TERMS OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.—SINGLE SUBSCRIPTIONS.—Two Dollars per annum, pay able semi-annually in advance, to those who reside n the County—and annually in advance to those who reside out of the County. The publisher reserves to himself the right to charge $2 50 per annum, when payment is delayed longer than one year.

TO CLUBS.	
Three copies to one address,	$5 00
Seven Do Do	10 00
Fifteen Do Do	20 00

Five dollars in advance will pay for three year's sub ription to the Journal.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square of 14 lines, 3 times,	$1 00
Every subsequent insertion,	25
Four lines, 1 time,	25
Subsequent insertions, each	12½
One Square, 3 months,	$3 00
Six months,	5 00
One Year,	8 00
Business Cards of Five lines, per annum,	3 00

Merchants and others, advertising by the Year, with the privilege of inserting dif- ferent advertisements weekly, 12 00

☞ Larger Advertisements, as per agreement.

VOLNEY B. PALMER, *at 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.

THE CIRCULATION of the Miners' Journal is greater han any other paper published in Northern Pennsylva nia, and has nearly double the circulation of any other published in Schuylkill county. It also circulates largely among capitalists, manufacturers, iron and coal dealers throughout the Atlantic and Eastern States.

POTTSVILLE.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1849.

PATENT OFFICE REPORT.—We are indebted to the Hon. James Cooper for a copy of the Patent Office Report.

THE OUTSIDE.—Our outside pages, this week, con tain a variety of reading matter. The address delivered to the Millitary, at the Gratztown Encampment, is deserving of attention.

ATTENTION is invited to the Tavern Stand, advertised by D. G. McGowan in another column. It is worthy the attention of purchasers.

WE ARE reluctantly compelled to omit new Advertisements, Notices, and other reading matter, intended for this week's *Journal*, owing to the press of Sheriff's Sales.

LIKE A TRUE demagogue, and also as one who has the most sinister objects in view, the editor of the *Pottsville Emporium* refers to the article published in the last Journal, headed "The Result at Home," in which we gave some of the causes which led to the partial defeat of the Whig ticket. We have too much confidence in our adopted citizens to believe that they will or can misconstrue our statements; and therefore do not deem the matter worth more than a passing notice.

We may state however, that the hypocrisy of the Locofocos in this matter, is too glaring—stands out too boldly, for the people to be deceived; and if any evidence of their hostility to this portion of our community is wanted, we need only refer to the actions of the present State Senator elect, and also to the editor of the *Emporium*, who attacked a number of Irishmen, because they saw fit, prompted no doubt, by patriotic motives, to proceed to Orwigsburg to procure their naturalization papers.

These things are too fresh in the memory of the people, to allow any doubt to exist as to the affection entertained for them by that party.—Were the people to believe all that paper says, they would indeed be nice specimens of "stuffed beings."

NATIONAL SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The National Common School Convention, commenced its session, in the Athenæum Building, Philadelphia, on Wednesday last. Hon. Horace Mann, of Massachusetts, was appointed President. Vice Presidents—Professor Joseph Henry, of Washington City; John Griscom, New Jersey; Samuel Lewis, Ohio; Dr. Alonzo Potter, Pennsylvania; G. B. Duncan, Louisiana. Secretaries—Charles. Northend, of Massachusetts; Alfred E. Wright, Philadelphia; P. Pemberton, Pennsylvania; S. D. Hastings, Wisconsin; Solomon Jenner, New York.

The attendance is quite large; Massachusetts, New Jersey, Maryland, New York, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, Delaware, Ohio, Louisiana, Connecticut, Iowa, Maine, Canada and Vermont, being represented.

A statement of the affairs of Girard College was made by Jos. R. Chandler, who gave quite a cheering account of the workings of the institution, and stated that so far it had fully realized its expectations. A resolution was offered calling upon the Convention, to appoint a committee of five to prepare a memorial to Congress, asking the establishment of a bureau in the Home Department, for obtaining and publishing annually, statististical information in regard to public education in the United States—adopted.

Reports from all the States represented, were read, giving statements as to the success of the Free School system. They are interesting, and show that, generally speaking, the system is in a flourishing condition. The report of the Pennsylvania delegation is as follows:

"*Pennsylvania*—In this State the common school system is not understood to embrace benevolent institutions, such as Asylums for the Blind, Insane, &c., as in other States. As early as the year 1809, common schools were established. In 1819 an act was passed establishing schools "for the *poor*" in the city and county of Philadelphia. These, however, by being stamped as pauper schools, never flourished until the year 1836, when common public schools were established in such a style as to be worthy of every man's children. Since then the progress of public schools has been rapid and marked. During the past school year one million of dollars have been spent upon the public schools. Half of this was raised in Philadelphia. $200,000 was appropriated by the State, and the remaining $300,000 was levied in the district out of Philadelphia. In the city 43 000 scholars go to the common schools, the cost of each being about $6 50. In 1838, the Legislature passed a law by which the school system was made obligatory upon every district in the State, without a vote of acceptance, as had formerly been the case."

In our next, we shall be better able to give a fuller account of the proceedings.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.—The past year the increase of members in the United States and four of the British Provinces is 90,000. Five Grand Divisions and 1700 subordinate divisions have been chartered, making the numerical strength of the order in North America to consist of 220,000 members, 4000 subordinate Divisions and 35 Grand Divisions, all under the jurisdiction of the National Division of North America.

RAILWAY CONVENTION.—The Convention to push forward the scheme of constructing a Railway from the States to San Francisco, commenced its session in St. Louis, on Monday last. Mr. Darrie, of Pennsylvania is President.

A resolution was introduced asking that Congress should be memorialized, to favor the immediate commencement of the road, at a point west of the States, and continued to San Francisco.

Resolutions, setting forth the object of the meeting, and the advantage that would accrue from the construction of such a road, were passed

NEW COAL REGION.—The Albany *Argus* says, that a party, some of them practical miners, have been engaged since July, in examinations in search of coal in Albany and Greene counties, and that they have succeeded in finding a bed of superior quality, at a depth of fifty-five feet. The location is in the town of New Baltimore, about five miles westerly from Coeymans. The bed is believed to extend one mile in Albany county and three in Green.

HON. W. T. PACKER is spoken of as the next speaker of the State Senate, and James M. Porter, as speaker of the House.

Political.

From the New York Courier & Enquirer.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

The result of the late elections in Maryland and Georgia, following as they do upon like unfavorable results in Connecticut and Tennessee, will, as a matter of course, be hailed by the opposition press as indications of the waning popularity of General Taylor, and be rejoiced over as evidences that his Administration will not be sustained by the people.

How much of truth and how much of mere party policy will be indicated by such claims, and the rejoicings based upon them, every intelligent mind must determine for himself. We must confess, however, that *we* were prepared for the worst; and, consequently, we perceive in these indications of the popular will, as far as they may be considered such, no great cause for anxiety. It is right and proper, however, always to look a threatened danger manfully in the face; and, as far as practicable, not only endeavor to avert it; but, by a careful examination of the causes, guard against a recurrence of the evil.

If the reverses alluded to had occurred first year instead of the present—if, after a session of Congress, with the principles and measures of the Administration fully developed and fairly before the country, the people had thus abandoned the Administration, we should not hesitate to arrive at the conclusion that they had deliberately, and for what they deemed good *cause*, decided against the Administration of Gen. Taylor. But such is not the fact. The measures and principles of the Administration have not been developed and brought before the country in the only way known to our institutions; and it follows that, whatever of change in public sentiment the recent elections may indicate, is based solely upon the distribution of the patronage of the Government.

Now, we have ever contended that, while the prospect of patronage, and its exercise after agovernment is fairly under way, is always an element of strength, the simple exercise of power to appo nt by an incoming administration, opposed in toto to those who preceded them, is always calculated materially to weaken those upon whom this power devolves. And it is thus only that the popularity of General Taylor's Administration has been apparently affected; it is from this cause solely that our opponents are enabled to point to the recent elections as affording what they are pleased to consider conclusive indications that the people have repudiated the very Administration they so recently called into power. But every reasonable man knows that, for every individual who has been gratified in his aspirations after place, there are not less than twenty, possibly fifty, who have been disappointed; and they, together with their friends, ten times as numerous as the disappointed themselves, constitute a host of disappointed men, whose simple *non-action* in the recent contests was certain to produce the result to which we allude, and over which our enemies are rejoicing.

Such, we contend, would measurably have been the natural consequence of an exercise of the appointing power by the Administration, even if it had been judiciously used, and in every case the proper person had been selected to receive the places in the bestowal of the Administration. But such an exhibition of wisdom never has, and never will occur. It never yet happened to any administration, that the best men were always selected to fill the offices of the Government—such a display of knowledge is more than man have a right to expect from their fellowmen. Errors in judgment and errors in policy are inevitable; but we freely confess that these errors have been more numerous, or at least have been rendered more palpable, under the existing Administration than under any of their predecessors.

The causes for this are numerous. Prominent among them is the fact that the President is a simple-minded soldier, all unused to mere party affairs, and totally unacquainted with the politicians of the country. His predecessors have all been men with whom politics, and the machinery through which party is managed, were as familiar as the duties of the camp are to General Taylor; and, consequently, when they came into power, they were acquainted with men in every State and every city, and every town in the country, upon whom they could implicitly rely for information as to who were best entitled to receive the minor offices of Government; and that from knowledge of the leading politicians of the respective States enabled them to determine for themselves, unaided by their cabinets, *who* should receive the principal appointments in the gift of the Government. And, when conflicting claims arose, they knew to whom to apply to obtain the necessary information to enable them to decide wisely. They always knew *who* constituted the *actual* as well as the *pretended* leaders in every State in the Union; and their task, therefore, in deciding between friends, was comparatively an easy one. But not so General Taylor. We shall never forget his remark to us on the day he first took his seat with his Cabinet. "It will be," said he, "a somewhat novel event for a President to take his seat with a Cabinet composed of gentlemen, every one of whom was a stranger to him ten days previously—whose persons, even, he had never seen."

Under these circumstances—totally unacquainted with the local politicians throughout the Union, and absolutely unable to make from personal knowledge those leading appointments in every State upon which the fitness of all the subordinate ones depend; without the experience and knowledge necessary to enable him to determine between the conflicting claims of prominent aspirants—and so unacquainted with the relative standing of men in their respective States as to be utterly unable to determine who told him the truth and who were basely misrepresenting all who did not agree with them in sentiment; is it strange, we ask, that under these circumstances, he was compelled, in his desire to do right, to throw upon the respective heads of departments a large share of responsibility, and permit them to exercise a discretion in making appointments, which a President taken from the politicians of the country would have necessarily made himself, upon knowledge acquired during a *party* training of which Zachary Taylor cannot boast, and which did not appertain to his Secretaries, who were not themselves candidates for the Presidency! It is perfectly manifest, that Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, Gen. Cass, Mr. Calhoun, and others as well as every man who has reached the Presidency, have acquired a precise knowledge of men in every State of the Union, which Gen. Taylor does not possess, and which does not belong even to the members of his Cabinet—none of whom have been engaged in a race for the Presidency. It therefore followed, that his Cabinet even was not able to make up the deficiency in party knowledge; and, consequently, very many errors have occurred in the bestowal of office in every quarter of the Union, notwithstanding the best exercise of all the knowledge and discretion possessed by the heads of departments.

Prominent among the errors in a *party* view—for it is in its party aspect and its bearing upon the recent elections we are considering the question—was the attempt to get rid of fierce contentions between different sections of the Whig party by disappointing both, and giving the office in dispute to a third party, or to a no-party candidate, or what is termed a moderate politician. A better knowledge of local politics would have determined the action of the Government in favor of the applicant who really represented the Whigs of his locality; but in ignorance of such knowledge, it was often deemed wiser to take a third man; and the political evils and local dissensions growing out of the course are innumerable. It was well intended, and, in ignorance of the true course to pursue, it was far wiser then to have appointed the favorite of a mere faction, which would frequently have been the case when acting in the dark. This course has therefore been very extensively adopted throughout the Union; and the natural result is, a coolness on the part of the most active political friends, at the same time that the appointment of subordinates devolves in most cases upon men as ignorant of the claims and services of political individuals, as the General and his Secretaries. Wiser and less scrupulous Presidents would have appointed wiser and less scrupulous agents to fill up the minor appointments of the Government; and thus, for *party* purposes, and to accomplish party ends, would have distributed the patronage of the Government more discretely, at the same time that those who did the work and bore the brunt of the recent Presidential struggle, and who were entitled to consideration, would have received the rewards to which, in a party point of view, they were justly entitled.

Let it be remembered that we are now looking at the question solely in its party aspect; and in that view of it we hazard nothing in saying, that, in the whole history of parties in the U. States, never has there been such a total squandering of patronage without the slightest prospect of reaping *fruit* from it, as by the party now in power.—From Maine to Louisiana, we hear one universal complaint, that the recipients of office have filled up the subordinate places in their gift with their sons, nephews, brothers, and family connexions of every conceivable degree of consanguinity, without the slightest regard to party considerations; and such we believe is more or less the fact, although we speak only from hearsay.

Now far be it from us to charge that the public has suffered from this proceeding. On the contrary, we do not doubt but the public is gainer by the course adopted; for the public officer who thus calls to his aid his immediate family, not only knows their fitness for their several stations, but responsible for their good conduct, and will insure a faithful discharge of their respective duties. But while the public is thus benefited, and the business of the Government certain to be better discharged by this system of *nepotism*, no sensible man can shut his eye to its ruinous effects upon the party which suffers its practice. It cools the ardor, dampens the zeal, and paralyzes the action of the efficient laborers of the party; and when the hour of contest arrives, they are not found labouring as usual at the polls; and defeat and the shout of *victory* from the ranks of their opponents are the very natural consequence,

We have thus frankly and truthfully pointed out the cause of our recent defeats. But what candid man sees in those causes of defeat the indications of future disaster? What honest Whig perceives, in all these errors of ignorance and of judgment in the distribution of office; the abandonment of a solitary Whig principle by General Taylor or his cabinet, which will prompt him, after time has elapsed for reflection, to abandon his party? What really patriotic Whig is willing to have it said that he was a Whig only on the principle of action publicly recognised by our opponents, who unblushingly proclaim that their *principles are* ever to be sacrificed to their *interests*, and that "the spoils of office" may be legitimately sought at the sacrifice of every consideration of honesty and patriotism which they have ever proclaimed? What man of any party—be he Whig or Democrat—who voted for General Taylor in 1848, can point to a solitary act of his administration which should cause his abandonment? We all knew that he was not a politician, and that he knew not the politicians of the country. This was his greatest merit in the eyes of some in 1848; and now that his party blunders growing out of a necessity for confiding to others what *a mere party* President would have done himself, and which no cabinet could wisely do for him, have only demonstrated that he is an honest old soldier, and not wise in the knowledge of party hacks—shall it be said that that which constituted a claim to our regard in '48, is good cause for his abandonment in 1846?

We do not thus read the Whig party. They are, doubtless, willing and anxious, and entitled to receive the benefits of the late victory in the distribution of office, because those offices are used by our opponents, and have ever been used, by them, to crush Whig principles; but they fought not for office. That the patronage of the government should flow into new channels was an incident of our victory, not the ground upon which we waged battle and the end for which we fought. The Whigs rallied around General Taylor, believing he would carry out and maintain Whig principles; and even those who doubted his political orthodoxy are now convinced, beyond all doubt, that he is as good a Whig as there is in our ranks. They rallied, with enthusiasm, around the hero of Palo Alto, Resaca, Monterey, and the bloody field of Buena Vista; and what has he done to dampen that enthusiasm? Is he not at this moment as pure and unsullied in character, as spotless in reputation, as deserving of confidence and gratitude, as he was when he triumphed over the enemies of our country? and has he not proved himself as good and true a Whig as any of his friends ever pretended that he was? What *act*—what *measure*, what *principle* of his administration is at war with the claims upon which he received our support? Was removal from office a good or bad, a popular or unpopular, an expedient or inexpedient appointment—these, the basis of our support of Zachary Taylor? Far from it. We elected him as a Whig, upon Whig principles; and when the time comes, he will prove all that we claimed him to be—all that his friends anticipated and his enemies feared.

Away, then, with all apprehensions of the future. Not only have the Whigs good reason to rejoice in his election; but he has already proved that his foreign policy; the only measure of his Administration which time has permitted him to develope, will be worthy of his great fame and of the American character. His only errors are the petty party ones which the country had the wisdom to anticipate, and of which we may not complain, although we may regret them. But even these belong to the school in which great men acquire their wisdom; and rely upon it, the unavoidable errors of the past—errors which grew out of Gen. Taylor's ignorance of politicians and party machinery, and which no Cabinet could have avoided by substituting their knowledge for his—have all been guarded against in future, by a knowledge of men and things, which experience only could impart. The summer cloud which had passed over our political horizon will be swept away as the mist of the morning is dispelled by the rays of the rising sun; and the noonday of the old hero's Administration will be as bright, and its even-tide as radiant with the reflection of his patriotic measures, as his most ardent admirers and most zealous advocates ever ventured to predict. The tongue of the slanderer, or the pen of the habitual libeller of all that is good on fair in public or private life, can never produce a grateful and intelligent people to believe, except upon testimony which admits of no cavil, that the simple-minded, straight-forward old soldier, who so gallantly fought the battles of his country, and whose simplicity, moderation, and wisdom eclipsed his military fame, is other than the honest man and devoted patriot which his whole life proclaims him. And when the attempt is based upon reckless assertion, and without a shadow of testimony; and that, too, upon the mere allegations of pensioned party libellers, whose innted oaths would not send a *habitu* of the Five Points to the penitentiary, the attempt itself cannot fail to recoil upon and destroy those who have ventured upon the foul-hardy experiment.

The Coal Trade for 1849.

The quantity sent by Rail Road, this week, is 30,508 17—by Canal, 15,905 07—for the week, 46,504 04, tons.

Amount of Coal sent over the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and Schuylkill Navigation for the week ending on Thursday evening last:

	RAILROAD.		CANAL.	
	WEEK.	TOTAL.	WEEK.	TOTAL.
P. Carbon,	8,492 12	285 615 17	8,217 17	176,901 17
Pottsville,	3,299 02	168 913 11	2,310 14	57,666 12
S. Haven,	13,576 03	394,474 01	4,155 16	107,650 15
P. Clinton,	3,151 02	107,509 05	1,011 00	25,584 01
	30,508 17	896,030 14	15,905 07	370,742 16
		370,742 16		
Total by RR & Cal.		1,267,373 10		
To same period last year, by Railroad				1,023,406 16
Do by		Canal		362,314 00
Decrease this year,				118,427 06 tons.

LEHIGH COAL TRADE.

The following is the quantity of Coal sent from the Lehigh region for the week ending Oct. 13 1849.

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Summit Mine,	679 04	221 025 10
Rhume Run,	2 710 12	52 705 01
Beaver Meadow,	2 512 19	55 504 17
Spring Mountain Co.	2,315 06	81 681 13
Cranberry Coal Co.	1,219 14	25 311 17
Hazleton Coal Co.	3 279 13	70 154 15
Diamond Coal Co.	567 08	7,941 00
Buck Mountain Co.	1,920 08	65,474 00
Wilkesbarre Coal Co.	271 11	14,416 12
	23,250 04	627,701 11
To same period last year,		578,461 17

DELAWARE AND HUDSON COAL TRADE.
Sent for the week ending Sept. 23, 1849.

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
	16,396	322,790
To the same period last year		334,395

RAIL ROADS.

Transportation on the Railroads in Schuylkill County.
The following is the quantity of Coal transported over the different Railroads in Schuylkill County, for the week ending Thursday evening.

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Mine Hill and S. H. R. R.	20,656 10	503,488 06
Little Schuylkill R. R.	3,833 15	135,019 18
Mill Creek do	7,072 15	195,906 04
Mount Carbon do	6,621 17	170 071 00
Schuylkill Valley do	6,429 16	256 319 00
Mt. Carbon and Pt. Carbon do	7,886 14	202,952 04
Union Canal do	859 12	60,932 13

RATES OF FREIGHT.

To Philadelphia	66 cts. per ton.	
To New York	1 70	"

RATES OF OIL AND TRANSPORTATION ON RAILROAD for balance of season.

	From M. Carbon.	S. Haven.	P. Clinton.
To Richmond,	1 80	1 75	1 55
" Philadelphia,	1 70	1 65	1 45

RATES OF TOLL BY CANAL, FOR BALANCE OF SEASON.

	From Mt. Carbon.	S. Haven.	P. Clinton.
To Philadelphia	85 cts.	82 cts.	73 cts.

Way tolls remain without change.

For additional New Advertisements see Next Page. They will here be found arranged under Suitable Heads.

Steel Pens
AT ONLY 8 CTS. A GROSS.
300 GROSS STEEL PENS, come as low as 8 cents a Gross, just received.
The subscriber will supply Pens, cheaper wholesale, than any of the travelling Pen Peddars, to dealers. He buys his stock at the Trade Sales, the same as the wholesale merchants in Philadelphia and New York—can call at BANNAN'S
Oct 20, 1849. Cheap Wholesale and Retail Stores.

Toys! Toys!
OUR large and general assortment of Toys, Dolls, and Fancy Articles, Fancy and Travelling Baskets, Slates and Pencils, Marbles, Segar Cases and Tubes, Pipes, Snuff-Boxes, Harmonicas, and a variety of other articles, can always be found; wholesale and retail, at the New Toy, Basket and Fancy Store.
No. 90 North 2d st., below Arch and Race, Philada.
Oct 20, 1849. 42-3m

Valuable Real Estate
FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale all that two storied house and lot of ground, now occupied by JACOB KRAM, and well known to the public by the name of the 'Pottsville House," situate on the northwesterly side of Centre street, in the Borough of Pottsville, containing in front 40 feet, and in depth 230 feet; together with all and singular and on buildings stable and stabling attached to the said premises. Those who wish to engage in an active business, will find this one of the most desirable locations in Schuylkill county. For terms apply to the subscriber, at his office on Centre street, next door to Jacob Kline. Esq.
D. G. McGOWAN.
Oct 20 1849. 42-3t

Attention! Attention!
LIPPINCOTT & TAYLOR have now on hand, at the Corner of Centre and Mahantango Sts., the *largest stock of Fall and Winter Clothing* in the Country, which is now offered for sale, wholesale and retail, at prices suited to the times.
The immense assortment always to be found at this Old Established Clothing House, offers peculiar advantages to purchasers, and the attention of the public is directed to the fact, that the whole of their enormous stock is manufactured in Pottsville, thereby ensuring to their customers, a saving of from 20 to 25 per cent. over all city made Clothing.
5,000 Linen Over Coats; 2,000 Pantaloons, and 1,000 Vests, have just been added to this already *Mammoth Stock of Clothing*.
A great variety of English, French and American Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, have just been received; also, Beaver, Venetian and Devonshire Cloths, of fashionable colours and styles, for the Winter season.
LIPPINCOTT & TAYLOR,
"Old Oak Hall" Clothing Store, corner of Centre and Mahantango Sts., Pottsville.
Are determined to sell Clothing cheaper than any that has ever before been offered in Pottsville.
Oct 20, 1849. 42-tf

Interesting Work.
A Book of the United States; exhibiting its Geography, Divisions, Constitution and Government, its Institutions, Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures, Religion, Educations, Population, Natural Curiosities, Railroads, Canals, Public Buildings, Manners and Customs, Fine Arts, Antiquities, Literature, Mineralogy, Botany, Geology, National History, Productions, &c., &c. And presenting a view of the Republic generally, and of the individual states; together with a condensed history of the land, from its first discovery to the present time; the biography of about two hundred of the leading men; a description of the principal cities and towns, with statistical tables, relating to the religion, commerce, manufactures and various other topics; with engravings of curiosities, scenery, animals, cities, towns, public buildings, &c.; edited by Jacob C. Smith, and William Darrach, assisted by Charlotte Elizabeth Mellen. This valuable work is just from the press, is handsomely bound in embossed Morocco —is form is octavo, and contains 842 pages. Price $2. For sale at BANNAN'S
Cheap Book and Variety Stores.
Oct 20, 1849. 42-

Sheriff's Sales
OF REAL ESTATE.
BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas and Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or vendue, on
Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1849,
at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the public house of Jacob Kram, in the Borough of Pottsville, the following described premises:
All that certain piece or parcel of ground, situated on the northwesterly side of Norwegian st., and beyond the Norwegian Creek, in the Borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill county; beginning at a distance of 20 feet southwesterly of George st., and containing in front on Norwegian st. 30 feet, and in depth 100 feet, being composed of 10 feet of lot No 156, and 20 feet of lot No. 157, in the plan of the eastern addition to Pottsville, bounded northwesterly by part of said lot No 157, northwesterly by the rear or parts of said lots No 156 and 157 southwesterly by part of said lot No 156, and southeasterly by said Norwegian st., with a messuage and one half story frame dwelling house, built on ground rent, of $45, by deed dated the 11th day of November, 1830; between Daniel S Rhoads, George Shoenberger and William Boyd, with the appurtenances. Late the estate of C G Boyd, Administrator of WILLIAM S BOYD, deceased.
At the same time and place, All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Minersville, Schuylkill county, bounded westerly by lot of Mrs Mc Clenahan, southwesterly by property of James Fox, southeasterly by the Mine Hill and Haven Rail-road, and in the rear by the west branch of the river Schuylkill, containing in width 35 feet, and in depth 205 feet, with a two story frame dwelling house thereon erected, and a one and a half story frame dwelling house. Late the estate of WM. CHRISTIAN.
At the same time and place, All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Minersville, Schuylkill county, bounded by the Minersville road on the south, by a 33 feet wide street on the east, by a public street on the north, and by lot of Thomas Jones, the land Hon. Williams on the west, containing 72½ feet in width on the Minersville road and the public road on the north, and in depth or length 320 feet more or less, with the appurtenances, consisting of two two story Brick Dwelling houses, with stone basements a one story frame houses and 2 unfinished two story frames filled in with Brick. Late the estate of ROBERT WILLIAMS.
At the same time and place, All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Minersville, Schuylkill County, bounded in front by Fourth st. on the west by a 40 feet wide street, on the south by lot of Jacob Peters, on the east by lot of Thomas J. Lloyd, containing in width about 50 feet and in depth 150 feet, with the appurtenances, consisting of a two story frame dwelling house, a one and a half story frame dwelling house and a frame stable Late the estate of SILAS H. GURNEY.
At the same time and place, All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the town of Port Carbon, Schuylkill co., bounded on the east by Coal st., north and south by lots of Jacob Wetherill, on the west by a street or alley, containing in front 22 feet, and in depth 110 feet, with the appurtenances, consisting of a two story frame dwelling house and a frame stable. Late the estate of SOLOMON BRETZ.
At the same time and place, All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Tamaqua, bounded east by Hunter or New st., north by lot of Neal McNeal, south of Rev. Mahoney, and west by land of the Catholic Church, containing 40 feet front and 100 feet in depth, with the appurtenances, consisting of a double 2 story frame house, with a basement story. As the property of JOHN GALLAGHER.
At the same time and place, All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate on the Minersville road, in the Borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill county, it being part of No 14, on the map or plan of the lots laid out on the Minersville road by Pott and Patterson, as an addition to the Town of Pottsville, bounded and described as follows: commencing at a stake, 20 feet from a 20 feet wide alley, on the line of the aforesaid lot No 14, and the south side of the Minersville road and line of John M Thomas' lot, from thence running easterly along the Minersville road 20 feet to a stake, thence back southwardly in length or depth 80 ft to a post and line of lot of Jas. B Patterson, from thence westerly to the place of beginning 80 feet, containing in front on the Minersville road 20 feet, and on the back part or western line 20 feet, with the appurtenances, consisting of a double two story frame dwelling house. Late the estate of SAMUEL T. SKEEN.
At the same time and place, All that certain tract or place of land, situate in Rush township, Schuylkill county, adjoining lands of Samuel Harsh and others, containing two hundred and twenty six acre, and one hundred and fifty-three perches, with the appurtenances, consisting of a one story log dwelling house, a log stable and a saw mill.
ALSO, All the right, title and interest of George R Drey, in, and to all that certain tract or parcel of land, situate in Rush township, Schuylkill county, adjoining lands of George Fasnot, deceased, and others containing 226 acres, more or less.
ALSO, All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the town of Port Carbon, Schuylkill co., being part of lot No 3 in the plan of said town, bounded in front by Catawissa st., on the north by a vacant lot, on the south by lot No 3, containing in width 50 feet, and in depth 200 feet, with the appurtenances consisting of a frame stable. Late the estate of GEO. R. DREY.
At the same time and place,
All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill county, bounded in front by Dock st., on the rear by a public street, southeast by lot of Charles Dengler, Esq., northwest by lot of Jacob Bardman, east by lot of John Kantner, containing 25 feet front and 200 feet in depth, with the appurtenances, consisting of a tavern dwelling house.
At the same time and place, All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in North Manheim tp., Schuylkill co., bounded in front by the centre turnpike, with the appurtenances, consisting of a double one and a half story frame dwelling house, with a basement story of stone. Late the estate of MARTIN GULDIN.
At the same time and place, All that certain two story (shed roof) frame dwelling house, situate on the north side of Callowhill st. in the Borough of Pottsville, erected on lot No. on plan of lots, said building being in front 15 feet on Callowhill st. aforesaid, and in depth about 28 feet, and the lot or piece of ground and curtilage appurtenant to said building. Late the estate of ALOISIUS SCHROEDER.
At the same time and place, All that certain tract or parcel of land, situate in Pinegrove tp. Schuylkill co, bounded by lands of Jacob Bucher, Daniel Snyder and the Church land, containing 6 acres and 90 perches, with the appurtenances, consisting of a 2 story frame dwelling house and a 1½ story frame kitchen thereto attached. As the property of CHARLES HENRY.
At the same time and place, All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, situate on the southeasterly side of Centre st. in the Borough of Potteville, Schuylkill co. marked in Benjamin Pott's additional plan of said Borough, numbering 13 and 14, containing in front or breadth on said Centre st. 120 (50 feet each lot) and in depth 230 feet, bounded northwestwardly by a 20 feet wide alley, northeasterly by another 20 feet wide alley; southeasterly by lot No 15, and southwesterly by Centre st. with the improvements, consisting of a three story Brick Tavern house with a basement story stone, a two story log wheel-wright shop and a frame stable and frame sheds, as the property of JACOB GEISE.
At the same time and place. All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate on the Borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill county, commencing on a corner of Rhoads' alley, and running southwest along a lot owned by Benjamin Weiler, 108 feet, thence southeast to a lot of Philip Deitzer, thence 108 feet to said Rhoads' alley, thence along said alley 20 feet to the place of beginning, being part of a larger lot marked with the number 2, or sub-division of lot No. 2, and numbered with No. 3. and the same premises which Benjamin Weiler and wife, by deed dated the 4th day of June, A. D. 1847, granted and conveyed to John S. C. Martin, in fee, which Deed is recorded at Orwigsburg, in Deed Book No. 27, page 727.—Mortgage recorded in Book H. page 403, with the appurtenances, consisting of a one story frame dwelling house, with a cellar kitchen. As the property of JOHN S. C. MARTIN.
At the same time and place, All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Minersville, county aforesaid, bounded in front by the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad, on the rear by the River West Branch, north by lot of Wm. Christine, and south by lot of S. B. Gehler, containing in width 50 feet, and in depth 200 feet with the appurtenances, consisting of a 2 story frame dwelling houses. on the rear of said lot. As the property of JAMES FOX.
At the same time and place, All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Minersville, county aforesaid, bounded in front by the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad, on the rear by the West Branch, north by lot of Wm. Christine, and south by lot of S. B. Gehler, containing in width 50 feet, and in depth 200 feet with the appurtenances, consisting of a 2 story frame dwelling houses. on the rear of said lot. As the property of JNO. GAYNOR.
At the same time and place, All that certain tract or parcel of land situate in Norwegian Tp. Sch. Co., beginning at a stake in a line of land of Shoninger & Wetherill, on the west side of the west rail of the Millereek Railroad, and at the point where the said line of the said land crosses the said rail road and which stake is also a corner of the town plot of a town laid out by the said Thomas Haven, called Spencerville, and thence by said town plot south 66 degrees and west 108 perches to a post, another corner of the said town plot, and in a line of land of late Seitzinger & Pott, (and which line runs from a fallen pine tree in a line of land of Farnum & McGinnes, north 29 degrees west, and the said post stands in the last mentioned line at the distance of 80 ft. from the said fallen pine tree,) and thence by the said land late of Seitzinger & Pott, and now Thos Haven & Pott, north 29 deg. west 571 perches to a post, a corner of the North American coal Co's land, thence by the land of Wm. Williams on the west, 50½ perches to a post, south 53 deg. west, 31½ perches to a post, north 7 deg. west, 92 perches to a post, north 53 deg. east, 33 perches to a post, north one deg. west, 9 perches to a post, north 2 deg. west, 43½ perches to a post, and thence partly by the same and partly by land of the Delaware Coal Company, north 21 deg. west, 100 perches to a post, thence by land of S C Twing, north 7¼ deg. east, 56½ perches to a post, a corner of land of the North American Coal Company, and leased by the same north 40½ deg. east, 296½ perches to a post, south 40½ deg. east, 284 perches to a post, and north 75 deg. east, 62½ perches to a post, in a line of land of Seitzinger & Wetherill, thence by the same, south 2½ deg. east, 4 perches to a post, south 54 deg. east, 16½ perches to a post, south 51 deg. west, 30 perches to a post, and south 32 deg. east, 37 perches to the place of beginning, containing 215 acres, be the same more or less.
ALSO, All that certain one full equal undivided half of an undivided one third part or parcel of land situate partly in Norwegian Tp. and partly in the Boro. of Pottsville, Sch. Co., beginning at a post, a corner of purport No 2, of the division of the real estate of John Pott, dec'd, in the line of the Navigation tract, thence by land late of Chas Lawton, now Farnum & McGinnes, south 68 deg. east, 154 perches to the fallen pine tree, in the land of Farnum & McGinnes, and which fallen pine tree is also a corner of the town plot of the town of Spencerville, and thence partly by the town plot and partly by the 245 acres of land hereinbefore described, south 66 deg. west 166 perches to a stone, a corner of the said last mentioned land, thence partly by the same, and partly by land of the North American Coal Company, south 69 deg. west, 90 perches to a post, a corner of the Navigation tract, and thence by said tract, north 22 deg. east, 107 perches to the place of beginning, containing 91 acres and 18 perches, together with nine undivided tenth parts of all the stone or fossil coal in and upon the same, excepting and reserving out of the said 91 acres and 18 perches, as not covered by the said 245 acres and 18 perches, so much of the several lots of ground laid out and conveyed by Benjamin Pott, before he conveyed the undivided half of the said last mentioned and described premises to Jacob W Seitzinger, by deed dated the 1st day of August, A D. 1840, who conveyed the same to T Haven, with the appurtenances.
Also, All the coal, ore and minerals of every sort and kind contained in or upon the following described tracts or parcels of land, to wit:: all that certain tract or parcel of land situate in Norwegian Tp. Schuylkill county, beginning at the west end of the tract described, at the beginning of the first above described tract of land thence by land of Seitzinger & Wetherill, south thirty two degrees east, 48½ perches to a post a corner of land of Farnum & McGinnes, thence by their land, south sixty eight degrees west 160 perches to the fallen pine tree in their line as above mentioned, thence by land last above described, north thirty nine degrees west 48½ perches to a post, a corner of the tract of land first above described and thence by the same, north sixty eight degrees east 160 perches to the place of beginning, containing forty eight acres and 80 perches, being the Town plot of the Town of Spencerville, with the right to mine and take away the Coal &c.
Also all that certain tract or pi