

Anthracite Coal Trade of the United States.

The following table exhibits the quantity of Anthracite Coal sent to market from the commencement of the trade in 1820 up to 1840, showing the annual increase and decrease—Also the annual consumption together with the annual increase of consumption:

Table with columns: YEARS, TONS, INCREASE, DECREASE, CONSUMPTION, ANNUAL INCREASE. Data spans from 1820 to 1839.

Of the above supply of 6,621,758 tons, Schuylkill County furnished 2,774,000 tons. The calculation of the consumption of 838,000 tons in 1839, is predicated on a supply of 150,000 tons of coal remaining unused in the spring of 1839.

The above table is made up of the amount of coal transported by rail roads and canals to the different markets, and is exclusive of the operations of the Wilkesbarre Coal Basin, of which we have no authentic data, but which cannot alter the averages, as they do not vary much for a few past years.

There is no doubt but that the consumption of anthracite will materially increase for the future, as the quantity required for furnaces to smelt iron will be about 7000 tons for every operation erected for obtaining pig metal only, and a corresponding increase for refining, making bar iron, &c. &c.

Anthracite Iron.—It is gratifying to know that the citizens of our state at large, are awakening to the immense advantages which the new era of our anthracite discoveries has produced.

The question has been frequently asked, where is the best location to erect Anthracite Furnaces? It is not for any want of interest, or from any doubts that we have hesitated to make the answer, but we were determined to make assurance doubly sure.

Some of the money, buried by Gibb and Wansley on Long Island, after they had pillaged the "Vineyard" and killed her Captain, has been discovered.

Rev. W. H. Harrison, Esq., of Schuylkill County, has been appointed Chairman of a committee on the art of "shooting lower."

The official returns on the late Governor's election stand thus: John Fairfield, 41,038; Edward Kent, 34,749; Scatterings, 269—Fairfield's majority, 6,289.

When General Harrison was in the U. S. Senate, he originated the law providing pensions for all the soldiers of the revolution. The former provision extended only to those who were very poor; and many a patriot suffered all the pains of penury, rather than make the degrading plea of poverty.

The Committee of Military Affairs in the U. S. Senate, have reported a Bill, which proposes to grant to the first ten thousand white settlers, in the State of Florida, a bounty of 320 acres of land, each, upon certain conditions.

The New Jersey Legislature assembled on Tuesday last. We look anxiously for their action on the subject of Congress.

A raft is not a vessel, according to Judge Betts' decisions. Who ever doubted it? We might as well call a rail fence the Chinese wall.

THE COAL TRADE.

The following is the quantity of Coal shipped from the different regions in 1837, 1838 and 1839:

Table with columns: Region, 1837, 1838, 1839. Lists regions like Schuylkill, Lehigh, Lackawanna, etc.

Showing an increase of 78,691 tons in 1839 over the supply of 1838, and 65,092 tons less than the supply of 1837.

By adding to the above supply of 817,659 tons, 150,000 remaining on hand at the opening of the navigation in the spring of 1839—we have on hand a supply of 967,659 tons for the present year, which is 129,000 tons over and above the consumption of last year.

Amount of Coal sold on the line of the Canal between this place and Philadelphia, in the following years, to wit:

Table with columns: Year, Tons. Data from 1826 to 1839.

Cold Weather.—Yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, the thermometer stood 20 degrees below zero in our Borough; within five degrees of the intense cold of the year 1835.

The Anthracite Furnace, has this day been three months in operation, and a Committee of gentlemen from Philadelphia have been invited to inspect it.

"The Foundling, or Yankee Fidelity."—This is the title of a two act drama by R. C. McMillan of Philadelphia; as a first attempt it is quite creditable, and if the author continues his career, he will doubtless in time become an able dramatist.

Sleigh riding—Fashion—Old Times, &c.—Some of our philosophers, pondering over the mutations of all sublunary affairs, has aptly remarked "times are not now, as they used to be!"

The common, every day enjoyments of life are clouded and overshadowed by the broad wing of this demon of etiquette; the half uttered joke dies on the lips—the infant laugh is thrown into convulsions, and happiness is still born under the mal-practice of its uncouth nurses!

First Page.—We direct attention to the Report of the Managers of the Schuylkill Navigation Company on our first page; also a digest of the Governor's Message for which we are indebted to the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Geological Society.—We would direct the attention of the members of this society to the meeting to be held this evening. A punctual attendance is requisite for the transaction of important business.

Pottsville Lyceum.—This society was permanently formed on Saturday evening last. Its objects will be more extensive than before, and we will hereafter notice its plan of organization. The following gentlemen, constitute the officers for the year 1840:

- Samuel Lewis, President.
Rubens Peale, Managers.
Andrew Russell, G. G. Palmer, Edward Owen Parry, James S. Wallace, Secretary and Treasurer.

The U. S. Mining Journal.—Our Philadelphia brethren of the press will oblige us by informing their readers, that subscription papers to the U. S. Mining Journal and Register of the Iron Trade, can be found at the Athenaeum, Hall of the Franklin Institute, Lehigh Coal Co's office, Sanderson's Hotel, the Exchange, and at the office of T. S. Edgway, Jr. in Walnut Street near Dock.

Hon. Charles Freiley, will please accept our thanks for his kindness in forwarding documents.

Accident.—While unloading a wagon of logs at Mr. Ronaldson's mines on Wednesday, Daniel Edly, was killed by one of them, rolling on and crushing him.

A fall of snow on Wednesday night, added to our fine sleighing.

A Fox Chase game off on our Borough last Saturday. Reyard was started near Dr. Carpenter's residence, and after making several fine turns and a hard run, was overtaken by the dogs near the Delaware mines.

A National Foundry, will probably be the subject of an appropriation from the present Congress. Mr. Johnson of Maryland, is urging it with great earnestness.

It is gratifying to witness the promptitude and fidelity with which the agents of the Post Office Department in general perform their public duties.

It would be much more gratifying to us to witness the promptitude of the agents in particular between Philadelphia and Reading. But two or three regular mails have arrived, from the former place, at Pottsville, since the commencement of the year.

Judge Blythe's Resignation.—We observe that Senator Freiley has called for a copy of Judge Blythe's resignation. There is some mystery connected with the withdrawal of this gentleman, and the appointment of his successor, which has never been satisfactorily cleared up.

"The Harrisonian," is the title of a new paper published at Brooklyn, Conn.



POTTSVILLE. Saturday Morning, Jan. 18.

Democratic Whig Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT, GEN. WM. H. HARRISON, OF OHIO. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JOHN TYLER, OF VIRGINIA.

GEN. HARRISON'S CREED.

The following is the political creed promulgated by Gen. Harrison, in a letter to the Hon. Harmer Denny, of Pittsburg. It is a noble creed—it will bring back our Government to the purity which characterized it in its palmy days of true democracy: Gen. Harrison says:

"Among the principles proper to be adopted by any executive sincerely desirous to restore the administration to its original simplicity and purity, I deem the following to be of prominent importance. 1. To confine his service to a single term.

2. To disclaim all right of control over the public treasury, with the exception of such part of it as may be appropriated by law, to carry on the public services, and that to be applied precisely as the law may direct, and drawn from the treasury agreeably to the long established forms of that department.

3. That he should never attempt to influence the elections, either by the people of the State legislatures, nor suffer the federal officers under his control to take any other part in them than by giving their own vote when they possess the right of voting.

4. That in the exercise of the veto power, he should limit his rejection of bills to: 1st. Such as are in his opinion unconstitutional. 2d. Such as tend to encroach on the rights of the States or individuals. 3d. Such as involving deep interests, may in his opinion require more mature deliberation or reference to the will of the people, to be ascertained at the succeeding elections.

5. That he should never suffer the influence of the office to be used for purposes of a purely party character.

6. That in removals from office of those who hold the appointment during the pleasure of the executive, the cause of such removal should be stated, if requested, to the Senate, at the time the nomination of a successor is made.

7. That he should not suffer the Executive Department of the government to become the source of legislation; but leave the whole business of making laws to the department to which the Constitution has exclusively assigned it, until they have assumed that office where and when alone the opinions of the Executive may be heard.

"The question may perhaps be asked of me, what security I have in my power to offer, if the majority of the American people should select me for their chief magistrate, that I would adopt the principles which I have herein laid down as those upon which my administration would be conducted. Would any man, by referring to my conduct, and the disposition manifested in the discharge of the duties of several important offices, which have heretofore been conferred upon me. If the power placed in my hands has, on every single occasion, been used for any purpose other than that for which it was given, or retained longer than was necessary to accomplish the objects designated by those from whom the trusts were received, I will acknowledge that either will constitute a sufficient reason for discrediting any promise I may make, under the circumstances in which I am now placed.

I am, dear Sir, truly yours, W. H. HARRISON."

To the Hon. HARMER DENNY.

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DIRECT TAXATION.

"My own deliberate opinion is, that, resort to taxation, is the only possible remedy to extricate the Commonwealth from the embarrassments by which we find her surrounded."—Gov. Porter's Message.

When we reflect, in connection with the above opinion of Gov. Porter, that the officers of the General Government, are likewise recommending a resort to direct taxation to defray their salaries; and accumulate plunder for Sub-treasurers, is it not high time for the people to be stirring? Should not meetings be held, and the strong voice of popular indignation be heard? Must we sit calmly and see the heritage, blood-bought by our fathers, and transmitted to us, wrested from us? Let there be action! Let there be a movement among the people, which shall make the usurpers tremble in their high places, and carry dismay to the subverters of our liberties!

The Smuggled Mails.—The Globe upholds the Government, in their efforts to cheat the Rail Road Company between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and says Amos Kendall has the right to transport his luggage on their improvements! We are pleased to see that Mr. Cooper, of our State, has introduced a resolution to Congress, calling upon the Postmaster General to report to the House what arrangements he had made for the transmission of the mail from Washington to the city of New York. And also, whether, to the disgrace of the government, he had attempted, fraudulently, to transport said mail on the railroad without suitable compensations, &c. to the company owning said line.

We think, when this affair shall have been investigated, the originators of this fraud will stand on a par with the meanest petty farceur, that ever came in the purloins of a criminal court.

A breach of considerable magnitude has occurred in the West Branch canal, about one and a half miles above Milton.

It is rumored in the Baltimore papers, that Mr. Speaker Hunter will be elected. U. S. Senator from Virginia.

Judge White, of Penn., has resigned his seat in the Senate. Will Senator Wright of N. Y. do the same if instructed by his Legislature?

Mr. Pollock.—A public dinner, tendered by the Editors and publishers of newspapers in Philadelphia, to their veteran friend, has been declined on account of bodily infirmities.

A Change.—The western editors have always been complaining of a want of females in their respective vicinities, but now they are distressed at the non-arrival of the mails.

Maryland.—The Legislature of this State is in session; the Senate is whig; the house locc. The administration Governor's message was "cay on the banks."

The Tariff.—Mr. Penrose in our Senate, and Mr. Cassell in the House, have offered resolutions requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their endeavors to procure the passage of a law, more effectually to protect domestic manufactures.

Loco Economy.—A proposition to give the printing of the House to the lowest bidder, was voted down and paritizes received it.

This does not tally with loco professions of economy.

Virginia.—The election to fill the place of Mr. Mercer, for Congress, took place on Wednesday last.

George W. Cook, who brought forward the famous Preamble and Resolution, opposing the official reception of Mr. Van Buren, when he was about to visit his adopted City for political purposes, has been elected Mayor of Hudson.

Fire and Water!—A gentleman in Philadelphia returns thanks to the engines for subduing the fire on his premises, and to his friends for saving part of his stock of goods from the water.

Fox and Goose.—The fox Van Buren has the goose Calhoun in his paw, and the bear Benton will give the sign when his neck shall be wrung.

"Hoy for Cavaliers! Ho for Cavaliers! Rec a dub!"

The Secretary of war recommends the division of the U. S. Militia into eight Military districts, in each of which 25,000 men are to be enrolled; one half to be on active duty, and to receive pay; the rate of compensation and the number of days of service in the year being fixed by law. The other half are to constitute a body of reserves, to be composed of such as have served four years in the active Militia. One fourth of the latter division are to fall into the reserve every year; and one fourth of the reserve to retire from military duty.—the deficiency in the active militia is to be supplied by new recruits.

The Sub-Treasury Bill has again been submitted to Congress by Mr. Wright, one of the Senators from New York. Cannot Mr. Wright's legislature give him some useful instructions on this matter? Do, and let us see if he will obey or resist.

Dickinson College.—The annual report and catalogue of this institution, shows it in a highly prosperous state. It has 23 law students, 99 undergraduates, and 94 pursuing a partial course or attending the grammar school, in all 216. The Rev. John P. Durbin is President; and eminent professors in the various departments are employed, whose abilities lend lustre to this flourishing seat of learning.

Gen. Harrison and John Tyler, are both natives of Charles' City in Virginia,—a curious coincidence.

The English Parliament opened on Thursday last, 16th inst.

Harrison in Ohio.—A Van Buren Senator in Congress, has asserted that General Harrison will sweep Ohio, with an overwhelming majority! The Columbus Journal of that State, holds the following cheering language:

"It is well known that we never belonged to the whig party—that our utmost exertions were used to elevate both General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren to the Presidential chair. We supported the measures, generally, of General Jackson, and would have supported those of his successor, had they been such as we thought for the interest and welfare of the country. But the sub-treasury scheme we could not support. We opposed it in conjunction with the administration members of Congress, when offered by General Gordon of Virginia; and we could not change our principles, when offered by the President of our choice.

It is the "old Jackson men" here, that take the lead in supporting GENERAL HARRISON. And we know that hundreds and thousands of those who went for the "Hero of New Orleans," will go for the "Hero of Tippecanoe." We therefore hope the whig party will take no measures that will tend to keep the old Jackson men from our ranks. We should like to see the name of whig dropped, and all unite UNDER THE BROAD FLAG OF THE PEOPLE. But if we must have another name, let it be THE DEMOCRATIC HARRISON PARTY—under the broad banner of Democracy and WILLIAM HARRISON—WE CAN, WE MUST, and WE WILL triumph!"