TERMS OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.—SINGLE SUBSCRIPTIONS.—Two Dollars per annum, payable semi-annually in advance, to those who reside in 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 years' subscription 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 different 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 than any other paper published in Northern Pennsylvania, 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, DECEMBER 8, 1849.

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY.—A subscription paper has been placed at this office, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to defray the expenses of circulating Petitions to be presented to Congress for a repeal of the present British Tariff, and substituting in its stead a Bill for the protection of American industry. A small contribution from the friends of Protection will answer this purpose. It has been suggested that the most effectual way in procuring signatures, would be to employ a person or persons, to visit all the Collieries and towns, &c. &c. in this county. If the people desire Protection they *must* petition for it.

Petitions to Congress have been printed, and can be obtained at this office.

MORALS OF THE LEDGER.—It has been a subject of surprise that the Postmaster General's Report should be published before it was presented to Congress. It, however, turns out to be a great breach of confidence. Copies of the Report were given to the different Washington Correspondents under a solemn assurance that they should not be used or published before the Report was sent to Congress. They all complied but the *Ledger* men who forfeited their solemn pledge and published it. We question whether any other paper in the Country would have been guilty of such conduct. The Postmaster General of course is mortified at the publication, and we doubt whether the *Ledger* will receive any favors again at the hands of Government officers.

SLAVERY.

Much fear is apprehended by many that the present session of Congress will be one of the most exciting that has convened for years, and that the advocates of slavery will go to extremes at this time, in the support of their long cherished principles; but with such men as CLAY, BENTON, WEBSTER, and others in the Senate to check Northern fanaticism and cool down Southern chivalry, we shall continue to hope for the best. The scenes enacted at the last session of Congress, it is to be hoped, will not be repeated. This is the hour for solemn reflection with those who would leave the savor of an honest name upon the page of their country's history. One misstep when the perpetuity of this hallowed Union is made an issue upon the altar of human prejudices and passions, and the most distinguished fame will become a stench in the public nostrils. There can be no trifling on such a theme as this. Men must not imagine that they are legislating for the narrow circle of their own opinions, or those of a handful of political associates. Beyond this lies the vast expanse of popular sentiment, which though it may be for a moment agitated by the storm, will subdue under the influences of patriotism, and leave the demagogue, if to nothing worse, to the hopeless reality of a "week shone."

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS.—The estimated appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, were on Tuesday last placed on the tables of the members of Congress, by the Secretary of the Treasury. The additional appropriations required for the support of government for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1850, amount to $1,696 851 47, which is on account of the civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous, including expenses of collecting revenue from customs and lands, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1850. In this is added a statement from the Register of the Treasury, Allen A. Hall, Esq., showing the estimated indefinite appropriation which may be required for the service of the last three quarters of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850, made by former acts of Congress, amounting to $4,539 458 81 as follows:

Civil list, foreign, and miscellaneous,	$583,580 41
Pensions,	265,000 00
Interest, &c., public debt, and treasury notes,	3,760,878 40

Making a total of additional appropriations for the present fiscal year of $6,236,310 28. The appropriations proposed to be made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, according to the Secretary's document, for the support of the Government amount to $33,697,152 15.

FATHER MATTHEW.—This distinguished individual arrived in Philadelphia on Monday last, and was kindly received. He proceeded, in company with some committee, to Independence Hall, where he was received by Dr. Gibbons, by an appropriate speech. Father Matthew made a brief, but appropriate reply.

He said that standing in the venerated hall into which it had been his *happiness*, for the first time, to be ushered, he felt peculiarly honored by the reception extended to him. The address of Dr. Gibbons was the first temperance address proper, that had been delivered to him since his arrival in America; the honor was therefore the greater, as the reception from the friends of temperance *the more* welcome. The circumstance of some of the most eminent Fathers of our Republic having been the advocates of temperance, *was not unknown to him.*—He had laboured in the temperance cause, and while his *efforts had been crowned* with success, he had met with opposition. Whatever success had attended his labors, it was not to be attributed to his exertions—it was God's work. *He expressed the sincere gratification* his visit to Philadelphia has afforded him, and said he was glad to know, that among the many virtues of her citizens, temperance was *not one of the least.*

Father Matthew then received the Temperance *Associations*, after which he left the hall, and returned to the residence of Bishop Kenrick.

He was afterwards addressed by Mayor Jones, who extended to the distinguished visitor the hospitalities of Philadelphia, to which Father Matthew made a brief reply, thanking the citizens, through the Mayor, for their kindness. His visit *was rendered quite* brief; he left the city on Wednesday last for the South.

THE FOLLOWING is said to have been written in 1750; and though ancient, it has lost none of its meaning:

To dun—or not to dun? That is the question.
Whether 'tis better that the purse should suffer
(From lack of cash) by *baneful* emptiness,
Or by a gentle dun to fill it up;
To dun! to get the money—and be enabled
To live—and pay our debts—'tis a consumation
Devoutly to be wished. To dun—to be deny'd—
Deny'd with "CALL AGAIN." Ay, there's the rub;
For in that "call again," what evils come—
What disappointment—sore chagrin—and woe—
What time is wasted—and what shoes are worn
In consequence—must give us pain.
It is this
That makes so many debts not worth collecting;
'Tis this that sickens business to despair,
And keeps from HONEST LABOR its *reward*.

THREE thieves were lately caught near Sheffield, by the aid of a bloodhound, who traced them for several miles, until they took refuge up an apple tree, where they were captured.

"I HAVE NOT loved lightly," as the man thought who married a wealthy widow weighing two hundred.

Communications.

[For the Miners' Journal.]

Mr. B. Bannan:

Dr. Sir,—We are not a little surprised that the country press has not, ere this, uttered its condemnation of the movement now on foot in Philadelphia, which contemplates appropriating part of INDEPENDENCE SQUARE as the site of a row of new Court-buildings.

As an American, we protest against it in the name of every thing sacred in our past history. Is there not soul enough in the city of Penn to arrest the authorities from carrying to so barbarous an extreme the utilitarian tendencies of the age? Do the Philadelphians worship no other God than Utility, as represented by dollars and cents? And is there no degree of idolatrous homage to which they will not descend in sacrificing to this mercenary Moloch?

This is an age of utility, and we know it, and advocate it. But there is a limit beyond which it would be an outrage upon the patriotic sentiments of the nation to permit it to lead us; and we do not therefore believe in permitting it to become a national Juggernaut, before whose car we must cast the highest and holiest historic associations to be crushed to oblivion. Independence Square is sacred as the spot hallowed by the proudest memories that can thrill the heart or exalt the soul of man;—it the American Runnymede where Liberty first clearned to walk and to talk;—where those who bared their bosoms to the storm in the Thermopylæ of American history, first unrolled the Magna Charta of our rights and liberties for the reading of the nations; and execrated forever be the name, and ostracized in infamy and scorn be the men and the authorities that would profane this birth-place sanctuary of American Freedom.

Independence Square belongs not to Philadelphia alone; it belongs to the nation, and to the world. And we call upon the press of this State, and of every State in the Union, to speak forth its indignation, in order to stay the impious hand already raised to perpetrate this national sacrilege. V. L. C.

Dec. 3d, 1849.

[For the Miners' Journal.]

A FURTHER REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF SIZES OF COAL.

Mr. Bannan:

The *experiment of mixing* Nut with Stove has been fairly tested. Decided benefits have resulted from it. The new article sells readily, gives the highest *satisfaction to consumers*, and the loss and difficulty hitherto encountered in disposing of the fine ore entirely avoided.

So far as this one article is concerned, perfect success has been attained. But I trust the good work is not to stop here. A still further reduction may be made with advantage to both producer and consumer. Operators have suffered themselves to be betrayed into a fastidiousness as regards sizes which has neither profit nor utility to recommend it. Coal does not burn better for being of uniform dimensions. Experience proves the reverse. Lump is sized for furnaces, and in some instances for generating steam. Broken is still required, though in greatly diminished quantity, for parlor grates and house heaters. For each of these purposes it may be proper to continue to make selections. But why *pains should be taken and expense incurred to* separate Egg, Stove, Nut and Chesnut, does not to me seem capable of rational explanation. Certain I am that a mixture of all the sizes just named will make a better article than either separately, for any and for all the purposes to which they are or may be applied.

If such is the fact, and who can deny it, why should they not be mixed. Is utility to be sacrificed to appearance? Are Operators to be subjected to the necessity of reaming most expensive structures in order to be able to gratify what must be admitted to be a mere caprice? Diminish the number of sizes, and the necessity may be dispensed with in a great measure, for breakers; figures which break and crush, and grind until more than one fourth of the entire product is reduced partly into dust, which is cast upon the dirt heap and partly into a size which commands but from 60 to 70 cts per ton.

The fact that so large a proportion of the product of our mines is sold at prices which do not recompense the costs put upon it, is a serious drawback upon the interests of the tenant, and reacts injuriously upon those of the landlord. The evil is great and is increasing. A remedy ought if possible to be devised. About this there need be no difficulty. It is simple and obvious,—which is to mix the article in question (Chesnut) with the other sizes from Egg down, inclusive. Possibly that only which would pass over a half inch mesh would answer. What passes through would do for limebarrens. But I am by no means certain whether it would not do to mix all.

Great benefits could not fail to be derived from such an arrangement. Let the trade agree upon and adopt it. Consumers would be furnished with a first rate article for stoves, cylinders and ranges. By bringing up the price of the fifth of *his product* from a ruinously low mark: moderate rates for the remaining portion will be more likely to return a profit to the operators. Expenses would be simplified, and the cost of preparation diminished.

The practice of breaking coal, and separating the different sizes, will, it is hoped, ere long be discontinued. If that should happen, all that will be required of Breakers will be screens for the removal of dirt, and schutes to serve as receivers for coal. When the use of that cumbrous and expensive machine shall be thus limited, good instead of harm will be obtained from it. But so long as it is armed with ponderous iron jaws, thickly studded with teeth, a large portion of your coal must be rendered worthless. Divested of these destructive instruments, and both landlord and tenant will have reason to congratulate themselves upon having got rid of a nuisance. L. D.

Notes on History.

[For the Miners' Journal.]

HISTORICAL FACTS EASILY REMEMBERED.

The Stuarts occupied the throne of England—the Commonwealth included—a number expressed by the figure 1 more times than expressed. The Commonwealth, with which the name of Oliver Cromwell is always associated, lasted 11 years, a number expressed by the figure 1 repeated. From the whole period 111, substract the 11 years of exile, during which no Stuart could with safety return to England, and we have precisely *100 years for the reign of the* Stuarts. No other Dynasty in history occupied a throne exactly a century.

A little observation of the following periods, will fix them permanently in the memory. The Stuarts began to reign with the COMMENCEMENT of the seventeenth century in 1603

JAMES I, reigned the *FIRST QUARTER of this century* lacking these 3 ree first years.

CHARLES I, began in 1625, the SECOND QUARTER of the century, and completed it, lacking one year, when in 1649 he laid down on the black scaffold in the *broad street before the* Palace of White Hall, with the last emphatic word, addressed to Bishop Juxon, "REMEMBER." After that hour of the blood of one, and the tears of thousands, the good Bishop was summoned to explain that mysterious word, "REMEMBER." "The King," replied the Bishop, "had charged me to remember him on the forgiveness of his murderers."

The common wealth in 1649 *interrupted* the Stuarts in the middle of the century, precisely 200 years ago, when they had very nearly completed half their period of 100 years.

CHARLES II, reigned precisely the THIRD QUARTER of a century, from 1660 to 1685.

James II, was expelled after reigning 3 years. Consequently James I, and James II, *the first and the last* of the four Stuart Kings, reigned PRECISELY A QUARTER of the century. Thus, within a fraction of a few months; James I, Charles I, Charles II and James II, reigned THREE QUARTERS of the 17th century.

Now follow MARY, married to WILLIAM, and ANNE (William and Mary) and Anne reigned the FOURTH QUARTER from the most memorable year of English History,—the year 1688,—the era of the REVOLUTION, the year of liberty. William and Mary were first cousins, both the grand-children of Charles I. William III, therefore, was of the Stuart family through his mother Mary. These heirs, the FEMALE branches, were FOR LIBERTY. The four Stuart KINGS were essentially TYRANTS. E. D. S.

Weekly Mortality.—There were only 123 interments in the city and liberties of Philadelphia for the week ending on Saturday last—and of these 17 were by consumption. This shows a remarkable state of public health.

Extensive Hanging—Six negroes were hung at Concordia, La., on the 19th ult., for the murder of a man and a boy on a flat boat. This ought to cause a jubilee among the advocates of judicial murders.

Church Livings.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has 149 livings in his gift. York has 62 Bishop of London 90, Bangor 94, Bath and Wells 80, and the other bishops vary from 30 to 45 each.

American Abroad.—A sensation, and quite a *flattering one*, has been produced both in England and France by the proceedings of the American Convention for the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. Europe begins to believe that nothing is impossible for the American people to do.

The First Plank Road.—The Republican says "The Delaware County Turnpike *Company have* laid a small portion of their road with plank track, with a view of *testing* this new kind of road. This is the first trial of plank road that has been constructed in this part of the State.

It Won't Do.—The project of carrying slaves to California, to work in the gold mines, and earn their freedom, as well as to line their masters' pockets, is seriously entertained by some of our slave owners. But it won't do—slavery can't be permitted there for a single day.

Not a single Smith.—In looking over the list of the members of the House of Representatives we observe that there are six Kings, four Thompsons, three Johnsons, three Harris', two Caldwells, two Butlers, and two Browns, but not a single Smith.

Starved to Death.—A body of a man, thirty years of age, was found in the woods in Liberty township, Centre county, in this State, on the 15th inst. It is supposed he had got in the wilderness and starved to death, as some berries, moss and bark were found in his pockets. He was buried where he was found.

THE RESOURCES OF THE UNION.—According to the estimates of the Commissioner of Patents, the quantity of wheat raised in the United States, last year, was not less than 126,000,000 bushels. The quantity of corn produced is estimated to be about 588,000,000 bushels; oats, 185,000,000 bushels; potatoes, 114,000,000 bushels; rye, 33,000,000 bushels; buckwheat, 12,500,000 bushels; barley, 6,322,000 bushels; hay, 15,735,000 tons; hemp, 20,330 tons; cotton, 1,066,000,000 pounds, tobacco, 219,000,000 pounds; rice, 119,000,000 lbs.; and sugar (in Louisiana) 206,000,000 pounds.

The agricultural productions of this country, according to the estimates and calculations of the Patent Office, for the year 1848, compared with 1847, were as annexed:

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

		1847.	1848.
Population,	number	20,756,000	21,656,000
Wheat,	bushels	114,848,500	126,351,500
Barley,	do	5,619,050	5,222,050
Oats,	do	167,867,000	185,500,000
Rye,	do	22,825,700	23,905,250
Buckwheat,	do	11,673,000	12,350,000
Indian-Corn,	do	559,350,000	588,150,000
Potatoes,	do	100,950,000	114,175,000
Hay,	tons	13,519,900	15,735,000
Hemp,	tons	27,750	20,330
Tobacco,	pounds	220,150,000	219,000,000
Cotton,	do	1,014,500,000	1,066,000,000
Rice,	do	103,010,500	119,199,500
Silk Cocoons,	do	401,600	—
Sugar,	do	321,940,500	200,000,000

It appears by this that the productions last year in nearly every in-tance, exceeded those of the year before. The greatest falling off was in sugar, which with hemp and tobacco, are the only articles exhibiting a decrease. There were no returns of the quantity of silk cocoons produced last year.

Thus it will be seen that the agricultural productions of the Union, during the last year, are ample for the consumption of the country, and of many varieties of grain and provisions, large surpluses will be left for exportation to other countries.

MR. ADAMS AND MR. CALHOUN.—The New York *Evening Post* publishes an extract from the diary of John Quincy Adams, written in the year 1820, for the purpose of showing that Mr. Calhoun gave it as his opinion to President Monroe, in Cabinet Meeting, of which he was a member, that Congress had no power to ban-ish slavery from the territories. This diary is furnished by Charles F. Adams to sustain the statement made by Mr. Benton, to that effect, in one of his speeches before his constituents in Missouri

Mail Siftings.

The talented lady editor of the Pittsburg Visitor has a baby. Presents of mugs, rattles, mint-sticks, and such like matters pour in upon her in great profusion. Mrs S., says:—"Our baby" is a good baby, and we can hold her on one arm, and while she looks at the candle, scribble away with the other, faster than two types can convert it into sense and type.

Revolution in France.—The New York Express has several letters from its Paris correspondent. In one of them he says the aspect of affairs is very gloomy, and there are serious threatenings of another revolution. This is very possible, though the real demonstration is probably a good way off.

A Strike.—The Richmond (Va.) papers say there was a "Strike" amongst the workmen on the Danville Railroad Bridge, on Saturday, the contractors having announced a reduction of wages for the winter.

Resignation of Sir. Hannegan.—The Covington (Ky.) Friend, of the 17th ult., says that Mr. *Hannegan has tendered to the President his resignation as Minister to Bolivia.* He is expected home by Christmas.

"How late is it, Bill?"—Look at boss and see if he's drunk yet; it he isn't it can't be much after eleven." "Does he keep such good time?" "Splendid! they regulate the own clock by his nose."

A Cotton Factory is about being erected at New Orleans by a company with a capital of $200,000.

A lady has been arrested in Boston for beating her husband with a chair. How affectionate!

Punishing Liars.—In Turkey whenever a storekeeper is convicted of telling a lie, his house is painted black to remain so for one month. If there was such a law in force in this country what a sombre and gloomy appearance some of our cities would present. And what a righteous law it would be to give labor to the painters.

A Duel.—A duel was fought a few days ago, in Wilkinson county, Miss., between D. O. Mercier, and D. J. Gilbert. The former was shot in the leg, and a ball passed through the neckerchief of the latter, without wounding him.

Samuel Smith, the first engineer of the ill-fated steamer Louisiana, had been arrested at New Orleans, and held to bail in the sum of $8,000, to answer the charge of man-slaughter.

A flock of Saxony sheep, twenty in number, arrived at New York on Wednesday from Bremen. A sheepherd accompanying them, with a well trained sheep dog, with a view of introducing one or two as practicable, into this country, the system of raising sheep as practised in Germany.

By a recent official report, it appears that there are now in use in France 8,580 steam boilers, 670 locomotive engines, and 225 steamers, exclusive of the war steamers.

Another Cuba Rumor.—The Spanish paper in New York gives a rumor that the Spanish government has sent a commission of six to enquire into the condition of Cuba, and with power, if they find it expedient, to sell the Island to the United States.

HORRID TRAGEDY.

One of the most horrible tragedies has been enacted in Boston. A Dr. Parkman, an eminent Physician of that city, is supposed to have been murdered by Professor Webster, an individual who has borne a good reputation, *moved in the first* society, and was a Professor in the Boston Medical School. Dr. Parkman had been missing for some time, when search was made, and remains supposed to be his, were found.

The reliable facts are briefly these: Professor Webster testified some days since in regard to Dr. Parkman, that the latter had been to him at the Medical College, in North Grove street, on Friday, the day of the mysterious disappearance. Professor Webster had then and there paid him $470, the amount of a mortgage; and, according to Professor Webster's story, the missing man had left him, saying he would go to Cambridge and have the mortgage cancelled. But it appears there was an individual waiting to see Dr. Parkman issue from the College; and that, after tarrying long in vain, he departed. Other persons say they saw the Doctor go in, but *did not see him come out*; and it is now pretty certain that all authentic trace of Dr. Parkman ends at the Medical College.

This circumstance was sufficient to excite the vigilance of the police, and for some days the college has been watched. Several apartments were also searched, but nothing found to excite suspicion. An apartment, which was not searched, however, was the private room of Professor Webster, from the chimney of which a very heavy smoke was seen issuing the whole of Friday night. Two barrels of potash pure kindlings are said to have disappeared about the same time in a very rapid and unaccountable manner. The result was, that Mr. Littlefield, janitor of the establishment, had his suspicions excited; and breaking through the partition wall, the vault under the private laboratory of Professor Webster, in the basement of the building, he there discovered a leg and part of the trunk of a human corpse. The place being one where no parts of bodies procured for dissection were ever known to be thrown, the gravest suspicions were naturally at once awakened.

Mr. Littlefield having made his disclosures to the police, a warrant for the arrest of the Professor was at once issued, and he was accordingly arrested at his house at Cambridge. He is said to have manifested the intensest excitement, and to have been betrayed into exclamations calculated to give countenance to the painful suspicions abroad. It was with difficulty that he could be taken from his house to the carriage in attendance.

On Saturday last, thorough investigations were made at the Medical College, and have resulted in developments of a most affecting character. The ashes of human bones have been found in the furnace, together with particles of gold and buttons, supposed to have belonged to Dr. Parkman. Some false teeth have been discovered, which will be a most material link to the chain of identification *now going on.*

The teeth and jaw bone in Professor Webster's grate have been identified by Dr. Keep, the dentist who operated on Dr. Parkman's mouth, a short time since. The jaw also fits the mould taken at that time.

Professor Webster is still in prison, and remains perfectly calm.

The Coal Trade for 1849.

The quantity sent by Rail Road, this week, is 32,053 19 —by Canal we have no return, but understand it is 9,770—for the week 22,283 19 tons.

This week will close the Navigation by Canal, unless the weather should moderate again.

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

	RAILROAD. Week.	Total.	CANAL. Week.	Total.
P Carbon,	7,162 06	338,107 08	4,454 01	231,288 06
Pottsville,	3,120 02	159,418 04	1,044 14	74,801 10
S Haven,	9,623 00	466,707 10	2,275 03	135,538 02
P Clinton,	2,748 07	126,414 03	1,096 02	27,679 16
	22,053 09	1,092,647 10	9,870 02	489,417 14
		482,317 11		

Total by RR & Ca'l,		1,544,965 01
To same period last year,	by Railroad	1,177,257 08
	Do by Canal	433,287 08
Decrease this year,		65,569 15 tons.
		1,610,544 16

LEHIGH COAL TRADE.

The following is the quantity of Coal sent from the Lehigh region for the week ending Dec. 1, 1849.

	Week.	Total.
Summit Mine,	7,012 15	273,748 17
Blume Run,	2,696 15	100,958 17
Beaver Meadow,	2,421 00	72,471 09
Spring Mountain Co.	2,573 13	100,299 02
Cranberry Coal Co.	1,191 19	35,379 07
Hazleton Coal Co.	2,994 15	90,998 05
Diamond Coal Co.	777 01	11,194 18
Buck Mountain Co.	2,016 19	85,069 10
Wilkesbarre Co.	277 15	19,521 04
	23,363 12	789,569 17
To same period last year,		680,746 00

DELAWARE AND HUDSON COAL TRADE.

Total quantity shipped to Nov. 24, 1849. 414,016 tons.

To the same period year 437,560.

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.	10,364 10	609,202 11
Little Schuylkill R. R.	4,387 18	161,772 11
Mill Creek do	2,354 04	84,267 11
Mount Carbon do	3,641 03	205,705 02
Schuylkill Valley do	6,273 07	311,155 12
Mt. Carbon and Pt. Carbon do	3,596 07	323,594 10
Union Canal do	2,510 04	76,920 10
Swatara R. R.	1,814 11	54,634 15

RATES OF FREIGHT.

To Philadelphia	75cts. per ton.
To New York	82 00 "

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

	From M. Carbon.	S. Haven.	P. Clinton.
To Richmond,	1 89	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.

For additional New Advertisement see Next Page. They will there be found arranged under proper Heads.

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Pottsville, Pa. on the 1st of *December*, 1849.

A	Hobain Wm	Hyland Johnson	McNulty Anthony
Archbald John	Hyland Johnson	McKeon Bridget	
Anspach John	Hunt Thomas	*Ship Letters.*	
B	Hogan Patrick	Hegarty Michael	
Brady Dennis	Henrich Joseph	McNulty James	
East Isaac	Hill John L	McDonald Wm	
Burns Patrick	Hoey Patrick	McElwin Barnab'	
Baineban Jerem	Hillenrice E	McHale John	
Bunnen John	Hopkins Martin	O	
Bernard Edmund	Hikes Simeon	Naughton John	
Brady James	Hegerty Thos	O	
Briery Robert	Hofman Peter	Oberlly Patrick	
Bone Wm	Hoffman Jacob	Obrien Dennis	
Bedall Thomas	Haney Francis	O'Neal Hugh	
Bright E W	Hoey John	Ollara Mary	
Buckly James	Healy Mr		
Bolton Bridget	Hatell Mrs	Parmley Wm 2	
Brady Wm	Hyde Samuel	Pride Samuel	
Bell Samuel	Hubert Jacob	Penn Lodge No 2	
Burnet W H	Hummel Mr C	Pratt Z	
Backers Dr C	Harn Mrs Mary	Preston John	
Bawn David	Hafe Susan	Parton John	
Bolton Mary	Holmes Mary L	Porter Ralph	
Bischof John	*Ship Letters.*	Phelan Ann	
Bachraty Reuben	Hudspreth Thos	Q	
Berger Andrew	Hildebrand W	Quilmel John	
Barber H. policy	J	Richison Felix	
Brewer Mrs A	Johnston Thos	Robinson Chas	
Bond Miss Sarah	Jackson John	Rowe Daniel	
Baer Bridget	Judge Thomas	Redlinan	
Bradley Elizabeth	Johnson Thomas	Roberts Wm	
Barkley Sarah	Jackson Angelina	Rosenbaum Morris	
Ship Letters.	Jones Catharine	Rich Manuel	
Bourke John 2	Jones Mary Ann	Reily Michael	
Bradbury Wm	Johnson Elenor	Rogers James T	
Bane Wm	Jones John ship	Regan Thomas	
Baker John	Jones Lewis ds	Reinkenhahn N	
Bainbridge B	K	Russell Mary	
Berberry John	Knowles Wm	Reight Margaret	
Bradley John Wm	Knaup Joseph	Ryly Mrs Rachael	
Bergin Pinton 2	Kreis Henry	Rily Mrs Anthony	
C	Kline Wm	*Ship Let rs.*	
Camen Michael	Kenna Charles	Raymond James	
Clodmes Wm	Kaufman Jacob	Rees Edward	
Colling Charles	Keck Ellis 2	Richards Francis	
Cooper Clarice	Kelly John	Ratcliff Thos	
Chapman Wm	Keener John	Reilly Matthew	
Crommer Z T	Kepner Jos	Richards Lewis	
Cook John	Kelly Edward	Rogers George	
Carty Patrick	Kreiper John 2	Raibeck Wm	
Cole William	Kimmel Fielding	Roberts Evan	
Gwin Mr	Kein Mr	Rothe Christian G	
Crommiller Henry	Kline Wm policy	S	
Crimes Mrs Mary	Knapp John	Saint Nathan	
Chandy Mr	Kiron Anne	Spolberger Wm P	
Cannoree Celestia	Kerly Mrs	Strough Daniel	
Coyle Thos 2	Knox Rich	Smith Alexander	
Cornell Stephen	Knobel Chas	Snider John	
Colliton John	Koenwinter T	Shoemaker John	
D	L	Shelvey Hugh	
Dreher H J	Lee Samuel	Sweeny Thos	
Davis David	Long John	Stranger David	
Daly Patrick	Larkin James	Shiele Frederick	
Dardo John	Lynch John	Stickel Wm	
Dugan Mr	Lane John	Sweeny James	
Daly Hugh	Latta John	Sassaman Y	
Desoll Catherine	Leonard I S 2	Shaup James	
Dunn Mrs Ann	Long John	Seamon Stephen	
Dunn Anthony	Linard Thomas	States James	
Driscoll Daniel	Lloyd Thomas	Sheridan Hugh	
Dooley Mrs	Leibner Joseph	Smith Alexander	
Dotterweich B	Laughey Margaret	Snyder Mary	
Davis Dayid policy	Lewis Mr Ann	Sheban Mary	
Davis Wm	Landy Mrs Mary	Stewart Robert	
Dinfield Sarah	Lyons Ellen	*Ship Letters.*	
Dendl Miss Ann	Lyons Eliza	Savage Geo B 2	
Ship Letters.	Lavin Catharine	Smith Samuel C	
Dunn James	Lyons Luke ship	Smith Peter	
Donoghue C.	Larkin Bridget do	Sinclar Hugh	
E	Lynch John	Sweeny Luke 2	
Egan Thomas 2	M	Shaw Matthew	
Edwards Richard	Muldoon Patrick	Sheehan Timothy	
Ennis H	Mourne Edward	T	
Fort Jacob	McGrann Michl	Towers Robert 2	
Erensine Henry	Monk P	Terwilligen E H	
Ship Letters.	Muderi Charles	Tracer Sebastian	
Esdonl John	Murray Thos	Tuby Wm	
Evans Edward	March Wm	Tilman Peter	
Elliott Wm	Milligan Edw'd	Teevan Mrs Mary	
Edwards Wm	Moon D E	Tippin Thos ship	
F	Marsh Joshua	Thomas Benjamin	
Franklin Encamp-ment No 4, 2	Michen C	V	
Flyn Daniel	Martin Cornelius	Volk John Geo	
Fitzpatrick Geo	Meyer Moritz	W	
Fox R	Mourer Anton	Wray John	
Frahn Joseph D	Moore C	Weil James 2	
Faire Thomas	Muthlak Wm	Witholter Heinr'h	
Fox Thomas	Man Samuel	Welsh John	
Fink Emanuel	Mahle Jacob	Weir Andrew	
Fisher Karl	Meligan Mary	Williams Alex	
Fisher J policy	Miller Miss Eliza	Werner Samuel D	
Fulkins Jas	Martin Miss C	Williams Daniel	
Flanagan Mary	Mooney Mrs	Witman Daniel	
Fox Miss Cath'ne	Moth Mrs	Waklin Edward	
Flinn Thos ship	*Ship Letters.*	Weaver John	
G	Magnus Morgan	Whelin John	
Gaffrey Owen	Molly John	Winn & Co	
Gorman Mich'l	Moran John	Wazy John	
Gibbons Patrick	Murphy Michael	Wild Joseph	
Gibson John	Moran Thomas	Waters Wm R	
Gray Samuel	Meagnan Pat'k	Wachter Jacob	
Gagen Daniel	Mannon Wm	Wiencop John J	
Griffin Miss Julia	MC	Wingert W policy	
Gannon Bridget	McMinnes Dob't	Wasure Elizabeth	
Gannon Jno ship	McNulty James	Walker Annie	
Grady Mich'l do	McDermot C	Wright Isabella	
Gerarty John do	McGrath Michael	Wise Margaret	
H	McKinist John	*Ship Letters.*	
Hass Peter	McDonald Martin	Whyke Wm	
Hass James	McGovern Patrick	Watkins Jenkins	
Hammaker N G	McGee James	Wilson Thos	
Heber James	McCormick Mich'l	Warlow John	
Heaton John	McLaughlin John	X	
Haas Philip	McFadin John 2	Y	
Hinter G	McDaniel Martin	Zwibel Joseph 3	
Howley Captain	McCollough F	Z	

A Centsadditional will be charged for all advertised Letters. Persons applying for letters on this list will please say "advertised."

N. B. The inland postage on all Foreign Letters must be pre-paid at this office

ANDREW MORTIMER, P. M.

Dec 8, 1849. 50-3t

Barnum's Museum,
PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED in public favor—a place of general resort and delighted audiences—is unequalled for instruction and chaste amusements. ☞Just added, to the previous collection, all the rarest curiosities of HEAL Museum, Living Giants, Dwarfs, Mammoth Boys; an Egyptian *Crocodile*, Sea Lion, Giraffe, Rattle Snakes, Enormous Serpents, India Mice, and 500,000 CURIOSITIES.

☞Immense arrangements are making for the Holidays, calculated to render the Museum the great centre of attraction for country visitors. The Dissolving Views and Chromatrope cost $10,000 in London; Cosmorama, Melangka, Songs, &c., "The Drunkard," or fallen reclaimed, an interesting moral domestic Drama, Vaudevilles, &c., every day and evening, and Extra Performance at all hours on Christmas and New Year's day.—Admittance 25 cts., children under ten years 12½ cts.

Dec 8, 1849. 50-1mo

Beautiful Gilt Bibles,
ONLY 50 CENTS!

THE subscriber has just received a supply of elegantly bound and gilt edged Bibles, with good print and paper, which he can sell at the unusually low rate of 50 cents per copy. Also,

SCHOOL BIBLES,

As low as 30 cts. each, at

BANNAN'S
Cheap Wholesale and Retail Bookstores.

Sept. 1, 1849.

To Persons Going West.

TRAVELLER'S Guides through the United States. Also, Maps of the Western States—very desirable to persons going West, for sale cheap, at

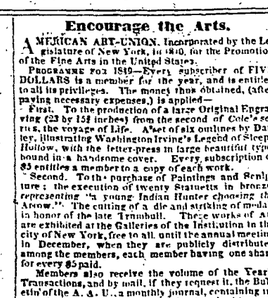
BANNAN'S
Cheap Book and Stationary Stores.

Nov 3, 1849. 45-

A CARD.—LITTLE & MARTIN WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, TEAS, LIQUORS, &c. Store on Centre Street, near the corner of Market, Pottsville, Pa., are now in receipt of a large and well selected stock of Goods, which they are prepared to sell at the lowest prices for cash or approved credit.

Pottsville, Oct 28-4t

GEORGE BELLIS,
WHOLESALE COMMISSION AGENT,
For all kinds of Fish, No. 54 North Wharves, below Race street, Philadelphia. (April 21, '49.—17-1y



$25,000 Having been Won

BY my numerous friends on the late Presidential Election, should convince the Optical persons who talk of FAILURES, that no such thing as FAIL is or has been known, by the eminent and distinguished Astronomer and Astrologer, C. W. ROBACK, during his experience of over a quarter of a century. Do you doubt predestination? Then why not every man gain the celebrity of General Taylor