

MINEERS' AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

I will teach you to pierce the bowels of the Earth and bring out from the Caverns of the Mountains, Metals which will give strength to our hands and subject all Nature to our use and pleasure.—Dr. JOHNSON.

Weekly by Benjamin Bannan, Pottsville, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania.

VOL XVI.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1840.

NO. 3.

Terms of Publication.

Two Dollars per annum, payable semi-annual in advance. If not paid within the year, \$2 50 will be charged.

Copies delivered by the Post Rider will be charged 25 cents extra.

Advertisements not exceeding twelve lines will be charged \$1 for three insertions—and 50 cents for one insertion. Larger ones proportion.

All advertisements will be inserted until ordered out unless the time for which they are to be continued is specified, and will be charged accordingly.

Yearly subscribers will be charged \$2 per annum, including subscription to the paper—with the privilege of keeping one advertisement not exceeding 12 squares standing during the year, and the insertion of a smaller one in each paper for three successive times.

All letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid otherwise no attention will be paid to them.

All notices for marriages, and all other notices which have heretofore been inserted gratis, will be charged 25 cents each, except Marriages and Deaths.

Of Philadelphia, Chester, Harrisburg, of Reading and Pottsville of every description, neatly printed at this Office at the lowest cash prices.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE
United States Mining Journal
AND
Register of the Iron Trade,
To be published in monthly numbers of 32 octavo pages, double columns, at
POTTSVILLE, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PA.

This work, as its title imports, will be devoted to the interests of the Coal and Iron trades, and such other mining operations, as are daily becoming of more importance in our country, and to the diffusion of general scientific improvements. The location of the seat of publication, situated in the very heart of a region, where nature has been most prolific of her gifts, points it out as the spot, from whence such a work should emanate. The importance of our Coal and Iron products, and the perfection of the experiments for smelting iron ore with anthracite coal, demand the commencement of a publication, which shall collect and disseminate in a permanent form, all the information necessary to perfection in the various mechanic branches dependent on them.

Scientific assistance will be engaged, and the history of the rise and progress of our national mineral business, will be given from authentic sources.—The iron and lead fields of the western states, the gold mining operations of the south, and the workings of copper, cobalt and other metals, and all the different manufactures dependent on them, will be embraced in the plan of publication. Statistical tables and European improvements, will be laid before its readers, and every effort made to render it worthy the attention, not only of those directly connected with mining operations, but of all who feel pride in the advancement of our national resources, and the development of its treasures. The latter class of expected readers must be numerous, when it is considered of what vast importance to the welfare of a country are its mineral resources. Great Britain owes to her inexhaustible supply of coal, iron and other metals, a large share of her immense national revenue and individual wealth; they are her protection in war, and her means of aggrandizement in peace.

Our United States is destined to occupy a pre-eminent station as a mining country, and but few years can elapse, before she will be independent of all foreign resources. England has an annual iron trade of about a million tons, and a coal trade of probably twenty millions. Our country has in twenty years, acquired a trade of nearly one million tons of Anthracite Coal, independent of the bituminous Coal trade, which supplies the South from the Virginia fields, and the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi from the region of Pittsburg. The head waters of the great western rivers, are teeming with mineral wealth; and their products will soon enrich every portion of our land. From all these different regions, the Mining Journal, will receive accurate accounts of progressive improvements, and chronicle them at the earliest dates. In order to assist the dissemination of such information, drawings and wood cuts will be used, whenever found necessary; and the opening number will be embellished with a correct design of the first Anthracite Furnace, now in most successful operation in the Borough of Pottsville, together with a minute and careful description of all its different parts—the proportion of the charges for burden, &c. &c.

The commencement of such an undertaking as the one now suggested, involves in the very first determination to prosecute it with vigor, and untiring industry; and it is therefore deemed superfluous to offer any assurances of the intention to render it, as far as practicable, a useful and scientific work. It is therefore, with a simple promise to use every exertion to collect important mechanical truths, that the public are presented with the following

Conditions.

THE MINING JOURNAL, AND REGISTER OF THE IRON TRADE, will be printed monthly, in octavo form, with double columns, in good paper; each number to contain 32 pages, with a printed cover.

The terms of subscription will be Three Dollars per annum, payable on the reception of the first number.

In places where no established agent is located, two copies of the work will be furnished for Five Dollars, if transmitted free of postage.

The first number, will be issued about the 1st of April next, or sooner, if a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained to warrant its publication.

Post-masters will please act as agents in forwarding the names of subscribers.

All persons holding subscription papers, will please remit the names obtained, early in February, 1840.

Address Benjamin Bannan, Pottsville, Schuylkill Co. Pa.

Editors throughout the country, who feel an interest in the establishment of a national work of this kind, will confer a favor by giving this prospectus a few insertions, and noticing the plan in their editorial columns. Where regular agencies are not established, any person wishing to subscribe may forward their names, free of postage, or send them with Post-masters, who will oblige us by forwarding such as they obtain, at early a period as possible.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, POTTSVILLE.

William G. Johnson

HAS taken this commodious establishment recently occupied by Joseph Weaver, Esq. as the "National Hotel," corner of Centre and Callowhill streets, and has materially improved its arrangement for the accommodation of customers. The situation is pleasant and central, being contiguous to the Post Office and Town Hall; and in the business part of the borough; and three Daily Lines of Stages arrive and depart from the Exchange to and from Reading, Northumberland, Danville and Catawissa.

PRIVATE FAMILIES who desire spending the summer months in the Coal Region will be furnished with parlours and chambers calculated to please the fancy and render comfortable the most fastidious guests; and TRAVELLERS will always find those accommodations which are most desired, and the strict attention.

It were superfluous to say that the Table and will always be furnished with the choicest wines and liquors; and with a wish and exertions to gratify his guests he anticipates the patronage of the public.

Pottsville, April 13, 1839.

Old Irish Whiskey.

VERY superior 5th proof Irish Whiskey for sale by MILLER & HAGBERG, New 16

Two Days Later from Europe.

By the ship Iowa, Captain Pell, at New York, we have had dates to the 8th of December, two days later than our former advice.

The news is interesting, as developing the state of feeling in France, in relation to the outbreak at Algiers, and the measures about to be adopted by the government, for carrying the war into Africa.

There seems to be an end to the plots against Louis Philippe's life. This arrival, though only two days later, brings intelligence of two more plots and one more infernal machine as having been discovered.

Cotton has fallen three to four centimes.

A good deal is said of the state of commercial affairs in France. A Journal at Lyons speaks of the greatest distress among the manufacturing laborers there. One of the strongest houses at Amiens had failed.

The King of Hanover has been nearly dead with an attack of apoplexy.

The most active preparations exist in France for sending troops to Algiers. The Neptuno and Alger meder war have left Toulon for Algiers, each with 1000 soldiers. The Etna, Siva, Tartar, and others, are also being sent to the same place with troops for the same destination. The Amazone frigate and the Crocodile have followed in the same track. Five other war steamers are ready to leave Toulon, at an hour's notice, on the same errand.

THE WAR IN AFRICA—MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

The Commerce expresses its surprise that the government of Algiers should have been taken by surprise, as means of vigilance, from police resources are not wanting 400,000 francs being, it says, placed at the disposal of the Governor General as secret service money.

The Monitor promulgates a royal ordinance dated the 23d of October of the 4th year, and of the class men of the recruitment of 1838. It also publishes another ordinance, dated 4th, granting to the Minister of War, for the service of 1840, an extraordinary credit of 19,987,000 francs, to meet the urgent expenses which could not have been foreseen at the time of granting the budget, for the same service, and which are to be carried to the following chapters of the second section of the war budget (Algiers).

Four companies, of 150 men each, of the class-repairs trawlers formed at Vincennes, have received orders to Africa. Two companies only will remain at Vincennes, who are to serve as models for the organization of six battalions. The extraordinary skill of the trawlers at the various exercises in the camp of instruction at Fontainebleau was much noticed at the time. The Constitutional states that Marshal Soult had ordered the organization of 24 battalions of such trawlers, but that it is objected to by the war department as likely to be injurious to the infantry, which has lately been weakened by drafts in favor of the artillery, cavalry and engineers. The same journal remarks, that in France the expectation of war more than quadruples the voluntary enlistments. In 1839 they amounted to 40,000; and they have since averaged over 100,000 per annum.

"It is announced," says the Constitutional, "that Lieutenant General Cubieres is to take command of the active forces in the campaign against Abdel Kader. Maj. Gen. Parolasse, Lasbordes and Lahtie are also to go to Africa."

The Tunisian quotes a letter from Algiers, which expresses an apprehension that the attacks of the Arabs will not be confined to the plain, but that an expedition will be sent to the mountains, and Constantine; these points being held by the troops, and many of those which remain being sick.

ANOTHER INFERNAL MACHINE.

Another "infernal machine" has been found. Since the works at the Point Royal have been going on, a boat has been discovered in the middle of the river ready to explode, and it is believed that it was placed there by accident, and not by design. The boat, being a packet floating down the river, was discovered by a boatman, who, seeing the boat floating down the river, the day before yesterday, he took it to the Company of Police. On examination, it was found to contain a quantity of gunpowder enclosed in a paper, between which and the sides of the box were a great number of small balls, like children's marbles. On one of the sides a hole was pierced penetrating to the gunpowder, with a piece of German wire in it by way of fuse.

Settlement of the Turkish Difficulties.—A letter of Nov. 21st, from Constantinople, says:—"It is now clear that all the obstacles to a settlement between Turkey and Egypt have been removed. All that is wanting this, there is every reason to hope, that an arrangement will ere long be effected. Diplomats speak with confidence of the continued union of their cabinets, and their desire to bring these long drawn differences to a termination. They also affirm that energetic measures are about to be taken to expedite this result. The Porte on the 14th received from Constantinople, the friendly Powers, at Constantinople, notes, in answer to those with the translations of the Hatti Shereff, in which the Ministers state their conviction, that every important act will give the greatest satisfaction to their respective Sovereigns. The new French Minister, the Count de Fontenay, at a visit by him on the 12th to Rechid Pacha, declared that the Court of France had determined to act with energy and firmness, in hastening the Oriental question to a conclusion, which shall be beneficial to the Porte. Holland has signified its disposition to enter into a commercial treaty upon principles similar to those of the treaties with France and England. The Prince de Joinville returned yesterday from Trebizond. His Royal Highness, a few days after his first audience of the Grand Seigneur, received from him, as presents, three splendid sabres, two fine pipes, enriched with brilliant stones, several beautiful horses, and many other articles of high value."

Egypt.—The annexed news is important, and may further complicate the affairs of the East: Cairo, Nov. 14.—I have only time to announce to you that the Egyptian army, commanded in Arabia by young Ibrahim Pacha, has just gained a signal victory over the troops of Imam, in the Province of Jabsah. "It is stated a considerable number of prisoners and the town of Sanha have fallen into the hands of the victors."

The entire possession of the Yemen will bring Mehemet Ali near to the English Establishment at Aden.

Among the witnesses examined in the case of the Newport Chartists examined in the late riot, was one Israel Furman. He stated that he should be ninety-one years old in May next; that he had served his apprenticeship in Philadelphia, but had lived in Great Britain since 1815, when he was discharged from a British man-of-war.

Belgium has concluded a commercial treaty with Prussia. The conditions are the same as those of the treaty between Holland and Prussia.

Bills to the amount of \$26,000, drawn by Captain Elliot, for cotton purchased in making up a quantity delivered to the Chinese Commissioner, Lin, have been refused acceptance by the British Government. From this fact, the Morning Post draws the conclusion that, the superintendent is not conversant with the home authorities in this hostile step he has taken against the Chinese.

The Paris Constitutional states that Lieutenant General Cubieres will be appointed to the command of the French forces in Africa, destined to act against Abdel Kader. The most active preparations for the prosecution of the war, on an extensive scale, were making in all the marine ports in France. The Duke of Orleans, it is said, will accompany the new expedition.

A subscription is taking up in London to present some service of plate, as a mark of consideration for his services in Canada.

There was such a dense fog in Birmingham on the 3th December, that a passage through the streets was dangerous.

The exportation of wheat and rye from Brussels is prohibited, and wheat can now be imported without the payment of duty.

The number of bankrupts, published in the Gazette, in England and Wales, from the 1st November 1838, to 1st November, 1839, was 930.

Victor Hugo is a candidate for the vacant chair of the French Academy.

The Nottingham Review represents the state of trade in that place as very deplorable. Thousands are without employment, and many families in a state of starvation.

Gold and silver to the amount of £30,000 are annually consumed at Birmingham for plating.

The steam ship President, designed for the trade with this country, was to be launched from the builders yard at Limehouse on the 7th December. This vessel is 126 tons larger than the British Queen.

There had been a trial of speed in the vicinity of Liverpool between a celebrated Glasgow trotting mare, and the American horse Bob Logic. The distance was ten miles, and the Yankee won with ease.

We have seen many cool things enough in our time, but we never came across any thing to go ahead of the following, which was sent to a gentleman, with a memorandum book that had been stolen from his pocket.

Dear Sir,—In looking over a quantity of miscellaneous articles which have accidentally come into my possession, I find this book, and thinking, from the number of names in your name, that it belongs to you, and not finding anything of intrinsic value to me, I have great pleasure in returning it to you. I desire nothing in return for this favor, but that in future you will not carry about you a pocket book without there is something therein useful to other people as well as yourself, as it is only a temptation to gentleness of any occasion, and no source of profit to me. I am sure, if you knew the indefatigable study we have to undergo to make ourselves proficient in the art, you would indeed say it was hard not to be rewarded. Trusting you will take this hint, I remain—One who continues to differ the difference between Means and Ends.

Sheridan Knowles' play of "Love," will continue to attract overflowing houses at Covent Garden.

A new piece called "A Night in Bath," has been produced at Drury Lane. It was very successful.

A Miss Montague has made a successful debut at Drury Lane, in Juliet. The success was Mr. Madocks of Dublin. He was hissed.

Report

Of the President and Managers of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, to the Stockholders, January 6, 1840.

The President and Managers of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, have the pleasure of submitting to the stockholders, the following report of their proceedings, during the past year, together with a concise account of the affairs of the Company generally.

A few days after the last annual meeting, an ice tract occurred in the river Schuylkill, exceeding in magnitude and severity, and that had taken place within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, being four feet higher than the usual one of February, 1822. The water rose in a few hours (in many places) twenty feet above its usual height, carrying with it, in its course over the Company's dams, and other portions of their works, all the heavy ice, formed in numerous large pools, and causing much injury to the works, at several of the most exposed situations.

To make a thorough repair, and that there should not be any delay in opening the navigation for the trade, at its usual time in the spring, it became necessary (notwithstanding the inclement season of the year) to take immediate measures for their repair, commensurate with the importance of the object; and by the first of April, the repairs were so far completed as to open the navigation for use. The whole expense amounted to \$30,664 77 of which one half has been charged to the contingent fund, and the balance to current expense account of the year.

Considering the unusual height of the freshets the thickness and weight of the ice, carried over the Company's Dam, &c. it was gratifying to the Board of Managers, that the injury sustained, was much less than at first apprehended and is an evidence of the strength and solidity of the works.

The following improvements have been made since the last annual report to the stockholders.

1st.—At the head of the Girard canal, a new twin lock built of cut stone and cement, which had been commenced the preceding season, has been finished, and the Dam of about eighteen feet in height, across the river at that point which forms the pool, from which the canal of twenty-two miles in length, receives its supply of water, has been in part rebuilt and strengthened, by a new crib work of logs, placed in front, forming a slope, all firmly bolted together, filled with stone and covered with timber its whole extent, by which the dam has been made substantial, and as free from leaks as possible.

2d.—At the head of the Oaks Canal, opposite Phenixville, a new set of twin locks, seventeen feet by ninety, built of cut stone and cement, in the most substantial manner; also a comfortable stone house for the Lock-keeper, have been erected; these have been put up, a short distance below the lock originally constructed, the situation of which was such, as not to admit of an additional one, which was necessary for the accommodation of the increasing trade.

3d.—At Custard's Island, a few miles above Norristown, a new set of twin locks, of the same dimensions as the last described, and built in the same substantial manner, of cut stone and cement, have been erected. A Dam intended to be constructed at this point (for which the materials are prepared) will be put up the next season; when this shall have been accomplished, there will be a continuous towing path on the right bank of the river connecting with the other improvements of the Company above and below, and the great inconvenience and detention, produced by boats being obliged to cross the river twice, near the above mentioned sections as heretofore, will be obviated; further explanatory reasons for making the two last mentioned improvements, are more particularly detailed in the last annual report.

4th.—The Dam at the head of the Manayunk Canal, one of the most important on the line, as it furnishes water for numerous manufactures, from which the Company receives a large annual revenue; this was believed to be unsafe, and so much water passed through it, during the severe draught of 1839, as to render the navigation in the pool

extremely difficult, as well as endangering the constant supply of water for the navigation and the mills at Manayunk; to obviate those defects, it was deemed indispensably necessary, to build an entire new Dam, with a sluice capable of drawing off the pool above at any time, should it be deemed necessary to clear out the channels; the whole has been completed (with new cut stone abutments) in the most substantial manner, located immediately in front of the old superstructure, that remains as a backing to the new Dam, which is raised eighteen inches higher, giving five feet six inches depth of water, throughout the pool above, and capable of passing boats with one hundred tons cargo. The new dam is based upon solid rock its whole extent, and has been made as substantial and free from leaks as possible.

5th.—At the Schuylkill Falls Bridge, (a few miles above the city) the space between the pier and the towing path is narrow, and the current so strong as to render the passage of boats at all times difficult, and in moderate freshets very dangerous. With a desire to render the navigation as perfect as possible, measures have been taken to increase the width of the passage, so as to remove the difficulties, in the accomplishment of which considerable progress has been made during the past season, but it yet remains to be completed.

Several towing path Bridges across the river, and new Toll Houses, have been put up; the towing paths have been raised and strengthened in many places, and the Reservoirs on Tumbling Run, have each been raised two feet, for the purpose of increasing their capacity, the dimensions of which are as follows:

No. 1. Forty-three feet eight inches deep of water over the iron pipes at the mound, and contains per acre 25,500,000 cubic feet of water.

No. 2. Fifty-four feet deep of water, as above and containing 30,000,000 cubic feet of water.

The Board of Managers have much pleasure in stating, that all the Lift Locks in the lower section of the works, between Philadelphia and Reading, (except two of lifting lifts), have been doubled; also all the combined Locks, in the upper section above Reading, except one set (where only two are connected) near the head of the works.

They have not suggested any further new improvements for the present.

Of the loans heretofore authorized by the stockholders for new works, the following remains to be disposed of.

Of Loan January, 1839,	\$51,384 00
Also, sundry Certificates of the Company's Loans, at 5 1/2 per cent., that fell due on the 1st January, 1837, and were paid, the sale or renewal of which has been authorized by ordinance, (but not disposed of)	\$75,743 87
Also sundry Certificates of Loan, at 5 per cent.	\$19,125 81
	\$145,133 78

The above amount, it is believed, will be sufficient to finish those portions of new improvements already commenced, and to refund the amount temporarily borrowed, if made available by an increase of the rate of interests authorized.

Therefore, we respectfully suggest that an ordinance be passed authorizing the Board of Managers to cancel two Certificates of Loans before referred to, amounting to \$94,869 77, bearing an interest of five and a half per cent., and that a new Loan be authorized for \$120,000, at an interest of six per cent. per annum, in lieu thereof, and to repay \$25,000, Loan due on the first instant, for which the draft of an ordinance has been prepared for the consideration of the Stockholders.

The whole quantity of Anthracite Coal sent to market in the year 1839, by the Schuylkill Navigation, per the Report of Toll Collectors,

Tons,	442,608
The supply of 1839,	487,608

Which has been distributed, as near as can be ascertained, as follows:

Delivered between Port carbon and Philadelphia, short of the city,	Tons,	28,924
There has been sent for New York on board the Canal Boats, passing direct from the Schuylkill Coal Region to that city,	Tons,	27,000
There has been shipped at Philadelphia, on board of 2561 vessels, for distant parts,	Tons,	286,990
There has been sold at the city for home consumption,	100,694	
Allowance for waste,	30,000	
And there remains on hand at the Philadelphia Landings on the Schuylkill, January 1, 1840,	Tons,	14,000
	Tons,	487,608

There has likewise been brought to market in 1839, 9,564 tons of bituminous coal, from the Susquehanna Mines, via the Pennsylvania, Union and Schuylkill Canals.

The Coal shipped on the Schuylkill Navigation is brought to the different landings in the coal district by the following Rail Roads, &c.

Mt. Carbon, Rail Road,	80,182	
Schuylkill Valley,	70,278	
Mill Creek,	47,759	
West Branch,	161,000	
Little Schuylkill, do	10,694	
By other means,	72,447	
	Tons,	442,360

The whole quantity of Anthracite coal sent to market by the several canals in the year 1839, is as follows:

By the Schuylkill Navigation,	Tons,	442,360
By the Lehigh		
From Manch Chunk,	140,651	
From Parryville,	38,29	
From Penn Haven,	41,565	
	Tons,	220,545
By the Delaware and Hudson,	123,600	
By the Union Canal, via the Schuylkill Navigation,	248	
	Tons,	785,558

Being 61,717 tons more than the whole supply of 1838.

The amount of Toll received on Coal in 1839,

1839,	\$961,198 01
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The amount of Toll received on all other articles,

1839,	\$504,904 12	
From the ascending trade,	\$70,217 63	
From the descending trade,	434,686 29	
	\$504,904 12	
Tonnage of the ascending trade,	Tons,	65,192
Tonnage of the descending trade,	621,524	
	Tons,	686,716

The rents received in 1839, from Real Estate, Ground Rents and Water Rents, including arrears of 1838, \$16,557 83

The arrears of Rents due and uncollected on the first of January, 1840, \$5,221 56

The estimated income from Rents, &c., for 1840, \$19,750 00

The capacity of the Schuylkill Navigation for the accommodation of the trade, has not yet been fully ascertained by actual regular business, to the extent of its capability; but some idea may be formed, from the number of boats that have been passed upon it, particularly those laden with anthracite coal, as follows:

In 1837, 523,152 tons were conveyed to market, and in the month of October of that year, an average of 390 boats per week, of the four successive weeks in that month, were conveyed from the coal region, (and in one week 399 were cleared out and passed); the articles being then in good demand, a much larger number could have been dispatched, had they been at hand, but for the purpose of making a calculation, the average number will be taken.

In making an estimate, it must be premised, that all the boats are of a suitable capacity, and that if performed their voyages regularly the whole season, from the first opening of the works, on the 1st of April, to the usual time of closing them, about the 1st of December, thirty-five weeks, and we have the following result:

390 Boats of 60 tons each, for 25 weeks,	Tons,	819,000
If 500 Boats,	1,050,000	

The improvements recently made, will warrant even a much larger estimate.

It may be interesting to the Stockholders to learn, that a new plan of operation upon the Schuylkill Navigation, has been commenced during the past season; that promises to become of much importance to the interests of the Company.

We allude to the shipping of coal, &c. from the head of the Schuylkill Navigation, direct to the City of New York, and other intermediate markets, via the Delaware River, and the Delaware and Raritan Canals.

Cargoes are taken on board of covered boats at Pottsville, and other depots in the immediate neighborhood of the Coal Mines, and delivered at New York or other ports; thus saving the time, weight and expense of discharging and re-shipping as heretofore, and about seventy cents a ton; the same boats returning, with cargoes of merchandise and other commodities, for which a market has been found so extensive, as to afford great encouragement to those engaged in it.

One concern put into operation by two or three operating individuals, had, within the past season, fifty-five boats, averaging between fifty and sixty tons each, employed in this trade; and although they did not get under way until late in the season, the quantity of coal carried by them, was 25,000 tons, and eight or ten other boats, owned by two individuals, (also commenced at an advanced period of the season), carried over 2,000 tons of coal, returning with a very considerable amount of back freight, required for consumption in the coal district. And singular as it may appear, the article of pressed hay, shipped from New York to Pottsville, is said to have yielded a liberal profit to the carrier.

It is asserted, for an extensive enlargement of this trade for the next season.

A trip from Pottsville direct to New York, is thus performed in seven days.

The current expenses of the past year have been swelled to an amount, much larger than usual, in consequence of the injuries sustained by the great ice freshets of January last, and other extraordinary repairs to the works.

A Committee of the Board of Managers visited the whole of the works, a few weeks past, and it is with much pleasure we now state, in the language of their Report, "that they found the whole fine of improvements, in much better order than on any preceding year of examination."

In closing this report, the Board of Managers congratulate the Stockholders on the property of the Company, and with much pleasure, express their full confidence in its prospective continuance.

All which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Board,
JOSHUA LIPPINCOTT,
President.

Tonnage of Articles descending the River in 1839

Coal,	Tons,	442,608
Flour,	8971	
Whiskey,	1010	
Lumber,	11640	
Leather,	282	
Blooms and Castings,	2901	
Wood,	6560	
Iron,	16223	
Iron Ore,	3140	
Grain,	19113	
Butter,	194	
Bacon, Pork and Lard,	415	
Nails,	3206	
Sand,	670	
Rags,	167	
Staves,	495	
Lime,	31995	
Limestone,	53975	
Bituminous Coal,	9564	
Marble,	2159	
Shingles,	892	
Stone,	1757	
Saw,	348	
R. R. Sills,	810	
Anthracite Coal from the U. Canal,	249	
Sundries,	1971	
	Tons,	621,524

Tonnage of Articles ascending the River in 1839

Merchandise,	Tons,	17,533
Flax,	2407	
Salt,	4455	