals, Buckner and Tilghman, are now in Fort Warren.

So far Union troops have gained 24 victories; rebels 6.

ADDITIONAL testimony relative to the treachery of Gen. Stone, of a damaging character, has been obtained.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD declines being considered a candidate for the next Presidency.

WE presume that Gen. McClellan contemplates taking the field speedily, as his camp chest was ordered from New York this week.

THE Hon. Abraham Wakeman has been appointed Postmaster of New York City in place of William B. Taylor.

IT is stated that the Secretary of the Treasury has decided that the present demand Treasury Notes are a legal tender under the late act passed by Congress.

ROBERT C. KIRK, late Lieut.-Governor of Ohio, has been appointed Minister to the Argentine Confederation in place of Robert M. Palmer, resigned in consequence of ill health.

THE Southern Rights which, according to our so-called conservatives, the war must not diminish, consist simply, in the right of a few thousand aristocrats to drive and flog, buy and sell, the laboring millions.

A PERSON from the West says that the enthusiasm among the people out there is immense. They say that when the Western army has done up the work there, it will come East and finish it here.

ALLEN & NEEDLES' Super phosphate of Lime, Fertilizer and Guano, are articles too well known to every farmer, for their superior qualities, to need commendation from us. See advertisement.

THE tax-bill is still in the hands of the printer. Why is it, we would ask, that cotton, rice, turpentine, and almost all of the important products of the South, have been left out of it. Why should not these articles be taxed for war purposes?

WHAT an interest the Breckinridge press of the North takes in Vallandigham, Stone, and in fact, any man whose sentiments or acts border on disloyalty. Why this fulsome adulation of such men? Do papers imagine the loyal people of the North approve it?

THE Navy Department should overhaul Naval officers who permit rebel vessels to run the blockade. The *Nashville* is the last glaring case. It would seem as if some of our officers wished to prove to the world that the blockade was really, nothing but a paper blockade.

A MEETING for the relief of the freed blacks of Virginia and South Carolina, was held in Philadelphia on Monday evening, at which Bishop Potter presided. A committee was appointed whose business it is to receive and forward to their proper destination, clothing, etc., for the blacks.

The great difficulty in the Confiscation question is the negro. If there were no patriarchal institution, all would be smooth and easy. Then the long and elaborate and eloquent conservative speeches would all be in favor of punishing traitors vigorously. Now we cherish such an adoration of Slavery that it quite dulls our horror of rebellion.

It should not be forgotten that the mail-clad gunboats and the mortar boats which have borne so glorious and indeed, so indispensable a part in the recent triumphs of our arms in the West, were planned and commenced by Gen. Fremont, and constituted one of the great evidences of extravagance and incompetence on the part of that officer.

"THE FRUITS OF FREE LABOR IN THE SMALLER ISLANDS OF THE BRITISH WEST INDIES."—In our next we will publish from the *Atlantic Monthly*, a very interesting and instructive article on this subject. We publish a great deal of this kind of matter; now, in preference to lighter reading, for the purpose of keeping our readers familiar with all the important features of pending questions. We cannot offer more healthy mental pabulum, we are sure, to the great majority of our readers.

THE GRAPE CULTURE.—The cultivation of the Native Grape is progressing rapidly throughout the United States, probably since it has been fully established that we possess *hardy* Native Grapes equal in flavor to any cultivated abroad, which can be produced in the open air without fail, and which dispenses with the expensive mode of cultivating under glass. B. Bannan has procured a lot of genuine Vines, of the choicest kinds, and is prepared to receive orders for Spring Plants. They can be furnished by the single vine, or in quantities, as soon as the ground is in order for planting. See advertisement for list.

Mr. COWAN, United States Senator from this State, gave in the Senate, on Tuesday last, his views on the emancipation question, which it is said afforded the friends of the departed and unlamented Bigler as much satisfaction, as the recent vote given by Mr. C. against the expulsion of Bright. We must say that we are utterly astounded at the course of Mr. Cowan, culminating as it did this week, in a speech, in which facts are perverted to give force to the speaker's arguments. Mr. Cowan is rapidly reaching a point when he will be as little respected and have as meagre an influence as the notorious Vallandigham. Mr. Cowan's career in the Senate, will however, prove a warning not to select in the future, an untried man; one who has never filled an office before, and whose principles are of the weathercock order.

"Joshua S."—Our Orwigsburg friend is unquestionably, a good farmer, and we think, had the reputation of bringing to the market here, as fine veg etables, etc., as were grown in this county. But what is the matter with Joshua? He has not appeared in the Market-House since the day after the last election, when laboring under the impression that he had been elected to the Legislature, he asked everybody he met, "Do you see any difference in me?" "No," was the usual reply. "Well, (ahem!) I am the same man, just the same as I was before my election." Joshua has been mysteriously scarce about here, since that, and since the time he attempted to disfranchise the soldiers at the meeting of the Return Judges, at the Court House. Now, Joshua, it is unkind to keep away in this manner. People, old friends, are anxious to see how you look. You are indeed, quite a stranger. Are you not coming to market any more, Joshua?

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S MESSAGE.

We have no space to comment on the message of the President transmitted to Congress on Thursday, and published in this column. It is the most important proclamation ever made in this country, and must meet the views of every loyal man and true lover of his country. The President recommends the gradual abolition of slavery, with compensation to loyal owners. There is no question that the course pointed out by the President is the only one which can lead to national union, peace and prosperity.

A system of gradual emancipation is favored by some, in lieu of an immediate act. But the experience of Russsia is adverse to it. The nine years' compromise with Slavery which the ukase of emancipation dictated, in order to fit these Slavic slaves for the freedom which it bestowed upon them, is found to be a failure—a failure so utter and so miserable that the nobility, the slaveholders themselves, are petitioning the Czar for immediate emancipation. In an address to the Emperor, recently presented, the noblesse of the Government of Moscow, suggest "that the term of nine years prescribed by the ukase be shortened, so that *emancipation may be complete*, and the peasant may be entirely free from all engagements with the proprietor in relation to lands."

MR. BYON'S BILL.—We learn that several hundreds of the most industrious and intelligent workingmen of this County, have signed and sent to Harrisburg, petitions against the passage of Mr. Ryon's bill in reference to the better protection of the wages of labor. The existing law has been found to give adequate protection to the wages of labor, in almost every case, and intelligent workingmen do not desire anything more, especially an act of an oppressive nature, calculated to injure them through its effect upon their employers. This is very well understood. It is therefore, hoped that Mr. Ryon's bill will be defeated.

GOOD FOR GOV. SPRAGUE.—Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, though young, is wise. He has been re-nominated by the Democrats of that State for Governor. He accepts the nomination, but kicks over the party platform upon which they wished to place him. He says in his letter of acceptance:

> I do not feel bound by party resolutions or party platforms. My duty, in the present condition of public affairs, is to my country, and to do all in my power to preserve the Federal Constitution and to restore the Federal Union. This has been my position since the commencement of the struggle to maintain the Federal Government, and to put down rebellion, and this will continue to be my position until this great work is fully accomplished.

Well said, Gov. Sprague.

DISASTER TO A PRINTING OFFICE.—The gale of a fortnight since, blew over the office of the "Knapsack," published at the camp of the 93d Regiment, P. V., knocking things generally, into "pi." The proprietors return thanks to the "Officer of the Day," for placing a couple of sentinels over the ruins, until the tent could be again pitched, and things righted.

GEN. CAMERON has received his final instructions at the State Department, and will leave in a few days for Russia. Edward H. House, of the New York *Tribune*, a good linguist and able writer, has been appointed Secretary of Legation.

TAX ON STATE LOANS.—A bill has been introduced into the Legislature, to repeal the State tax on her loans. This is right. If the amount lost in this way must be made up, tax brokers, money shavers, etc., adequately.

THE Committees of both Houses of Congress on the District of Columbia have decided to report a bill for the immediate abolition of Slavery in the District.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

HE INDICATES A POLICY ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

GRADUAL EMANCIPATION RECOMMENDED.

"The Union must be Preserved."

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1862.

The President to-day transmitted to Congress the following message:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives—I recommend the adoption of a joint resolution by your honorable bodies which shall be substantially as follows:

Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such States pecuniary aid, to be used by such States in their discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system.

If the proposition contained in the resolution does not meet the approval of Congress and the country, there is the end; but if it does command such approval, I deem it of importance that the States and people immediately interested in it should be at once distinctly notified of the fact, so that they may begin to consider whether to accept or reject it. The Federal Government would find its highest interest in such a measure, as one of the most efficient means of self-preservation. The leaders of the existing insurrection entertain the hope that this Government will ultimately be forced to acknowledge the independence of some part of the disaffected region, and that all the other States north of such parts will then say—The Union for which we have struggled being already gone, we now choose to go with the Southern Confederacy. Thus our resources of this hope substantially ends the rebellion, and the initiation of emancipation completely deprives them of it as to the States initiating it. The point is not that all the States tolerating slavery would very soon, if at all, initiate emancipation; but that while the offer is equally made to all, the more Northern shall, by such initiation, make it certain to the more Southern, that, in no event, will the former ever join the latter in their proposed confederacy. I say initiation, because, in my judgment, gradual and not sudden emancipation is better for all. In the mere financial or pecuniary view, any member of Congress, with the census tables and Treasury reports before him, can readily see for himself how every soon the current expenditures of this war would purchase, at a fair valuation, all the slaves in any named State. Such a proposition, on the part of the General Government, sets up no claim of a right, by Federal authority, to interfere with slavery within State limits, referring, as it does, the absolute control of the subject, in each case, to the State and its people immediately interested. It is proposed, as a matter of perfectly free choice with them.

In the annual message last December I thought fit to say: "The Union must be preserved, and hence all indispensable means must be employed." I said this not hastily, but deliberately. War has been made, and continues to be an indispensable means to this end. A practical acknowledgment of the national authority would render the war unnecessary, and it would at once cease.

If, however, resistance continues, the war must also continue; and it is impossible to foresee all the incidents which may attend, and all the ruin which may follow it. Such as may seem indispensable, or may obviously promise great efficiency towards ending the struggle, must and will come. The proposition now made is another only. I hope it may be esteemed no offence to ask whether the pecuniary consideration tendered would not be of more value to the States and private persons concerned than are the institution and property in it, in the present aspect of affairs. While it is true that the adoption of the proposed resolution would be merely initiatory, and in no sense self-executory, it is recommended. In the hope that it would soon lead to important practical results. In full view of my great responsibility to my God and to my country, I earnestly beg the attention of Congress and the people to the subject.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

THERE are said to be 30,000 rebel soldiers at Savannah.

COM. Dupont's fleet has sailed from Port Royal on an expedition.

ALL the prisoners captured at Roanoke had arrived at Raleigh, having been released on their parole.

THE following list of the killed and wounded in Gen. McClernand's Division at Fort Donelson, is prepared by Capt. Stewart, Aid de Camp to Gen. McC. The fight is called the Battle of the Cumberland:

Regiments.	Killed.	Wound.	Miss.	Total.
FIRST BRIGADE.				
8th Illinois,	55	188	—	243
18th Illinois,	49	151	—	207
29th Illinois,	25	60	12	97
30th Illinois,	19	71	6	95
31st Illinois,	33	100	20	172
Schwartz's Battery,	—	3	—	3
Dresser's Battery,	—	2	—	2
Total,	181	584	47	812
SECOND BRIGADE.				
11th Illinois,	67	184	79	330
20th Illinois,	18	109	6	133
45th Illinois,	8	31	3	42
Taylor's Battery,	2	20	—	22
McAllister's Battery,	1	8	—	9
Total,	96	354	88	538
THIRD BRIGADE.				
17th Illinois,	13	62	6	81
49th Illinois,	13	46	9	68
56th Ohio,	—	8	—	8
Total,	26	116	15	157
RECAPITULATION.				
Killed,				303
Wounded,				1,054
Missing,				150
Total,				1,507

A fire in Cleveland has destroyed property to the amount of $125,000.

The total import of cotton from Europe from the 1st to the 8th of February, was 3,510 bales.

Mr. Broadwood, a celebrated manufacturer of pianofortes in London, died recently, leaving a fortune of $1,600,000, all made by his business.

The *Lake Superior Miner* states that $100,000 of silver is obtained annually from the copper mines.

Senator Chandler, of Michigan, has loaned to the Government, since the July session of Congress, $41,000.

Jeff. Davis has issued a proclamation for another day of fasting, humiliation and prayer for the rebel cause, on the 28th inst.

A distinguished clergyman says that in a recent conversation with the President, Mr. Lincoln said, "We are not going to send slaves after masters who run away from them."

A restaurateur in Allegheny city, is under indictment for serving up to his customers a roasted cat, under the pretence of its being a rabbit. The penalty is five dollars fine.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, March 8, 1862.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 29,293 02 against 20,994 tons for the corresponding week last year.

The water was let into the Canal during the week, and we learn that it will by ready for navigation by Monday or Tuesday next throughout the whole line.

The Delaware and Raritan Canal, we learn, will be ready about the 15th, for the passage of boats.

The trade sums up, compared with last year, as follows:

	1861. WEEK.	1861. TOTAL.	1862. WEEK.	1862. TOTAL.	INC. & DEC.
P. & R. R. R.	20,994	306,443	29,239	340,537	39,986
L. Val. R. R.	17,833	186,589	13,534	160,719	25,870
Scranton R'h	14,574	163,301	9,997	98,977	64,325
" Do. North	4,121	28,334	2,399	23,604	4,730
Broad Top	2,973	22,761	6,132	34,570	31,809
Shamokin	2,853	26,441	2,651	24,568	311,752
Wyoming	1,230	9,463	978	8,285	1,178
Sh.-Mt., H. T.	273	4,314	277	1,852	2,462
Lykens Val'y	913	5,788	436	3,465	1,823
	65,915	686,363	64,679	716,447	
	64,679			681,988	
	1,236			29,462	

The Pennsylvania Coal Company issued a circular last week, fixing the prices of their Coal on board vessels at Port Ewen, for the months of May and June, at the following rates, for cash:

Lump per ton of 2240 lbs.,	$2 80
Steamer, " " "	2 90
Grate, " " "	2 95
Egg, " " "	3 00
Stove, " " "	3 15
Chestnut, " " "	2 40
Pea, " " "	2 10

Delivered at New York 50 cents per ton additional.

These extraordinary low rates, which are from 35 to 50 cents below what Coal was furnished by the New York Companies last year on board vessels, caused quite a sensation in the trade, and a meeting was immediately convened of the trade, in connection with the Transporting Companies in Philadelphia, to take this extraordinary movement on the part of the Pennsylvania Coal Company into consideration. What the result of these deliberations were, we are unable to state, but the tendency was to equally low rates in order to meet it. These rates take effect on the first of May, and continue until the first of July. In the meantime 20 cents per ton addi ional are charged on the old stock on hand.

At these prices, according to the contract that exists between the Pennsylvania Coal Company and the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, fixing the rate of toll for the use of the Delaware and Hudson Company's Coal at one-half the excess over $2 50 per ton at which Coal sells on board vessels, the Pennsylvania Coal Company's toll will be only about 14 cents per ton during the months of May and June. When this contract was made, Coal was selling on board vessels at Port Ewen at from $4 to $4 25 ton, which it was supposed would continue.

What motive could prompt this Company to issue this circular at these extremely low rates, at a time when the trade presented a very healthy aspect, is a mystery to us. It is a gross outrage on the rights of labor and the interests of Pennsylvania, which calls for the interposition of our Legislature, if there is any mode by which their charter can be reached. Pennsylvania furnishes all the Anthracite Coal sent to market, and no foreign company ought to be permitted on her soil, to thus recklessly destroy one of her leading interests out of revenge or vindictiveness, growing out of contracts in which they have entered into with rival companies. We call the attention of our members of the Legislature to this subject, and if there is a repealing clause in their charter, it ought to be at once declared null and void, on the ground that its continuance is destructive to the best interests of the State. This is a legitimate subject for legislation, because it affects the interests of the whole State in lessening the value of her mineral lands, and thus diminishing her sources of taxation,—and this too by a foreign company (which she has permitted on her soil. When people become insane or incapacitated to take charge of their property, the law steps in and takes it out of their hands and places it in the hands of Trustees. Whether this move has been caused by revenge, or a species of corporation insanity, it appears to us, to be a fit subject for legislative interference.

The Coal Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7, 1862.

The following are the prices of Coal delivered on board vessels:

Schuylkill Red Ash,	$3 45@3 55
Do. White Ash, Egg and Stove,	3 30@3 40
Do. Lump and Broken,	3 25@3 35
Locust Mt.—Lump and Broken,	3 50@3 40
" Egg and Stove,	3 40@3 45
By retail, ton of 2000 lbs.,	4 25@4 50
Lehigh—Lump, Broken and Egg,	3 60
Do.—Stove,	3 60
By retail, 2000 lbs.,	4 50

BOSTON, March 6.—Cannel, $8@$8 50 ₱ ton; Sidney and Pictou, $5 50@$6 00 ₱ ton; Anthracite, by retail, $5 50@$6 00 ₱ ton.—*Com.*

NEW YORK, March 6.—The market is quiet for domestic, and prices are lower; the supply is liberal, and the shipping demand moderate; sales at $3 75@$3 75 ₱ ton, from yard. Foreign is without much change and is quiet.—*Tribune.*

NEW COAL BREAKER.

THE SUBSCRIBER having invented and patented a new and simple machine, for breaking Coal to any size the market demands, and for the use of the patent, upon reasonable terms, to those engaged in the business.

The patent right for one large Colliery in each district will be given to any one who will make a fair trial of the machine, and permit those engaged in the trade to observe its operations.

R. A. WILDER.

Cressona, Schuylkill County, March 1, '62. 9-1y

Coal Freights from Philadelphia.

To Portland	$2 10
" Boston,	2 10
" Washington,	3 00
" Norwich,	1 80
" New York,	1 25
" Newark,	1 25
" Baltimore,	1 30
" Key West,	3 25
" Matteras Inlet,	3 00
" Ft. Monroe,	1 75
" Port Royal,	3 00
" Annapolis,	1 35

82 vessels 21 boats arrived during the week.

Freights From Elizabethport.

To Boston,	1 25@1 40	Derby,	70
Newburyport,	1 35@1 40	New London,	60
Portland,	1 35@1 40	Stonington,	
Providence,	75	Quincy,	
Fall River,	75	Troy,	
Newport,	75	Hudson,	
Taunton,		Poughkeepsie,	
Fairhaven,		Yonkers,	
Norwich,		New Haven,	60
New York,	35	Hartford,	1 25

The freights with no quotations are closed by Ice.

Coal Trade by Railroad for 1862.

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

From Port Carbon,	10,044 04
" Pottsville,	80 02
" Schuylkill Haven,	15,850 14
" Auburn,	990 16
" Port Clinton,	2,340 19
Total for Week,	29,293 02
Previously this year,	311,243 16
Total,	340,536 18
To same time last year,	300,541 01
Increase so far,	39,995 17

Pinegrove Coal Trade for 1861.

Amount transported during the last month:

	MONTH.	TOTAL.
Union Canal Railroad,	4,158 13	
Swatara Railroad.	420 19	

Lehigh Valley R. R. for 1862.

For week ending on Saturday last:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Hazleton, (A. Pardee & Co.,)	2,390 14	22,680 08
E. Sugar Loaf, (Packer & Co.,)	681 07	12,170 08
Council Ridge, (Sharpe, L. & Co.,)	852 05	15,109 13
Mount Pleasant,	112 05	754 02
Spring Mt., (Chas. Hampshire,)	2,231 18	24,156 12
Coleraine, (Ratcliff & Johnson,)	685 11	7,561 03
Beaver Meadow,		
N. York & Lehigh, (Taggart & Son,)	790 01	8,676 14
N. Co. Mt., (J. B. McCrary & Co.,)	1,636 05	20,324 13
S. Co. Mt., (Dobbin & Co.,)	46 09	810 13
Jeddo Mines,	1,572 01	14,506 01
Harleigh,	743 09	11,289 01
German Penna.,	286 03	7,540 04
Ebbervale,	786 18	8,668 04
Milnesville,	504 08	5,582 02
Other Shippers,	20 15	165 11
Total,	13,334 09	160,718 11
Same time last year,	17,733 06	186,589 22
Decrease,	4,398 17	25,850 09

Schuylkill County Railroads in 1862.

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.,	16,362 01	108,917 05
Mt. Carbon "	92 13	570 18
Schuylkill Valley "	4,174 15	38,144 19
Mill Creek "	8,054 19	61,927 04
Little Schuylkill "	2,342 01	27,538 05

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TRAIL SPIKES, Flat Bar Spikes, Chute Nails, at
March 8, '62. SICHTER & THOMPSON'S.

TRAIL, 22 to 30 lbs., Flat Bar Rail. Bar Iron, Horse Shoe Bar, and Norway Nail Rods at
March 8, '62. SICHTER & THOMPSON'S.

SPRING WHEAT.

A CHOICE lot of Spring Wheat for seed, just received and for sale by the bushel or smaller quantity, at B. BANNAN'S
Pottsville, March 9, '62 Seed Store.

GOOD CLOVER SEED.

THE highest market price paid for good Clover Seed, at the Seed Store of the subscriber. Pottsville, B. BANNAN.
March 8, '62 10-3t.

EXCELSIOR HAMS,

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, just received by E. A. BEATTY.
March 8, '62.

WHEELBARROWS, for Collieries a good article—at
March 8, '62. SICHTER & THOMPSON'S.

CHEESE CUTTERS, with latest improvements, at
March 8, '62 SICHTER & THOMPSON'S.

GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS.

THE subscriber keeps for sale a large assortment of all kinds of Garden and Field Seeds, all of which will be sold wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices, at his Seed Store, Pottsville.
March 9, '62 B. BANNAN.

BLACK SIBERIAN OATS,

WHICH yielded last year *seventy bushels*, to the acre, where the ordinary Oats only yielded from 40 to 45 bushels, just received, and for sale by the bushel or smaller quantity, at the Seed Store of the subscriber, Pottsville, B. BANNAN.
Pottsville, March 8, '62

ROADS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, Supervisor of Schuylkill Township, Schuylkill County, will, in accordance with the Act of Assembly, offer at public vendue the roads of said Township, for the ensuing year, for sale to the lowest bidder, at the house of Martin Bensinger, in Lower Mahanoy, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th of March, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN HEISER, Supervisor.
March 8, '62. 10-3t*

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Schuylkill, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the subscriber, Administrator of the Estate of William Mortimer, Sen'r, late of the Borough of Pottsville, in the County of Schuylkill, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue, on

Saturday, the 29th day of March next,

at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, at the premises, in the Borough of Pottsville, in the county aforesaid, all that well-built certain four-story BRICK AND STONE TAVERN HOUSE, situate in the Borough of Pottsville, in the County of Schuylkill and State of Pennsylvania, to wit:

All that certain messuage, tenement, tract or piece of land, situate in the Borough of Pottsville, adjoining land and bounded the south of Joseph Whitfield, on the north by Norwegian street, on the east by Centre street, and on the west by Second street—containing in width sixty feet, and in length or depth two hundred and thirty feet, with the appurtenances, consisting of a four-story Brick and Stone Tavern House, with Frame Stabling, Sheds, &c.—known as "MORTIMER'S HOTEL," late the estate of said deceased. Terms and conditions made known at the time and place of sale, by

GEO. W. MORTIMER, Adm'r.
By order of the Orphans' Court.
JOSEPH BOWER, Clerk.
Pottsville, March 7, 1862. 10 4t

SCREEN AND CAR BOLTS.

Round and Square BOLTS, FOR SCREENS, COAL CARS, AND BRIDGES.

Made by hand, and none but the best material used.

Belts of any length or thickness made to order at short notice, at

Sichter & Thompson's, Cor. Centre & Market sts., POTTSVILLE.
March 8, '62.

ALLEN & NEEDLES' Super-Phosphate of Lime.

Unequalled by any other in the market, always

THE SAME IN QUALITY,

And invariably to be relied on as a MANURE of standard excellence.

Price $45 per 2000 lbs. (2 1-4 cents per lb.)

Its continued success for so many years past is the best GUARANTEE the farmer has that he is buying a

GENUINE ARTICLE.

Our Super Phosphate of Lime is not changed in its character every season, but is what it purports to be, uniform in its chemical constituents, and always to be relied on.

ALLEN & NEEDLES' FERTILIZER.

This manure, from its superior quality, and the very low price at which we are selling, enables the Farmer to use it to better advantage than any other article. Those who have used it heretofore, are again doing so now, which is the best evidence of its excellent and

LASTING QUALITIES.

GUANO.

PERUVIAN. We sell none but No. 1, received direct from the Peruvian Government.

ICHABOE. A very superior article, received direct from the Island.

PLASTER. Ground Plaster—a superior article, packed in good strong barrels.

BONES. Button Makers' Bone Dust and Ground Bones. *Warranted pure.*

A liberal deduction made to Dealers on the above articles.

ALLEN & NEEDLES,
42 South Wharves and 41 S. Water Sts.,
(*First Store above Chestnut.*)
PHILADELPHIA.
March 8, '62. 10-3m

THE GRAPE CULTURE.

CHOICE, HARDY GRAPE VINES.

DELAWARE, DIANA, CONCORD, &c.

GRAPE CULTURE is attracting great attention in the United States, particularly since it has been fully established that we possess hardy native varieties, equal to the best foreign Grape, which can only be raised to advantage under glass, while the Delaware, Diana, and Concord—the first of which is equal to any foreign variety, both for wine and the table, and the latter but little inferior in quality—can be raised in any part of the United States, in the open air, and bear abundant crops, which ripen, without fail, in the New England States or the Canadas.

Dr. C. Grant, of Iona, N. Y., is the largest and most successful grape cultivator in the United States, thus speaks of the Delaware Grape:

"It is a grape for general cultivation, and suited to every locality where vines will grow, must possess a rare assemblage of good qualities. If it has them all in a high degree than any other, it must be called the best grape in the country; and if while deficient in no quality of characteristic of excellence, it equals in flavor the best of any country, it may be called a *perfect grape*. That rank, I think these well qualified to judge, will unanimously award to the Delaware.

"Its extreme elegance, appearance, and exquisite flavor render it most desirable; and its unequalled good qualities for cultivating, bearing, and excellent habit of growth, all combined, not only constitute it our most valuable variety, but may be said to leave little ground for experiment in selecting new kinds."

Mr. Frederick Schnieke, of Cincinnati, who was raised among the Vineyards of France, writes as follows:

"Dr. C. G. Grant—Sir: Having come from the country of good wines and vineyards, and have spent a long life among vines, I can give you my opinion of the Delaware in one word. It is of the best kind, not of American, but of the world. I have given the world's opinion for seven or eight years. As in flavor, so in weight, the Delaware is ahead of all others, and has been so marked by the judges."

The Delaware Grape is hardier than the Isabella; has never yet failed in bearing a crop, and ripens from *two to three weeks before the Isabella*. The Delaware cannot be propagated from cuttings, like other kinds of grapes. It can only be propagated by layers and eyes, in a propagating house.

Next to the Delaware, in point of flavor and productiveness are the Diana and Concord, both of which are equally as hardy as the Isabella, and of a superior flavor.

THE DIANA GRAPE.

In color it is the same as the Catawba, and in flavor is only second to the Delaware, and will be most satisfactory to those who delight in a rich, sweet, vinous flavor of the Red Constantia. Although it is in excellent eating condition very early, it hangs very late on the vines, even enduring several frosts without decaying, and for late keeping it is scarcely equalled. It readily dries, and becomes a rich, *winey Raisin*. It ripens from a week to ten days before the Isabella.

THE CONCORD.

This is also a very hardy, vigorous and healthy grower, and bears abundantly. It ripens about ten days before the Isabella. Its flavor is excellent; and it is a very valuable grape. At the recent Convention of Grape Growers in Pennsylvania, it was voted equal to the best grape as a table grape. Doct. Grant says: "It will endure more unfair treatment, and continue longer to produce nearly good crops, than any other grape of a good quality."

As there are many grapes hawked about, similar in appearance to the Delaware, purporting to be genuine, but which are worthless, we have procured from Doct. Grant's establishment, a lot of the *genuine* article, and which, under his system of culture, are worth double and treble the price of the starveling vines frequently thrown on the market.

The prices of the Delaware Grape range from 50 cents to $1 each, according to size. The $4 vines are layers, which will bear the year after planting, and may bear a bunch or so the first year. Good vines, of one year's growth, can be purchased from 50 to 75 cents, according to size.

The subscriber has also for sale, the following White Grapes, which are hardy, and of a superior quality:

The Anna, Hamburgh, or Mammoth White, Manhatten White, Rebecca White, Coleman's White, Allen's Hybrid, Massachusetts White, Maxatawny.

ALSO,

THE LINCOLN GRAPE, one of the best and earliest Grapes for the table.

UNION VILLAGE, equal in size to the Black Hamburg.

OPORTO, a Red Grape, which makes Red or Port Wine, the only one of the kind that is cultivated in the country that is hardy.

CATAWBA, another Mammoth Grape, lately introduced from Canada.

LENOIR,
CUYAHOGA,
CATAWBA.

The Clinton is an early and profuse bearer, and is a capital Wine Grape.

The Delaware, Diana, Concord, Anna White, Coleman's White, can be furnished in quantities, at reduced prices, to those who desire to plant small Vineyards.

Orders will be received for any of the Vines, to be forwarded on the opening of Spring, by the subscriber, at his Book Store, or at Greenwood Nursery.

BENJ. BANNAN.
March 8, '62.

POOR HOUSE REPORT.

JAMES R. CLEAVER, Treasurer, in account with the Directors of the Poor, of the Home of Employment, for the County of Schuylkill, from the First Day of January, 1861, to the First Day of January, 1862.

Dr.

To amount appropriated by County Commissioners for the use of the Alms House. . . . $19,500 00

Cr.

By cash paid,	$1,580 83
For merchandize,	2,278 49
Out-door relief,	3,078 21
Flour and grain,	1,879 14
Beef and bacon,	262 92
Burying paupers, and coffins,	276 22
Lime,	225 24
Shoes,	42 78
Insurance,	11 83
Postage,	20 78
Whisky,	908 12
Coal,	10 50
John Bierley serving warrant,	63 18
Guardians of the Poor of Philadelphia, keeping paupers,	15 67
J. H. Bots p ewharer,	125 38
Printing annual account &c.,	380 05
Steers,	55 49
Justice fees issuing orders,	44 49
Coffins,	49 50
Hogs,	49 17
Hardware,	56 76
Samuel Lessig repairing threshing machine,	55 09
James Lessig, Sr., for 1 bull,	141 74
R. E. freight,	38 78
Abraham Koch for posts and rails,	51 12
John Meser for sheep,	25 00
George Brown fire bush. clover seed,	
George Wetherhold repairing property belonging to Directors,	40 00
Repairing main building,	775 23
Steward one of the house,	201
Dr. Shimer, medical attendance to Jacob Rehlenbacher,	50 00
H. G. Kerns,	4 37
John Flammer, State tax for 1851,	87 46
Blacksmith work,	1,36 24
S. M. Yost, 6 wheelbarrows,	18 00
Wheelwright work,	80 43
Overseers of the Poor of Hazel Township, boarding paupers,	39 00
Overseers of the Poor of Northumberland Co., boarding paupers,	100 00
George H. Clay, to pay costs &c., in suit with Northumberland Co.,	73 83
William Bichel for powder,	12 00
Two cow pumps,	23 50
Drugs and medicines,	113 60
W. E. Boyer for tobacco,	63 89
J. R. & L. K. Keller, for grate bars,	14 08
Charles Focht, clerk,	25 00
L. P. Garrigues, books & stationery,	5 75
Geo. H. Stichter, 1 large cooking stove,	31 20
Soap,	122 87
Saddler work,	10 13
Potatoes,	614 12
Leather,	15 22
Lumber,	74 34
Schuylkill County Prison checks, &c.,	170 28
Hats and caps,	23 75
Salaries and wages,	
Francis D. Clay, Counsel for the Directors,	50 00
Dr. Heinzely, out-door Physician for Pottsville,	168 00
Edward Lebengood, late Steward,	300 00
Caroline Lebengood, late Matron,	72 00
George Hunsicker, baker,	165 28
Mary Walsh, nurse sick department,	60 00
Thomas Baker, nurse Insane department,	70 00
Joseph Edwards, nurse sick department	161 58
Emanuel Walker, Teamster,	22 67
James Leamy, &c., Farmer,	225 15
Frederick Matmiller, Nurse, Insane Department,	144 00
John Cooper, Nurse, Sick Department,	40 00
William Spricks, Gardener,	25 00
John Walsh, School Teacher,	70 00
Patrick Downey, Gardener,	34 20
John Burgbeach, Teamster,	43 61
John Saltzer, &c.,	23 60
Dr. John D. Koehler, Consulting Physician,	125 00
Dr. D. W. Bland, Physician and Clerk,	400 00
Charles Focht, services as Director,	144
" travelling expenses,	60 44
William Lerch, services as Director,	154 92
" travelling expenses,	24 00
Dr. Augustus Schulze, services as Director,	114 26
" travelling expenses,	14 67
	$19,852 83
To outstanding orders issued for 1861, and not presented for payment, deducted,	15 92
	$19 516 61

We, the subscribers, Auditors for Schuylkill County, having examined the account of James R. Cleaver, Treasurer of the House of Employment of Schuylkill County; respectfully report the foregoing statement as the result of our investigation, and which will show that the Treasurer, James R. Cleaver, has overpaid the sum of fifteen dollars and fifteen cents above the sum appropriated by the Board of Commissioners for said County, for which sum the Board of Directors has issued an order in favor of the said Treasurer, which will balance the whole account.

In witness we have hereunto set our hands, this twenty-first day of January, A. D., 1862.

ELI THOMPSON, [SEAL.]
FREDERICK HAESELER, [SEAL.]
ELLIS S. HUGHES, [SEAL.]
Auditors.

EDW