POTTSVILLE.

Saturday Morning, Feb. 6, 1847.

VOLNEY B. PALMER,

At his Real Estate and Coal Agencies,
Corner of Third & Chestnut 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.

Removal.

THE office of the Miners' Journal, and Book, Stationery, Variety and Fancy store, has been removed to the new brick building, two doors above the former stand in Centre St: Dec 27 — 52

THE TARIFF OF 1842,
THE COUNTRY DEMANDS ITS RESTORATION.

CIRCULATION,
1200 COPIES WEEKLY.

☞ The large press of advertisements have again crowded out several communications, and a variety of miscellaneous news.

☞ We had prepared an article in reply to the Commercial List, but a press of advertisements received at a late period of the week, has crowded it out until next week.

☞ We see by a notice in another column that Ten Dollars Reward is offered by the Trustees of the first M. E. Church of this borough for the detection of the rascal who threw a piece of coal through one of the windows into the basement story, on Monday Evening last, during the hour of service. The stone was a large one, but fortunately did not hit any person. We trust that the rascal will be apprehended. Such villainy ought not to go unpunished.

☞ The Annual Statement of the County affairs will be found in this paper. Within the last two years the Commissioners have reduced the county debt, from about $34,000 to a little upwards of $7500—enlarged the Court House which cost upwards of $3000, and during the last year built no less than 6 expensive bridges, nearly all of which have been paid for. The infusion of a little "Whigism" into the management of our County affairs has accomplished all this without any increase of the taxes of the county. Another year under Whig management will sweep off the whole debt of the County, and leave a surplus in the Treasury.

COLLEGE AT ORWIGSBURG.—It has been proposed, in case the seat of Justice is removed from Orwigsburg, to give the Public Buildings to that Borough for a College. The proposition meets with general favor, and will compensate that Borough for the loss of the Court Business.—We hope that a clause to that effect will be engrafted on the Bill submitting the question to the people. Orwigsburg is beautifully located for such an Institution.

RAIL ROAD AND CANAL.—We learn from Philadelphia that the managers of these two works have held several conferences during the week in that city, for the purpose of fixing upon an equitable rate of tolls, with a view of softening down or removing to some extent the fierce competition waged between these two corporations for some years past. What effect such an alliance may have upon the trade, time alone will disclose—but if the rates agreed upon are not fixed too high to enable us to compete successfully with other regions, our opinion is that it will eventually result to the benefit of all parties concerned. Companies crippled in their operations by strong competition and low rates, which do not remunerate them for the outlay, cannot afford the same facilities as those whose receipts enable them to keep their works in good condition. The great evil however, which results from such combinations is the extortionate character they generally assume, whenever they possess the power.

ST. VALENTINES' DAY.

A week from to-morrow is St. Valentines' Day—a day devoted to the interchange of friendly feelings and the warmer emotions of youthful hearts. There are many persons whose bosoms are throbbing with the excitement of passion whom modesty restrains from giving utterance to their sentiments. To all such, St. Valentines' Day is welcome. They have then an opportunity of declaring in writing or by emblems, those feelings which the tongue cannot utter without faltering. But as a general thing St. Valentines' Day is an occasion of sport and frolic, and the epistles interchanged are either of a humorous or a serious character. There is no day which furnishes better opportunities for fun, and young people are generally eager to enjoy it.

The origin of St. Valentine's Day is a little uncertain, but the most rational account we have seen, and probably the most correct one is given by an English author Mr. Donce, who explains it as follows:

"St. Valentine was a Priest of Rome—it was the custom in that ancient city to celebrate the Lupercalia, which were feasts in honor of Juno. On this occasion amidst a variety of ceremonies the names of young women were deposited in a Vase, from which they were drawn by the men as chance directed. The Pastors of the early christian Church, who by every means endeavored to eradicate the Vestiges of Pagan Superstition, substituted in the present instance the names of particular Saints instead of those of the women, and as the festival of the Puperçalia had commenced about the middle of February they choose St. Valentine's day for celebrating the new feast, and accordingly the outline of the ancient ceremony was preserved, it is therefore reasonable to suppose that the above practice of choosing mates would gradually become reciprocal in the sexes—it is also recorded that on St. Valentine's day each bird of the air chooses its mate.

The custom of keeping St. Valentine's Day is becoming more universal every year, both in England and this country. It is estimated that about half a million Valentines are distributed in London every year, and in New York not less than one hundred thousand pass through the Post Office and the various dispatch offices, or are delivered by private hands. These missives are of all descriptions—some breathing of passion, others full of fun and comicalities. The emotions caused by opening them must be as various as the characters of the Valentines. We can easily imagine the feelings of joy which fill the heart of a young girl as she opens one of those pretty missives, the hand writing of which is familiar to her eye, and the sentiments of which find an echo in her bosom. And then how much is an old bachelor or a antequated maid, interested in breaking open a Valentine to find a picture of a *cherub* or a *cradle!*

Within a few years past the custom of sending Valentines has been growing in Pottsville, and last year the number sent was far greater than ever it was previously, and we believe that the approaching St. Valentine's Day will be better observed than any former one.

DOINGS AT WASHINGTON.

The last session of the present Congress is rapidly drawing to its close. Only three weeks are left for the transaction of business, and if we can judge of what will be done during that time by what has been done since the commencement of of the session, it is certain that very little business of importance will be attended to. The time of Congress has been mainly consumed by members making speeches for "Buncomb," full of professions of patriotism, and threatening bloody vengeance against the perfidious Mexicans.

The actions of Congress during the present session have made a *party question* of the present war. The recommendation of the President that a Lieutenant General be appointed, was made solely for the purpose of selecting a Locofoco to supersede Scott and Taylor who are Whigs. In the debate upon that subject some two or three weeks since, Mr. Ficklin, of Illinois, openly asserted that with Whig Generals in the field there was no hope for a vigorous prosecution of the war, and this appears to be the sentiment of the whole administration party. Every possible occasion has been made use of to prove to the community that the war is a Democratic war, and that the Whigs have no right to speak their disapprobation of it, or to act as officers in it—their duty is to let the President make war when he pleases, on the ground that "the King can do no wrong," and if their patriotism induced them to engage in the war, they may have the liberty of serving in a subordinate capacity because Whig officers are inefficient.

Congress has made little progress during the present week. In the Senate the bill appropriating $3 000,000, to enable Polk to buy a peace, passed to a third reading on Saturday. The bill appropriating lands to the soldiers serving during the war with Mexico, has also passed the Senate and is before the House.

In the House on Saturday a resolution was passed, voting the thanks of Congress and a gold medal to General Taylor, for his gallant achievement, the capture of Monterey. But even here Loco Focoism had to manifest its hostility to General Taylor. Mr. Thompson of Mississippi offered an amendment providing that "nothing herein contained shall be construed into an approbation of the terms of the capitulation of Monterey."—The amended resolution passed by a vote of 106 to 94. Mr. Cook moved that the resolution be changed to one of *censure* instead of *thanks*. The mover however, was the only man mean enough to vote for it.

The Secretary of the Treasury on Monday sent in a Report to the Senate relative to the articles upon which duties might be increased or decreased with an increase to the revenue. He thinks that upon *Coal and Iron* a duty of ten per cent. additional might be with propriety imposed. He recommends a duty of 15 per cent. on tea and coffee.

The Assistant Adjutant General has issued the following orders:

"Private letters or reports, relative to military marches and operations, are frequently mischievous in design, and always disgraceful to the army.—They are, therefore, strictly forbidden; and any officer found guilty of making such report for publication, without special permission, or of placing the writing beyond his control, so that it finds its way to the press, within one month after the termination of the campaign to which it relates, shall be dismissed from the service."

There is no doubt that this is intended as a reproof to Gen. Taylor for writing, and Gen. Gaines for publishing the letter which appeared in the Journal last week. The Administration is sparing no efforts to make Gen. Taylor uncomfortable. The correspondent of a Philadelphia paper says that he will not be recalled, but should he ask leave to return it will be cheerfully granted.

LEGISLATIVE.

Little business of general interest has been transacted at Harrisburg during the past week.—A large number of petitions from citizens of Schuylkill county, praying that the question of removing the County Seat may be submitted to the people, has been presented in both houses.

A bill for the incorporation of the Black Mine (Market street) Railroad Company, has been introduced.

We observe that a large number of petitions have been presented from citizens in various parts of the State, praying the Legislature to pass a bill authorizing Banks to issue small notes of a less denomination than five dollars, in order that the present mutilated foreign shinplasters may be superseded. We believe that such a law, if passed, would meet with the approbation of three-fourths of our citizens, and we hope that the Legislature will not adjourn without acting upon the matter.

ASSYLUM FOR DISABLED MINERS, &c.—For the information of the friends of the proposed institution, we will state that a Petition signed by nearly all the operators in this region, requesting the Canal & Railroad Companies, in fixing their rates of toll &c. to include one cent per ton; to be appropriated to the erection of such an Institution, has been received *favorably* by both companies. But believing that they did not possess the power to make such an appropriation under their present charters, application has been made to the Legislature of this State for the passage of a law authorizing these companies to make the appropriation, if they think proper to do so. As far as we can learn there is not a single operator in this region opposed to the measure. We have met with only one who does not think the Institution necessary, and he stated that he would take no steps to oppose its erection. We deem this statement necessary for the information of the public, and which, we hope will also satisfy "Spectator," who seems to be so dreadfully annoyed at this proposition having "emanated from a *private* source."

CAUTION.—The Philadelphia Sun states that a girl about 12 years of age was burnt to death, by the use of a new Spirit Gas, in Philadelphia last week. In preparing a lamp she spilled some of the fluid on her clothes, which, coming in contact with the flame, her clothes instantaneously took fire, and before it could be extinguished she was burnt in so shocking a manner that she died shortly after. People cannot be too cautious in the use of burning fluids, unless they are acquainted with the ingredients which enter into their composition.

CLOSE VOTING.—In a contested election case, the Legislature of N. York decided that Mr. Montange ought to hold his seat, he having 4254 votes against Mr. Hasbrouck 4255—a majority of *one* in a vote of over 8,500! This shows the importance of a single vote.

A JOB OFFICE AT FAULT.—During a discussion in the Illinois Senate, a few days ago, on a motion to print the Governor's Message in the German language, it was suggested that a few copies be also in the Irish—whereupon a grave Senator very innocently made the inquiry whether there was any *Irish type* in that city!—*Chicago Jour.*

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

Through the politeness of Mr. Walker, we have received a copy of the Report made by the Managers to the Stockholders, from which we glean the following: Its length precludes us from publishing it in full. By this report it appears that the whole receipts of the company for the year 1846 was $1,900,115 35 cents derived from the following sources:

For Freight on Coal,		$1,600,667 09
do on Merchandise,		137,583 52
do for Passengers,		141,749 07
Transportation of the U.S. Mail and other sources,		9,713 84
Rent of wharves at Richmond,		10,401 83
		$1,900,115 35
Deduct all expenses,	$862,320 14	
" Interest,	571,119 93	
" Taxes, &c.,	16 380 19	
" Commissions,	43,672 61	
" Sundries,	4,330 19	
		$1,497,823 06
Applicable to dividend,		$402,292 29
The increase in the receipts over those of last year from the transportation of Coal is,		$713,728 00
Merchandise,		76 995 78
Passengers,		38,337 94
		$829,061 72

The total tonnage of the Road since it was opened to Nov. 30, 1846 was 3,703,521 tons.

The number of passengers carried during the year were 88,641 being equal to 45,155 passegers transported over the whole length of the Road in 1846. The number of passengers transported to Nov. 30, 1846 amount to 551,953.

The following is given as the whole expenses of maintaining the Road for the year 1846:

Maintenance of way, track and bridges,		114,970 76
Engines, cars, and machinery,		11,242 86
Water stations, depots and engine houses,		1,191 74
Watchmen at bridges and depots,		10,078 33
Rail Road iron,		5,442 50
Superintendence and office rent,		3,276 11
		$146,202 30
Deduct value of materials on hand, viz:		
On hand, Nov. 30, 1846,	17,367 86	
On hand, Dec. 1, 1845,	14,133 10	
		3,234 76
Total cost of Roadway Department for year,		$142,967 54

In concluding the report of the Roadway Department, I would state, that the road and bridges are at present in excellent order, after passing a tonnage amounting to 1,507,291 tons.

RAIL ROAD IRON.

This item of expense has been in exact proportion to its original quality of make. The total number of bars removed and replaced, during the year, has been 1506; of which 1249 were of the 60 lbs. rail, and 257 of the lighter rails, varying from 45 to 55 lbs. per yard—equal to 235 tons.—Of these, 185½ tons were relaid in tracks at Reading and other depots and sidings, leaving 49½ tons of iron unfit for main tracks or sidings, worth $85 per ton as old iron. But the actual cost of these 1506 bars replaced may be thus stated:

First cost of 235 tons of iron replaced, at $70,		$16,450 00
By 185½ tons of above, relaid and used, valued at $50	$9,275 00	
" 49½ " " worth, as old iron $35,	1,732 50	
Deduct		11,007 50
Losses on above 1506 bars,		$5,442 50

Equal to four-tenths of a cent per ton on the tonnage of the road, for the year; which entirely confirms our predictions and anticipations on this subject.

The liabilities of the company on the 30th of November, 1846, were,	$11,589 696 67
On the 20th Nov. 1845,	10,276,351 93
Increase during last year including the dividend in stock of 12½ per cent.,	$1,313,344 74

The expense of transporting coal per ton during the year, were 38 89-100 cents per ton:—Merchandize 75 6-10 cents per ton, and 44 4-10 cents for each through passenger.

The coal was delivered as follows on the line of the road:

	Tons.
Orwigburg.	75
Port Clinton,	6
Hamburg,	971
Mohrsville,	1,300
Between Mohrsville and Reading,	1,042
Reading,	35,738
Baumstown	1,854
Douglassville,	1,433
Pottstown,	3,696
Royer's Ford,	317
Phœnixville,	23,853
Valley Forge,	1,480
Port Kennedy,	4,079
Norristown,	11,988
Lime Kilns below Norristown,	1,362
Conshehocken,	23,604
Spring Mill,	2,566
Manayunk,	6,930
Falls,	2,996
Germantown,	5,362
Nicetown,	5,720
Trenton Railroad,	2,907
Junction with State Road,	6,181
Philadelphia,	198 582
Richmond,	844,216
Total,	1,188,258

The quantity delivered on the line between this place and Philadelphia was 155,469 tons.

List of officers elected for the ensuing year:

JOHN TUCKER, President;

MANAGERS,
CHAS. H. FISHER,
SAMUEL NORRIS,
JOHN TOWNE,
WILLIAM R. LEJEE,
CHRISTOPHER LŒSER, of Orwigsburg,
MATTHIAS S. RICHARDS, of Reading,
Samuel Bradford,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NESTORIAN MASSACRE.—It is stated, in a letter from Constantinople of the 12th ult., that Bederhan Bey, chief of the Kurds, after his massacre of the Nestorians, sent 300 heads of Christians, which he had cut off, to the Pacha of Mossoul, informing him that, if this present did not please him, he would also send the heads of 300 Turks. The Pacha had done all in his power to deter the Bey from his work of pillage and massacre, but in vain. It was believed, however, at Constantinople, that the Sultan would supply the Pacha with the means of curbing the career of this monster.

ASSISTANCE FOR IRELAND.—The New York Globe publishes a list of the names of contributors and the amounts given by each to the fund for the relief of the suffering poor of Ireland. It covers four columns of the paper, giving a total amount contributed of $4,260 50.

THE CHOLERA.—By the latest accounts from Bagdad, we learn that the cholera was ravaging that city, and the fourteen hundred persons had already fallen under the scourge. It is feared that the cholera will not cease until it has reached Constantinople. This is the more apprehended, because it follows the road by which it has already once before reached that capital.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Gen. Quitman at Victoria—Col. May's rear guard cut off—Santa Anna's force estimated at 50,000 men.

The Brig Georgian has arrived at New Orleans from Tampico which place she left on the 14th. Col. Kinney arrived there two days previous direct from Victoria with despatches from Gen. Taylor to Gen. Shields to suspend operations for the present. He had entered Victoria with Gen. Quitman on the 9th. Gen. Quitman in his advance drove the Mexicans before him for thirty or forty miles before entering Victoria. The Mexicans contested every inch of ground and were very reluctant to give up the place, but they evacuated it from one side, as Gen. Quitman with his force was entering the other. It was impossible to pursue the fugitives, as Gen. Q. has no cavalry.

Col. Kinney parted with Gen. Taylor at Monte Morales and pushed on with Quitman's brigade to Victoria and thence to Tampico.

There was no reason to suppose that General's Worth and Butler had moved from Saltillo, though it was so reported. It is believed that the main Mexican army was not far off from that place, though the Mexican soldiers seen in the neighborhood are now supposed to have been the advanced parties of some 1500 or 2000 men kept in a position on this side of the desert between Saltillo and San Louis Potosi to destroy the water tanks in case the American army should move forward in force upon San Louis. This precludes the idea of any serious attack upon Gen Worth or Gen. Wool; as the object of the Mexicans seems only to keep watch on the movements of our forces and to retreat immediately upon an advance in order to cut off the supplies of water.

On the first of January, Gen. Taylor sent forward Col. May with a detachment of dragoons, to examine the mountain pass between Mante Morales and Labradores. On his return he took another pass leading to Linares, and was attacked by a large body of the enemy. His rear guard was cut off by rolling stones from the overhanging heights into the pass, which was scarcely wide enough for a single horsemen to ride through.

Col. May, with characteristic bravery and decission, managed to force his way through the pass with the main body of his command, and reached a spot where they were able to dismount and return to the succor of their companions of the rear guard. But they arrived too late as the enemy had retreated, carrying off their prisoners. At one time, while in the gorge of the pass the dragoons were almost at the mercy of the enemy, and would have suffered severely had the latter discharged their pieces with accuracy from the position which they occupied, which was almost directly over the heads of our troops. Col. May's loss was not ascertained, or whether he had any men killed.

There can be no doubt that Gen. Taylor with Twiggs, Patterson and Pillow are now at Victoria with a large force.

Gen. Shields with 650 men marched from Tampico on the 10th toward Altamora. The object of this movement was supposed to be to open a communication with Gen. Taylor at Victoria.—There were from two to three thousand Mexican troops between these two places, with which it was no way improbable, Gen. Shields may have the good fortune to engage. The force remaining in Tampico for its protection amounted to 950 men.

The Tampico market is amply supplied with American merchandize.

Col. Kinney states that the Mexican force at San Louis amounts to 30 000 men, and estimates their entire force in the field at 50,000.

He states that the capture of Tampico created the greatest excitement throughout the country.

Gen. Worth had with Butler and Wool at Saltillo, 8000 men, considered the very flower of our army. Col. K. speaks confidently of success in case of an engagement.

Gen. Taylor and Gen. Patterson at Victoria had 6000 men, and were awaiting orders from Gen. Scott.

It was thought that there would be no movement towards San Louis, at least for the present, but that all the mountain passes wou be retained, and Vera Cruz, subjugated by a land attack, as soon as Gen. Scott arrived to assume the command.

MORALS OF THE ARMY.—The following remarks upon the morals of the Army are extracted from the correspondence of the "Baltimore Sun."

Bating the excesses nightly committed upon the peaceable inhabitants of Matamoras by vagrant volunteers, the town is quiet and orderly. The demoralization induced by the volunteer system is manifest to every eye. Men who at home would shudder to commit a shameful act, here do it without compunction; and the officers are afraid to discipline their men, knowing they are neighbors and influential at home. The difference between volunteers and regulars is this—the former rule their officers, the latter are ruled by them.

☞ The New York Express gives the following explanation of the publication of Gen. Taylor's letter, which it is admitted was addressed to Gen. Gaines, and by his consent given to the public:

GEN. TAYLOR AND HIS LETTER.

When in Washington, some days since, we ascertained beyond all question, that the Administration was intriguing for the overthrow of Gen. Taylor, and that in nearly all *their* political circles, he was aspersed in some form or other. To this malignant, and unaccountable malignant disposition, Mr. Ficklin, of Illinois, first gave public utterance on the floor of the House, but at an earlier period than was designed by the enemies of the Hero of Monterey, and of Palo Alto. The *intrigue* began last autumn, and it was an intrigue to displace what Mr. Ficklin called a "Whig General;"—solely because he was a General, imbued with, and educated in Whig Principles. As the Administration had not the courage to displace Gen. Taylor, of whose splendid achievements it was becoming jealous, and fearful, lest they should eclipse their more humble doings in the eyes of the Public! Mr. Polk took to his councils Mr. Benton, when it was resolved to recommend the appointment of a Vice Roy, or Lieut. General, which place, Mr. Benton was to fill. In this way Gen. Taylor at first was to be superseded—but the Administration had not even the courage to take this responsibility. Subsequently it was agreed that Gen. Scott, a Whig General, should be sent out to supersede Gen. Taylor, another Whig General, when, soon after, Mr. Benton should be sent out as Vice Roy over both. In this way the conduct of the war was to be taken out of the old hands of the Army, and put in the hands of the Politicians. Thus, the magnanimity for which the Administration was credited in sending out Gen. Scott, turns out to be only a miserable intrigue to use him to supersede Gen. Taylor, in order subsequently to supersede both by Mr. Benton.

Becoming aware of these intrigues among the politicians resting at their ease in Washington,—to injure the gallant old Hero, who has immortalized himself on the bloody fields of the Rio Grande, and on the heights of the Sierra Madre, and whose good conduct has rescued the Administration from the disgrace its own measures already prepared for it, we felt it our duty to obtain, and to publish the simple and artless defence he had made of himself in a private letter to a friend, and without reference to publication. It was the military defence one soldier was making of himself to another, and it was but right that the country should see it. Although he (Gen. Taylor) had done wonders with his means, yet, as the Administration were supplanting him, ostensibly for not doing more, it was but fair the country should see why no more could be done. General Taylor himself, desirous only of being recalled, in order to attend to his now suffering private affairs, unambitious of place or honor, would never have taken the trouble to make any public defence of himself; but when there was a defence of him, in the hands of another soldier, scarred by wounds, it was but natural that that defence should appear in the public prints. In the rigid military despotisms of Europe, such a publication may be a breach of military etiquette; but in a Republican country like ours, it is hard if not impossible, to suppress discussion, and, therefore, such information as may enlighten whatever discussion is going on.

HONOR TO THE QUAKERS.—The Quakers of Great Britain and Ireland have contributed £2,200 for the relief of the poor in Ireland.

MR. POLK AND SANTA ANNA.—The following resolution, offered by Mr. Ashmun, of Massachusetts, was voted upon in the House of Representatives, on Monday:—

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform this House if any officer or agent of the United States was sent by him, or by his direction, to Havana, to advise, procure, or in any way to promote the return of Santa Anna to Mexico; or whether any person visited Washington city and conferred with the President or any officer of the government upon the subject of said return of Santa Anna, and, if so, who was the officer or agent, what was his instructions, and when was he sent on such mission—or who was the person that visited Washington City, and thus conferred with the President or any other officer of the government, and what was decided upon at such conference?—Also, that he inform the House, by what means, and through what channel Santa Anna was informed that an order was issued to the commander of our naval forces in the Gulf of Mexico, directing said commander not to obstruct Santa Anna's return to Mexico; and that he also transmit to this House copies of any letters, communications, or papers of any kind in the executive department of the government in any way relating to the subject of Santa Anna's return to Mexico.

This resolution was immediately voted down by the Administration party as a matter of course. If the truth could be ferreted out, we have very little doubt it would lead to the impeachment of James K. Polk. Burr's conspiracy was nothing compared to the "aid and comfort" afforded Santa Anna by Mr. Polk, in enabling him to assume the command of the Mexican army.

FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATIOM COMPANY —TRANSPORTING PRIVILEGES.

The effort upon the part of certain boat speculators, to create an excitement against the Schuylkill Navigation Company, with the view of defeating their present application to the Legislature for the privilege of using their own boats, upon their own Canal, in common with individuals, induces the writer to invite the public to a dispassionate consideration of this matter.

It was in 1821, that the proviso preventing this company from engaging in transportation, was engrafted upon a supplement to their charter.

At that time the coal trade of this region, had no existence, the whole traffic upon the canal was trifling, and *there being then no other outlet for it*, fears were entertained that this small business, might be monopolized by the company to the prejudice of individuals; to prevent a monopoly not improbable then, though impossible now, the above proviso was adopted.

Now everything is changed, the reasons prevailing in 1821, against granting this company transporting powers, have ceased to exist.

This power formerly unnecessary, has by the construction of a rival work, *with exclusive transporting privileges*, become important to be exercised in a modified form, for the mutual benefit of the coal trade, and of the Navigation Company.

If is evidently with great reluctance, that the Navigation Company propose to engage in transportation—they do not now, and they never have, asked for, *exclusive privileges*—though this has been falsely charged upon them.

They would not ask for any such privileges at all, if it were not manifested that individuals can never carry on the keen competition in business, which must prevail between the two fine rival works now constructed in the valley of the Schuylkill, unless the unjust hostility manifested, by a portion of the people of the coal region against one of them, should force an amalgamation or arrangement between the two.

Facts have proved that individuals are unwilling to build boats sufficient to stock the canal, and the experience of former days has shown that individual boat owners, could never be got to transport coal, at *uniform and moderate freights*; on the contrary they seized on every pretext to force the colliers to pay enormous prices for transportation—and on more than one occasion their cupidity carried them so far as to entice them in unlawful combinations, and in riots, which ultimately led some of their number to the threshold of the Penitentiary.

These extortional freights—these violent and unlawful proceedings, the Navigation Company desire to check forever—and every good citizen must wish them success.

To grant to the Schuylkill Navigation Company, power to engage in transportation upon the same footing as individuals—individual rights being carefully protected in the same law, while it would be an act of justice in placing this company more nearly on a level with its rival—would prove beneficial to all classes of this community.

To the collier, this company would offer cheap transportation to distant points, by a responsible party, both willing and able to pay for any losses in the voyage.

The boatmen who must be employed to run the boats of the company, would have a liberal employer, constant employment, and ready pay.

The boat owners would be certain of the employment of his property in a permanent and valuable trade, at moderate, but fair and certain prices, without being subjected to the ruinous fluctuations of former years.

The consumers would clearly be benefitted, by moderate charges for transportation, and so would every class of society dependent on the prosperity of our coal trade—which moderate charges would augment.

The only parties whose interests could be in any wise affected, are a few *boat speculators*—very few we are happy to say—whose sole object is to prevent the Navigation Company from using their own property, with the hope of obtaining the control of the Company's boats, *and renewing for their own benefit the extortions of former years.*

SCHUYLKILL.

FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

Sir:—In looking over a late number of the Harrisburg Telegraph, I had the pleasure of seeing the name of our able Representative A. W. Leyburn, Esq., mentioned as a fit and prominent man for the office of Canal Commissioner.

I have had the pleasure of his acquaintance for a number of years and can testify to his moral worth; his devotion to the interests of his country, and his zeal and indefatigable industry in every trust that has been confided to him.

His industry and actions in the present session of our Legislature are known to all.

As a Canal Commissioner his perfect knowledge of Public works, will enable him to perform the ardious duties of this office, now so ably performed by the present worthy members of the Board, and I am sure that Schuylkill county and Pennsylvania will have no need to regret his nomination, and that he will gain nearly the unanimous vote of those sections of the State where he is so well and favorably known.

Mr. Leyburn has been engaged on Public Works as Contractor and otherwise for a number of years, and every trust that has been confided in him, has been honorably and faithfully performed; he is perfectly conversant with all the Public Works of our State in all their numerous details, and I think no one will give more satisfaction to the State or his County as *Canal Commissioner* than Mr. Leyburn, for he is honest and capable; having always the strictest eye to economy in the duties entrusted to him, and to be relied on as a man that would carry out the interests of the State at large.

MOUNT CARBON.

GEN. LA VEGA.—This officer passed several days in Vera Cruz on his return, and when he left for the capital he published a short address to the people of that city. He shows himself extremely well satisfied with his own bearing under calamity, and professes a very honorable patriotism and an eager desire to resume his position in the army. In the course of the address he takes occasion to say that while in the United States he enjoyed every hospitality; that nothing was wanting to him; and that in no instance did the fact that he was a Mexican, subject him to insult or injury.

GOOD.—An eastern paper gives an account of the robbing of a dandy. His lodgings were robbed of a pair of stays, a smelling-bottle, two pair of artificial eyebrows, and a white surtout, in the pocket of which there were three love-letters, written to himself in his own hand-writing.

☞ UNITED ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.—"F. L. & T."—The Members of the Grand Lodge of the S. of the U. O. of O. F. and also the members of the subordinate Lodges of said Order, will meet at the New Hall, southeast corner of Centre and Market streets, Pottsville, on Monday, the 22d day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of joining in a grand Procession and Celebration, on that day. An oration will be delivered, and other appropriate ceremonies performed.

☞ It is desired and expected, that the members of subordinate Lodges will punctually attend their Lodge meetings, that take place from this time until the time of the procession in order to perfect the arrangements for that occasion. *Brothers of the O. F.*

Pottsville, January 30th, 1847. 5—3t

☞ STAR OF BETHLEHEM TEMPLE OF HONOR, meet every 1st and 3d Tuesday in each month at 7 o'clock until further notice. Initiation fee $3.

JOSEPH COATSWORTH, W. R.
Jan 9 2-tf

☞ PULASKI LODGE NO. 216.—A stated meeting of Pulaski Lodge will be held on Monday evening next, Jan. 25, 1847, at 6½ o'clock.

The members are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ THE Rev. W. Wilson Bonnell, of the Presbyterian Church of Port Carbon, by leave of Providence, will preach in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, in this place, on next Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock.

MARRIED.

In Trinity Church, Pottsville, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. William C. Cooly, THOMAS RAVELY and HANNAH WILKINSON.

Also, at the same time and place, by the same, JOHN HIBBING and JANE CHICKEN.

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. J. Neill, Mr. ASHER B. STEPHENS, and Miss ELIZABETH MONTMORE, both of Tuscarora, Schuylkill co.

DEATHS.

In this borough, on the 3d inst., of Pulmonary Consumption, Mr. JOSEPH W. MCGINNIS, in the 37th year of his age.

OUR MARKET.

CORRECTED CAREFULLY FOR THE JOURNAL

Wheat Flour,	per Bbl.	$6 00	Plenty
Rye do	"	3 50	Scarce
Wheat	bushel	1 12	Scarce
Rye	"	70	do
Corn	"	75	do
Oats	"	47	do
Potatoes new	"	75	do
Timothy Seed,	"	2 50	do
Clover "	"	4 50	Scarce
Eggs	Dozen	15	Scarce
Butter	lb.	16	Scarce
Bacon	"	7 to 8	do
Hams	"	10	do
Plaster	Ton	6 00	Plenty
Hay	"	$16 00	do
Dried Peaches pared	Bush.	2 00	do
Dried do unpared	"	1 75	
Dried Apples pared	"	1 00	

At an adjourned meeting of the Town Council of the Borough of Pottsville, held on Wednesday Evening, February 3d, 1847, the following Preamble and Resolutions were read and unanimously adopted:—Whereas, we have heard that representations have been made at Harrisburg, by the friends of the Rail Road now laid through the Borough of Pottsville—that the Council of the Borough, are in favor of said Company obtaining a charter for the same. Therefore, RESOLVED, that we, the Town Council of the Borough of Pottsville, respectfully remonstrate against the passage of said Act, and request our Representatives, to use all honorable means to oppose the same.

RESOLVED, That the Clerk be directed to forward copies of this Preamble and Resolution to the Governor, and our Representatives in the Legislature, and also to each of the editors in the Borough, a copy for publication.

(SAMUEL HARTZ, Town Clerk.

Intellectual Entertainment at the TOWN HALL.

A GRAND.

THE public are respectfully informed that on account of the inclemency of the weather many were prevented from witnessing Mr. CONNER'S appearance on Wednesday Evening, he has been induced to remain for 4 nights longer, commencing on Tuesday, Feb. 9th, Wednesday, 10th, Friday 12th and Saturday 13th, being positively his last appearance Mr. J. P. Vanstavoren and Mr. J. Field, will also appear.

Feb. 9th, 1846. 6

WM. A. DROWN'S
UMBRELLA, PARASOL, PARASOLETTE AND *Sun Shade Manufactory,*
No. 86, Market st. Philada.

WILLIAM A. DROWN, invites Southern and Western Merchants visiting Philadelphia to examine his stock of Umbrellas, Parasols, Parasolettes and Sun Shades, where will be found the largest and most complete assortment of desirable New Goods in the Market, embracing every variety from the lowest price to those of the finest quality.

Owing to a great reduction in some materials, of which I have availed myself, I can offer inducements to purchasers that cannot be found elsewhere.

My prices will be found the lowest in the city, and the Goods warranted of the best manufacture.

Philada., February 6th, 1847. 6—1mo

IRON.

RAIL Road Iron, 1¼ x ½, 1¼ x ⅝, 1¼ x ¾, 1½ x ⅝, 2 x ¾ and 2½ x ⅝.

50 Tons T Rail Road iron, weighing 40 lbs. to the yard.

Boiler and Flue iron of all Nos. (1st and 2d quality.)

Bar Iron, assorted sizes.

Sift and Braziers' rods.

Rivit Iron ¼, ⅜, 11-16 and ½.

Spring and Country Steel, constantly on hand and for sale by

ORRICK & CAMPBELL,
No. 109, N. Water Street, Philada.

Philada., Feb 6 17 6—1t

THOMAS ROBINSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office in Front st. next door to the Odd Fellow's Hall, *Schuylkill Haven, Pa.*

Feb. 6th, 1847. 6—1y

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the late firm of Myers & Allen, are requested to hand in their accounts to the subscriber as early as possible.

HENRY GUTTERMAN, Assignee.

February 6th, 1847. 6—

Rail Road Iron.

A LARGE quantity of 2½ by ½ Rail Road Iron, for sale by the subscriber, in lots, to suit purchasers, at the Pottsville Iron Works.

E. W. MCGINNES.

February 6th, 1847. 6—

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between John Anderson, John Denniston and John Bowman, trading under the firm of John Anderson & Co., at Tamaqua, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons having claims against the firm, are requested to present them to John Anderson or John Dennision, at Tamaqua, for settlement, and those indebted are requested to make payment to them.

JOHN ANDERSON,
JOHN DENNISTON,
JOHN BOWMAN.

Tamaqua, January 6th, 1847. 6—3t

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY,
The 14th of February.

Valentines! Valentines!!

JUST received a large, elegant and varied assortment of Valentines, embracing Sentimental, Comical and Quizzical, some of which are enclosed in elegant Lace Envelopes, all of which will be sold at the lowest Philadelphia prices, at

BANNAN'S Cheap Fancy Store.

February 5th, 1847. 6—

$10.00 Reward,

WILL be given for the detection of the person who threw a piece of coal through one of the basement windows of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of this place, on Monday Evening, the 1st. inst.

HIRAM RIGG,
Corner of Market and Centre streets.

Pottsville, Feb. 2d, 1847. 6—

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. LUTHER KIDDER, Esquire, President of the several courts of Common Pleas of the counties of Schuylkill, Carbon, and Monroe, in Pennsylvania, and justice of the several Courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, in said counties, and STEPHEN H. PALMER and JACOB HUNTZINGER, Esquires, Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders, in the said county of Schuylkill—by their precepts to me directed, have ordered a Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, to be holden at Orwigsburg, on Monday, the 1st day of March next, to continue one week.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables of the said county of Schuylkill, that they are by the said precepts commanded to be then and there, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and all other remembrances, to do those things, which to their several offices appertain to be done; and all those that are bound by recognizances, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the gaol of said county of Schuylkill, are to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just.

God save the Commonwealth.

JOHN T. WERNER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Orwigsburg, Feb. 6 1847. 6—

N. B.—The witnesses and jurors who are summoned to attend said Court, are