THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

St. David's Day.

THE Welsh Society in Minersville, will celebrate St. David's Day, on the first of March 1838, at the House of Mr. John Provost, and respectfully invite their country men to participate in the celebration. They will meet at Mr. Provost's at 9 o'clock, A. M. and at 11 o'clock a sermon will be delivered at the Baptist Church, after which they will partake of a dinner at 1 o'clock, at the above mentioned place, and the remainder of the day will be devoted to festivities, becoming the occasion of their meeting.

By order of the WELSH SOCIETY.

Feb 7 9-4

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Pottsville, February 14, 1838.

WHEAT FLOUR, by the load was worth on Friday $8 00.
WHEAT 1 50 per pushel, in demand.
RYE FLOUR 2 50 per cwt. in demand.
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR 2 50 per cwt. in demand.
RYE, by the load 90 cents by the bushel—ready sale.
RYE CHOP 90 cents per bushel in demand.
OATS 40 cents—ready sale.
POTATOES 45 cents per bushel in demand.
CORN—70 cents per bushel in demand.
CLOVER SEED—$5 50 per bushel.
TIMOTHY SEED—$2 00 per bushel.
FLAXSEED—$1 12 per bushel in demand.
WHISKEY—42 cents per gallon.
BUTTER—14 cents per pound—in Kegs 12 cents
EGGS—12 cents per dozen.
LARD—10 cents per pound.
TALLOW—9 cents per pound.
HAMS 12 cents per pound.
CORN CHOP 80 cents per bushel in demand.
BACON—12 cents per pound.
BEESWAX—18 cents per pound.
FEATHERS—62 cents per pound.
COMMON WOOL—40 cents per pound.
MACKEREL, by the bbl. No 1, $12 00 N. 2, $11
SALT—2 62½ per bbl.; 87 per bushel.
PLASTER, is worth $7 00 per ton.
HAY $18 per ton.

National Light Infantry,

PARADE on Thursday the 22d day of February, 1838, at the Armory, at 10 o'clock, A. M. By command.

JONH L. MINNIG,
First Sergeant.

Feb 14 1-3

First Troop Schuylkill county Cavlary,

WILL Parade on Thursday the 22d. Day of February 1838, at Mortimer's Hotel, at 10 o'clock A. M. By command.

JAS. P. WOLLASTON, F. S.

Feb 14 1—3

[illegible]. March Term, 1838
Amos Turton
vs.
The Corporation of the Borough of Pottsville.
[illegible]. March Term, 1838
Sci Fac Sur Mechanics Lien for $440 29

Schuylkill County, ss.

THE Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Schuylkill County, Greeting: Whereas Amos Turton, of the borough of Pottsville, hath filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas, for the County of Schuylkill, against the Corporation of the Borough of Pottsville, for the sum of Four Hundred and Forty Dollars twenty-nine cents, lawful money, &c. for work and labor as a Mason and Plasterer done, performed and bestowed; and also for materials found, furnished, delivered and provided, within six months last past; in and about the erection and construction of a certain Building or Tenement, situate in Centre street, in the borough of Pottsville aforesaid, commonly called the Lockup House or Jail, belonging, or said to belong to the Borough of Pottsville aforesaid; against the said Building or Tenement, and also against the Ground covered by the said building, and so much other ground immediately adjacent thereto, and belonging to the said Corporation, as may be necessary for the ordinary and usual purposes of the said building being part of a Lot No. —.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said Amos Turton; now we command you that you make known to the said Corporation of the borough of Pottsville, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said building, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court, at a Court of Common Pleas to be held at Orwigsburg for the county aforesaid, the Monday preceding the last Monday in March next, to show if any thing they have to say why the said sum of Four Hundred and Forty Dollars Twenty-nine cents should not be levied on the said building to the use of the said Amos Turton, according to the form and effect of the Act of Assembly, in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient, and have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable Calvin Blythe, President of our said Court at Orwigsburg, the 25th day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

LEWIS AUDENRIED,
Prothonotary.

Feb 14 1-4

FRESH Timothy Seed just, received and for sale by J. CLAYTON.

Feb 14 1—

TAXES.

THE subscriber herby gives notice to all those persons who remain indebted for County, School and Road Tax, in Norwegian township for the year 1837, that he is determined not to be tooled any longer, by promises to pay—and that all taxes not paid by the first of March, where regular notice has been given, property will be levied on for the same.

ROSS BULL,
Collector.

Feb 14 1—3*

In the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County, in the matter of the estate of Michael Bretzious, a lunatic.

WHEREAS, John Buechler, committee of Michael Bretzious, did, on the 23d day of November, A. D. 1837, file in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County, a statement of his account as committee of said estate.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in said estate, that the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas aforesaid, have appointed Monday the 19th day of March, 1838, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the hearing of the same, and for showing cause why the said account ought not to be allowed, and in default thereof, the same will be confirmed.

Witness the honorable Calvin Blythe, President of our said Court at Orwigsburg, the 7th day of February, A. D. 1838.

LEWIS AUDENRIED,
Prothonotary.

Feb 10 4w

Coal Wharf.

TO LET—A commodious WHARF on the river Schuylkill, at South or Cedrr street, 100 feet front, and about 600 feet long, with double dock of sufficient length for 8 boats to unload at one and the same time. The Wharf will be enlarged if required. Possession will be given on the 1st of March next. Apply to

JOHN LAWRANCE,
Vogel's Hotel, north 2d, near Arch st.

Feb 10 1-3

REPORT
ON THE
TIDE-LOCK CANAL,

PROPOSED by the owners of the soil, to be made by a company similar to the great basin at Albany, N. Y. to be cut through the marsh on the western shore of the Schuylkill, fed by the river, which will save the water works, and give to every owner of property free access to his landings, which combined, will be ten thousand feet in length; sufficient to accommodate 300 boats at the same time, as designed by FREDERICK GRAFF, Engineer, Philadelphia.

The Joint Special Committee appointed by Councils, 25th February last, with instructions to confer with the Watering Committee, to whom was referred a plan of a proposed Canal or Basin on the west side of the river Schuylkill, after having several meetings, and eliciting all the information within their reach, and duly considering the subject offer the following

REPORT.

By the completion of our canals a new source of trade has within a few years developed itself, which promises to be of great importance, not only to the city of Philadelphia, but to the State of Pennsylvania.

Anthracite Coal, the production of Pennsylvania exclusively, is fast taking the place of Wood as the common fuel of the country—its increased consumption and importance is shown by the quantity brought down the Schuylkill Canal since its completion:

In 1825, the quantity received was 6,500 tons; in 1835 it had increased to 339,508 tons; and the demand rapidly increasing; about 250,000 tons were exported in 1835, generally in vessels of 100 to 150 tons, and requiring two thousand vessels to carry it off.

From the above data an idea of the importance of the trade may be formed. In fact, anthracite coal will become one of the great staple articles of Pennsylvania, and to foster and protect it would seem to require particular attention.

One of the greatest difficulties experienced by the traders is the want of convenient landings, sufficiently capacious, upon which to deposit the coal on arrival at our city from the mines. Being bulky, a very large extent of wharf is required, not only for the convenience of the numerous boats bringing it down to lay at in safety, and discharge; but also ample space to deposit it.—Also, wharves for the sea vessels to lie at to receiving their cargoes.

The present improvements on the river are entirely inadequate to the object; great inconvenience is experienced from the crowded manner in which the sea vessels and coal boats are mixed together, loading and discharging.

The location of the proposed plan is on the west side of the river Schuylkill, on the low grounds extending from the Upper Bridge to the lower end of the Alms House property, a distance of more than two miles, embracing the whole city front, as follows:

To be formed into at least two or more long basins 150 feet wide, to be wharfed in a continuous line on the river side, also on the basin or inner side, leaving a space between the two lines of wharves, of about 150 feet wide, as a landing for coal, &c. The space to be filled up to a proper height, by the earth and mud excavated in forming the basin—to have at each end a tide lock, also one in the middle, and if necessary a lift lock, through which boats can pass at all times of tide, both in and out of the basin. The tide-locks to to be thrown open as soon as the flood tide in the river rises sufficiently to open the gates freely, and admit a free passage of the water, and the coal boats in and out of the basin. The gates to remain open until the tide recedes, when the gates are to be shut, to maintain a proper height of water in the basin, so as to keep the boats always afloat, never suffering it to fall more than a foot below high water mark. This uniformity in the water level removes one of the great objections experienced in discharging coal at the present landings, where, it must be thrown six feet in height at low water; which, in addition to the extra labour, has a tendency to break it up, and render it less valuable.

The plan also affords a continuous towing path, an ample extent of wharf, where the coal boats may lie at all times in perfect safety, not incommoded by the sea vessels, which are to be arranged on the river side of the basin, entirely separated from each other, the coal, &c. between them, handy to both, and affording to the trade a space for its accommodation double that which can be obtained without a basin.

The plan of tide-locks and docks, or basins, has been long in use in London and Liverpool. All the shipping there enter them to discharge and load their cargoes, and are considered, after long experience, as affording the best accommodation for the convenience and safety of trade.

The ground upon which the plan is proposed to be located is at present a marsh, several hundred feet in width, nearly the whole distance, and is mostly covered with water at high tide, and left bare when the tide recedes, exposed to the action of the sun, which in hot weather has more or less tendency to produce an unhealthy effect upon the surrounding country and the city. This inconvenience, or it may be said *nuisance*, it is believed, will be entirely removed if the plan is carried into effect.

All the owners of property along its range will be equally benefited.

It has no connection with Fairmount Dam, and as far as the information received by the Committee goes, they have at present no reason to believe that it will have any tendency to injure the Water Works.

Resolved, that the plan of basins and tide-locks to be constructed on the west side of the river Schuylkill, immediately opposite the city of Philadelphia, for the accommodation of the Coal Trade as described in the foregoing Report is approved provided they are so constructed as to conform to such regulations as Councils may recommend to the Legislature of the State, for their sanction.

Resolved, that the Committee be discharged from further consideration of the subject submitted to them.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOSHUA LIPPINCOTT,*
JOHN P. WETHERILL,
JOS R. CHANDLER,
LAWRENCE LEWIS,
BENJ. M. HINCHMAN,
FRED. FRALEY,
JOHN S. WARNER,
DENNIS M'CREDY,
THOS. LANCASTER,
THOS. DUNLAP,
WILLIAM RAWLE,
JOHN WIEGAND,
CHARLES S. SMITH.

* Mr. Lippincott is the President of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

Feb 10 1-3

Office of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

Philadelphia February 5, 1838.

THE Board of Managers have this day declared a dividend of 12½ per cent, or $6¼ a share on the capital stock of the Company, for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th inst.

CLAUDIUS HARPER,
Treasurer & Secretary.

Feb 10 1-3

STATEMENT *of the Common School Appropriation due from the State to the Different Districts of Schuylkill County.*

DISTRICTS.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	Total.
Barry,	Forfeited	15 95	60 85	212 65	60 85	350 30
Brunswig, (E.)	do.	35 76	137 25	479 60	137 25	789 86
Brunswig, (W.)	do.	46 67	178 04	622 12	178 04	1024 87
Manheim,	Paid	Paid	Paid	Paid	304 93	304 93
Mahontongo, (U.)	Forfeited	41 56	158 61	554 25	158 61	913 03
Mahontongo, (L.)	do.	41 53	157 32	549 73	157 32	905 90
Norwegian,	Paid	Paid	Paid	Paid	543 83	543 83
Orwigsburg,	do.	do.	do.	do.	116 53	116 53
Pinegrove,	Forfeited	53 45	195 52	683 30	195 52	1127 79
Pottsville,	Paid	Paid	Paid	Paid.	475 26	475 26
Rush,	Forfeited	14 24	54 38	190 03	54 38	313 03
Schuylkill,	Paid	29 86	113 94	398 16	113 94	655 90
Tamaqua,	Paid	Paid	Paid	Paid.	100 35	100 35
Union,	Forfeited	20 71	72 51	375 99	72 51	541 72
Wayne,	do.	48 36	164 44	574 61	164 44	951 85
West Penn,	do.	48 53	165 16	647 01	185 16	1065 86
					3018 92	

The foregoing statement exhibits not only the dividends of State appropriation for the *fifth* Common School year (1839,) payable on or after the first Monday of June, 1838, when that year commences, to all the districts in the county but also those for the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th school years (viz: 1835, 1836 1837 and 1838,) now due to such districts as have either not accepted or not yet applied in the proper manner for their money. The whole amount of State appropriation yet due each district, since the first year of the system, is exhibited in the last column.

The State appropriation for 1835 or the *first* school year, was $75,000; for 1836, or the *second* $75,000; for 1827, or the *third*, $200,000; for 1838 or the *fourth* and present school year, $700,000, (including the building Fund of $500,000;) and for 1839, on the *fifth* year, it will be $200,000 if the law remains unaltered, but if the Legislature add $100,000 it will be $300,000; making an aggregate given by the State since the commencement of the system of $1,250,000 without, or $1,350,000 with the expected increase.

Undrawn dividends of the *two first* years' appropriation are to be received from the county Treasury.

The dividends of subsequent years are payable by the State Treasurer, on application to the Superintendent. The following is the form of the necessary certificate, which should be forwarded to the Superintendent, in every case, as soon as the facts will justify it.:

"[illegible] District Tax for 183 (Date)

"*To the Superintendent of Common Schools.*

"SIR—I do hereby certify that a school tax amounting to dollars cents, has been regularly levied and assessed, for the school year 183 , upon district county; that a warrant for the collection thereof has been delivered to the District Collector according to law; and that the aforsaid sum is at least equal to this district's annual share of the State appropriation-

"I do further certify that of Post Office, county, is the lawfully appointed Treasurer of this District,

"Attest, Signed,
President.

"—— Post Office, —— county:
Secretary.

—— Post Office. —— county."

By the next mail after the receipt of the fore going certificate at this department, a warrant on State Treasurer for the appropriation of the current year, will be sent to the District Treasurer, together with similar warrants for all undrawn dividends of former years, remaining in the State Treasury. To obtain the latter no additional tax is necessary; so that one tax, for the current year, equal to the District's share of the ordinary annual State appropriation ($200,000) will be sufficient to enable it to receive all dividends of former undrawn appropriations.

As soon as a District, previously non-accepting, accepts the system and receives its money from the State Treasury, it is thereby entitled to all money remaining for its use in the County Treasury, provided it accepts before the 1st of November, 1838. In that case it is the duty of the County Treasurer to pay over such money forthwith to the District Treasurer, on the order of the Board of Directors. The best proof of such acceptance and of the receipt of the money from the State Treasurer, is the circular which accompanies the warrant of the Superintendent, on the production of which the County Treasurer will be perfectly safe in paying over the dividends in his hands.

Acceptance of the Common School system, under the present laws, can only take place by the vote of a majority of such citizens of each non-accepting District, as assemble on the day of electing Directors, being in most cases the third Friday in March. The citizens then assembled have *two* acts to perform. 1st, to elect Directors, which must be done whether the system is to be put in operation or not; and 2d, to decide the question whether the system shall be accepted or not. This last question is only to be submitted in such Districts as previously *rejected* the system, but not in accepting districts, and may be decided in the affirmative by a mere majority of the votes polled.—See the 13th Section of the Common School Law of 1836.

Having thus explained the condition of the State appropriations, the manner of obtaining them, and the mode of accepting the system, the Superintendent would respectfully address a word of information and advice to the citizens of of such townships, wards and boroughs as have not yet received it. In doing this he has no wish officially to become the advocate of the system, but solely promote the interests of those Districts, by explaining their present situation in relation to it.

By the first Common School Law (that of 1st April, 1834,) if any number of Districts in a county—*even one*—accepted the system, they became entitled to the receipt of the *whole* State appropriation intended for all the districts in the county for that year. This harsh provision was repealed by the supplement of April 15, 1835, which enacted that non-accepting Districts should have two years, (which of course counted from the date of the supplement,) within which time they might accept and save the forfeiture of the undrawn dividends. Before the passage of the supplement, however, the forfeiture contemplated by the act of 1834, had taken place in several counties, so far as related to the appropriation of the first school year (1835.)

Thus the law remained till the passage of the Common School law of June 13, 1836, and the declaratory resolution of 27th March, 1837, "relative to undraw balances in the School Fund." By the joint operation of these acts the period of forfeiture was further postponed, till the 1st of November, 1838, (next November,) with this difference, that the forfeited dividends are not to be distributed among the accepting Districts of the same county, but are to be added to the principal of the general Common School Fund in the State Treasury, the interest of which only is annually distributable

But though the law read thus, the legal act of acceptance must be performed a considerable time before the 1st of November, 1838. Under the existing law non-accepting districts can only adopt the system by the vote of the citizens assembled to elect Directors, which in most cases takes place on the third Friday in March. Hence it follows that though the completion of the forfeiture does not take place till November, yet, that the *act* of acceptance which can alone prevent it from attaching, must be performed for townships in March, and for wards and boroughs, at the time next spring when they elect their proper officers. Nor is the operation of this forfeiture confined to the appropriation of the current year, but embraces those of all the years since the commencement of the system.—See the 1st and 13th sections.

This being the manner and effect of the forfeiture caused by continued rejection, it becomes proper to state the consequences of present adoption.

Acceptance of the System next Spring will not fasten it on the District forever, but only till the Spring of 1840, or for *two years* at the end of which time it may be discontinued by the vote of a majority of all the qualified voters of the District, if the experiment should not prove satisfactory.—See Sec. 13.

Present acceptance will prevent the forfeiture not of *one*, but of *four* or *five* years' State appropriation, including that of next school year, amounting in the aggregate to about $4 to each taxable inhabitant, or to $2,000 in a District containing 500 taxables, without counting any thing on a probable increase of appropriation by the present Legislature.

Acceptance next Spring, and the consequent receipt of the above accumulated dividends, will only burthen each District, next year, with a school tax equal to 64½ cents on each taxable.—This tax, however, is not to be paid in that proportion by each taxable, in the manner of a poll tax, but will be assessed on the property, professions, and persons that pay County rates, and on such personal property as paid State tax. The school tax on a township having 500 taxables, and receiving $2,000 of State appropriation, would be something less than $325.

But in reality, acceptance will not add much if any thing, to the burthen of taxation, in the most populous counties. It is known that in many Districts the tax collected by the Commissioners for the education of poor children, is equal to the sum which would be necessary to entitle those Districts to the receipt of the Common School Funds, if they should adopt the system. Nor would it be necessary in most cases, to levy a tax beyond the lowest amount necessary to secure the State aid, because their accumulated State appropriation of four or five years, will be sufficient to build or otherwise provide good school houses, thus leaving the current year's tax and appropriation wholly applicable to instruction, for which purpose it would be nearly sufficient.

If the system be adopted next Spring, only one other tax, after that of next year, must necessarily be paid by the Districts, before they will have an opportunity of discontinuing the System at the tri-ennial election on the first Tuesday of May, 1840. The payment of this tax, equal to 64½ cents for each taxable, will probably entitle them, besides relieving them from the poor school tax, to a State appropriation equal to $1 for each taxable for the second year. So that the payment of $1 30 for each taxable, in two years, will enable those Districts to receive $5 for each taxable, from the State, in the same time.

Hence it seems to be for the interest of the non-accepting Districts, to take the matter seriously into deliberation, independent of all considerations arising from the merits or demerits of the Common School System.

Though the System is yet in its infancy, it has produced some decided and salutary changes in the Districts which have adopted it.

The *School Houses* are generally much improved, being either new, or well repaired, and more equally and conveniently located than formerly.

The *compensation of Teachers* is increased fully one third, and the profession is rapidly and proportionately rising in usefulness and independence.

The *number of Children* taught in the Common Schools, is at least double that of the schools which preceded them in the same districts.

The *duration of teaching* in each year is about the same.

The *kind of Instruction* is in all cases as good, and in most better than in the old schools.

The cost of teaching, notwithstanding the increased compensation of the teacher—the improved condition of the house, and the better order and kind of instruction, is only one half of what it was before the system went into operation. Formerly it was $2 25 on an average over the State, now it is $1 12½ for each pupil per quarter.

In the old schools some paid for their own education, and some were educated at the expense of the county. This unpleasant *distinction* is not found in the Common Schools. All receive the same kind of instruction, paid for out of the same common stock. There is no room, therefore, for partiality on the part of the teacher towards particular pupils, or of distinctions among the scholars.

But it is not on account of these, its undeniable fruits, that the non-accepting Districts are now addressed. These facts are alluded to merely to show that there is no danger in the experiment. The object of the Superintendent is to lay the whole matter before those Districts, that they may act understandingly on the subject, when they make their final decision next spring.

As a friend, he would advise all to accept the System for the next two years, because at the end of that time it can be discontinued if found insufficient. In the mean time the accumulated funds of five years will be secured, and can be applied to the permanent improvement of the school houses of the district, and to a fair trial of the Common School mode of teaching. At the end of that time, if the system be discontinued, each District will be in possession of good school houses, and of increased experience on the subject of instruction, which will be amply worth the small tax paid for them.

If the system be accepted by any of the Districts in question, the Superintendent would advise that such citizens as have been heretofore opposed to it, but who are *candid* and *intelligent* men, shall be elected Directors. They will have it in their power to keep down the amount of taxation, and to test the experiment in such a manner as to prevent any imputation of partiality for the system. Such men, also, representing the feelings of the majority of the District, will carry public confidence along with them, and the result whether for or against Common Schools, will be satisfactory to the District.

JNO. H. BURROWES,
Sup't Common Schools.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
Harrisburg, January 13, 1838. }

feb 10 10–

COUNTY STATEMENT.

JOHN M. BICKEL, Treasurer of Schuylkill County, in account with the Commissioners of said County, from the 4th day of January, 1837, to the 2d day of January, 1838; both days inclusive.

DR.

To Cash remaining in the Treasury as per last settlement,			$3817 48
To Cash received from the following Collectors of the different townships stated:			
East Brunswick.			
Frederick Sassaman	1835	$317 88	
Andrew Buck	1836	560 00	
Abraham Seltzer	1837	102 40	
		......	980 28
West Brunswick.			
Solomon Bensinger (in full)	1835	280 86	
John D Long, Deputy	1836	387 91	
Daniel Shollenberger	1837	245 00	
		......	913 77
Wayne.			
Andrew Achy	1835	281 25	
John Snyder, jr	1836	100 00	
John Snyder jr	1837	428 75	
		......	810 00
Manheim.			
Andrew Willower, (in full)	1835	360 00	
Frederick Friedt	1837	1140 45	
		......	1500 45
Union.			
Marks Bitler	1834	20 00	
John Rumble (in full)	1835	143 05	
Benjamin Lantzer	1836	268 16	
Jacob Zimmerman	1837	50 00	
		......	481 21
Schuylkill.			
Leonard Moyer	1834	10 00	
Lewis Dreher	1835	40 00	
William Haller (in full)	1836	537 89	
Frederick Bensinger jr	1837	150 00	
		......	737 89
Barry.			
George Kessler	1834	92 57	
Jonathan Yarnall	1836	50 00	
John Bolich	1837	260 37½	
		......	402 94½
Upper Mahantango.			
Peter Fetherolf (in full)	1836	272 52½	
Jacob Buffington	1837	648 00	
		......	920 52½
Lower Mahantango.			
Jacob Heberling	1835	101 54	
Jacob Heberling	1836	222 84	
John Stein	1837	508 80	
		......	833 18
Pottsville.			
Jacob Eyer (in full)	1832	54 17	
Peter Kern (in full)	1836	1209 10	
George H. Stichter (in full)	1837	2241 21	
		......	3504 48
Norwegian.			
Nathaniel J. Mills	1835	325 00	
Benjamin Heffner	1836	200 00	
		......	525 00
Rush.			
Daniel Stewart	1836	244 00	
Aaron Boughner	1837	181 00	
		......	425 00
Pinegrove.			
Michael Huber	1835	200 00	
Michael Huber	1836	405 50	
		......	605 50
Orwigsburg.			
Jacob D Frehn	1836	55 00	
John Poff	1837	361 00	
		......	416 00
West Penn.			
David Zehner	1835	119 46	
David Zehner	1836	370 00	
Abraham Wagner	1837	475 00	
		......	964 46
To Cash received of the Commissioners being money loaned for the use of the County			11900 00
To Cash received for unseated lands redeemed			296 08
tax on unseated lands			228 96
for land sold by Commissioners			101 12½
of Peter Kern for a note			300 00
William B. Hull, esq. fines collected by him			26 61
Samuel De Pui, esq. do do			62 34
for fines for non-acceptance of the office of Collector			20 00
miscellaneous			1 35
Peter F. Ludwig fines collected			25 22
Joseph Morgan amount of a note			63 60
costs repaid to county			40 00
			$30903 45½
To Balance remaining in the hands of John M. Bickel, Treasurer, this day January 2, 1838,			$4878 97½

CR.

By Cash paid costs in behalf of the Commonwealth	1078 00½
Costs on suits against retailers	8 56½
premiums on fox scalps	174 37½
road tax to supervisors	248 76
taxes which had been overpaid	41 33
bed steads for jail	15 00
stationary, clothing for prisoners and merchandise	151 48
fuel	101 00
convicts in penitentiary	58 55
Medical attendance on prisoners	38 75
fine for non-acceptance of collectorship returned	20 00
repairs of public buildings	9 40½
printing	224 50
teaching poor children	231 80½
loans redeemed	10050 00
interest on loans	2706 10½
directors of the poor and house of employment	4426 66
general election expenses	224 05
repairing bridges	53 05
books for offices and for court	41 37
assessors's wages	219 00
grand, petit, traverse jurors and constables	2818 70
Constable's mileage and wages	71 67
road jurors	113 21
Coroner's inquisitions	485 75
Jacob Aulenbach attendance to court house clock 18 months	30 00
Sheriff Rausch, sheriff's and jailors' fees	635 56½
Ludwig do do	206 28½
Clerk session's fees	151 83
Frederick Hesser, court cryer	47 00
Jacob Badman for attending public buildings and extra services	71 21
prosecuting attorney's fees	127 00
Commissioners' Clerk for 11 months	206 25
C. Lauderbrun for making an index for Recorder's office	125 00
John Schoener, jr. late Commissioner	207 00
Philip Osman, present do	104 00
Adam Focht do do	101 25
Treasurer's salary	80 00
by amount of $300 for which the treasurer stands charged twice in his account	300 00
by cash paid Auditors for settling last years accounts	21 00
Balance in the hands of John M. Bickel, esq. Treasurer	4878 97½
	$30903 45½

OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

Jacob Ziegenfus, balance on forfeited recognizance	[illegible]
balance due by Geo. Rahn, late Sh'ff, for verdicts and costs	105 31
cash remaining in the hands of Geo. Rahn	130 00
note due by Daniel Kline, J. G. Woolison and Jacob Kline	18 14
note due by Joseph Aldridge	68 00

A Statement of balances due by the different Collectors.

Norwegian.			
Nathaniel J. Mills	1835	2312 21	
Benjamin Heffner	1836	546 66	
Ross Ball	1837	4622 80	
			$7481 67
Pottsville.			
Daniel Christian	1834	299 31	
Daniel Christian	1835	863 95	
			1163 26
Orwigsburg.			
Jacob D. Frehn	1836	361 10	
John Poff	1837	258 78	
			619 88
East Brunswig.			
Frederick Sassaman	1835	169 63	
Abraham Seltzer	1836	1008 97	
			1178 60
West Brunswig.			
Dan'l. Shollenberger	1837		1170 73
Manheim.			
Frederick Fried	1836	222 14	
Frederick Fried	1837	1448 72	
			1670 86
Pinegrove.			
Jacob Kreater	1833	357 50	
Michael Huber	1835	55 94	
Michael Huber	1836	440 57	
Peter Filbert	1837	1458 96	
			2312 97
West Penn.			
David Zehner	1836	241 65	
Abraham Wagner	1837	825 40	
			1067 05
Wayne.			
Andrew Achy	1835	205 55	
John Snyder, jr.	1837	712 55	
			918 10
Union.			
Marks Bitler	1834	236 56	
Benjamin Lantzer	1836	143 95	
Jacob Zimmerman	1837	702 80	
			1083 31
Barry.			
Israel Reed	1832	30 70	
Jonathan Yarnall	1836	215 86	
John Bolich	1838	584 75	
			831 31
Rush.			
William Faust	1834	84 78	
Solomon Lindner	1835	423 11	
Daniel Stewart	1836	114 51	
Aaron Boughner	1837	239 33	
			861 73
U. Mahantango.			
Jacob Buffington	1837		336 73
L. Mahantango.			
Jacob Heberlin	1835	349 82	
John Stein	1837	436 32	
			786 14
Schuylkill.			
Leonard Moyer	1834	21 06	
Lewis Dreher	1835	558 07	
Fred'k. Bensinger	1837	867 20	
			1446 33
			$23472 82

To the Honorable the Judges and Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County:

THE subscribers, Auditors of the County of Schuylkill, respectfully REPORT, that they have audited, settled and adjusted the accounts of the Commissioners and Treasurer of Schuylkill county, and submit the above statement as the result of our examinations from which it appears, there is a balance remaining in the hands of the Treasurer John M. Bickel, amounting to four thousand eight hundred and seventy eight dollars and ninety-seven and a half cents. Witness our hands, January 2d, A. D. 1838.

MICHAEL NEISCHWENDER,
JOHN SNYDER,
EDWARD Y. FARQUHAR,
AUDITORS.

February 7, 1838. 4t

Valuable Coal and Timber Land
FOR SALE.

SITUATED in Schuylkill county on the head waters of the little Schuylkill river, and in the first coal region of Beaver Creek, containing 229 Acres and 14 Perches, strict measure; this land is covered with White and Yellow

PINE TIMBER

said by Judges to be of the first quality, the little Schuylkill rail road runs directly through the above described tract of Land, and offers a safe and convenient passage to the Philadelphia market. For further particulars address the subscriber in Columbia, Lancaster county, Pa.

F. A. THOMAS.

Feb 10 1-3 mo

Public Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of Schuylkill County, on Saturday the 24th day of February next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, Daniel Feger and Adam Weidner, administrators of the estate of *Conrad Feger*, late of Berks County, deceased, will expose to sale by Public Vendue, in Pinegrove on the premises, a certain messuage and lot of ground, situate in the town of Pinegrove, Pinegrove township, Schuylkill County, being the southern part of lot marked No. 8, in the general plan of said town, —late the estate of the said deceased.

By order of the Court.

DANIEL FEGER,
ADAM WEIDNER,
Administrators.
JOSEPH MORGAN,
Clerk O. C.

Jan 20 3-4

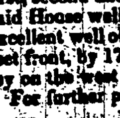
NOTICE

IS hereby given, that letters of administration have been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Schuylkill County, of the estate of *James Wilde*, deceased, late of Northampton county.—All persons indebted to said estate, are therefore requested to make payment to the subscriber, and such who may have claims on said estate, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

EDWARD WILDE,
Administrator.

Jan 27 6-6

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS AT PRIVATE SALE



A HOUSE & LOT in Norwegian Street, nearly opposite the residence of B. F. Pomroy, now occupied by William D. Leib. The house is 16 feet front by 30 feet in depth, with a kitchen and cellar in the basement story, two rooms on the first, second and third floors each; the whole of said House well plastered and painted. Also an excellent well of water at the door—the lot is 20½ feet front, by 170 feet in depth, with a 9 feet alley on the west end of said house.

For further particulars inquire of
THO'S. SHARP.

Mount Carbon, Nov. 3, 1837.