MINERS' JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1850.

GLANCE AT THE GALPHIN CLAIM.

So much has been said *pro* and *con*, on this subject, that it is almost impossible to present a clear and correct elucidation of it. The evidence is undoubtedly strong on both sides, and the case, from first to last, has been argued with great tact, skill and learning. We hope we are the last man to incautiously impugn the motives of any one involved in its history;—but a candid expression of our belief requires us to declare that there was much indirection, obscurity, and ingenious *management* in the circumstances attending its payment.

Laying aside the *justice* of the claim against the original parties—(and this does *not* apper to be established, as it ought to be, beyond all cavil,) we cannot perceive *why* a precedent should be established in its favor, in allowing *interest*. Thousands of other claims—more honest, just, and unquestioned—might include interest, with equal propriety; and, if the rule be followed, we may neglect slight responsibilities, to overwhelm the government, in future, with *accumulated interest*. It is the policy of *all* governments to pay its debts on demand, and *never* to allow interest. But, in this Galphin case, interest is not only allowed from the time the claim was demanded from the General Government, but from the *day of its date!* The *Republic*, which defends the claim throughout gives the following history of it:

1 The claim was founded on an assignment of lands by debtors to a third party, in trust to pay certain debts acknowledged to be due. Georgia, which succeeded the King of Great Britain, as trustee, appropriated the lands entirely to another purpose, although she undertook to discharge the trust. Not the proceeds of one acre of the two and a half millions ceded by the Cherokee Indians, in trust for the benefit of Galphin and other creditors, were ever appropriated to that object. Surely this circumstance constitutes a peculiar feature in the justice and equity of the claim.

2. Of the nine traders, eight of them took sides with the mother country, during the war of the Revolution, and were subsequently paid principal and interest by the British Government, although the lands had been wrested from the Crown. But Great Britain, although she took the lands, would not permit the eight traders to suffer because of their fidelity to her. She, therefore, paid them both principal and interest.

With Galphin the case was otherwise. He was a *Whig*, and rendered as it is acknowledged on all hands, important services to his country during the war.—When, therefore, his representatives, some years after his death, applied to the British Government for payment, in like manner as with the other traders, they were refused, upon the ground that Galphin had not, like the other traders, by his fidelity to that government in the war of the Revolution, entitled himself to any such favor at its hands. Had he been a *Tory*, his representatives would have been paid, principal and interest, and we should never have heard of "the Galphin claim." Mr. Clay greatly mistakes in the intelligence and sense of justice of the people of the United States, if, when they come to understand all the merits of the claim, they do not applaud, rather than condemn, its payment.

The act authorizing the settlement of the claim, and referring the whole subject to the Secretary of the Treasury, was passed at the last session, upon the *eve of the adjournment* of Congress. This looks suspicious, and its subsequent history does not dispel it. If *interest* had legally accrued, and it was the judgement of Congress that it should be paid, why was it not so *specified in the act?* The law required the Secretary to examine it—to settle it—to pay whatever was found due;—but it said nothing about *interest!* The Secretary promptly paid the principal,—but when interest was demanded, he entertained some doubts, the result of which was a reference to the Attorney General. This officer decided in favor of the payment of principal and interest, as coming within the meaning of the act. That was enough.—And who got it—the *heirs?* Not at all. They got but $13,000 out of $198,000! It was pocketed by Geo. W. Crawford, a Cabinet Minister. It was coolly pocketed by him, notwithstanding the doubts as to its *legality*, and in the face of the reproach it was calculated to entail upon the administration.

Whatever the merits of the case are, this truth is clear: Mr. Crawford *knew* that he was interested in it—*knew* that Mr. Meredith was authorized to settle it, and that the Attorney General had it under consideration:—knowing this, therefore, a sense of delicacy, decency, and honor, would have restrained him from taking a cent, until his connection with the Government had expired. Mr. Monroe lived in *poverty* for years, rather than press a claim against the government, while he was connected with it.

And the Whig party is to bear the odium of such misdemeanors,—is it? When it suffers itself to become contaminated, even in *suspicion*, with the guilt of *official corruption*, it be ready gods, with all your thunderbolts—dash it in pieces!"

P. S.—The following are the resolutions arrived at by the committee appointed to investigate this claim.

1st. *Resolved*, That the claim of the representatives of George Galphin was not a just claim against the United States.

2d *Resolved*, That the act of Congress made it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the principal of said claim, and it was therefore paid, "in conformity with law and precedent."

3d. *Resolved*, That the act aforesaid did not authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay interest on said claim, and its payment was not "in conformity with law or precedent."

A minority report was presented, signed by four members of the committee, to which was appended the following resolutions.

1st. That the claim was just, and that the Government was under an equitable obligation to pay it.

2d. That the interest as well as the principal have been paid in conformity to law and precedent.

FASHIONABLE SUMMER TRIP TO EUROPE.

The N. Y. letter, of Thursday afternoon, to the Philadelphia *Ledger*, says: The steamship City of Glasgow, Capt. Mathews, sailed for the port whose name she bears, at noon to-day. She expects to make the trip in twelve days. She has on board one hundred and nine passengers. They are principally from Canada, but there is quite a long list from St. Louis and other cities South. The Washington, that leaves for Southampton and Bremen on Monday, has over one hundred and thirty passengers booked, and a heavy freight list. Travel to Europe is then very extensive already this summer. The opportunities for going and coming across the Atlantic now-a-days are so numerous and so comfortable, that fashion itself is beginning to experience a diversion in that direction. Among the more recent departures are many of the dashing leaders of the ton here, who customarily shine at Newport and Saratoga during the summer season. Others are preparing to follow in the Hibernia and Pacific, that will leave this side next week."

TERMS OF U. S. SENATORS.

The following is a list of Senators whose terms expire in 1851, and whose successors will be chosen by the legislatures to be elected this fall. The Whigs are given in italics:

Phelps, of Vt.,	Rusk, of Texas,
Green, of R. I.,	*Webster*, of Mass.,
Dayton, of N. J.,	Dickinson, of N. Y.,
Wales, of Delaware,	Sturgeon, of Penn.,
Mason, of Virginia,	*Corwin* of Ohio,
Turney, of Tenn.,	Bright, of Indiana,
Cass, of Michigan,	Yulee, of Florida.
Benton, of Missouri,	Dodge, of Wisconsin.

☞ *What literary men* would a man name on looking at a house on fire? Dickens, Howitt, Burns.

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.

The newspapers are teeming with reports of an expedition, which is said to be fully organized, and portions of it already embarked, against the island of Cuba. The object is to revolutionize and overthrow the present government, and to establish one of a Republican and independent character, with the ultimate object of annexation to the U. States. That such a scheme has long been contemplated, cannot be doubted;—that it is now fully matured, and is about to be carried into execution, appears probable. Its success is —*possible*;—under any circumstances it is hazardous. The Spanish government maintains an army of twenty thousand constantly on duty; all the landings are strongly fortified, and, in case of attack, fifty thousand men could be brought to its defence, with provisions to last an indefinite time. The only thing favorable to the invaders is,—(and this is a great consideration, to be sure,) that the policy of the Spanish government, with respect to that island, is *unpopular* with the masses of the people, including the richest and most intelligent classes. The large military force is necessary to maintain the government, and prevent internal rebellion. The island is perhaps seven hundred miles in length, by three hundred miles in width, and is undoubtedly one of the finest countries on the globe. Its proximity to the principal Atlantic cities, is within about six days, steamboat navigation—being less than a hundred miles South of the Florida capes. Being largely interested in the slave-trade, we should not be surprized if the scheme to overthrow the present government, and annex it to the United States, did not prove a second *Texas affair*,—conceived solely with an eye to strengthening Southern institutions.

But it is idle to speculate. We shall see all. In the meantime, General Taylor has ordered off a strong Naval force to prevent the American flag from being involved, in any manner, with the expedition. He dispersed the party that was about setting out from New Orleans, last fall, with the same design, and he may succeed in "heading off" the present party, in the same summary manner.

MR. CLAY, GEN. TAYLOR, AND THE COMPROMISE.

It appears that the administration not only stand by their own plan of settlement of the Territorial question, but seem disposed to throw obstacles in the way of Mr. Clay's plan, which has always appeared to us as the only really *practicable* one ever submitted,—and this is, we think, sufficiently exemplified in the fact, that the ultra fanatics, North and South, oppose it, while the moderate men, *of all parties*, are strongly in favor of it.

It would be idle here to go into an elaborate analysis of the respective plans proposed, when so much has already been said. It is sufficient to know that the present is the time for concession and compromise; and the man who will obstinately refuse to accommodate his views to the exigencies of our unfortunate condition, must be regarded with the common enemies of the Union. *There is danger* in every day's delay. The whole question ought to be settled at once and forever;—if it be done by piece-meal, the prime object is scarce half accomplished. It is not merely the admission of California that is desired, nor the settlement of details for the new Territories;—but it is to *save the Union*—to strengthen it—to end now, henceforth, and forever, the dangerous agitation of the Slave question. To do this effectually, mere abstract principles must be compromised, and we are of the firm conviction that the sooner it be done the better. We can then, thank God! have some hope of getting a hearing for the measures of Relief for the North!—instead of being driven stark mad on mere abstract principles, of no earthly *practical value*, whatever.

There is no wisdom in this—there is no wisdom in disregarding the sufferings of thousands of free white citizens, merely for the purpose of maintaining a fanatical stand in behalf of impolitic theories or abstracts!

We are somewhat surprised that the administration should be found among those who, in the face of the dark clouds that hang over the Capitol, still cling uncompromisingly to their schemes. The Wilmot Proviso is a dead-letter, considered in any light whatever. Gen. Taylor does not propose to incorporate it—he proposes to do nothing at all—to let the Territories remain, as they now are, under military rule. Mr. Bell's plan does not incorporate it—Mr. Clay's—nor does any other plan. It is, in short, an *obsolete idea*, as far as the Mexican territory is concerned,—and yet it is upon the application of this very proviso, or in reference to it, that *all the danger lies*, and daily accumulates. There is no merit, therefore, in longer standing by it, as far as California, New Mexico, or Utah is concerned. Even if applied to all of them, it would be *inoperative*, and of no effect;—for they would still be free to establish slavery whenever and however they might choose to do it, if they found it advantageous.

Upon *Slavery as it is*, our views have undergone no change or modification. It is an evil, morally, politically, and practically. But we had rather see slavery—black as it is—established and fastened down forever, upon every State in the Union—before we would consent to haul down, never again to go up, the glorious flag of our country! Between the two alternatives, therefore, of abandoning the proviso or suffering the threatened dissolution of the Union longer to continue, all patriotic men have but one course—*the Union*. Such is ours. And we would gladly welcome a law making the punishment *death*, hereafter, to utter the word "dis-union."

MINERSVILLE AFFAIRS.

From Our Correspondent.

A New Brick Building is in progress of erection on Sunbury street, below Second, which will greatly improve the appearance of the street in that neighborhood. It is built for Mr. John Arter, and takes the place of an old and very unsightly frame. The foundations for two or three new buildings have been started during the week.

The "Anthracite Hall" has undergone thorough repairs, and improved by fresh painting, presents a very creditable external appearance. The internal arrangements, and the admirable catering of Mr. Edward Hughes, the obliging landlord, will no doubt make the "Hall" popular with the public.

Mr. George Brumm has also been renovating his Hotel, and greatly improving it by the addition of a new and commodious dining room, some forty feet in length.

The Stone Building, at the lower end of Sunbury street, on the Railroad, intended for a Hotel, has been under roof for two or three months. Why it is not completed I am unable to say. If finished it would be a great addition and improvement to the Borough. Such a house is required in this place. In appearance it is certainly superior to any other Hotel building in the Borough. *Query*—will it be finished this season.

Her Majesty's Accouchment.—Buckingham Palace, May 1st.—This morning, at twenty minutes past eight o'clock, the Queen was happily delivered of a prince; his Royal Highness Prince Albert, several lords of her Majesty's most honorable privy council, and the ladies of her majesty's bedchamber, being present. This great and important news was made known to the city by the firing of the Park and Tower guns; and the privy council being assembled as soon as posible thereupon, at the council chamber, Whitehall, it was ordered that a form of thanksgiving for the Queen's safe delivery of a prince be prepared by his grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, to be used in all churches and chapels throughout on Sunday, the 5th day of May, or the Sunday after the respective ministers shall receive the same. Shortly before nine o'clock, her Royal Highness, the Duchess of Kent arrived at the Palace. About eight hundred of the nobility made their dutiful inquiries after the state of her Majesty and the infant prince. The bulletin, on Thursday, what all so much desire, testified to the favorable progress of her Majesty and the royal infant. Upwards of one thousand of the nobility and gentry called at Buckingham Palace to read the bulletin of her Majesty's health. His Royal Highness Prince Albert honored the Duke of Wellington with a visit at Apsley house on Wednesday. He did so at the express desire or her Majesty, in order to convey to the noble duke the intimation that the young prince would be called Arthur, having been born on the anniversary of his grace's birthday. On Thursday, Prince Albert and the royal children visited the exhibition of the Royal Academy.—[*Liverpool Journal.*

The Will of General Washington.—Mr. T. B. Peterson, in Philadelphia, has for sale a few pamphlet copies of the Will of General George Washington, as published in 1800. It is quite a curiosity. By the schedule of property attached to the Will, it appears that the aggregate amount is given as $530,000. The estate consisted of land in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, the North-west Territory, Kentucky, and the City of Washington—also of United States and other stocks. The following passage in relation to his slave-property possesses marked interest at the present time:

Item. Upon the decease of my wife, it is my will and desire, that all the slaves which I hold in my *own right* shall receive their freedom. To emancipate them during her life, would, though earnestly wished by me, be attended with such insuperable difficulties on account of their intermixture by marriage with the dower Negroes, as to excite the most painful sensations, if not disagreeable consequences from the latter while both descriptions are in the occupancy of the same proprietor; it not being in my power, under the tenure by which dower Negroes are held, to manumit them. And whereas, among those who will receive freedom according to this device, there may be some who from old age or bodily infirmities, and others on account of their infancy, that will be unable to support themselves, it is my will and desire that all who come under the first, and second description, shall be comfortably clothed and fed by my heirs while they live; and that such of the latter description as have no parents living, or if living, are unable or unwilling to provide for them, shall be bound by the court until they shall arrive at the age of twenty-five years; and in case where no record can be produced, whereby their age can be ascertained, the judgment of the court upon its own view of the subject, shall be adequate and final. Negroes thus bound, are (by their masters or mistresses) to be taught to read and write, and to be brought up to some useful occupation, agreeably to the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia, providing for the support of orphan and other poor children. And I do expressly forbid the sale or transportation out of the said commonwealth of any Slave I may die possessed of under any pretence whatsoever. And I do moreover, most pointedly and most solemnly enjoin it upon my Executors hereafter named or the survivor of them, to see that this clause respecting Slaves and every part thereof, be religiously fulfilled at the epoch at which it is directed to take place, without evasion, neglect, or delay, after the crops which may then be on the ground are harvested, particularly as it respects the age and infirmity; seeing that a regular and permanent fund be established for their support as long as there are subjects requiring it; not trusting to the uncertain provision to be made by individuals:—And to my mulatto man William, (calling himself William Lee) I give immediate freedom, or if he should prefer it (on account of the accidents which have befallen him and which have rendered him incapable of walking or of any active employment) to remain in the situation he now is, it shall be optional in him to do so: in either case however, I allow him an annuity of Thirty Dollars during his natural life, which shall be independent of the victuals and clothes he has been accustomed to receive, if he chooses the last alternative; but in full in his freedom, if he prefers the first; and this I give him as testimony of my sense of his attachment to me, and for his faithful services during the Revolutionary War.

☞ *The Duke of Devonshire* gave a grand ball at Devonshire House, Picadilly, on 24th ult., which was attended by all the leading members of the aristocracy. The venerable Duke of Wellington was present, attired in his full uniform, as a field marshal of the British army, and appeared in fine health and spirits. The American minister, and Mrs. and Miss Lawrence were also present.

☞ *Energy and Enterprise.*—There are at this time, according to the New York Journal of *Commerce*, no less than eighteen ocean steamships—contracted for and on the ways, or receiving their machinery—at that port. Setting down their average value at $275,000, we find there invested, or in process of investment, an aggregate capital of $4,950,000, equal to nearly *five millions of dollars*. New York's ocean steam marine will soon furrow every ocean. According to the *Journal's* figures, something like thirty-five have already been built or contracted for.

☞ *Singular Freak of Nature.*—A mare belonging to Jacob Kurts, jr., in Robeson township, Berks county, Pa., gave birth, a few weeks ago, to a colt with only two legs—the hind ones. Where the fore legs should have been, there was only a single hoof, attached close to the body by a thin cartilage. The animal was perfectly formed in other respects, and appeared quite gay and lively; but its incessant fruitless attempts to walk excited the compassion of Mr. Kurts, and he ordered it to be killed.

☞ *Lackawanna Iron Works.*—The New York *Tribune* says: "The great Iron Works of the Messrs. Scrantons are now making forty tons of Railroad Iron per day, while no other concern in the Union is known to be making a solitary rail. This Iron is of such excellence that the makers sell it easily at seven dollars per ton advance on the price of merchantable English rails."

☞ *A Son of* Mr. A. J. Seagreaves, of Lehigh county, hung himself in his father's stable, on the 11th inst. He was seventeen years of age. The deed was done in playfulness, intending to frighten his younger brother, but the rope being wet, it tightened, and the boy was unable to extricate himself.

☞ *Father Mathew* was to leave New Orleans on the 22d inst. On the evening of the 14th, a grand public testimonial was to be made by a general meeting at the Exchange, for his relief from pecuniary embarrassments.

☞ *Several Large Banks* of Cannel Coal are said to have been discovered recently near Wheeling, Virginia.

LIFE-SCULPTURE.

The following exquisite lines, which we copy from the last number of the Missionary *Herald*, are evidently from the pen of Bishop *Doane*.

Chisel in hand, stood a sculptor-boy,
With his marble block before him;
And his face lit up with a smile of joy,
As an angel-dream, passed o'er him:
He carved the dream, on that shapeless stone
With many a sharp incision;
With Heaven's own light, the sculpture shone.
He had caught that angel-vision
Sculptors of life, are we, as we stand,
With our souls, uncarved, before us,
Waiting the hour, when at God's command,
Our life dream shall pass o'er us.
If we carve it then, on the yielding stone,
With many a sharp incision,
Its heavenly beauty shall be our own,
Our lives that angel-vision.

Burlington College, March, 1850.

FORREST DIVORCE CASE.

This unfortunate affair is undergoing another discussion in the newspapers, preparatory to laying the case before Court. Mr. Jamison, who plays the principal part in the play, has appeared before the audience with a card, wherein he denies, in the most approved tragic vein, the suspicious excited in consequence of his authorship of the Consuelo letter. He swears that he never violated the honor of Mrs. F., but admits that he acted imprudently, and for which he was promptly rebuked. Jamison is good in the character of Romeo; but he ought never to play it off the stage. It won't do.

Mrs. Forrest is, in our opinion, a guiltless woman. She is, moreover, too much of a lady to have been so unfortunately husbanded—for, while she was always the trusting Desdemona, he was the raving and suspicious Moor—and without an Iago to spur his jealousy save his own unworthiness!

Trifles, light as air,
Are, to the jealous, confirmation strong
As proofs of holy writ."

THE COAL TRADE FOR 1850.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week, is 26,140 11—by Canal 16,040 04—total for the week 42,180 15—being an increase over last week's shipment of upwards of 3000 tons.

We have little miscellaneous news to communicate this week, under this head—Mr. Bannan, who invariably edits this Department of our paper, being now absent. We may mention however, as an item of *gossip*, the failure within a few days past, of one of the heaviest mining and manufacturing firms in this region, to a very considerable amount. The trade generally appears to remain stationary, without any positive movement one way or another.

COMMUNICATION.

Philadelphia, May 23d, 1850.

B. Bannan—Dear Sir:—The shippers and sellers of Coal in this city, without an exception, are delighted with the suggestions made by your correspondent (A Collier) in last Saturday's *Journal*, in reference to throwing away the Chesnut and Pea Coal. The parties interested *here* declare, they have never made a dollar on their whole sales of Chesnut and Pea; and if *they* have not, I can answer that no money has been made by handling it, *by anyone*. Why then should we continue to send into market an article, on which we *know* we are losing money, particularly when every body says, *send it directly to the Lazaretto!* The other kinds of Coal that we are shipping. I have two Collieries in Schuylkill County, from which I have been heretofore sending Chesnut Coal (I am now throwing these sizes into my dirt banks) at the following cash cost, delivered in boats:

Rent,	20 cents per ton.
Toll on Mt. Carbon R. R.,	8 " "
Hauling do do	6 " "
Shipping at Landing,	10 " "
Labor in Shutes,	6 " "
	50 cents per ton.

Now, this is the cash cost to me, each week, without calling the *Cost* anything, and as the article without bring more than its cost, or a very trifle more, *I have* concluded to throw it away; which conclusion I hope every other Miner in the county will at once come to, and thereby enhance the value of Egg and Stove, at least twenty-five cents per ton. Let some interested party draw up a paper, agreeing to throw all our Chesnut Coal, (on and after the first of June), into our dirt heaps, and let said paper be generally signed by the Colliers of the County, and I will answer for it, that the immediate effects to the trade will be strikingly apparent in less than a month; as no one can be injured by this course, it is really to be hoped that it will be adopted. Yours, P.

PHILADELPHIA.

Letter from the Senior Editor.

Mr. Bowen—Dear Sir:—The Coal Trade remains without any change for the better. Thank fortune, however, it is no worse. Red Ash is selling at $2 50 on board, and White Ash at $3 25. These rates will not pay the Miners' actual cost, and the sooner they cease operations the better, until they can obtain a better price. The Iron Trade of the State, it appears, is in no better condition. From statistics collected out of about 600 Furnaces, nearly *one-half* are in the hands of the Sheriff! Verily the bill of abominations of 1846,—the offspring of fraud and corruption—is doing its work effectually;—and the question naturally arises, how long will the people submit quietly to this state of affairs? Meetings ought to be called in every Coal, Iron, and manufacturing district in the State;—and petitions circulated, demanding protection to our interests from Congress. If the people will only rise up in the majesty of their strength, my word for it, the representatives in Congress dare not deny them a favorable hearing. It is all folly to depend upon the representatives without corresponding action on the part of the *people*. In a country like this, every thing is obtained by *agitation*,—it stimulates to action in Congress, nerves the friends of Protection, and causes the enemies of the State to cower before the storm. Let the people all go to work at once in a determined manner, and in less than one month the Tariff of 1846 will be materially modified by the present Congress!

The business of Philadelphia this Spring, although better than that of New York, has scarcely been an average one. The trade to the South and South-west, in consequence of the rise of Cotton, has been good, —but to Pennsylvania and Ohio, and some of the Western States, it has been less than usual. They, however, anticipate a heavier trade in the fall, but unless a change takes place for the better, but little improvement can be anticipated.

The Annual Protestant Episcopal Convention of the diocese of Pennsylvania, now in session, is unusually large, and some important questions are likely to be brought forward for deliberation.

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

RAIL ROAD.	WEEK.	TOTAL.	CANAL. WEEK.	TOTAL.
Pt Carbon,	6,391 11	140,418 01	6,711 16	61,050 03
Mt Carbon,	4,099 02	52,628 19	2,151 04	15,571 12
S. Haven,	11,009 13	174,923 14	5,556 14	40,198 17
Pt Clinton	3,740 05	62,252 09	1,620 10	12,767 12
	26,140 11	430,422 03	16,040 04	129,613 01
		135,618 01		

Total by R R & Canal 556,035 07 tons.	
To same time last year by Railroad	309,330 06
" " " Canal	56,110 01
	365,440 07
Increase this year 209,611 00 tons.	

LEHIGH COAL TRADE.

Sent for the week ending May 27th, 1850

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
By Lehigh Co.	11,004 14	58,207 04
Room Run Mines,	3,255 01	20,000 01
Beaver Meadow Co.,	150 17	2,550 13
Spring Mountain Co.,	3,319 01	7,250 15
Clanberry Coal Co.,	1,378 00	7,920 02
Hazleton Coal Co.,	3,097 18	14,920 01
Buck Mountain Co.,	3,656 05	20,868 13
Wilkesbarre Co,	802 09	3,463 05
	27,715 03	144,764 06
To same period last year, 97,316 13 tons.		

RAIL ROADS.

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.	17,013 10	168,616 14
Little Schuylkill R. R.	5,117 03	60,811 04
Mill Creek do	6,087 02	119,143 18
Mount Carbon do	6,440 01	61,217 19
Schuylkill Valley do	6,210 03	65,358 19
Mt Carbon and Pt Carbon	7,452 11	116,509 14
Union Canal do	9,667 11	16,464 00
Swatara do	1,642 06	9,744 07

RATES OF TOLL AND TRANSPORTATION ON RAILROAD for 1850.

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

RATES OF TOLL BY CANAL FOR 1850.

From Port Carbon to Philadelphia,	76½ cts. per ton.	
" Mount Carbon "	72 " "	
" S. Haven "	63 " "	
" Port Clinton "	63 " "	

FREIGHTS BY CANAL.

From Mt. Carbon to New York,	81 70	" "
" Mt. Carbon to Philadelphia,	60	" "

☞ The freights from Schuylkill Haven are generally about 5 cts. per ton less, and from Port Clinton 10 cts. per ton less.

To Housekeepers.

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO CALL AT THE Philadelphia Housekeeping Dry Goods Store, and examine a large assortment of all kinds of Dry Goods required in furnishing a House.

We have the advantage of a long experience in this business and giving our sole attention to it, to the exclusion of dress and fancy goods, are enabled to conduct it on principles that will ensure satisfaction to purchasers both as to quality and price. In our stock may be found all kinds of Linen Sheetings, Sheetings, and Pillow Cases, Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, of every variety, Quilts, all sizes and prices, from 75 cts. upwards, Blankets ditto, Dimities, Bureau covers, Piano and Table Covers, Embroidered Lace and Muslin Curtains, Worsted and other damasks, Furniture Chintzes, Buff and Crown Window Shadings, Turkey red Furnitures and Cashmilines, Furniture Plush Tickings, Woolen Floor Cloths, Linen do. Stair Oil Cloths (a new article), Crash, Diaper and Huckabac Towellings, Summer Blanketing &c., &c., with a large stock of every description of FLANNELS AND MUSLINS.

JOHN V. COWELL & SON.
8. W. Corner Chesnut and Seventh, Philada.
May 25, 1850. 21-6mo

Removal Extraordinary!

THE GREAT CLOTHING WAREHOUSE OF LIPPINCOTT & TAYLOR,

WELL known as the most extensive and CHEAPEST ESTABLISHMENT for Fashionable Clothing in Philadelphia, has been REMOVED from No. 200 Market Street, to the

S. W. Corner of 4th and Market Sts.—PHILADELPHIA.

☞ Please remember the South-West corner of Fourth and Market.☜

LIPPINCOTT & CO. intend erecting a seven story building on that corner, and are selling off their immense stock full 25 per cent cheaper than any Philadelphia. Those who want clothing can now buy it at about their own price, and certainly 25 per cent the cheapest in the city, as Lippincott & Co., are determined to sell without regard to cost, in order to clear out their stock and re-build the store this year. Lippincott & Taylor's old customers (and one million new ones) are solicited to call at the South-West Corner of Fourth and Market Sts., Philadelphia.

May 18, 1850. 20-1y.

Speakman's

CONICAL OR WEDGE BLASTING TUBE,

For Blasting Rock, Coal, Earth, &c.

WHICH is capable of performing double the execution, at a single blast, than the old style, straight tube mode of operating. The particular attention of persons engaged in tunnelling or blasting on Railroads and in Quarries, Miners of Coal, &c., is solicited to a trial of the utility of this great and important invention, which can be used in all ordinary drilled holes in rock, coal, &c., by the most inexperienced operator. The cost of powder saved by the use of the Wedge Tube, independent of its ability to double or treble the execution, is a saving far beyond any cost attending its use. The undersigned, inventor, having secured the right of manufacturing and vending the same by letters patent, is prepared to furnish all orders for the same at very low prices, assorted sizes, ranging from 12 to 24 inches in length, 1½ inches in diameter, with a proportionate number 1 if desired of the double tubes, for side blasts, at the following prices: $22 50 per thousand water-proof of assorted sizes, from 12 to 18 inches in length, 1½ in diameter

Any further information respecting the above will be cheerfully given, by letters (post-paid), or personal application at the office, No. 147 Chesnut St., Philadelphia.

THOMAS S. SPEAKMAN.

The subscriber has been appointed Sole Agent for the sale of these tubes in Schuylkill County, and is prepared to supply them in any quantity, at Manufacturers' wholesale and retail prices, at his Book, Paper and Variety Store, Pottsville.

B. BANNAN.
20-tf

New Store.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JUST opening at the old stand of Gen. N. Slater, in Centre Street, directly opposite the Post Office, Pottsville

The subscribers, having taken this old established stand, respectfully give notice that they are now opening an extensive assortment of goods; consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, PROVISIONS, FISH, SALT, &c., all of which have been selected with the utmost care, and purchased exclusively from Auctions and Importers. Having had many years' experience in the wholesale city business they enjoy, in consequence, many advantages over others in the procuring of the best goods cheap; their motto being Small Profits and Quick Sales, they are determined to give their customers the advantage of their experience, by selling at the lowest city prices. The Public, by calling and examining their stock will be amply convinced that such is the fact.

COUNTRY DEALERS, who may desire to save the expense of a visit to the city, will find at this establishment an opportunity to replenish their stock, and obtain goods on terms as favorable as they can procure them in the city. One person will be kept employed in the city to attend the Auctions, and procure goods on the best terms possible.

☞ Country produce taken in exchange.

JOHNSTON & Co.
May 18, 1850. 20-1mo

Pro Bono Publico!

CRANE'S PATENT WASHING SOAP.

Important to the Ladies!

THIS PATENT SOAP is acknowledged by the testimony of thousands of persons, to be one of the greatest inventions of the age, for saving labor, time and expense. A sample trial will prove its efficacy and its vast superiority over ordinary soap for washing Clothes and cleansing painted surfaces of all kinds. For sale in Pottsville, by JOSEPH TAYLOR, the sole manufacturer in Schuylkill County, as guaranteed by the patent right. Also, the following places,

POTTSVILLE:

Edward T. Taylor,	J. M. Beatty & Co.,
Alexander Morehead,	Jas. Silliman & Sons,
Fox & Brother,	Richard Morris,
Samuel Morris,	John H. Hill,
Spencer, Mason & Co.,	Focht & Foster.

Dr. Dixson, Schuylkill Haven.
Wm. Pike, St. Clair.
Francis Macdonald, Middle Branch.
Mattson & Co., Henry Gutterman, and Aquilla Bolton, Port Carbon, &c., &c.

It is considered superfluous to give references here. The popularity this extraordinary Soap has gained in so short a time due its introduction in Pottsville, is, we think, proof sufficient of its superior qualities, and the astonishing success its sale has met with, is the best evidence that could be offered to the public that its usefulness is appreciated.

JOSEPH TAYLOR.
May 18, 1850. 20-tf

Post Office Regulations.

AT POTTSVILLE PENN'A.

Hours of Closing the Mails.

All way mails between Pottsville and Philadelphia will close at 5 o'clock P. M. daily, except Sundays, and arrive daily about 1 o'clock, P. M.

To Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, at 6½ o'clock A. M., and 12 o'clock M. daily, except Sundays, and arrive about 1 o'clock, P. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.

To Northumberland, Sunbury and intermediate places, at 11 o'clock, A. M. daily, except Sundays, and arrive daily about 8 o'clock, P. M.

To Danville, Williamsport, Muncy, &c., at 11 o'clock, A. M., daily, except Sundays, and arrive daily about 8 o'clock, P. M.

To Minersville, Llewellyn, Donaldson, Tremont, &c., at 11 o'clock, A. M., daily, except Sundays, and arrive daily about 10 o'clock, M.

To Port Carbon, Norwegian, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Mauch Chunk, &c., at 11 o'clock, A. M., daily, except Sundays, and arrive daily about 7 o'clock, P. M.

To Pinegrove, Jonestown, Lebanon, &c., at 9 o'clock, P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and arrive the same days about 8 o'clock, P. M.

Office Hours.

From 8½ o'clock, A. M., till 9 o'clock, P. M., except Sundays, when the office is open one hour, from 12 till 1 o'clock.

ANDREW MORTIMER, P. M.
Pottsville, April 20, 1850. 16-tf

Samuel H. Bibighaus & Co.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

No. 166 North THIRD, and 165 Race below FINE, PHILADELPHIA.

WHERE they intend keeping a general assortment of Hardware on hand, at lowest market prices. Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call.

N. B.—Depot for John Bell's Planes.

Jan 19, 10. 3-1y

Mahogany and Marble Steam SAW MILL AND TURNING SHOP,

Corner of Eleventh and Hedge Road.

AND CABINET MAKERS' GENERAL FURNISHING STORE,

No. 181 S. Second St., below Dock St., Philad'a.

THE subscribers would call the special attention of Cabinet Makers and others, to their very extensive assortment of materials in their line; consisting of Mahogany Veneers, Blocks and Plank, Hair Cloth, Curled Hair, Glue, Varnish, Looking Glass Plates, Mahogany Knobs, Bed Posts, Marble Tops, and every description of Hardware, Tools, &c.

Cabinet Makers residing out of the city, would find it greatly to their advantage to all at our store to purchase such materials as they want, connected with their business.

All our goods are Warranted, of the best quality, and at very reduced prices. Our terms are Cash, (no trade.)

We guarantee to give every man the worth of his money.

T. & L. THOMPSON.

N. B.—Mahogany, Walnut and Hand Rail Plank and Stair Balusters for Builders—also Marble Mantels, always on hand, and every description of Turned Work.

April 6, 1850. 14-3m

HARDING AND HOLL,

WHOLESALE COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE

No. 21 Minor St., between 5th and 6th and Chestnut and Market Streets, PHILADELPHIA

KEEP constantly on hand a large and varied stock of all kinds of PAPER; suited to Publishers, Merchants, Manufacturers, Schools, &c., &c. We have made arrangements with some of the best Mills in the country to manufacture Paper expressly for us, so that every exertion shall be made to give entire satisfaction to our customers. We return our most sincere thanks to our old friends for past favors, and hope from our increased stock, and exertions, to merit a continuance of their custom.

All orders from the country promptly attended to. They can accommodate publishers with any given size of printing paper, at the shortest notice. We would say to those desirous of a good and cheap article, give us a call and examine for yourselves.

☞ Market prices paid in cash or trade for rags.

S. W. HARDING,
B. FRANKLIN HOLL,
No. 21 Minor Street, Phila.

Blind Manufactory.

H. CLARK,

VENITIAN BLIND MANUFACTURER

Sign of the Golden Eagle, No. 139 and 143 South Second st. below Dock st. PHILADELPHIA.

KEEPS always on hand a large and fashionable assortment of WIDE and NARROW SLAT WINDOW BLINDS, manufactured in the best manner, of the best materials, and at the lowest cash prices.

Having refitted and enlarged his establishment, he is prepared to complete orders to any amount at the shortest notice.

Constantly on hand an assortment of MAHOGANY FURNITURE of every variety, manufactured expressly for his own sales and purchasers may therefore rely on a good article.

Open in the evening.

Orders from a distance packed carefully, and sent free of porterage, to any part of the city.

H. CLARK.
August 25, 1849. 35-1y

Mill Stones, Fire Bricks,

BURR BLOCKS, & BOLTING CLOTHS,

IMPORTED direct from the Manufacturers, or made to order with all the recent improvements, and warranted. Patent Compressed Fire Bricks, Gas Works, File, &c., from the Garnkirk Works, Scotland, equal in quality to any in use; imported and for sale by

J. E. MITCHELL,
No. 14 Old York Road,
Near the Indian Pole, Philadelphia.
April 6, 1850. 14-3m

Spring Fashions.

MRS. MORGAN, Market St., Pottsville, has just received a large assortment of the Newest style BONNETS, very cheap. Call and see
April 20, 1850 16-tf

Orphans' Court Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of Schuylkill County, the subscriber, Administr