MINERS' JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1850.

THE NEW CABINET.

On Saturday last the following gentlemen were recommended to the Senate by Mr. Fillmore for members of his Cabinet, all of whom were immediately confirmed. The only person to whom there was any opposition was Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, by some of the Southern ultras. But his course is sustained at home, and that is all he need care about:

Secretary of State—Daniel Webster of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Treasury—Thos. Corwin of Ohio.

Secretary of the Interior—Jas. A. Pearce of Maryland.

Secretary of War—Edmund Bates of Missouri.

Secretary of the Navy—W. A. Graham of North Carolina.

Attorney General—John J. Crittenden of Kentucky.

Post Master General—Nathan B. Hall of New York.

Mr. Pearce declines, and Mr. Conrad of Louisiana has been substituted in his place.

It is a very strong Cabinet, and will command the support of all sections and interests in the country. The members are all extensively known to the country as honest men of liberal views, and practised statesmen of great abilities, except perhaps Mr. Hall, who is an intimate friend of the President, and said to be of great business capacity, united with all the requisite qualities to make an efficient and popular Head of the department assigned to him. Pennsylvania, it is stated, lost her seat in the Cabinet, owing to some little difficulty which unfortunately prevails to some extent among her public men.

THE COUNTRY MOURNS.

The public journals are full of the testimonies of respect which have been expressed for, and the funeral honors that are about to be paid to the deceased President of the U. States. No manifestations of gratitude have been withheld in any city or any part of the country from which we have received accounts. On Tuesday last a grand funeral procession took place in New York, and on Tuesday the 30th inst., similar solemnities in honor of the illustrious dead will take place in Philadelphia. A chord has been touched in the public mind whose pulsations is felt in the breast of every American citizen, and by every friend of honesty, justice, valor, and humanity, as far as the tidings of this sad event has spread.

☞ *Henry Clay* has delivered his last speech in favor of the Compromise bill, and defended it with his usual ability,—but its fate seems to be sealed. In the course of his remarks, he declared that if he should have occasion to refer to the plan recommended by the late President, he hoped it would be understood that he did so without the least feeling of unkindness. He in this connection then passed a beautiful tribute to the memory of Gen. Taylor. He had known him probably longer than any other man in Washington. He knew his father well as one of the best and most intelligent citizens of the State of Kentucky, and had known the late President since the time that he entered the army, and although he had not met him often, because of their respective positions in different spheres of service, he had always known him to be a good, and honest and a brave man. He had covered his old head with laurels; and it added honor and glory to his country. Without saying anything as to what would have been his official course had he lived, he must say in reference to his administration in connection with foreign affairs, as far as it had been developed, that it met his hearty and cordial concurrence. *Peace to his ashes.*

Mr. Webster also made a speech in its favor, in the course of which he declared that he would vote for the bill, either collectively or separately, or for any proper measure that can pass. The speeches of both these gentlemen were considerably modified in tone, since the death of the President, and exhibited the true spirit, worthy of the men and the country. If the Compromise bill cannot pass, why not reject it at once, and take up some measure or plan that will pass—and if nothing can be done, lay the whole subject on the Table, and proceed with the other business which is quite as urgent as the settlement of the Slavery question.

California, Oregon, Fire and Gold.—They have had another disastrous fire at San Francisco, destroying property to the amount of upwards of *three million dollars.*

Business was dull, money worth from three to ten per cent a month, and many goods as cheap as in New York.

Gold in large quantities has been discovered in parts of Oregon, and arrangements are making to bring the mines into use.

The fire may be the means of increasing the demand for many articles, but with "fire and flood" of such frequent occurrences, in this Eldorado, where Nature seems to have lavished her treasures with the greatest profusion, we are almost constrained to exclaim with a certain writer,

"Gold! gold!—heavy to get, and hard to hold."

CLAIMS AGAINST PORTUGAL.

We copy the following from the European *Times*, (Liverpool) of July 6, which shows what they think of our mode of exacting justice:

"It will be seen by the intelligence under the head of Portugal, that an American squadron has arrived in the Tagus, for the purpose of enforcing, *vi et armis*, claims to the extent of £70,000 which the United States government his against that of Donna Maria. These claims have long been the subject of correspondence and controversy between the two countries, and, as every means of a pacific kind have failed in procuring a settlement, the American Union has at length taken the law in its own hands. This intelligence has naturally created the greatest sensation at Lisbon, and, following so speedily the discussion in our own parliament on the Greek claims, assumes a European, not less than a translantic interest.

No government in the world is less disposed than that of the United States to be baffled in the pursuit of an object; and the enforcement of the claims against Portugal is only part of that peremptory system to which the Americans have recourse when all other means fail. We have no reason to quarrel with this. If the principle were carried out the British people and the British government would be immense gainers."

A letter from Lisbon of the 29th of June says:

"Terrified by the arrival of these warlike strangers, the Ministry held a council, to which they invited the Foreign Ministers, in hopes that something in the way of arbitration, might be effected; but the American Minister refused to hear of any arbitration, and insisted on payment of the claims within 20 days; and if payment were not made by that time, he said that he must demand his passports, and the squadron would proceed to make reprisals. It is supposed that the affair will be settled by an offer of payment by instalments, which the Americans can scarcely refuse to so needy a debtor."

☞ *Millard Fillmore* is the first President of the United States born in the nineteenth century.

☞ *Locofocos Complimenting their Delegates.*—We clip the following from one of our exchanges:

"Abrahams, the Philadelphia butcher, has to take four years in the penitentiary, for assaulting a professional brother."—[*Boston Post.*

"Abrahams was one of the Philadelphia delegates to the Williamsport convention. We trust the city and county will never send another such a delegation, of blackguards to a State convention."—[*Boston Argus.*

The editor of the Argus was a delegate to the convention, and is competent to judge of the character of the delegates with whom he associated,—it is therefore no longer surprising that some of the nominations made should partake of the same character. The candidate for Auditor General, J. Porter Brawley, is proclaimed to be nothing but a "whiskey-drinking demagogue, without the necessary qualifications for the office," by his own party—and in his *own* county; the Locofocos held a County convention, and adopted the two following resolutions, which in effect, declare that he is *not of known moral and political worth and competence;* and they instructed their delegates to vote for Gen. Guthrie, of Pittsburg:

"1st. That it is necessary for the Democratic State convention to nominate candidates of known moral and political worth and competence.

2d. That the puffs contained in the Crawford Democrat, asserting that the nomination of J. P. Brawley, Esq., as a candidate for Auditor General would be gratifying to the democracy of this county, are uncalled for and untrue."

How can any party ask an honest man to vote for such a candidate. Recollect, reader, this is all Locofoco testimony against their own nomination.

☞ *The Hoaxer "Hoaxed."*—The *Pennsylvanian* complains of a wicked and disreputable hoax that was played off upon that paper, by some person in Holidaysburg, recently,—but perhaps the culprit had been "humbugged" by the *Locofoco Doctrines* of the *Pennsylvanian*, and was determined to be revenged, in turn. This is not at all unlikely; because whoever believes the doctrines of that paper, and acts upon them, must be "humbugged." There is no help for him.

☞ *Cotton Goods—Heavy Importations—Farmers, &c.*—It is stated, that the value of Cotton Goods alone, imported into the United States this year, from Great Britain, will be double the value of all the Breadstuffs we will export to that kingdom in 1850. We have no doubt of the truth of this assertion. Now, if those Goods had been manufactured in the United States, and the operatives had consumed *our* produce, would not *our* Farmers derive a much larger additional market for their produce at home; then how can the Tariff of 1846 benefit the American Farmer? And besides our operatives consume more of the products of the Farmer, man for man, than they do in any part of Europe.

☞ *Unfortunate.*—The late foreign correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, at Rome, Sarah Margaret Fuller, a lady of great literary attainments, and by marriage, Marchioness of Ossoli, together with her husband and child, and several other passengers, were lost in the Packet ship Elizabeth, from Gibraltar, on Friday last, near Fire Island light. All the passengers, and three of the crew, perished.

☞ *New Mexico.*—Mr. Smith, the delegate from New Mexico, was by a vote of 92 to 86, refused a seat in the House. Twenty-five Locofocos, from the Free States, voted against his admission, but not one Whig.

☞ *The Last Words of President Taylor* possess a mournful interest. Those uttered by him just as his spirit departed, we are all familiar with. The following, so truly characteristic of his brave and firm heart, were spoken to one of his physicians, after he himself had abandoned all hope of life:—"*You have fought a good fight—but you cannot make a stand!*"

☞ *Liberal.*—Upwards of $15,000 have been collected for the sufferers by the recent fire in Philadelphia, independent of $20,000 voted by the corporations of Philadelphia city, and the Northern Liberties.

John W. Webster.—Dr. Webster first learned the decision of the Executive Council, in his case, by reading the report in an evening paper. It is stated that he was but slightly agitated, having, as we are informed, prepared himself for the worst. It is further stated upon reliable authority, that he has expressed of late no desire to have his sentence commuted, and he appears to have a more realizing sense of the awful situation in which he is placed, and also, that he is evidently preparing himself for the awful fate which awaits him. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Webster and family visited him in his cell. They had not then learned the decision of the Governor and Council. High Sheriff Eveleth visited the prisoner this morning, and found him quite calm, exhibiting no observable change in his general appearance. His Excellency, Gov. Briggs, has affixed his signature to the "Death Warrant," which has been duly transmitted to the High Sheriff. The family of the prisoner, for a long time past, have studiously avoided reading any newspapers whatever, and hence cannot have been advised from that source, of the Progress of any matter pertaining to the painful case, in which they are so immediately interested. The prisoner expressed a hope this morning, that his family would be kept in ignorance of the day fixed for his execution. In connection with this case, it may be stated as a somewhat singular coincidence that he was arrested on Friday—the verdict of the coroner's (secret) Inquest was made public on Friday—one of the regular days selected for his family to visit him at the jail, was on Friday—the final decision of the Executive was given on Friday—and his execution is to take place on Friday, the 30th of August.—[*Boston Journal.*

When the death warrant was read to him, he appeared to be calm, and remarked—"God's will be done—I am reconciled to my fate."

☞ *Who's Ready?—Seats for Two Left.*—We clip the following advertisement from the last Lancaster *Tribune*:

"*Grand Spectable.*—The Mammoth Balloon Hercules, will ascend from the city of Lancaster on Saturday, August 3d, with a party of Passengers. This is by far the largest balloon ever made in America. It contains in its structure 1576 yards of Silk, and is capable of carrying eight persons.

This monster balloon has been constructed by J. Wise, to test the practicability of Ocean Voyages.

On this occasion it will be used for some hours previous to its final ascent in letting up passengers from two hundred to a thousand feet, by a rope and a windlass, where they can see the world in one grand and sublime view from an insolated spot.

Every arrangement will be made to promote the comfort and safety of passages on the occasion.

In the evening the Balloon will be started free in the air for a long voyage with a party of passengers.

There is room left for two passengers. Fare $150,—for seats apply to J. Wise.

To ascend by the rope and windlass charges will be regulated according to height and so it will be within the reach of all who desire to spend a short time, and breathe the pure air in the aerial regions.

This will doubtless be by far the most magnificent spectacle of the kind ever witnessed in America.

The Hercules will be inflated and ready for tropical ascensions at 9 o'clock, A. M. of said day."

[Written for the Miners' Journal.]

DIRGE—*By Florenia.*

Chieftain! farewell!
Banners are flying,
Trumpets bewail,
Strong hopes are dying,
With thee they fall.

Glory is drooping
Over thy grave;
Terror is swooping,
Circling the brave.

Ended thy marches!
Conquered thy foes!
'Neath the tall larches
Take thy repose.

Life hath no respite
For the last foe;
Kingly and quiet,
Deals he the blow.

Sad to surrender!
Dost thy lips say?
Back to earth render,
Part of her clay!

Here! 'tis sleeping
On a smooth breast:
Veterans keeping,
Watch o'er thy rest.

Brave ones may perish,
Loved ones may fall;
Death's sweet to cherish,
Mind will recall—
Chieftain! farewell!

Moths.—To Housekeepers.—A correspondent of the *North American* gives the following recipe *for destroying* moths in furniture. It is simple:—Thoroughly saturate the stuffing of sofas, chairs, &c., by pouring on and in camphine. This may be done without any danger of injury to carpets or clothing, as they are preserved by sprinkling with the same article. I have tried the method of ridding a sofa, which had been stuffed with villanous hair, from thousands of worms and moths. They were instantly destroyed, without in the least affecting the hair seating or varnish of the wood.

☞ *The Benefits of Advertising.*—When one has a good article which can be afforded cheaper than others can afford it, it is an object for him to advertise, and the more extensively he advertises, the larger business he will do. As an illustration, we would refer you to Geo. W. Simmons, Esq., of Boston, who, by adhering to the low-price system and extensive advertising, has built up the largest clothing establishment in the country, and has caused *Oak Hall* to be known throughout the civilized world.

☞ *The Pennsylvanian* remarks as follows:—

"The recent declaration of Col. Benton, in the U. S. Senate, that he would assist Mr. Fillmore, in depriving Texas of her right to the Rio Grande as her boundary, is a deliberate denial of the act of annexation, now a *solemn law*, and this directly in the face of the position of the Democracy in the recent war with Mexico—a position sustained by irrefragable proofs, and affirmed by the conquering sword.

Benton is a kind of historian for the party, and he, like all future historians, if they record the truth, must necessarily be "directly in the face of the position of the *democracy* in the recent war with Mexico."

☞ *The Governor of Ohio* has appointed Hon. Thomas Ewing, Senator in Congress, to take the place of Mr. Corwin. The Locofocos have dubbed him "Butcher Tom," and not without a cause, because he does "butcher up" Locofocoism pretty effectually, whenever he comes across it.

☞ *The steamer Vixen* returned to Washington, from Cuba on Tuesday last. The Contoy prisoners will be given up. No fighting—all right.

The following Toasts were given at a Fourth of July Celebration in South Carolina:

By Edmund Rhett—The Union: A splendid failure of the first modern attempt, by people of different institutions, to live under the same government.

By Wm. Hazel, (a guest)—The free soiler and the negro: Morally and socially identified: in political power and complexion alone, they differ.

By Capt. I. R. S. Eliott—The American Eagle: In the event of a dissolution of the Union, the South claims, as her portion, the heart of the noble bird; to the Yankees we leave the feathers and the carcass.

A little hemp would be of service to such *patriots.*

Foreign Items.

The Historic Times says the fact cannot be concealed, that a new struggle between anarchy and order is at hand in Europe.

American Plants were the principal attraction at the recent exhibition of the Botanical Society, in Regent's Park.

The System of espionage is more intolerable in France under the republic, than it ever was under the Empire.

The Scottish Laws prohibit the running of public vehicles upon the Sabbath—such as railway trains, stage coaches, omnibuses and steamers.

Lola Montes has invested four hundred thousand francs in American stocks. Mr. Green, the American banker at Paris, is her agent.

An Immediate cure for drunkenness has been discovered by a French chemist. It is acetate of ammonia, dissolved in sugar and water.

Louis Napoleon finds it impossible to live under six hundred thousand dollars per annum. We remember the time when he had nothing but *Ham*, and got on better than he does now.

The Effective military force of Russia is five hundred thousand men: that of England, one hundred and thirty thousand; that of France, four hundred thousand.

Uncholesome exhaltations are now proved, beyond a doubt, to be one of the causes of cholera. Some experiments made among the galley slaves at Brest, determined this fact conclusively.

A Grand scheme of emigration is on foot, according to current report, amongst the agriculturalists of Worcester and Hereford. It is proposed, in the first instance, to purchase a million acres of land in one of the Western States of America.

Complimentary.—A gentleman observed, upon an indifferent pleader at the bar, the other day, that he was the most affecting orator he had ever heard; for he never attempted to speak but he excited general pity.

Lord Palmerston recently stated in debate, that "the tribunals in the United States were more open to obtain justice and right than the tribunals in some states of Europe." He might have said in any state of Europe.

The Change in the electoral law of France will disfranchise about four millions of voters, but none can tell whether these will be the socialists or their opponents. The law itself is so badly drawn as to make it difficult of explanation or application. Mr. Dupin, the President of the Assembly, has said it will require another law to tell what it means.

Italy.—The Pope has published his "harangue" in explanation of the startling events of his reign: and commencing on the affairs of the Roman Catholic world. He specially stigmatises the persecution of the Archbishop of Turin by the Piedmontese government. He expresses his grief that Catholicism should be "menaced" in the kingdom of Belgium. His Holiness has decided on the merits of two candidate for canonization—viz., Peter Claver, a Jesuit missionary, who died two hundred years ago, and whose beautification the Pope declared might be safely proceeded with, since his virtues and miracles were clearly established; and Germaine Cousin, a secular virgin, a shepherdess, born at Pibrac, in the diocese of Toulouse, in the year 1579, whose theological and cardinal virtues his Holiness pronounced to be so evidently proved, that the discussion of the four miracles said to be wrought by her might safely come on.

The Roman *lopini* have been incessant lately in their hunt for bibles among the English residents and others.

BLIGHT OF INDUSTRY BY BAD LEGISLATION.

The Providence *Journal* of the 18th ult., says:—We reported yesterday the sale of the Woonasvuetucket Print Works, erected in 1814 at an expense of $175,000, enlarged and improved in 1848 at an expense of $40,000, and sold last week for 30,200. These works are well constructed, and in all respects, we believe, suited to the successful prosecution of the business. We know of no reason why the printing business may not be as well carried on at these works as at any other place in the country. The loss in the manufacturing business and the depreciation of manufacturing property, within the last few years, has been very great; and unless there be some favorable change, either in the cost of production or in the price of the manufactured article, we do not see how the business is to be carried on. There is no present probability of a reduction in the price of the raw material, and the only chance of competing successfully with the English manufacturers is in the reduction of the cost of labor.

Bad as our revenue system is in theory, it is still worse in practice. An honest enforcement of the ad varlorem plan seems to be wholly impracticable in the face of the facilities and temptations to fraud which the very nature of the system invites, and of which so many foreign agents stand ready to avail themselves. "Custom-house oaths" have been a by word for more than one generation, and never deserved it more than now.

False invoices, one invoice for the custom house and another for the counting house, one to swear by and another to sell by, having long been a matter of course,—and this practice has almost driven the honest American importer out of the market, and is fast driving the American manufacturer out of the market also. And this is applicable not to the cotton manufactures alone, but to the iron manufacture, and to many other kinds of business.

There are those who think that business is flourishing, and that the country is prosperous under the present Tariff. We know that there is activity in some departments of business, and that there is appearance of prosperity in many, but if we are not greatly mistaken this activity is temporary and unsubstantial, and these appearance are delusive. We *know* that the great branches of business in which the people of this section are interested were never suffering under so great depression; and unless relief shall come from some quarter we do not see how they can be sustained.

The Episcopal Clergy in the various sections of the country are distributed thus:—Maine, 13; New Hampshire, 10; Massachusetts, 79; Rhode Island, 24; Vermont, 23, Connecticut, 109; Eastern New York, 242; Western New York, 115; New Jersey, 60; Pennsylvania, 151; Delaware, 13; Maryland, 123; Virginia, 121; North Carolina, 38; South Carolina, 71; Georgia, 24; Florida, 6; Ohio, 74; Mississippi, 14; Kentucky, 29; Tennessee, 22; Alabama, 25; Michigan, 31; Louisiana, 23; Indiana, 21; Missouri, 11; Illinois, 27; Wisconsin, 23; Iowa, 7; Arkansas, 5; Minnesota, 1. Total, 1538—a pretty strong team.

[Reported for the Miners' Journal.]

JURY LISTS.

List of the names of Grand Jurors drawn to attend at a Court of Oyer and Terminer, General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, to be holden at Orwigsburg, for the County of Schuylkill, on Monday, the 9th day of September, 1850, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Levi Snyder, Rush.
Daniel I. Easterly, Pottsville.
Benjamin Christ, Minersville.
John Zerby, Pottsville.
Jacob Ziegenfus, Minersville.
John G. Hughes, East Norwegian.
Reuben Paul, North Manheim.
Michael Bowman, Schuylkill Haven.
Isaac Trayer, New Castle.
Isaac Reed, Barry.
Charles Bensinger, Blythe.
Lawrence O'Brien, "
Jacob Gumbay, Tamaqua.
John Lee, North Manheim.
Isaac Allibach, Minersville.
John Klinger, Cass.
Isaac Reed, Pottsville.
Franklin B Dreher, Orwigsburg.
William Maiz, Pottsville.
Isaac Shellhamer, West Penn.
E D Sweeny, Tamaqua.
Gideon Rist, Schuylkill Haven.
Nathaniel Hart, Tamaqua.
D C Rinehart, Tamaqua.

List of the names of Jurors drawn to attend at a Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Orwigsburg, in and for the County of Schuylkill, on Monday, the 9th day of September, A. D., 1850, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Samuel Irvin, Tamaqua.
John B Dotts, Norwegian.
Philip Paul, Norwegian.
Thomas Reese, Blythe.
Eugene Bolizer, Orwigsburg.
Peter Herring, Lower Mahantango.
Simon Shrobe, Wayne.
George Fox, New Castle.
William Richmer, Jr., East Norwegian.
Edward Christian, New Castle.
Jonas Bock, East Brunswig.
Stephen Binger, Schuylkill.
Henry Hammer, Orwigsburg.
Barney Riley, Pottsville.
William Williams, Blythe.
Isaac Strauch, North Manheim.
Thomas Hopkins, Tamaqua.
Conrad Fox Rise.
Michael Kerkestager, Schuylkill Haven.
Ludwig Bensinger, Schuylkill.
Patrick Fogarty, Pottsville.
Samuel Matherger, East Brunswig.
Henry Eckler, Pinegrove.
Henry Myers, Schuylkill.
Henry Reeks, New Castle.
Peter Allison, Norwegian.
Isaac Stauffer, Butler.
Jonathan Christ, Tremont.
Thomas Ewing, Pottsville.
Joseph Weaver, "
Isaac Seyfert, "
Francis McDonald, Branch.
Samuel Yost, West Brunswig.
William Kicher, Schuylkill Haven.
Michael Madden, Branch.
C W Clemens, Pottsville.
Jacob Heber, Pinegrove.
George Dougherty, East Norwegian.
Jacob Herizell, Wayne.
K B Beerly, Pottsville.
Eli Hammer, Orwigsburg.
John Seltzer, East Brunswig.
Daniel Haine, Wayne.
James Cleary, Pottsville.
Joseph Weaver, Minersville.
William Glover, Cass.
John C Lesig, Pottsville.
Samuel Kimmel, West Brunswig.
Elijah Orwig, Minersville.
Samuel Hipple, Tremont.

List of the names of Jurors drawn to attend at a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, to be held at Orwigsburg, for the County of Schuylkill, on Monday, the 16th day of September, A D. 1850, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

John E Zehner, West Penn.
Nicholas Fox, Pottsville.
John Minig, Lower Mahantango.
Henry Eckel, Tremont.
John Yoderson, Branch.
Michael Madara, New Castle.
N F Jones, North Manheim.
Samuel Dark, Cass.
Jacob Moyer, New Castle.
Abram Brown, Tamaqua.
James Fitzsimons, Norwegian.
John Nichols, Pinegrove Borough.
Jacob Huntzinger, Orwigsburg.
James Lessig, North Manheim.
Thomas Jennings, Blythe.
Joseph Hillegas, North Manheim.
Evan Evans, Minersville.
George Dieter, East Brunswig.
William Gorges.
Daniel Brown, Wayne.
Charles Wagner, New Castle.
Morgan D Redler, Orwigsburg.
Howell Jenkins, Norwegian.
George Boyer, Upper Mahantango.
Daniel Zerby, Wayne.
George Bright, Pottsville
William Neifert, Rush.
Washington Reinhayder, New Castle.
Daniel G Bland, Blythe.
Henry Dietinger, Tamaqua.
C F Jackson, Pottsville.
Lot Evans, New Castle.
Daniel Price, Minersville.
John Wagner, Norwegian.
Samuel Owens Wayne.
Joshua Boyer, East Brunswig.

List of the names of Jurors drawn to attend at a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, to be holden at Orwigsburg, in and for the County of Schuylkill, on Monday, the 23 day of September, A. D. 1850, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

John C. Conrad, Pottsville.
Jonas Kaufman, Branch.
D J. Ridgway, North Manheim.
Eliza Wehr, West Penn.
John Kneiriling, Wayne.
Daniel Larer, Pottsville.
David Davis, Pottsville.
John T Hazzard, Pottsville.
Thomas Moyer, Tamaqua.
Isaac Dengler, North Manheim.
Benjamin Hughes, Tamaqua.
Samuel Mertz, North Manheim.
Jonathan Bindle, "
James Connor, Blythe.
Peter Geisinger, Butler.
Thomas Foster, Pottsville.
Philip Dreher, East Norwegian.
John McGarrion, Pottsville.
Edward Cook, Cass.
William Plueger, Blythe.
John Yeich, Wayne.
William Hevis, East Norwegian.
Samuel Zimmerman, West Penn.
Isaac Know, Upper Mahantango.
John Hurst, North Manheim.
Joseph Heisler, Minersville.
John K Souders, East Norwegian.
Joseph Morgan, Pottsville.
C W Sayler, Minersville.
Robert Wall, East Norwegian.
Roland Jones, Tamaqua.
William Williams, Minersville.
George Bisler, Lower Mahantango.
John W Heffner, Wayne.
Samuel Houpe, Pottsville.

THE COAL TRADE FOR 1850.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week, is 12,401,15—by Canal none.

The great freshet, by which the different avenues to market from the Coal Regions have sustained so much injury, has placed the Trade in such a dilemma that our duty to the public calls for some statement with regard to its present situation and future prospects. Our candid impression is that the *different* Coal Regions cannot supply the demand for the balance of the season, and that Coal must materially advance in price. We base our calculations on the following data, which those engaged in the Trade can examine, and judge for themselves:

The extraordinary and ordinary increase required to supply the market this year, will be as follows:

	Tons.
Increase in the California Trade. - Extra.	100,000
Increase caused by the low prices this year, and the check in consumption in the early part of last year, by advance in prices. Extra.	50,000
The ordinary increase last year over the former year was 250,000 tons, at advanced prices a portion of the year—there is no reason that it should be less this year,—therefore, say	250,000
Increase required for 1850, . tons	400,000

The Coal Market was bearer of Coal at the opening of Spring Navigation this year, than it has been for the last three years, and the overstock was less by at least 100,000 tons, leaving but a small supply in the market, unconsumed—barely sufficient to supply the different points for consumption, until the Spring supplies arrived, except, perhaps, in Boston.

The quantity sent to market this year, from the Schuylkill and Lehigh Regions, is as follows: The Delaware and Hudson Company have made no publication of their shipments this year, and the general impression is, that from difficulties which have occurred in the navigation of their enlarged Canal, the supply does not exceed, if it does not fall short of the supply to the same period last year.

	1849.	1850.
Schuylkill—Rail Road,	603,113	626,648
Canal, . .	183,910	261,226
	787,031	900,872
Lehigh, ...	316,975	409,578
	1,101,006	1,310,450
		1,101,006
Increase in the supply in 1850.—tons;		209,444

All this increase will be more than absorbed, by the recent freshet which will this run the Trade for several weeks. The weekly shipments amount, in the aggregate, from the three principal regions to about 95,000 tons, which, for three weeks would amount in the aggregate to 285,000 tons loss. The Susquehanna Trade and smaller regions have not increased over last year's supply so far, and as the Trade in those sections is obstructed from the same causes, the deficiency will nearly, if not quite, balance the supply that will be sent to market from Schuylkill County by Railroad, for the ensuing three weeks. Many of our Collieries below the water level, are "drowned out," as we term it here, and some will not be cleared of water under two weeks

The quantity of Coal sent to market last year from the Lehigh, from July 21st to the close of the season, December 10th, was 513,421 tons, which divided into 18 weeks, is 28,414 tons per week. They may ship up to December 10 again this fall, but the chances are as five to one that they will close at least two weeks earlier, and consequently, under no circumstances can the supply from that quarter be increased, after they resume again, more than 50,000 tons, and there may be not one single ton of increase.

The Schuylkill Region sent to market, from the present period to the 14th December, in 1849, 909,401 tons, which divided into 20 weeks gives within a fraction of 45,000 per week. When the Canal is in full operation again, we cannot average more than 50,000 tons per week from this region, up to the close of the Schuylkill Navigation, which may take place at least two weeks earlier, and consequently reduce the quantity. The great depression which has characterized the Trade this season, the stoppage of many Collieries, and the time required to prepare them for work again, together with the great reduction of the working forces of the region, induces many of our Operators to incline to the opinion that no increase can take place for the balance of the season, but we put it down at 100,000 tons, which it cannot exceed, and may be reduced to one half in quantity, should any further interruption take place, or the time required for repairs extend beyond three weeks.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, from the damages sustained by filling up the mines, &c., will not be likely to increase their quantity much, if any, this year over last year's supply; they may fall short—but admit that they can increase 50,000 tons, and the following will be the probable situation of the market;

	Tons.
Increase required in 1850,	400,000
Possible increased supply from Lehigh,	50,000
" " Schuylkill,	100,000
" " Lackawanna,	50,000
	200,000
Deficiency in 1850, .	200,000

There never can be less overstock in an extended a market as we have for Coal, than there was at the opening of the Navigation this Spring. If properly distributed, we doubt whether there were over two weeks' consumption in the market.

We have based this calculation on an interruption of only three weeks. Should it be extended to a longer period, of course the decrease in the supply would be greater, and the ability to increase diminished to the same extent; and even if the Railroad Co. should send to market more than the supply cut off from the Susquehanna and other smaller Regions, during the interval of three weeks, the reader must recollect that these three weeks will cut off a supply of 285,000 tons, from the three principal regions only, while the surplus in the market, over the supply of last year to the same period, from these regions is only 209,000, (provided the Delaware and Hudson Company have sent as much Coal to market as they did last year, which is doubtful, but can easily be ascertained in New York,) thus leaving a deficiency of 79,000 tons to be made up, which will probably embrace the whole quantity the Railroad will send to market the ensuing three weeks.

We believe we have rather under-estimated the probable demand this year, while at the same time we have over-rated the ability to supply the market; but we prefer erring on the safe side to making exaggerated statements, which seldom, if ever, benefit any trade. The Dealers abroad and our own Operators at home, can examine the figures and the data upon which they are based, and arrive at their own conclusions.

Under these circumstances, we firmly believe that the price of Coal must advance—and our Operators are bound in justice to themselves, and the community in which they reside, to advance the price of coal, immediately, to such rates as will remunerate themselves and the Miners and Laborers employed in mining it, for the balance of the season;—and also with a view of making up a portion of the losses they have sustained within the last three months.

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

	RAIL ROAD. WEEK.	RAIL ROAD. TOTAL.	CANAL. WEEK.	CANAL. TOTAL.
Pt Carbon,	5,540 14	202,889 12		
Mt Carbon,	1,230 03	90,734 10		
S. Haven,	2,099 12	246,219 13		
Pt Clinton	3,411 04	96,772 05		
	12,401 15	636,616 00		264,226 00
		264,226 00		
Total by R R & Canal		900,872 00 tons.		
To same time last year by Railroad				602,115 08
" " " Canal				182,915 06
				787,030 14
Increase this year		113,841 06 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.	2,223 00	314,507 15
Little Schuylkill R. R.	3,495 12	113,004 11
Mill Creek do	3,166 10	122,374 06
Mount Carbon do	5,707 00	112,843 05
Schuylkill Valley do	4,017 11	120,297 10
Mt Carbon and Pt Carbon	5,202 14	179,700 03
Union Canal do	3,279 09	43,655 13
Swatara do	1,655 17	26,489 18

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, 75 cts. per ton.
" Mount Carbon " " 75 " "
" S. Haven " " 72 " "
" Port Clinton. " " 63 " "

FREIGHTS BY CANAL.

From Mt. Carbon to New York, 81 76 " "
" 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.

LEHIGH COAL TRADE.

Sent for the week ending July 13th, 1850

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
By Lehigh Co.	7,851 14	164,494 08
Room Run Mines,	2,156 18	46,233 00
Beaver Meadow Co.,	127 02	17,611 01
Spring Mountain Co.,	893 01	31,570 11
Cranberry Coal Co.,	776 01	09,020 10
Hazleton Coal Co.,	2,035 00	42,348 09
Diamond Co.,	651 10	9,677 02
Buck Mountain Co.,	2,673 14	61,090 14
Wilkesbarre Co,	1,136 18	16,774 06
	18,200 10	409,578 10
To same period last year,	316,974 17 tons.	

New Powder Mill AT TAMAQUA

THE subscribers announce to their friends and the public, that they have purchased the Powder Mill, recently erected by John Jones, and are prepared to supply Powder of the best quality for Mining and other purposes, at the most reasonable rates. Orders solicited which will be promptly attended to, at short notice. J. JOHNSON & Co.

Tamaqua, Nov. 24 1849. 47-1y

Valuable Coal Land for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, ASSIGNEES OF GEO. W. Baum, will expose to Public Sale, on Saturday, the 17th day of August, next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Reninger & Brother, Innkeepers in the Borough of Pottsville, in the county of Schuylkill, the following described Real Estate: The undivided half of a certain tract of Coal Land, situate in Barry and Norwegian townships, Schuylkill county, bounded by lands of John Hartman, Peter Knabb and others, containing 152 acres, more or less. This tract of land is situated on a branch of the big Schuylkill, a few miles from the head of the West Branch Railroad, and contains a horizontal bed of superior Coal, with about seven feet light covering, on which a shaft has been sunk through Coal thirty feet deep. There are on the premises a large Log House and Stone Kitchen, (now occupied as a Tavern,) with Stables, Shedy, &c.—the old Sunbury road passes immediately by the tavern. The terms of Sale will be made known by the Assignees, on the day of sale.

CHARLES FRAILEY,
JOHN BEITENMAN,
Assignees of Geo. W. Baum.

AT THE SAME TIME AND PLACE, WILL BE offered for sale, the other undivided half part of the aforesaid property, the estate of the late Dr. John F. Baum, deceased, for which the terms will be made known by M. S. RICHARDS, Executor.

July 27, 1850 30-4t

Houses for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS AT PRIvate Sale, three Brick Houses, situated in Mahantango street, in the Borough of Pottsville. The houses are two-story in front, and three stories in the rear, well finished and furnished with every convenience to make the desirable private residences.

Also, three Frame Houses, situated on the corner of Callowhill and Third streets, in the borough of Pottsville. These houses are also well finished, two stories high, and located but a short distance from Centre street, and are well calculated for residences. The Hydrant Water is introduced into all the Houses. The terms will be reasonable, as the subscriber is determined to sell.

For further particulars apply to either George Bright or John C. Lesig. WILLIAM LERCH.

N. B.—Also, for sale, a Thrashing Machine, which can be seen at the Farm of the subscriber, in Wayne Township. It will be sold cheap. W. L.

July 27, 1850 30-3t

Orphans' Court Sale.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE ORPHANS' Court of Schuylkill County, the subscriber, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Larish, late of Butler Township, in the County of Schuylkill, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue, on Saturday, the 17th day of August next, at 10 in the forenoon, on the premises, in the town of Ashland, adjoining said: All those two certain lots of ground, situate in the town of Ashland, in the County of Schuylkill, on the westwardly side of Third street, in said town, and marked No 1 and 2, on the plan of said town, containing each in front on Third street, twenty five feet, and in depth 125 feet, bounded southwardly by lot No. 3, northwardly by a 25 feet wide alley or street, northwardly by a 25 feet wide street, and eastwardly by said Third street.

Also, two other lots, situate on the southwardly side of Centre street, in said Town, being No. 42 and 43, containing each in front or width 25 feet, and in depth or depth 125 feet bounded eastwardly by an 80 feet wide street, called Third street, southwardly by a 25 feet wide street or alley, westwardly by lot No. 46, and northwardly by Centre street, together with the messuages, building and improvements thereon