

· 20 · 20 · 20 INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are certain to rem H: Hudson Morgan Aug || Dec | A'l | Ontario .Bradish $10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10$ $20 \cdot 20 \cdot 20$ Griswold i oronto Weatminster Moore Sept. | Jan | 1 May] St. James. Sebor Montreal Tinker 10 • 10 • 10 20 20 20 Gladiator Britton Days of sailing from Londer Chadwick July 17 Nov 17 M'r 17 Mediator Wellington Chadwick Quebec Philadelphia Heberd Aug 7 Dec 7 A'l Hovey Chadwick · 27 · 27 · Switzerland : H. Hudson/ Sep. 7 Jan 7 M's Morgan Ontario Bradish Toronto Griswold

7 Feb 7 J'ne Westminster Moore Oc!. · 17 · 17· · 1; Sobor bowels are not sufficiently evaruated, the blood becomes impure, and headache, indigestion, palpita-tion of the heart, and many other disagreeable Nov 7 Mar 7 J'ly Tinker Britton mioms are sure to follow. In addition to the above Regular Lines, a num ber of Solendid New York build Transient Ships

such as the "Adirondack,' Scotland,' Russel Glover,' and 'Echo,' will continue to sail from Liverpool weekly in regular succession, thereby preventing the least possibility of deten ion o delay in Liverpool; and for the accommode on rsons wishing to remit money to their milies of friends, I have arranged the payme . of my Braits on the following banks :-The Ulster Bank, and branches RELAND, The Provincial Bank do. The National Bank do. enjoy sound health, and disease of any kind will b absolutely impossible.

All Draffs payable at sight, at either of the a ENGLAND, Messrs, Sponer, Atwood & Co P. W. Byrnes, Esq. Liverpool. Passengers can also be engaged from Liver pool to Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore, by

St. Jamus

Montreal

Gladiator

the regular packet ships, on application being made personally, or by letter, (post paid,) ad dressed to JOSEPH MCMURRAY, 100 Pine street, corner of South.

AGENTS .- In Pottsville, Benj. Bannan, Esq. In Lowell; Rich. Walsh, Esq. In Albany, T. Gough, Esq. In Newark, John McColgan, Esq.

In Roronto, U. C., Rogers and Thompson. Jalso beg leave to assure my friends and the

public in general, that the greatest punctuality will be observed in the sailing of the above ships together with all others which I may have, and that passengers will experience no delay on their arrival at the different ports where they mean to embark.

P. S .- Free passage can also be secured from the various ports in Ireland and Scotland from which steamboats run to Liverpool. JOSEPH MCMURRAY,

100 Pine street, New York. Gives drafts in sums to suit Applicants, on the Provincial Bank of Ireland, payable at Cork Limerick Banbridge Ballymena Clonmol Parsontown Londonderry Downpatrick Sligo Cavan Wexford Lurgan Belfast Omarh Waterford Dungannon Galway Bandon Ballyshannon Armagh Strabane, Ballina Athlone Coleraine, Kilkenny, Dungarvan Moneymore Mallow Tralce

Cootchill Enniskillen Youghal; Monaghan -Spooner, Atwood & Co., Banker ENGLAND-London, payable in every town in Great Britain P. W. BYRNES, Esquire, Liverpool. CITY OF GLASGOW BANK, Payable in every New York, January 21, 4-

TNEW GOODS ! NEW GOODS ! ! **P**RINTED ORLEANS CLOTHS, FIGUR-ED ALPACAS CRAPE DE LAINS, entire y new articles for, Ladic's Dressee, just received, nd for sale by E. Q. & A. HENDERSON. September 2, 36---

THERS.-Just received and for March 8,

pain in the side, oppression, nairee and sickness, losa of appetite, costiveness, t gellow tinge of the skin and ever, and every other Ejuptoms of LIVER COMPLAINT. Because they purge from the body those corrupt and stagmant humans, which when deposited on the liver, are the cause of the above dangerous complaint They are also to prevent

APOPLEXY AND SUDDEN DEATH. Begause they carry off those humours which obstruc-ting the circulation, are the cause of a ruch or determination of blood to the Jiead; giddiness, especially on turning suddenly round, bludness, drowsiness, loss on turning stildchily round, blundness, drowsiness, loss of memory, inflatnation of the brain, instatity, and all disorders of the mind. Those who labour within doors should remember 17 17 17 14 27 27 27 2 that they trephently breather an atmosphere which is syholly until for the proper expansion of the lungs, and at the same time owing to want of exercise, the

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PHILS Reing a Cleanser of the stomach and bowels, and a direct purifier of the Blood, are certain not only to

remove pain or distress of every kind from the body from those humours which are the *cause of every* malady incident to man, they will most assuredly promote such a just and equal circulation of the blood that those who lead a sedentary life, will be able to

TAUTIONS TO AGENTS.

Country agents, and others, are respectively, informed that, dwing to the great popularity, and increasing domand for the shove, named Pills, a host increasing domand for the shove, named Pills, a host of unprincipled persons are busily engaged in manufacturing, and vending a spurious article in

WRIGHT STNDAN VEGETABLE PILL. WRIGHT'STNDFAN VEGETABLE PILL. "They are also further informed that I have a soit pending against one V. O. Falck, for counterfeiting the above named incluence and are cautioved against buying or receiving medicine from said. VIO. Falck, as he cannot by any possibility have the genuine Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills for sale. All traffiling agents, with genuine medicine are provided with a certificate of agency, signed by William Wright, Vice President of the N. A. College offlealth. dance in reserve, to be produced whenever it may

suit her purposes. How then can it be said, . France has no coal ?' "Is it not worth at least a cheap experiment oflealth. Travellers, who cannot show a certificate as above whether Coal cannot be introduced into more extonsive use in various parts of Europe ?"

described, will be known as base impostors.—Shun them, therefore, as you would a Highway man, or a In order to ascertain the possibility of establish Midnight Robbe ing a profitable coal trade between America and Offices, devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's

sán.

France, we must have recourse to the essential pre-Induin Vegetable Pilis, wholesale and retail, No 469 Race St. Philipde tphia No, 283 Greenwich street. liminary data. And first-as, to the prices of the coal at this N B-Beware of the counterfeiter in Third Street French mines.

follows: it

ton.

Nantes

miles.

In 1816

1826

1836

1841

40---

At the present moment complete official seturn

are not av hand later than 1838-9. Those are as

Coal of all descriptions, viz bituminous, an- -

thracite and lignite or Bovey Coal, ave-

rage price where produced or mined, per

Average price of the same coal at the place

In 1836, the prices returned from 157 of

In 1841, the great manufacturing city and

port of Nantes was supplied with coal

In the same year a large company, in the Dis-

trict of the Lovre Inferieur, offered to contract to

supply Coal to the same city for \$2 28 per ton at

the mine, and \$2 40 for transportation, making at

The prices of Bituminous Coal. at the Mine

broughout all France, were at the periods annex-

the principal mines was, per ton,

from the interior for, per ton,

At Monzeil, in 1811, cost of the Cost

lurthor insight into this matter.

ed as follows, per ton :

at the mine, \$2 40, or delivered 20

Philadelphia. AGENTS FOR SCHUYLKILL COUNTY. Thos, & Limes Beatty, Pottsville, Bickel & Hill, Orwigsburg, Daniel Saylor, Schuylkill Haven.

Aaron Mattis, Lower Mahantongo. Jacob Kauffinang do Jonas Kauffinang do John Weist, Kingerstown. Caleb Wheeler, Pine grove. John Snyder, Friedensburg. Samuel Boyer, Port Clinton Samiel 10yer, Fort Union. Fetherall Drey 6Co., Tuscarora. Wm Tadgert, Tamaqual Moretz Forieder, West Penn township. R. Shuler & Co., East Brunswick township. Henry Koch & Son, McKeansburg, C. II. DeForrest, Lewellyn. E. & J. Kauffman, Zimmermantown. E. & J. Kalinian, Johnson, Taylor, Abraham Heebner, Port Carbon, John Meriz, Middleport, Georg 9 Reilander, New Castle, Benneu & Taylor, Mnersville, Northumberland County. II. B. Masser, Sunbary. b Haus, Shamokin.

Win Forsythe, Northumberland Win, Heinen, Milton. John G. Renn, Upper Mahanoy. Ireland & Mirzell, McEwensville. Berks County.

J. W. Ringler & Co., Reading. Stichter & McKnight, do Godfried Godfried Seidell, Hamburg. October 1, 1842,

er |

SMOKED MEAT .- Hams and Shoul cat and well curod, just received SILLYMAN & CO. and for sale, by March 18, 12-2.1

ERS.-Just received and fo Feathers of excellent quality by DOT ASH, Just received and for sale at the Drug Store of JOHN S. C. MARTIN i bar

Coal basins in France ; of which two alone cm- | coal augments in all. Some of them have coal ployed thirty-two thousand workmen, in 1836 .to suare to their neighbors. The increased manu-In the districts of the Loire and the Nord, the ex- | facturing business of one region, creates a demand

tent covered by the several establishments at work; in another for the raw material; while some of For large Coals. 3s.4d. S0 60/6s.8d. S1 62 is 42 038 English. server. The quantity of coal these find it to their interest to buy imported coal ForCulmand small coals 2 0 - 4814 0 - 96 furnished by the coal fields of Franco is annually for the present, until their system of railroads and increasing and that at an enormous rate; having | other means of internal communication, now in auadrupled in about twenty years. There are progress, shall & matured. There being at this now about three millions and a half of tons of coal moment 1200 miles of railroad projected in France. annually raised there, and the quantity imported and to be finished in 1852-while the German is upwards of one million and 'a half more. In round numbers at this moment, there are about five States have commenced a system of 2800 miles of railroods. Thus we find, by an official return, millions of tons consumed in France. This,

that the coal mines of Prussia, produced therefore, is in the ratio of one ton of coal to 68-10 In 1839, 2,856,701 English tons persons, in the aggregate French population ---Rhenish Prussia had to spare

We may mention, in this place, that the ratio of to France, in 1840, 156 300 all descriptions of coal raised and consumed with-Also to Germany a large amount in the United States at the present time, is one ton not returned.

to five persons. In Great Britain the quantity Belgium had to spore to France raised is somewhat more than one ton to each perfrom her own home consump-740.000 tion in 1810; That which is imported into France, is under France sold to Belgium 26,300

stond to be free of all duty. Great Britain had to spare, large There are three thousand manufacturing estabcosl, in 1810, Besides small coal not included in the returns lishments in France dependent upon its coal, which also furnishes employment in its produc-In Belgium, the prices of coal have varied at

tion for sixty thousand labouters more. cording to the proximity of the mines to manufacturing districts, and of late years received a great In the year 1788, the total produce of the French mines was only 225,900 lons,

152 72

\$4 6

\$4 68 per ton.

\$3 75 per ton.

do

do

\$2 03 American currency.

2 28 District of Loire.

2 05 do

2 00 do

impulse, from the rapid apgmentation of manu-Fifty years after, in 1838; the mifies yielded facturing establishments at home and around her. These prices, in the year 1836, averaged from 3,228,000 tons, being an jucrease of fourteen hundrd per cent. Thus has France augmented her \$1,50 to \$2,66 per ton. Since that year, they have advanced to \$2,28 and \$3,50. There are supplies, to meet the increased demand, consequent upon her domestic improvements, and the extennow no duties levied on coal received into Belgium sion of her manufactures. France, too, has abun-

for these purposes from Great Britain. "There are only two obstacles in the way of our sending Anthracue Coal from Philadelphia to Havre. One of these s the French impost."

1.606.313

French Import)|On British coals|On Belgian coal In 1778 the French Per ton. Per ton. import duty was fixed at 6s. 11d.=\$1.66 10.1d =\$2.46. In 1813 10 1834 in 13.9 82.33 2 9 1 66. creased to In 1837, half a frank per 100 kilogram-mes of 222 lbs about \$1.00 Since 1837, the in port duties are equ alised with those

of the English, or 2 0 Still later, it is understood, from the increased requirements of France for coal, there are no duties imposed on British coals imported for the service of the manufactories. The same policy is given to the world.

extended to Belgium ; who, although she buys Where consumed, in all France, per ton, \$6 07 from Belgium, like those of England, are annually \$1 84 | increasing. In 1813 they were 90,000 tons, and in 1839 were 740,800 tons of coal.

> British Import Duties -On coals In 1787, 16s. 10d -\$7.47 per ton. 1819. 2 8 64 "

1834, 2 0 48 " 1842, \$ 1 0 24 " foreign 12 " colonia. "Our stone Coal might be delivered at Havre for eight dollars a ton."

Doubtful, But would the Havre merchants pay the Pennsylvania shipper eight dollars a ton, The official Returns, which have been made to say nothing of the import duty, when they could public, relating to the French Coal Trade, give a get if for much less from Iteland, and for half that price, from the Welsh ports ? -

Stone Coal has never been higher than \$2 00 per ton on board collice vessels at Neath, Swansea, Kidwelly, Lanelly, Loughor, Cardiff, Porth Cawl, Tenby, Milford Haven, St. Brides' Bay, be disposed of in much larger quantities than at the test of the relative amount of coal in each acept the latter, is shipped anthracite. From New- Continental Europe." port is shipped the semi bituminous variety of coal;

export doties, to any place not being a British possession, were fixed as follows : . . In Br vessels/In For, vessels

In 1844, that part of the Tariff was altered which subjected British Vessely, engaged in the that there exists as large, if not a larger, amount foreign coal traile, to exportation duties. Conse. of Anthracite in the old world than the new, so quently for eight years at least, the export duties | far at least as we possess the means of comparing,

were, wholly paid by foreign vessels. In 1842, by the regulations of the last set of in a calculation of such a trade. In an econom-Parliament, which revised the previous Tariff, a ic view, conjoined with a comparison of facilities still further reduction took place in the coal du- of production and transportation, these circumties viz :

For large coal, 2s. equal to 48 cents, exported British vessels to foreign countries. Cuim and small coal screened through a riddle

whose bars are not more than & of an inch asunder, 1a. equal to 24 cits. exported in British vessels | very little known. It occupies several prolonged | held essential to public mercanille success, as to or foreign countries. Hence it will be seen that in every revision of ties of Southern Ireland, Devonshire, in England.

the Tariff, both of imports and exports, of Eng. has a small Anthracite basin ; but that of Wales is perhaps the most extensive in the world. land as well as France, as regards coal there has been uniformly a reduction of duties. for the last quantity of coal this basin contains. They vary fifty-six years, at least, The favorable influence which this liberal policy, exercised between the lions of tons, estimated to supply the consumptwo countries, is manifested by the augmentation tion of Great Britain for two or three thousand of the French imports on the one hand, and the increased employment of British tonnage, in that | years. With the exception of a district at the eastern end of this basin, where the coal is parbranch of trade, on the other, as the following fig-

ures will best demonstrate : Average of the 20 years' importation of Tons English coal into France, 1841 to 1843, 30,000

Number of tons imported from Great Britain in 1834, into France 48,000 Also, increased to, in 1840, 394,000 Total exportation of British coal in 1828, 355.800 bo do do 1840, i,606,313

The reader will hence be able to judge how far the assertion at the head of this paragraph is sustained. In reverse of this, he will see that, whereas thirty years ago the combined English export and the French import duties, amounted to no less than \$6 57 per ton, the whole amount now is only 48 cents per ton for large coal, or 24 cents

for small coal. That correct statistical information is not al ways readily attainable, even where it has been

most industripusly sought for we have frequent authority of an official report, estimates the area evidence; and the fact is felt by the sincerest ad- at vocates for accuracy in details. Thus we occa- The highest considers the coal to sionally remark very extraordinary statements

For instance, some time ago, a newspaper of from England, sells to France. These imports considerable circulation and respectability in Penn- fields; but in reality, are all, made up of several sylvania, contained a leading afficle, headed, "The basins, the particulars of which are not yet be. American Coal Trade-its want of protection." fore the public. By a detailed statement published by Mr. S

This article contained the following passage:---"We impose the trifling (import) duty of \$1 68 B. Fisher, a district surveyor, extensively engaper ton on foreign coal. Great Britain, on the ged in the anthracito regions, dated Pottsville, other hand, imposes a duty of upwards of seven | March 29, 1841, the area of the first or Pottsville dollars per ton on forcign coal, and thus pretects field, containg coal, exclusive of the external lier own coal trade, by making the foreign article | margin of conglomerate, is

equivalent to being contraband." This assertion The second, or Shamokin Coal is in singular harmony with the sentence previously quoted at the head of this division of our subject. Yet the case really stood thus:-

By the American Tariff of 1842, the duty on foreign coals imported into the United States was fixed at By the English Ta.iff of 1842 the duties on foreign cost imported into England 24 cts. per ton.

Do from the colonies 12 cts. do "I am persuaded that American Coal, etc., may

A considerable mass of facts, those essential el- | tons, an was before stated. The great number of This table, therefore, sufficiently informs us of not much unlike our Stony Creek coal, and that ments in detemining the feasibility of this, or any the Coal seams in the Pennsylvania series, and what was indispendelle fo our colculation the of Round top monntant in Pennsylvaria: a qua- other undertaking, has been condensed into the the remarkable thickness of several of them, will

best Continental markets, must for sges to come, sociated. The subj ct is a purely commercial one and has been so treated. He has not sought, ubconstitute an insurmountable obstacle to success ful trade in similar productions, which happen to generously, to damp the laudable exertions of

be situated much further inland, and whose pla- those who strive to extend our commerce, and seek ces of shipment-are three thousand miles more new markets for our natural productions. distant from the market. - The important fict | If is not unwise, however, see building the fabric, attractive as it has been imsented to us, first, to sit down and count the cost to examine well into the dits; and to prove the sability of the founis not without its value as an influential elevent dation on which the commercial superstructure is proposed to be crected.

Conceiving this to be a principle admitted by all men-more especially by gommercial menstances will not be overlooked or undervalued by the writer has not permitted himself to doubt, that the practical merchant and exporter. By far the any contribution towards a better knowledge of this important subject, will the sceaptable to the greater bulk of the Coal in Ircland consists of pure Anthracite. It hat been but partially open parties infine liately interestoil ed; and in fact, until lately investigated, was but If intelligence, perseverance; and industry, be

basins, exclusively anthracite, in five or six coun- individual prosperity, in no comptry do those clements abound more than in this without resorting to the influence and patronage of governments. Bat Pennsylvanta bas at her fomm ind, a vastiy There have been many calculations as to the

more profitable mole of appropriating her mineral treasures, than in the more sending the raw materials abroad for the employment of European opfrom forty to fifty, and even sixty thousand mileratives. Instead of the haza dhus experiment of a foreign coal and iron trade, the futility of which (the former at least.) we have demonstrated, let her employ her coil and her ir is at ho no. Let her line the banks of the Schugkill and the D Itially bituminous, or semi bituminous, and cook aware with factories for the fabrication of cotton ing coal, furnishing the fuel for the well known of American growth, through the agency of Penn-Iron Manufactures, this great field is comparativesylvania cost. Let her not seisil away from her ly untouched and unopened. We have not known of any comparison being instituted, as to shores these fruitful materials for her wealth and prosperity. Let her surround Philadelphia with the relative magnitudes of the Welsh coal basin, establishments for converting the productions which Providence has bestowed upon her so abunportance to do this. It will be an unexpected fact, startling to many, that this single Welsh basin, | danily. Let her thus attract ground her thouwith its numerous gradations and varieties of coal, sands of artizins, and encourage her home manucontains three times the superficial area of the factures, and prepare the production of her indusprincipal anthracite coal basins of Pennsylvania. try for her own population, for ther neighbors, and, in due time, for the remote regions of the earth. united; in fact, for aught any one knows to the The writer commenced these notes without any . intention of intruding his name. They have, id the progress of the inquiry, accumulated so much that their parenthae may perchass be demanded, or their design be missepresented. Heartily dis-liking anonymous criticism- thereing that truthe. timates of the superficial contents of the Welsh basin ; the lowest of these, we have seen, on the moral or mercantile, are soonest determined through the agency of avowed, rather then of fictitions ad-

vocates, he appends his name to the foregoing. RICH'D.C. TAYLOR. RICH'D C Philadelphia, Octobe ; 1843

Nore.-- We have referred to Prussia as one of the great, Coal-producing countries of Eurôpe, but have failed to do her justice of to the amount. It's will be spen that she keeps page with other countries in this branch of industry. In the 20 years preceding our last return -that for '1839-the quantity mined increased 272 per cent. In the latter year the amount of Coul faised was 2,442,-632 tons, besides near 1,000,000 tons of lignite. or Bovey Coal. This p op ution isons ton of fuel to four persons. 162,169 persons were supported by this branch of industry arising from 364. mines. The exports are chiefly to Holland, France, Rhoush Bavaria and the Grand Duchy of

Baden ... The increased production of Anthracite in Pennsylvania in the 20 years preceding 1843, is at the rate of 1910 per cent, The Coal of France the 20 gears from 1818 to 1838-826 per cent. Ditto of Prussia, as before stated, 1819 to 1839,

72 percent. / In 1841, the exports of Brisish Coul amounted to 1.848,294 tons. In 1842, the average price of exported large or

"round" Coal, (Bituminous) at the shipping ports was 75-51 68, and of small Coal, 3s. 64,-84 cen's.

Field and smaller basins ad iacent. The third, or Wilkesbarre region, not reported on by Mr. Fisher, but computed to con-tain, in like manner, \$1 75 per ton.

Area of anthracite. This form of comparison, it is obvious, is by no seans conclusive; as we yet have to apply to it

and those existing in Pennsylvania. It is of im-

contrary, at the present time more than all the an-

thracite on the continent of North America. as-

Let us examine the grounds on which this

extend over a space of

sertion is founded. There have been several es-

Pennsylvania Anthracite Regions.

These are usually classified in three principal

763,000 acres

67,500 acres.

93,975

75.525 4

237.000 acre

; . .

896.000

and probably Newport. From all these ports, ex- present, by turning our attention to the nations of rea. The quantity in the Welsh basin has been estimated at forty or more thousand millions of