POTTSVILLE.

Saturday Morning, Jan. 24, 1846.

VOLNEY B. PALMER,

is his Real Estate and Coal Agencies,

Corner of Third & Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia,
No. 160, Nassau Street, New York,
No. 16, State Street, Boston, and
South east corner of Baltimore, & Calvert Streets, Baltimore, is our Agent for receiving subscriptions and advertisements for the Miners' Journal.

LIFE INSURANCE.

This kind of Insurance is beginning to attract considerable attention in this country. Pamphlets containing the necessary information, can be obtained at this office, where application can be made.
June 20

AGENTS FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

Minersville—Charles B. De Forest.
Port Carbon—Henry Shissler,
Who are authorised to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Miners' Journal.

☞ Our thanks are due to Messrs Boyer and Jackson, for copies of the State Treasurer's Report.

CANAL AND RAIL ROAD REPORTS.—We invite the attention of our readers to these reports. That of the Schuylkill Navigation Company will be found on our first page *entire*. The report of the Engineer is more favorable than was anticipated, as it shows that the estimates made last year by the President and Engineers, will prove to be more than sufficient to meet the expenses of the proposed improvements on the Canal. It has been determined to dispense with two dams, and to reduce the number of locks from 109 to 70, being 12 less than at first proposed. It has also been deemed advisable to go on at once with the enlargement of the Canal, making it forty feet wide at the bottom. This may cause the opening of the canal to be delayed until about June.

The Rail Road Report was not received until late, and we are consequently unable this week to publish more than the report of the President in full. From the other reports we glean the following items of information:

The receipts during the year ending November 30th 1845, were as follows:

For Travel,	$103,411 13
Freight and Goods,	60,687 74
Coal,	866 939 09
U. S. Mail,	9,400 00
Miscellaneous Receipts,	43 13
Receipts for transportation,	$1,060 381 09
Rent of wharves at Richmond,	17,650 00
Total receipts,	$1,078,031 08
Total expenditures,	570,726 10
Nett Receipts,	$507,304 99

The force of the road is as follows:

LOCOMOTIVES—There are 54 Locomotives of all classes, sixteen of which belong to the 1st class.

CARS.—There are upon the road 3104 Coal Cars, of which 1497 are iron, of the capacity of five tons. There are also 294 freight cars, and 21 passenger and baggage cars.

The expenses for the maintenance of the road, independent of salaries, stationery, &c., (which amounted to $23,127 02) were $108,645 59.—The whole expenses of transportation were $365,491 67.

The quantity of coal delivered on the line of the road, between this place and Philadelphia, was 50,513 tons. We have no data by which we can ascertain the quantity delivered on the line of the Canal by the Navigation Company.

Since the above was in type we have learned *officially*, that the Reading Rail Road Company have contracted for 1500 iron cars, instead of 1000, to put upon the road during the ensuing year.

TAX ON COAL.—The State Treasurer, Mr. Snowden, deserves great credit for his exertions to meet the payment of the February interest, but we are sorry to see that in his recent report he recommends the imposition of a tax of 10 cents per ton on coal, the proceeds to be applied to a sinking fund.

Propositions of this kind have frequently been before the Legislature, but they have been voted down so decidedly that we had been induced to believe they would never be repeated. Coal is already taxed high enough. Not by a direct tax upon each ton mined, but the Coal lands, the surface of which are worth little or nothing, are taxed high on account of the coal beneath. There has been a duty placed upon Foreign coal in order that we might be able to come in competition with it in the Home market. What propriety would there be in the State Government placing a tax upon an article which the General Government has enacted a law to protect? The State receives a good deal of revenue from the public works, which they would not receive but for the coal trade. It would be better then for Pennsylvania to pay a bounty for the development of her mineral resources than to cripple them by placing a tax upon the articles produced. If coal has to be taxed, however, we think that a like tax ought to be imposed upon wheat, wood, and other necessities. It would be exceedingly unjust to single out but one article to tax, and not tax other articles in the same ratio. We have before expressed our opinion upon the subject so fully that we do not feel disposed to say any thing further at present.

CEMETERY IN READING.—The Reading Journal says that twenty acres of ground have been purchased on the turnpike about a mile North of the borough, and that an effort is in progress to raise the necessary money to have it enclosed, laid out in lots, &c.

STATE OF LONG ISLAND.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was recently held in Brooklyn, relative to having Long Island made a free, sovereign, and independent State.

HENRY INMAN, one of the first American artists, died in New York on Saturday last. His death was caused by an organic disease of the heart.

☞ The "PENNSYLVANIA STATESMAN," published at Carlisle, comes to us much improved in appearance. It now published twice a week.

A VOICE FROM PENNSYLVANIA.—We feel rejoiced in announcing that the Senate of this State has passed a resolution against any alteration of the present Tariff, *unanimously*. Pennsylvania now stands as a *unit* on this question, so far as the voice of the people is represented in the Senate—and we congratulate our Locofoco friends in meeting the question so manfully. We hope the House will act on the question with the same unanimity.

THE UNITED STATES JOURNAL, formerly Madisonian, has been bought out, it is said, for $4,000. Mr. Brough, formerly of the Cincinnati Inquirer, is to be the Editor. The paper is to be devoted to the interest of the war party. The purchasers are said to be Senator Allen, of Ohio, and Senator Dix.

Local Affairs.

COTILLION PARTY.—The third Cotillion party of the season will come off at Geisse's Eagle Hotel on Thursday evening next. Should the weather be unfavorable, omnibusses will be in attendance to convey the ladies to the party.

PRACTISING BALL.—Mr. Stouch's fifth Practising Ball came off at Geisse's on Thursday evening last. As usual the company was very large and the evening passed off pleasantly.

NEW BRIDGE AT THE FURNACE.—We observe that a new bridge over the Schuylkill, opposite the Pioneer Furnace is in process of construction. It has been much needed, and ought to have been built long before this.

ANOTHER NEW CHURCH.—The Congregation which has been for several years worshipping in the old Methodist Episcopal Church on *Adams street* are about to build a new house, 50 feet front by 75 in depth. The work is contracted for, and the building will commence early in the Spring, so soon as the weather is sufficiently mild to proceed with it.

MILITARY PARADE.—The First Troop Schuylkill County Cavalry, commanded by Capt. George C. Wynkoop, paraded on Tuesday last. Their new caps are very becoming, and the Company presented a fine appearance. They rode to the Broad Mountain House, and partook of an excellent dinner provided for them by Mr. Jeremiah Seltzinger, who knows well how to serve up the good things of this life. They returned to Pottsville about dark.

CONFIRMATION.—On Sunday last Confirmation was held in Trinity Church, by Right Rev. Alonzo V. Potter, Bishop of the Diocese. Twenty-two persons were confirmed. Bishop Potter preached in Trinity Church both morning and evening to large congregations, and all who heard him were delighted with his discourses. *Bishop Potter*, is a dignified preacher. His style is excellent, his voice very pleasing, and his gesticulations well timed and graceful.

The Bishop expressed a great deal of satisfaction at his visit. He was much pleased with the region of country, and with the Church and Sunday Schools which he visited while in our neighborhood. His manners are pleasant, and the impression left upon the people in this vicinity, was very favorable.

HAY.—This commodity is at present rather scarce in our borough and commands a very high price, selling for $24 per ton. Two loads of hay came into Pottsville a day or two ago from Towanda, in Bradford county a distance of one hundred and thirty miles. This proves that Pottsville markets are good, and that they are appreciated by farmers who do not live in its immediate vicinity.

LECTURE ON THE EAST.—We hope that our readers will not forget the Lectures to be delivered, by Dr. Durbin, during the ensuing week. Tickets can be procured at this office.

THE WEATHER.—A SNOW STORM.—SLEIGHING.—For some two or three weeks past, the weather has been much milder than it was in the month of December. The ground in the towns was perfectly bare, and the sleighing had almost entirely disappeared, although sleigh stages have been running every day to Minersville since the 1st of December. On Tuesday, about midnight, snow commenced falling, and continued without intermission, until late on Wednesday night. The ground is covered to the depth of from twelve to fifteen inches, and sleighs are in great demand again.

MACHINE SHOPS.—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Haywood & Snyder, which will be found in another column. These gentlemen are prepared to furnish Steam engines and Coal breakers for Mines, and machinery for Rolling Mills. They have a complete set of patterns for rolling mills, and they have furnished the machinery for the Montour and Wyoming works. The work done at this establishment has given univeral satisfaction. Messrs. H. & S. are also prepared to execute all kinds of castings.

We would also call attention to the advertisement of Smith, Wren & Co., who have recently taken the establishment formerly known as the Eagle Foundry on the Mt. Carbon Rail Road, below the Steam Mill of Messrs. Clemens & Parvin. They have made large additions to their works and have added to the Foundry a Machine Shop. They are now prepared to build Steam engines, and Rail-road cars, and to make castings of all descriptions.

CALL FOR A WHIG STATE CONVENTION.—We have received the Harrisburg Intelligencer Extra, containing a call for a Whig State Convention to be held at Harrisburg on the 10th of March next, for the nomination of a candidate for the office of Canal Commissioner. The call was signed by every Whig member of the Legislature fourteen Senators and thirty-four Representatives. It is a well written document appeals strongly to the Whigs, and but for the crowded state of our columns we should publish it entire.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—The Reading Gazette reports two fatal accidents in that vicinity. A man named Solomon Peter was instantly killed by falling into the shaft of a water-wheel at the fulling mill of Mr. Brumbach. A young girl, about 12 years of age, the daughter of Mr. William Seltzer, of Sinking Springs, was on Friday last killed in a shocking manner, by being caught in a threshing machine. She had been sent out to the barn where the machine was in operation, after one of her sisters, and in stepping over a rod connected with it, which was revolving with great velocity, her dress caught by a nail, and her body was literally wound round the rod, crushing her to death instantly. Her neck was fractured, and the whole body dreadfully lacerated and mangled.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The vote of the Senate in regard to Senator Allen's resolution which we published last week, shows that that body are disposed to check any thing like war legislation. On Wednesday the 14th inst. Senator Crittenden asked leave to introduce a resolution that the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized at his discretion to give to the British government the notice required by its said 2d article for the abrogation of said convention of the 6th August, 1827. Provided, however, That in order to afford ample time and opportunity for the amicable settlement and adjustment of all their differences and disputes in respect to said territory, said notice ought not to be given till after the close of the present session of Congress.

It is thought that this resolution will pass the Senate. Little else of importance has been transacted in the Senate. It was not in session on Friday. Saturday and Monday last, most of the Senators being engaged during those days in the committee rooms.

On Tuesday M. Sturgeon presented a memorial from citizens of Pennsylvania, remonstrating against any settlement of the Oregon controversy on a line below that of the 54 deg. 40 min.

Mr. Allen gave notice that he should on Friday next, and he named that day in order that Senators might not be taken by surprise, move to take up the motion made by him some days since for leave to introduce a joint resolution declaratory of the principle by which the United States will be governed in regard to the interference of foreign Powers with the independent Government of America, which motion had been laid upon the table, on motion of Mr. Jarnagin, by a vote of 28 to 23.

The House has been for the most of the time engaged in discussing the merits of the Oregon Question. The committee on naval affairs reported on Friday in favor of the construction of a dry dock at Philadelphia.

On Monday both houses attended the funeral of Mr. Taylor, of Virginia, who died in Washington on Saturday week.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACKET SHIP LIBERTY.

The packet Ship Liberty, Capt. Norton, from Liverpool with dates to the 13th ult., was boarded late on Saturday afternoon, one hundred miles at sea, by one of the New York Herald's news agents, by which that paper received by express, intelligence of the highest importance—no more nor less than the resignation of the British Ministry, and the organization of a new Cabinet by Lord John Russell. The Herald says:—

The announcement of this important fact—important to the United States in a commercial point of view, as well perchance, in a political aspect, threw the whole English public into a state of the greatest excitement.

Its effect was tremendous.

In addition to this, and as a necessary consequence, Parliament had been farther prorogued, as the following exhibits:

"At the Court, at Osborn House, Isle of Wight, the 10th day of December, 1845, present the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council. It is this day ordered by her Majesty in Council, that the Parliament, which stands prorogued to Tuesday, the 16th of December, inst., be farther prorogued to Tuesday the 30th day of December inst."

The Corn Law Question has been the cause of all this, "the leaders of the Cabinet being resolved," in the language of the Times "to repeal the Corn Laws or be no Ministers."

The Sun of Dec. 11 says: "Immediately upon the refusal of the Duke of Wellington, on Friday last, to carry out what he had agreed to do—namely, to propose a repeal of the Corn Laws in the House of Lords—it became apparent that resignation of office by Sir Robert Peel must follow.

Report says that Sir Robert Peel's resignation was received by her Majesty without hesitation, although Sir Robert Peel's intended line of policy would have had her Majesty's warm support.—Lord John Russell was at once sent for; but as the noble Lord is at present in Edinburgh, some days must elapse before he can obey the summons. Parliament cannot now meet so early as was expected; and upon the course taken by Sir Robert Peel, will depend the prospect of a dissolution. It is believed that Sir Robert Peel will support Lord John Russell in his general policy. The Premier was almost alone in his views in his own Cabinet.

The London Post says that the following is the most correct list of the new Cabinet:—

First Lord of the Treasury, Lord J. Russell.
Lord Chancellor, Lord Cottenham.
Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Earl of Clarendon.
Secretary for the Colonies, Viscount Palmerston.
Secretary for the Home Department, Marquis of Normandy.
Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Baring.
President of the Council, Marquis of Lansdowne.
President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Labouchere.
Vice President, Mr. Shiel.
First Lord of the Admiralty, Earl of Minto.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl Fortescue.
First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, Earl of Beesborough.
Ambassador to Paris, Lord Beauvale.
Ambassador to St. Petersburgh, Marquis of Clanricarde.

The resignation of the Peel Cabinet has occasioned much speculation as to what the course of the new Ministry will be. Speaking of the change the Sun remarks as follows:

"We believe that Sir Robert Peel feels delighted at his freedom from the trammels of office, and from the disagreeables of the last twelve months.—All the officials are busy packing up the papers, and leaving a clear board for the new administration.

The Peel government, ever since its advent in 1841, has been compelled to court popular opinion; and to the necessity which Sir Robert Peel felt of doing so still more, is the overthrow of the conservative party owing. Lord John Russell cannot forget *what* he owes to the free trade party, nor to *whom* he owes his return to power."

The Times says, "Most gratifying is the assurance which we are able to offer to our friends, that notwithstanding those difficulties which rendered a dissolution of the cabinet unavoidable, there is not the slightest danger of any schism in the great conservative party, or any desertion from it. The whole of the cabinet retires without a shade of personal hostility among its members, or any difference of sentiment upon the proper policy, except upon the one question of a repeal, or rather modification of the corn laws.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—The effect caused at Washington by the reception of the late foreign news, is thus described by the correspondent of the Baltimore American, under date of the 22d instant:

"A profound interest has been created in the city, by the character of the intelligence from England. It was but a few weeks since that Mr. Cass quoted in the Senate a speech from Lord John Russell, now selected to be the new Premier, showing the feelings of Lord John upon the assumption of Mr. Polk's Inaugural Address, that the whole of Oregon belonged to the United States. Sir Robert Peel did not go so far then as his successor, though something, no doubt, is to be attributed to the position of Lord Russell, as one of the opposition members.

The prevailing supposition, I think, among the best informed men here, is that we have less to expect from Lord Palmerston, Minister of Foreign Affairs, than from Lord Aberdeen, and less from Lord John Russell than from Sir Robert Peel.—The administration here, from certain indications, rely faintly upon making a commercial treaty with England, the effect of which will be to make England willing to resign her claims to Oregon.

I do not believe that England will consent to any such exchange of rights, but much less do I believe that the Executive can persuade two-thirds of the Senate to make any such nefarious bargain, the design and effect of which would be to destroy the American tariff.

The House of Representatives have shown no disposition to-day to renew the debate upon the *Oregon question. The interesting news from* England has just given an appetite to learn more.

The Senate proceedings give indications of a debate upon the subject of our foreign relations on Friday next. General Cass, it is said, is in labor with a speech which he wishes to make, and it is further said that a majority of the Senate will take the resolutions from the table in order to give him a hearing. Some of the Whig Senators it is also said, have been persuaded to vote to take these resolutions from the table.

CALIFORNIA.—A letter received in Salem is published in the Salem Gazette, dated at California, Oct. 8, of which the following is an extract:

"The news of the day here in California is, that we must soon have a bout with Mexico; but you may think differently, from the better information you must have of the political relations now pending between that and other powers. Should there be a war we are bound here till it is over. I trust it may be so. Our (American) vessels of war are hovering about the coast, altogether too thickly for the quiet feelings of the natives. Their guns have bristled at Monterey during the last month, and in case of a declaration of war there would be half a dozen of them here in no time, and then California is ours. This year is a most unfortunate one for business, it having rained only on one-half of the coast, the windward part.

DANCING PARTY ROUTED OUT OF A COFFIN WAREHOUSE.—Some thirty or forty slaves of both sexes were arrested and carried off to the Calaboose in New Orleans on New Year's night, for being assembled in violation of law. The ladies and gentlemen were dancing with great energy at a banjo, bones, violin, tamborine, &c., when the officers bounced upon them. The place chosen for the *soiree* was one not likely to be suspected as the scene for such a divertisement; being in the rear of a coffin shop, and two of the dark colored dancers remarked on their way to the lock-up that they were great fools for forgetting to hide themselves in "dose *last jackets* in de room of de saloon. for a coffing was de last place to look for any gemman, white or colored, dia side de grabe." The Recorder the next day imposed a fine of five dollars on each of the offenders.

Rail Road Report.

To the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Rail Road Company.

The Managers have much pleasure in communicating to you the present position of the Company, the business of the past year, and the arrangements which are made for the future.

Annexed is a statement from the Treasurer, showing the liabilities on the 30th November, last.

It will be observed that at that time the Company was encumbered with a large floating debt. The Managers have since made a negotiation with the Share and Bond-holders on the following terms, viz:

For an issue of Stock at par,	1,100,000
" Mortgage Bonds, payable 1860, do.	250,000
" Obligations, payable January 1, 1848,	75,000
" Obligations, payable January 1, 1849,	75,000

making in all, One Million, five hundred thousand dollars.

For the obligations payable in 1848 and 1849 the money will be immediately paid, and the residue, one-fifth in cash, and the balance in quarterly instalments.

The first payment of $270,000 has been placed in the hands of the President and Treasurer, (in money, and in the obligations of the Company now due,) to await your approbation of the arrangement, and your authority for the issue of the shares and Bonds.

By reference to the statement of the Treasurer, it will be seen that on the 30th November, last, the entire debt was, $8,318,530 91

From which deduct

Cash and cash assets,	62,178 98
Bonded debt,	6,637,200 00
Permanent mortgages,	124,500 00
	6,823,878 98
Leaving of floating liabilities,	$1,494,651 93

which are provided for by the negotiation just completed.

The Managers feel that it must be a matter of great satisfaction to the Proprietors, to know that the business of the past year, and the very flattering prospects for the future, have enabled them to complete so favorable an arrangement.

A statement is subjoined, showing the net revenue for the fiscal year, to be $507,304 99

If the Company had been then free from a floating debt, the result would be thus, viz:

Interest on old bonded debt	$6,637,200—	398,824 00
Interest on new bonded debt,	400,000—	24,000 00
		$412,824 00

Leaving for the holders of Stock with the proposed new issue, amounting in all to $3,120,000, $91,480 99 which would be upwards of three per cent.

The want of a larger number of Engines and Coal Cars has again limited the revenue, although those in use have been quite equal in efficiency to the most sanguine estimates made at the beginning of the year.

The rapidly increasing business in Coal has induced the Managers to assume the responsibility of contracting for 1000 new iron Coal Cars, and 17 Locomotive Engines of the first class, to be delivered prior to 1st June, next.

Taking past experience as a basis, the machinery now employed in the Coal Trade and that contracted for, will be fully adequate to the transportation of 1,250,000 tons of Coal during the present year.

The Company have already received application from parties engaged in that trade for the conveyance of a quantity far beyond the amount specified.

As the parties making these proposals may fall short of the business they now expect, the Managers submit to you the propriety of authorizing them to contract for 500 more Coal Cars, with a corresponding increase of Locomotive power.—They believe that, unless the prosperity of the country is checked by unforeseen circumstances, there will be full employment for all the proposed machinery by the 1st of July next, at which time it could be placed on the Road.

For your information and to enable you to arrive at a proper conclusion on this question, a table taken from the Miners' Journal, of the 10th inst., is affixed, showing the quantity of anthracite coal sent to market from the different regions in Pennsylvania, from the commencement of the trade in 1820 to 1845 inclusive.

It will be perceived that the quantity exported from the Schuylkill region increases in a much larger ratio than from any other, having more than doubled during the last four years. It will also be noticed that the increase in the business of this Company is altogether unprecedented.

It may be satisfactory to the Proprietors to have the views of the Managers relating to the business for the current year, based upon the capabilities of the machinery now on the Road, and that contracted for and in course of delivery, as well as the revenue resulting from it. It would be as follows, viz:

GROSS RECEIPTS.

From passengers, merchandize, mail, rent of wharves at Richmond, &c.		225,000
For transportation of coal, 1,250,000 tons, say at $1 20,		1,500,000
		$1,725,000

Say, in Jan. 50,000 May, 110,000 Sep. 140,000
Feb. 40,000 June, 130,000 Oct. 140,000
Mar. 70,000 July, 150,000 Nov. 120,000
Ap'l 90,000 Aug. 150,000 Dec. 60,000

The expenses as estimated by the Superintendent of Transportation and Engineer, are as follows, viz:

For the transportation of 1,250,000 tons of coal at 33 cts.		$412,500
32,500 " m'dse " 75,		24,375
38,000 passengers " 41,		15,580
Expenses of transportation of coal, passengers, and merchandize over the State Rail Road for the year,		32,800
Superintendence and salaries,		17,000
Office expenses, stationary, &c.,		4,450
Wages of watchmen at depots and switches		4,200
Work at depots, &c.,		1,600
Sundries, and all other expenses,		2,475
Expenses of transportation department,		$514,980
Repairs of roadway,	112,000	
Watchman on bridges,	10,000	
		122,000
To which add, Dumpage,		70,000
Contingent expenses of office in Philadelphia,		30,000
Total expenses,		$736,980
Leaving a balance of		$988,020

The managers state that they can at once contract for the transportation of the quantity of coal stated in the foregoing estimate.

They submit that their past experience warrants them in asserting, a most confident opinion that the expenses, with such a traffic, will not exceed the estimate.

That experience is confirmed by English Railway Companies, which have been doing a large coal traffic for many years. At the head of these stands the Stockton and Darlington. On a late occasion, before a committee of the British Parliament, Joseph Pease, Esq., chairman of that Company, stated, with reference to the transportation of coal on the proposed London and York Rail Road, that one farthing per ton per mile, would be found ample to cover all transportation expenses, including five per cent. per annum interest on the capital employed in the movable stock and the proportion of maintainance of way belonging to this branch of the traffic.

At this rate, the expense of conveying coal from Pottsville to Richmond would be about 47 cents per ton, or deducting interest on cars and engines, 40 cents per ton, including maintenance of way, or about 30 cents for mere transportation.

This is rather less than our experience hitherto, though if the road was exclusively stocked with the large cars and engines, the expenses would be diminished within his estimate.

Some of the elements of expense may be greater and some less than here, but if on the whole this is somewhat in favor of the English Lines, it must be observed that our gradients are infinitely more favorable than those on the proposed London and York Railway, to which this evidence refers.

The great knowledge of Mr. Pease upon this subject must be regarded as the reason for this reference to his views. The Managers respect his opinion as the highest authority which can be quoted on this question.

The statements of the superintendent of transportation, and engineer are appended.

It will be observed that the revenue from the transportation of coal, (the chief business of the Company,) is nearly double that of the previous year, the cost of transporting it reduced from 41 8-10 to 37 1-10 cents per ton, and that a still further reduction may be expected.

The accompanying documents are full and explanatory, and therefore require but little comment.

By reference to the general account of the Treasurer, it will be seen that the liabilities of the Company.—

On the 30th Nov. last, were		10,338,530 91	
Deduct cash,	5,059 02		
Balance due transportation account for freight bills due, &c. &c.	57,119 96		
		62,178 98	
		10,276,351 93	
The same on Nov. 30th, 1844,		9,398,354 96	
Increase,		$877,996 97	

The expenditures have been as follows viz:—

Construction, (see Engineer's Report,)	346,965 45	
do. for claims adjusted and settled since last report,	24,491 08	
	371,456 53	
Rail Road Iron,	11,333 50	
Land damages,	32,923 70	
Engines and Cars,	312,186 78	
Real Estate,	23,173 07	
Depots and workshops including new engine houses, machinery, &c.,	59,516 18	
Commissions and charges,	40,190 38	
Materials on hand,	23,826 59	
Interest, including arrears on claims unsettled at last report,	510,496 23	
	1,385,301 96	
Deduct net receipts,	507,304 99	
		$877,996 97

In conclusion, the Managers congratulate the stockholders on the prosperous position of the Company.

By order of the Managers,
(signed) JOHN TUCKER, *President*.

The following gentlemen were unanimously elected as Officers for the ensuing year.

President—JOHN TUCKER.

MANAGERS:
Samuel Norris, C. H. Fisher,
John Towne, Wm. R. Leger,
M. S. Richards, C. Lower.

Treasurer and Secretary—S. Bradford.

Office of the Philadelphia and Reading Rail Road Company, Philadelphia, January 10th, 1846.

All sorts of Items.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—The following is a good illustration of the way some folks murder their mother tongue:

"I say, Bill, have you seen Wotyecallum?"
"Wot, do you mean Wotsisname?"
"O no, not 'im.—that 'ere tother."
"Oh, an! I seed 'im fast enuff."

A CONSTITUTIONAL ANSWER.—"What right have you to be sick?" said a schoolmaster to a pupil.

"A Constitutional right," was the reply.

A person being asked why a jail in some parts of the United States, was called a "Stone Jug," answered that it was because it sometimes contained *Ardent Spirits*.

A WOUND from the tooth of a dead person while it is in the jaw, has often proved poisonous, and has not unfrequently destroyed life.

☞ A wound from the *tongue* of a living person has very frequently destroyed what is more valuable than life—Reputation.

HEAVY VERDICT FOR SEDUCTION.—Miss Rebecca N. Brand has recovered $4000 damages in New York from Alison Ideson, for seduction of her apprentice girl, aged 15 years.

FACETIOUS.—Mr. Barbour, from the committee on Federal Relations, in the Indiana Senate, to which was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to a "crisis in the affairs of the State," reported that they did not sufficiently understand the *crisis* to make any recommendations. Concurred in.

☞ What a pity all Legislative Committees are not equally honest.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—A young lady to whom a gentleman has been paying attention for the last eight years, has decided that he may consult her parents.

MORE BENEFITS OF LIFE INSURANCE.—The Rochester N. Y. Democrat, says.—"We are gratified to learn that our esteemed fellow citizen S. B. Chase, Esq., just deceased, has left a handsome competence for his family in the shape of two life insurance policies amounting to $7,500."

REFORMATION. The hardware merchants of New York have agreed to close their stores at 8 P. M. If they should do it at 6 P. M. they would make a still greater improvement.

"DON'T KNOW BEANS."—In 1773, at Ipswich, beans were ordered to be used in voting—the white denoting yea, the black nay. From this originated the old phrase, "You don't know beans," as no one was allowed to vote who did not know a white bean from a black one.

PORK.—At St. Louis, on the 5th inst., pork was selling at $3.25. The quantity put up at that city this season is three times greater than in any other year.

The number of Houses erected in Lancaster during the year 1845, was about 100—in Reading near 200.

TEMPERANCE.—The Tennessee Senate has rejected a bill from the House to license tipling houses.

PLINY states that men had died whose hearts were found covered with hair.

WHENEVER Hannibal saw human blood he generally exclaimed "how beautiful!"

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The seceding members of the democratic party on the Texas issue, who supported John P. Hale for Congress, held a convention at Concord, at which Nathaniel S. Berry, of Hebron, was nominated for the office of Governor.

NORTH CAROLINA.—William A. Graham, the present Governor of North Carolina, was nominated for re-election by the Whig State Convention at Raleigh on the 12th inst.

DON'T LOOK LIKE WAR.—The Navy Yards a year to have had an overhauling recently.—Nineteen hands were discharged from the engineer department at the Washington Navy Yard on Friday. In a New York paper we see that some of the persons in the Brooklyn Navy Yard have also been discharged.

DUELLING.—A death blow to duelling has been struck in Alabama. A Mr. Niles Ivey, conceiving that he had a cause of quarrel with the member of the Legislature from Barbour county, challenged him to fight, and now finds himself convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary.

MR. GOUGH.—It is said that Mr. Gough will shortly change his vocation as a temperance lecturer to that of the Congregational ministry. He intends to spend the remainder of the winter in the South.

A fellow went into the hall of a boarding house in Barclay street a night or two since while the boarders were at supper, and gathered up all the hats on the table. He was making his way out with his booty when a boarder a little behind time came in, and asked him what he was about. 'Oh,' says the thief, 'I am taking the gentlemen's hats round to Leary's to get smoothed.' 'Well,' replied the boarder, 'take mine along too.' 'Certainly, sir!' said the accommodating loafer, and vanished.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A NOVEL CASE.—*A Town praying to be set off from a State.*—In the House of Representatives in Massachusetts,

"Mr. Loring, of Great Barrington, presented a petition of 179 inhabitants, of Boston Corner, praying that the town may be set off from the State, and moved its reference to the Committee on Towns.

Mr. Byington, of Stockbridge, rose and said that if it was in order, he should move the reference of this petition to a special committee. Most of the members of the House might not be aware of the position and character of the petitioners.—They were isolated, as it were, from the rest of the State, seperated by a high mountain, and lived in a community of their own, without any political organization, without magistrates, without ministers of religion, in fact, as nearly an Utopian state as possible, never disturbed by the outward world except by the occasional calls of the tax-gatherer.

"That they lived not on that narrow principle of Democracy, of the greatest good to the greatest number, but on the broader one, of the greatest good to the whole. But, he said, they were opposed to the system of taxation without representation, a feeling which could be very well understood in Boston, and as they had come here this season with a civil request to be set off from the State, he thought it best to give serious consideration, as next year they might come in a different shape.

"Mr. Byington said if there had been a Committee on Federal Relations, he should have moved the reference of the petition to it, but as there was not, he moved the reference to a special committee, as a change in the State line would be necessary in granting it. The petition was referred.

☞ INFORMATION WANTED IS OF PATRICK WARD, who formerly lived in the county of Longford, Ireland. He married Eliza Reynolds, emigrated to America, and when last heard of, was residing in Gold street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Any person who may know his present residence, will confer a favor by writing to MICHAEL MAGUIN, Pottsville, Pa.

☞ Papers will please notice.
January 24, 1846. 4—3t*

INSANITY.—All diseases even insanity and irritability of temper, proceed from depraved or corrupt humors, which circulating with the blood, occasion pain and discord in the human frame. It is clear, that by perseverance in the use of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, which is one of the very best, and only proper purgative medicine, insanity and irritability of temper can be cured, as well as other diseases depending upon the pureness of the circulating fluid, the blood.

Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills are known by the experience of thousands, to perfectly cleanse the blood from all foulness, remove every morbid affection and renovate weak and enfeebled constitutions to perfect health and vigor.

Their acknowledged innocence makes them safe through every period of existence, from infancy to old age.

No extra care in either dress or diet is required when they are used.

With this invaluable medicine in our possession, we may visit the most sickly persons without fear. No contagion can by possibility affect us, if we are careful to freely use the Pills.

☞ Sold at Brandreth's Principal office, 24½ Broadway N. Y.) and by the following authorized agents in Schuylkill county:

☞ Pottsville, William Mortimer, Jr.—New Castle George Reifsnyder—Port Clinton, J. Robinhold & Co. —Schuylkill Haven, Charles Hunzinger—and one agt. in every place of importance throughout the world.

DISPEPSIA OF 10 YEARS STANDING.—The wife of Captain Roberts, on Vine street, near Water, Cincinnati, has been afflicted with Dispepsia in its most aggravated form for the last ten years, was recommended by celebrated physicians of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Cincinnati, to travel, as they could do nothing for her. She did so, but it did her no good. She then commenced using the most popular medicines of the day for her complaint, but derived no benefit. Seeing an advertisement of Dr. Smith's Vegetable Sugar Coated Pills in the paper, she would give them a trial—sent to G. F. Thomas, Main street, between Third and Fourth, Dr. Smith's Agent for Cincinnati and purchased a box, took them according to direction, and can with heart-felt joy state that she derived more benefit from the use of one box of Dr. Smith's Sugar Coated Vegetable Pills, than from any other medicine she has made use of during the ten years. [The above was sent to G. F. Thomas on the third day of December, 1841.]

Dealers furnished at the New York College of Health, 179 Greenwich street, New York.

☞ Sold at 179 Greenwich street, New York, and by John S. C. Martin, Druggist Pottsville—J. & J. Rahn, Orwigsburg—E. W. Earl, Reading—S. & G. Shoble, Berger, Hamburg—Bast & Sterner, and J. A. & J. H. Falls, Minersville.

A SWIMMING OF THE HEAD, like every other disordered motion of the blood, is owing to corrupt and stagnant humors, which, when floating in the general mass of the circulation, are the cause of headache, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, and many other unpleasant symptoms, and when thrown upon the various parts of the body, are the cause of every malady incident to man. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are always certain to remove headache, giddiness, and every complaint; because they completely rid the body of all morbid humors and every thing that is opposed to health.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills also aid and improve *digestion*, and therefore give health and vigor to the whole frame, as well as drive disease of every kind from the body.

It should also be remembered that a man, by the name of Wm. M. Spear, who sells medicine purporting to be Indian Pills, at the corner of Race and Front streets, is not an agent of mine, neither can I guarantee any genuine any he has for sale.

The only security against imposition, is to purchase from people of unblemished character, or at the Office and general Depot, No 169, Race street, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM WRIGHT.

For sale in Pottsville, by Messrs. T. & J. BEATTY Agents for the Proprietor, and the other Agents in Schuylkill County.

A LIFE PRESERVED! The following positive testimony in favor of WISTAR'S BALSAM, has been received by the agent in this city.

Jordan, N. Y., April 15, 1845.

"In the winter of 1841 and '21 was troubled with hoarseness and dry hacking cough, produced no doubt by change of climate, having previously spent some time at the South, and possessing weak lungs and a rather delicate constitution. In February I was attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs, which continued until I had not sufficient strength of voice to speak loud in three months. Through medical treatment and care I partially recovered during the summer, but on the return of winter was attacked again with cough, chills, fever, night sweats. Physicians said they could do no more for me, as I was rapidly sinking with consumption. Fortunately my friends procured the BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, thinking it might relieve me for a time, and with the blessing of kind Providence, it entirely restored me to health, which I have continued to enjoy until the present time, without any symptom of my former disease, with the exception of being a little more liable to cold from damp air and sudden changes of weather.

ELIZABETH WILSON.

Sworn and subscribed this 15th day of April, 1845, before me.

A CASE, Justice.

For sale by John S. C. Martin, Druggist, Pottsville; Wm. Taggart, Tamaqua; Bickel & Medlar, Orwigsburg; J. R. & J. A. Falls, Minersville; Caleb Wheeler, Pinegrove.

☞ SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The regular meetings of Pottsville Division, No. 52, will in future, be held on Wednesday evenings. The winter term commencing at 7 o'clock precisely.

J. M. CROSLAND, R. S.

It is gratifying to state, that this Division, established on the 2d of September last, now numbers over EIGHTY MEMBERS! and *the only disappointment* experienced so far, is in the fact that very many who formerly belonged to the Washingtonian Temperance Society, and who make loud professions for the welfare of the cause, do not take hold of this golden opportunity to do good.

☞ What are the Daughters of Temperance doing for the cause? "By their fruits ye shall know them," it is said. We long for their acquaintance,

J. M. C.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ DIVINE SERVICE will be held in the Welsh Congregational Church, in this borough, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and at 6 o'clock P. M.

☞ BAPTIST MEETINGS.—By Divine permission, the Rev. Mr. ANDERSON will preach every Sabbath at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Universalist Church.

☞ BY DIVINE PERMISSION the new Methodist Episcopal Church, in Port Carbon