MINERS' JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, AUG. 3, 1850.

☞ MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTee.—The Standing Committee for Schuylkill county, appointed at the recent Democratic Whig Meeting, held at Orwigsburg, will please assemble at Kram's Hotel, in the borough of Pottsville, on Saturday, the 10th of August, inst., at 2½ o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the fall campaign.

The following persons compose the committee—B Bannan, William A. Hammer, Daniel Focht, Rowland Jones, Nicholas Jones, William Sterner, Col. John W. Heffner.

☞ The Whig Papers will please copy.

☞ *The Plough, Loom, and Anvil* for July, contains a second letter, addressed to a Southern gentleman, by Henry C. Carey, Esq. Subject—"Discord between the North and the South." The letter treats at length upon the causes which operate against the South, and shows conclusively, that all the evils of which they complain, are caused by their own imprudent course. If generally read in the South, it would exercise a very salutary influence upon the reflecting portion of the community.

☞ *Hands Off.*—A letter from Washington states that Fitz Henry Warren, Esq., is to be removed as second Assistant Post Master General. We protest against it. Mr. Warren is decidedly the most efficient officer that has ever filled that post; he is also a talented and working Whig, and his removal would be a great outrage upon the Whig party.

☞ *Spiritual Knockings.*—They have had "Spiritual Knockings" for some time past, in New York and elsewhere, and now they have a "Spiritual Paper" issued in Boston, by Leroy Sunderland, called the *Spiritual Philosopher*. He calls upon all "spiritual people" to come to the rescue, it matters not by what names they may be called.—What next?

☞ *The Obsequies* of the late President will take place at Boston on the 15th inst. In New York the Funeral Procession was seven miles in extent, and was the most imposing affair ever attempted in that city. In Philadelphia the extensive heat of the weather, prevented many from joining the Procession on Tuesday last, but notwithstanding this impediment, it was over three miles in extent.

☞ *A Convention* was to have been held at Oswego, on the 18th ult., to consider "Who is a Christian, and what are the evidences of a Christian character?" We would recommend to the members a careful reading of the parable of the good Samaritan. It was delivered in answer to the inquiry, "Who is my neighbor?" and perhaps may likewise assist in answering, "Who is a christian?

☞ *The Wages* of the females in the Lancaster Cotton Factory, has been reduced about 20 per cent. They struggled for some time, but the British policy in force in this country compelled them to acquiesce, or else the Cotton Mill would have stopped.—Free Trade and low wages are inseparably connected. The one is just as certain to follow the other as water is to run down stream.

☞ *The Mauch Chunk Gazette*, states the relaying of the Beaver Meadow Rail Road with Iron Rails, will be finished during the present week, when the place of shipment will be as formerly, at East Mauch Chunk.

☞ *Wheat in Ohio.*—The Cincinnati *Commercial* states that the price of wheat will be at least 20 per cent. lower in that State this year, than it was last. The British bill of 1846, we are told, was to aid the Farmer—but this does not look much like it.

☞ *A Reminiscence.*—A Washington Correspondent of the Buffalo *Commercial* says, that after having heard of TAYLOR's *death*, he met Col. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, of Kentucky.

"We walked on a few moments in profound silence. At last he said, "This is something terrible. A little over year ago Gen. Taylor, on his way to Washington, called at my house in Kentucky, which is in the same district where his relatives live. In the course of conversation he said, "Well Marshall, they killed General Harrison at Washington in one month, and my wife says they'll kill me in a year: but I think after standing Mexico I can stand Washington." Now it seems said Mr. Marshall, "that Mrs. Taylor was right. He has been here but little over a year."

☞ *Benton and the Administration.*—The Washington Telegraphic Correspondent of the Philadelphia papers, in speaking of the apprehended trouble with Texas, says, that in debate in the Senate:

"Mr. Benton tendered his support to the new powers, on the most vital question which they are called upon to meet—the dispute between Texas and New Mexico. He assured the friends of Mr. Fillmore that he would stand by him in maintaining the laws of the country—in carrying out the policy of the simple and beautiful message of President Taylor. He felt assured that President Fillmore would do his duty, and "I," said he, "will stand by him."

☞ *A Scene.*—After the skirmish between CLAY and BARNWELL, of South Carolina, in the Senate a few days ago, Judge BUTLER tried to get the floor, in a state of great excitement. The adjournment having taken place, CLAY came up to BUTLER, with outstretched arms, and said:

"Come my dear BUTLER, we must have no war between Kentucky and South Carolina." The Judge received the proffer of peace rather coldly, when Gen. HAMILTON, who was standing by, said to Mr. CLAY: "My good sir, give yourself no uneasiness about this war. The only invasion we shall ever have from Kentucky, will be from her droves of mules and horses, which we may want for our baggage train, and to mount our cavalry. The only fear we shall cherish in regard to the invasion will be that our countrymen may possibly trade off to us *bad stock*." "Well, well, my dear fellow," replied Mr. CLAY, "I hope that may be the only invasion Kentucky will ever make on South Carolina."

☞ *Mr. Fillmore*, we see it stated, has two brothers, who for some time past, resided in Washtenaw county, Michigan—one a house carpenter, the other a blacksmith, by trade. He has a sister in Michigan, the wife of Mr. Harris, of Coldwater, a lawyer by profession, and another sister married in Northern Indiana. He visited them all last summer.

Such a President taken directly from the ranks of the people, always has a sympathy for the working classes, and knows and feels their wants. In President Fillmore they have a friend on whom they can always rely with safety—he is emphatically the President of the masses.

☞ *Nineteen Men* are awaiting their trials for murder in St. Louis.—*Ex. Paper.*

Capital punishment, it seems, don't prevent murders down in St. Louis.

A RELIC.

We clip the following from the *Republican* of "Old Chester" in this State:

A Corner Stone.—The contractor for building the new Episcopal Church in this borough, took from one of the corners of the old Church now demolished, two bricks closely cemented together, on one of which the figures 1642 were cut. The Church was built about the year 1642, as the records go back to about that period. The bricks are burned very hard, and are a good deal larger than those of the present day.

Chester, with the surrounding country and portions of the Jersey Shore opposite, was settled by the Swedes and Finlanders, about the year 1630, thirty years before Philadelphia was laid out. It was then called Upland. Here Penn, on visiting America, first landed on Pennsylvania soil. Until recently a large Pine tree on the bank of the river, marked the precise place.

☞ *The Charleston Mercury* is evidently annoyed at the manner in which Mr. Rhett's disunion speech has been received at Washington, and indeed everywhere throughout the Northern, Western and Middle States. It nevertheless inculcates its disunion doctrines as earnestly as ever. Witness the following paragraph from one of its leaders:

"The threats of a "traitor's doom" and "invasion" do not savor of the perpetuity of the Union, but indicate that even in Mr. Clay's view, it is a rotten and foul carcase that is no longer to be held together by its own warm vitality, but by force, by chains and locks, the safeguards of a lawless and hated despotism."

South Carolina has always been a "black sheep" in Uncle Sam's flock.

☞ *Massachusetts Senator.*—The Governor and Council of Massachusetts have appointed the Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, United States Senator to supply the vacancy which occurred by the transfer of Mr. WEBSTER to the State Department. This is an honor richly deserved.

A Solemn Wedding.—The Rev. Mr. Barlow, of the Episcopal Church, recently died at Chicago. The *Chicago Tribune* says, that a "scene of the most touching interest occurred around the bed of death, a few minutes before Mr. B. breathed his last. His daughter was to have been married the next Wednesday evening; but, feeling his end to be near, he expressed a wish that the ceremony should be performed before his departure and his request was complied with, though he was so far on his solemn journey as to be unconscious of what was going on before him. Ten minutes afterward, his closed eyes opened in the light of another and brighter life. Thus were brought the two most heart-touching events of life—Death and the Bridal. On the one hand the opening and sublime realities of the life that has no end; on the other, the most joyous anticipations that can brighten the future of our existence on earth."

Decorum in Places of Worship.—A committee of the Congregational Association of Connecticut, at its recent convention, made a report on *Posture at Prayer*, in which occurs the following passage. We think it would be well if our ecclesiastical associations would also take up the practice of most men of putting on hats before getting half way from their pews to the door. During the confusion of leaving a church a scene is frequently witnessed which more nearly resembles a town meeting than anything else:

"But as for sitting in public prayer, upright, without any change of position, there is no example of it in the Scriptures; it was never practised in the primitive church, nor in the New England churches, till within a comparatively recent period; it was never allowed except to the infirm, and is plainly irreverent and improper; at war with decency and ancient custom; and is, as one calls it, a lazy and heathenish practice."

A Genuine Man.—A young lady called in at the store of one of our dry goods merchants, the other day, says the *Alabama Knickerbocker*, and stole a pair of kid gloves,—while purchasing a sixpence worth of lustring. A gentleman in the store called the attention of the merchant to the fact, and he, instead of threatning the lady or compelling her to pay double the price, gently told her that she had robbed him, and at the same time refused to take the gloves back or receive compensation for them, but in terms of mild reproof cautioned her against committing so heinous a sin again, and told her to keep them as a *perpetual warning*. The lady shed tears of thankfulness and shame, and left, no doubt, greatly improved in character by the adventure. The merchant is a genuine Christian.

[Correspondence of the Miners' Journal.]

Mr. B. Bannan:

Dear Sir:—In your valuable Journal of the 20th inst., is a short account of the Coal trade of the North of England, taken, I presume, from a Welsh newspaper.

For the purpose of correcting some of the statements there given, and to supply you with further information, I beg to offer a few facts connected with the subject, collected from authentic sources.

According to the census of 1841, there were in England 118,223 persons employed in the Coal mines, 275 in Manganese, 268 in Salt mines, and 31,178 miners, not stated in what description of mines they worked; and from a statement published by a committee of the Coal trade, in the Newcastle (England) *Journal*, of the 4th of May, 1844, we find there were 33,990 persons employed at the Coal mines of Durham and Northumberland counties; of which 25,383 were employed underground, and 8,607 above ground. In 1843, 5,704,826 tons of Coal were shipped from those two counties; to which add one-fifth for home consumption, equal to 6,845,791 tons, the quantity mined that year. During the period embracing 1820 to 1843 inclusive, the vend of Coal increased 59 per cent.; the shipments subsequent to 1843, have increased much more rapidly. In 1846, they amounted to over 7,000,000 tons, which, with the home consumption, would swell the amount to nearly 8,500,000 tons. The vend for home use, and shipments cannot, therefore, be taken at less than 9,000,000 tons, from those two counties at the present time, requiring the combined efforts of 40,000 upper and underground miners and laborers to produce. No accurate estimate of the quantity of Coal raised annually, for all purposes, in Great Britain, has ever been made; but in 1837 the French government sent a gentleman to England, to ascertain the quantity raised, who, after a lengthened inquiry, in all the Coal Fields in the Kingdom; reported, that the annual production in 1837 was not far short of thirty millions of tons. Mr. McCullock, estimated the quantity for 1842 at 32,800,000 tons. The production has greatly increased since that time, but to what extent it is impossible to state.

The amount of capital employed in the Coal Trade of Durham and Northumberland, including Railways and Harbors, for Colliery purposes, was estimated in 1846 at nearly 10,000,000£. In 1828, the number of Collieries were 59. In 1840 there were 101, and in 1846 there were 119;—66 on the River Tyne, 31 on the Wear, and 22 on the Tees. In 1845 the pumping engines employed at these mines, amounted in the aggregate to 10,919 Horse power; the winding or drawing engines to 8,285 horse power, capable of raising 57,713 tons of coal daily, or 15,005,000 tons per annum of 260 days. The quantity of coal carried coastwise from the coal shipping ports of Great Britain, was 6,464,189 tons in 1836, and 7,439,818 tons in 1843; of which the mines in Durham and Northumberland supplied 62½ per cent. In the 8 years ending 1835, the Foreign Vend of Coal from Great Britain was 3,689,357 tons, of which Durham and Northumberland supplied 76 and two-fifths per cent, or, 2,811,447 tons: for another period of 8 years, ending 1843, there were 11,004,621 tons of coal shipped *from* Great Britain, of which Durham and Northumberland supplied 78½ per cent, or 8,633,849 tons. In 1835 the Foreign Vend of coal from Durham and Northumberland, was 494,485 tons, and in 1845 it amounted to 1,731,113 tons. The shipments coastwise from those two counties, in the years mentioned, (1835 and 1845) was 3,289,241 tons, and 5,059,880 tons, respectively.

The largest Coal mines in the north of England, are owned by the Earl of Durham and the Marquis of Londonderry, who work the Coal from their own lands; of the mining companies, the Hetton, South Helson, (T. R. G. Braddyll & partners) and the Haswell Coal companies, are the largest. The collieries of private individuals are capable of doing a large business, as may be shown from the fact that on the 21st October, 1847, 3,320 4-5 tons of Coal (1,272 Newcastle chaldrons) from the Earl of Durham's mines, were transported down his railway, and shipped at his drops, at Bishop Wearmouth. The difficulty and expense of sinking shafts at some of the large collieries may be inferred from a short account of the *winning* of Murton Colliery, belonging to T. R. G. Braddyll and partners: They commenced to sink the first shaft on the 19th of February, 1839; two months after another was begun, both 14 feet in diameter, and within a short distance from each other; they had sunk the first shaft 73 fathoms, when, on the 26th of June, 1839, the sand feeders burst away from the bottom of the shaft, throwing up 4 feet of strong limestone, which intervened between the bottom of the shaft and the quicksand. The Engine power placed upon this shaft was unable to make any impression upon the water; several large bore holes were therefore made through the bottom of the other shaft, so that the united Engine power might be applied; every nerve was strained to make the power most effective, and 4678 gallons of water per minute were pumped out, without making any sensible impression, and thus preventing further progress of sinking. Another shaft, 16 feet in diameter was begun and urged forward with every dispatch, and in 6 months reached the depth of 73 fathoms: 2 pumping engines, each 350 horse power, and 2 winding engines, constructed also to pump water, were erected upon this shaft. The total engine power, thus brought into action, was equal to that of 1470 horses; to maintain which 34 boilers were required: 27 columns of pumps were put into the three shafts, 18 of which were 19½ inches in diameter, and 9 of 16 inches in diameter; when the preparations were completed, the *sand* was broached in the last mentioned shaft, and the operations for sinking the three shafts through *it*, commenced with; the sand, although tolerably firm when dry, was found to be so disintegrated by the action of the water, that it became necessary to suspend the men while working in it. The effect of the sand and water upon the working barrels and buckets, was a serious impediment to the work; while the engines at this time drew 10,000 gallons of water per minute. Fortune at length crowned their exertions, by the completion of all the shafts through the formidable quick sand, which was 34 feet 6 inches in thickness. The whole of the feeders were then effectually tubbed back by metal tubbing of from ¾ of an inch to 1¼ inches in thickness, and the shafts rendered perfectly dry. The two original shafts were sunk through the several seams of coal, which in this locality consist of 23 beds, 5 of which are wordable. The Hutton (lowest workable) seam, 5 feet in thickness, was reached on the 15th of April, 1843, at a depth of 248 fathoms from the surface.

I could add many more interesting statistics and information, connected with the Coal Trade of the north of England, but having already far exceeded the limits I had intended to confine myself, and occupying a large space in your Journal, I must restrain, what I might now add, for a future time.

Yours, Truly,

Patterson, July, 1850. N. of E.

[Correspondence of the Miners' Journal.]

Lebanon, July 21, 1850.

Dear Sir:—The Whigs of Lebanon county, have placed in nomination, Thomas M. Bibighaus, Esq., for Congress. The nomination was nearly unanimous, and the best feeling prevailed in the County Convention. Mr. Bibighaus is a reliable Whig, and possesses, in a large degree, the confidence of the people. He has labored zealously in the good cause, and possesses the ability to represent this District in Congress, with honor to himself, and credit to the Whig party. He is a man of fine talents and makes a capital speech, both in German and English. To show the pervading feeling of the Convention that placed his name before the District, I annex several of the Resolutions which were passed:

Resolved, That first and foremost, Pennsylvania demands from the National Legislature, the incorporation of the protective principle in the revenue system of the Government. The blighting influence of the British Tariff Act of 1846, is felt and acknowledged by men of all parties, and we earnestly invite men of all parties to co-operate with us in the political campaign upon which we this day enter. We proclaim our firm and lasting opposition to the Free Trade Act of 1846, and call upon every voter who cherishes American interest, to unite with us in carrying Pennsylvania this fall, and thereby giving emphasis and force to the principles and policy whose correctness and utility are admitted by all classes of our citizens. Deceived by the Locofoco professions in 1844, Pennsylvania cannot hope to succeed in securing permanent protection to her interests, except in adhering to the Whig cause, and supporting Whig candidates.

Resolved, Than impressed with the high importance of the restoration of specific duties in the revenue acts of the General Government to Pennsylvania, and especially to this Congressional District, the greatest coal, and one of the greatest iron districts in the State, we have this day unanimously nominated Thomas M. Bibighaus, for Congress, who deserves this mark of our confidence and regard, as well on account of his ability to fill the station with credit to himself and his party, as on account of his valuable services to the Whig cause, and whom we know to be sound and well grounded in his Tariff principles; in his person we present to the voters of this district the issue of American Interests against British Interests, and we pledge Lebanon county to do her full share of the work and voting, and that we earnestly invite our fellow-citizens of Dauphin and Schuylkill to unite with us as zealously as we have in former years united with them in the same good old cause.

Resolved, That Joseph Witmer, Robert Evans, and John George, are hereby appointed Conferees to meet the Conferees of Dauphin and Schuylkill Counties, to nominate a member of Congress for this District, and that they are hereby instructed to support first and last, Thomas M. Bibighaus. We cheerfully acquiesced in the selection of candidates from the counties of Dauphin and Schuylkill, and we expect the same spirit of acquiescence on their part now, when it is the acknowledged right of Lebanon county to furnish the candidate.

The Tariff feeling pervades this county, and T. M. Bibighaus may emphatically be set down as the Tariff and Workingmen's candidate, having given that subject much attention.

The Convention nominated for re-election to the Legislature, with entire unanimity, J. W. Killinger. The nomination is hailed with satisfaction by the Whigs of the county, and will be endorsed by a large majority at the polls. Mr. Killinger's course last winter gave unbounded satisfaction.

LEBANON.

☞ *Lord Brougham*, at a recent meeting of the Society for the Amendment of the law, announced his intention of visiting the United States in the month of February next. Let him. The country is big enough to contain both him and James.

☞ *The Hon. Truman Smith*, in his speech in the National Senate on the 8th inst., produced full and official statistics to show that the territories of New Mexico and California cost the Union $124,038,353 65, in the expense of the war and the indemnity paid for the territory acquired.

☞ "*Here*, you little rascal, walk up and give an account of your sweetness: where have you been?" "After the galls, father." "Did you ever know me to do so when I was a boy." "No, sir—but mother did."

THE COAL TRADE FOR 1850.

The quantity sent by Rail Road this week is 31,088 12. The quantity will be increased some next week, but not a great deal.

We have no reason to change our views with regard to the Coal Statistics we published last week. Some think we have over-estimated the requirements of the market this year,—but from all the information we can glean from dealers, we still think the quantity is not estimated too high. There are various causes operating in favor of an increased demand this year, which did not exist in 1849.

We would remind our readers that they must be a little cautious about information they may receive with regard to the repairs of the damaged works, from interested sources. Stock-jobbing is so closely linked with all these improvements, that all kinds of reports are circulated to benefit or depress certain interests, without regard to truth, or the effect it may have upon the Coal Trade.

It is reported that the Lehigh Canal will be ready next week—this may be true—but it is contrary to information received from others who have no motives to misrepresent—but even if true, the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal cannot be ready under two weeks, and we question whether a Boat, loaded with Coal, will reach Bristol from Mauch Chunk under two or three weeks from this time.

We have received no direct information from Ellwood Morris, Esq., the Engineer of the upper section of the Schuylkill Canal, as to the time the repairs will be completed on this improvement near Felix's Locks, but a gentleman, who visited the breach, and competent to judge, assured us that it could not be completed to pass loaded boats before the 15th inst. Others state that it will be ready by the 10th, and some of the Boatmen state not before the 25th. In the absence of direct information from the Engineer, our readers must form their own conclusions from what we have gleaned.

A gentleman connected with the Coal Trade at Roundout, called at our office on Wednesday, direct from the Delaware and Hudson Company's works. He informed us that the Canal had been repaired, and that the filling of the mines would not retard the shipments much, because they could draw on those mines above the water level, and on the stock of about 30,000 tons, piled up at Honesdale, which had been mined and transported over the road last winter. He admitted that the quantity sent to market this year, so far, is no greater than to the same period last year,—and also that the quantity could not, under any circumstances, be increased this year beyond 50,000 tons. He also stated that they were asking 25 cents advance on coal since the freshet. There was such an evident desire to obtain information without imparting any that we were led to believe that the *true* situation of affairs was concealed. This impression is confirmed by a letter from a Coal Dealer in New York under date of July 31st, which says: "The Lackawanna Company keep as dark as midnight in regard to the damage to their works, or the quantity of coal they have taken out, or expect to take out this season."

The North Branch Canal will not be repaired under two weeks, which checks the whole Coal Trade from the Wilkesbarre region. The only region from which any Coal is received at tide at the present time, is from Schuylkill county by the Reading Rail Road.

Dealers abroad may rest assured that after the shipments are resumed by Canal that the quantity sent to market from Schuylkill county, to Dec. 1, cannot average over 50,000 tons per week.

Several sales of small lots of Coal have been made at advanced prices since the freshet—and there is no reason why it should not advance to $2 per ton at place. *We firmly believe that the market cannot be fully supplied for the balance of the season.*

LAYER NEWS.

Since the above was in type, we received from a friend the quantity of coal sent to market by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, which compared with last year is as follows:

Shipments to July 21st, 1849,	161,267 tons.
Shipments to July 21st, 1850,	148,574
Decrease in 1850,	12,693 tons.

We understand that the purchasers are still sending in their orders at very low rates, for coal, and are also limiting the rate of freight. This is operating very injuriously to the trade. Vessels are now very scarce, and the rates offered are driving them away. When the trade is fully under way again, in about two weeks, a sufficient number of vessels cannot be obtained, and freights must run up very high for the balance of the season.

We again repeat that the price of coal must advance, and the market cannot be supplied.

We would advise those who have wharves below, and who are engaged in mining coal here, to buy up all the *good coal* produced by those who are supplying the middle-men at Philadelphia, as soon as the Canal is in operation again. By adopting this course they will soon take away the ability of the middle-men to depress the market for the balance of the season, which they seem determined to do if they can.

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,	11,137 05	214,021 17		
Mt Carbon,	2,532 15	93,988 05		
S. Haven,	12,536 03	258,785 18		
Pt Clinton	4,866 09	101,639 14		
	31,088 12	667,734 13		294,225 00
		294,225 00		
Total by R R & Canal		931,959 13 tons.		
To same time last year by Railroad				641,153 13
" " " " Canal				197,434 01
				838,587 14
Increase so far only		93,372 18 tons.		

LEHIGH COAL TRADE.

Sent for the week ending July 20th, 1850

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
By Lehigh Co.	0,000 00	161,494 08
Room Run Mines,	000 00	46,253 08
Beaver Meadow Co.,	000 00	17,611 01
Spring Mountain Co.,	000 00	31,570 11
Cranberry Coal Co.,	000 00	19,030 10
Hazleton Coal Co.,	0,000 00	42,348 00
Diamond Co.,	000 00	9,677 03
Buck Mountain Co.,	0,000 00	61,099 14
Wilkesbarre Co.	0,000 00	16,774 06
	00,000 00	409,578 10
To same period last year,		343,177 01
Increase in 1850,		66,401 09

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.	16,062 11	331,470 05
Little Schuylkill R. R.	4,859 18	117,864 09
Mill Creek do	4,070 02	177,344 09
Mount Carbon do	3,535 00	118,139 12
Schuylkill Valley do	5,565 11	145,863 01
Mt Carbon and Pt Carbon	8,047 09	188,177 12
Union Canal do	4,183 09	43,673 13
Swatara do	396 07	20,880 05

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

FREIGHTS BY CANAL.

From Mt. Carbon to New York,	$1 70	" "
" " Mt. Carbon to Philadelphia,	1 60	" "

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

Register's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE EXecutors and Administrators hereafter named, have filed their respective accounts of the following estates in the Registers Office, of the county of Schuylkill, with said accounts have been allowed by the Register, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of the Orphans' Court of said county, at Orwigsburg, on Monday, the 2d day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for allowance and confirmation, when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper:

The account of Daniel Saylor and Elijah Hammer, Executors of the Last Will and Testament of John Hummel, late of Wayne Township, deceased.

2d. The account of Daniel Happes, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Guldner, late of North Penn Township, deceased.

2d. The account of Thompson A. Godfrey, Administrator of the estate of Christian Goldman, late of the town of Tremont, deceased.

4th. The account of Peter Stein, Administrator of the estate of George Berger, late of Pinegrove Tp., deceased.

5th. The final account of Benjamin T. Taylor, Administrator of the estate of Isaac Taylor, late of the borough of Pottsville, deceased.

6th. The account of Catharine Farrell, Administratrix of the estate of Thomas Farrell, late of the boro' of Minersville, deceased.

7th. The account of Hugh Carlin, Administrator of the estate of Robert Carlin, late of Schuylkill county, deceased.

8th. The account of Jonathan Hetherington and John Hetherington, Executors, &c., of George Hetherington, late of the borough of St. Clair, deceased.

9th. The account of John Schall, surviving Administrator of the estate of George Roush, Esq., late of the Borough of Orwigsburg, deceased.

10th. The account of Wm. B. Hall, Administrator of the estate of John Curry, late of Port Carbon, deceased.

11th The account of John Freeman, executor, &c., of Henry Fehr, late of Wayne Township, deceased, of the goods and chattels bequeathed to his widow, Susanna Fehr, now deceased.

12th. The account of Jacob Reed and Frederick Pfeiger, Administrators of the estate of Solomon Muth, late of the Borough of Pottsville, deceased.

12th. The account of Daniel Saylor, Administrator de bonis non of the estate of Barbara Feed, late of Schuylkill Haven, deceased.

DANIEL KAERCHER, Register.

Register's Office, Orwigsburg, Aug 3, 1850. } 31-5t

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of several writs of Venditioni Exponas and Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale or Vendue, on

Friday, the 23d of August, 1850,

at 10 o'clock, A M, at MORTIMER'S HOTEL, in the borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill county, the following described property, to wit:

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the town of Llewellyn, Schuylkill county, bounded westwardly by lands of Christman and others, eastwardly by lot of J. Shrope, northwardly by Main street, containing 25 feet in front, and 160 feet in depth, with the appurtenances, consisting of a one and a half story frame dwelling house and a one story frame dwelling house—late the estate of JAMES BREELIN.

Also all that certain tract or piece of land, situate in Porter township, Schuylkill county, adjoining land of Jacob Haurter, Sen, Henry Baler, Frederick Shamber, William Hoff and others, containing 85 acres, of which there is about 30 acres cleared, and the remainder good timber land, with the appurtenances, consisting of a one story log dwelling house and a log barn—late the estate of VALENTINE AECHTERNACHT.

Also all that certain tract or piece of ground, situate on the north westerly side of the road leading from the borough of Pottsville to Minersville, in said county, called Minersville road, at a point in said road about two hundred yards from the westerly or northwesterly line of said borough of Pottsville, fronting on said Minersville road, and bounded northeasterly by property of Jonathan Daubert, northwesterly by property of William Leitzel, containing in width 50 feet, and in depth about 200 feet, with the appurtenances, consisting of a two story frame dwelling house—late the estate of DAVID LLEWELLYN.

Also all those certain lots or pieces of ground marked number 3 and 4 on the plan of the tract of land known as the York Row property, in the borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill county, bounded northwardly by lot marked on said plan No 2, eastwardly by Centre street, southwardly by lot now or late of A S Sheratane, and westwardly by Hotel street, containing in front upon said Centre street 28 feet, and in depth 30 feet, with the appurtenances, consisting of a double two story frame dwelling house, with a basement, stone of stone—late the estate of MICHAEL SHARP.

Also all the right, title, and interest of John Guyder in and to two certain lots or pieces of ground, situate in the town of Donaldson, Schuylkill county, being lots No 274 and 275 as marked on the map or plan of said town, bounded on the north by Main street, on the south by Philadelphia street, on the east by lot No 273, and on the west by lot No 276. There is on lot No 275 one one and a half story frame dwelling house with a small frame kitchen attached, being 50 feet in front, and 150 feet deep—late the estate of JOHN GUYDER.

Also all that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the township of Tremont, Schuylkill county, being lot No 216 in the plan of said town, laid out by Morris & Fisher, bounded in front by Crescent street, on the south by lot of Daniel Davis, on the east by Good Spring creek, and on the north by lot of John Pegly, containing 50 feet in front, and 150 feet in depth, more or less, with the appurtenances, consisting of a one and a half story frame dwelling house, with a frame kitchen attached—late the estate of JACOB W SMITH.

Also, all that certain one third part, being the southeast third part of all that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill county, fronting on Centre street, in said borough, being the next lot to the westward of the public ground, and the same which is marked and numbered in the plan of said borough of Pottsville, with the No 81, and bounded by a 20 feet wide alley and the lot marked and numbered in the plan aforesaid with the number 82, containing in front on said Centre street 20 feet, and on the said alley it is wider than 20 feet, it being the southern third part of the same lot of ground, the two thirds of which John Pott, Sen., now deceased, granted to Abraham Bechtelwaiter and Benjamin Thornton, with the appurtenances, consisting of a three story stone dwelling house with a brick front, and a two story stone kitchen attached, a one and a half story frame Dwelling House, a frame tin shop and frame stable.

Also, all that certain lot or piece of ground, situate on the south side of the Minersville road, in the boro' of Pottsville, county aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: beginning at a post, at the distance of 22 feet from the east side of Spruce alley, thence easterly 29 feet to a post, thence southwardly 50 feet 6 in 20 feet wide alley, thence eastwardly along the north side of said alley 20 feet to a post, thence northwardly and on a line parallel with said Spruce alley 50 feet to a post, and the place of beginning, containing in width on the Minersville road 20 feet, and in depth on said alley 20 feet, being part of lot No 18, marked or numbered on the map or plan of lots on the Minersville road as laid out by Foit & Patterson, as an addition to said town of Pottsville, with the appurtenances—late the estate of ABRAHAM Sr. CLAIR.

Also, all that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the town of Tremont, Schuylkill county, bounded southwardly by Main or Centre street, eastwardly by Cresson street, in the rear or westwardly, by an 18 ft. wide alley, and northwardly by lot of the said Henry Hile, being lot No 1, north of Main, and west of Cresson st., in Miller & Fulweiler's plan of the town of Tremont, containing in front 50 feet, and in depth 140 feet, with the appurtenances, consisting of a two story stone dwelling house, and store, a one story frame kitchen and frame ware house.

Also, all that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in said town of Tremont, county aforesaid, bounded southwardly by lot of the said Henry Hile, eastwardly by Cresson street, northwardly by lot of said Henry Hile, and westwardly by an 18 feet wide alley, and marked with No 3, in Miller & Fulweiler's plan of said town of Tremont, with the appurtenances, consisting of a wash and bakehouse, frame stable and frame shed.

Also, all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in said town of Tremont, county aforesaid, bounded southwardly by lot No 2, aforesaid, eastwardly by said Cresson street, northwardly by John Fegely, and westwardly by an 18ft. wide alley, containing in front 50 feet, as I is depth 140 feet, and marked in Miller & Fulweiler's plan of said town, No 3, with the appurtenances—late the estate of HENRY HILE.

Also, all that certain two story frame messuage and tenement, situate in the town of Newkirk, county of Schuylkill, on the south side of Broad street, marked on the plan of said town of Newkirk, as lot No 22, containing in front, 25 feet on said street, and in depth about 22 feet, and the lot or piece of ground and curtilage appurtenant to said building—late the estate of EPHRAIM MOSER.

Also, all that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the town of Donaldson, Schuylkill county, bounded south by Centre street, north by Mahantango street, west by lot No 228, east by lot No 225, being lot marked in the original plan of said town No 199, (and in the new plan Nos 226 and 227) containing 50 feet in front, and 150 feet in depth, more or less, with the appurtenances, consisting of a double two story frame house with basement story of stone—late the estate of JAMES O'NEAL and WM. RAVENAUGH.

Also, all that undivided one fourth part of all that certain tract of Coal land, with the fixtures and improvements thereon, situate in Branch township, Schuylkill county, bounded by lands now or late of Sillyman & Darling, Richard Rickert, and Daniel B. Bennett, and the Delaware Coal Company, containing 97 acres and 14 perches—late the estate of JOSEPH F. TAYLOR.

Also, a coal reserve, under all that certain tract of land, situate in Tremont township, Schuylkill county, bounded and described as follows: beginning at a white oak corner of lands of the Swatara Coal Co., thence by the same, north 75½ degrees, east 18 perches to a stone, thence by other lands, of which this a part, north 73½ degrees, east 117 perches to a stone corner to other land of the Swatara Coal Co., thence by the same, 99 degrees, west 100 perches to a stone, thence south 73 degrees, west 175 perches to a white oak, thence by the same and the Donaldson and Zimmerman tract south 291 degrees, east 105 perches to the place of beginning.

Also, the undivided moiety or half part of all that certain tract of timber land, situate in Tremont township, Schuylkill county, surveyed on warrant, granted to John Kilbert, dated the 18th November, 1793, bounded as follows: beginning at a corner of the Forest Improvement Company, thence north 56 degrees, west 218 perches to a corner of the Forest Impovement Company's land, thence along the same south 23 degrees, east 280 perches to the place of beginning, containing 465 acres.

Also, the undivided half part of all that certain tract of timber land, situate in Tremont township, county aforesaid, surveyed on warrant granted to Peter Filbert, dated Nov. 18th, 1793, bounded and described the same as the aforesaid tract, containing 465 acres, with the improvements, consisting of a two story log dwelling house, a log stable and a water power saw mill.

Also, all that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the town of Tremont, county aforesaid, bounded south by lot No 223, east by Spring street, and west by Good Spring Creek, being lot No 222 in Morris & Fisher's addition to the said town of Tremont, containing 40 feet front and 108 feet in depth, with the appurtenances, consisting of a story framed dwelling house.

Also, all that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the town of Tremont, county aforesaid, bounded north by lot No 222, south by lot No 224, east by Spring street, west by Good Spring Creek, being lot No 223 in Morris & Fisher's addition to said town, containing in front 40 feet, and in depth 108 feet, with the appurtenances, consisting of a two story frame dwelling house.

Also, the four following lots or pieces of ground, situate on the western side of Pine street, in the town of Tremont, bounded west by a 20 feet wide alley, east by said Pine street, each lot being 40 feet front and 160 feet in depth, and numbering from south to north, viz: Lots No 155, 156, 157, and 158.

Also, three lots or pieces of ground, situate on the eastern side of Pine street, in the town of Tremont, bounded east by a 20 feet wide alley, west by said Pine street, each lot being 40 feet front and 160 feet in depth, and numbering from south to north, viz.: No. 149, 150, and 151—late the estate of HOWELL FISHER & ROBERT MORRIS.

Also, all that certain lot of ground, situate in the borough of Minersville, in the county of Schuylkill, beginning at the southwest corner of Lewis street and Second street, thence westwardly along the line of North street, 30 feet, thence southwardly and parallel with Second street 150 feet to a lot of ground, thence northerly along the north line of Lewis street 30 feet, northwardly along the western line of Second street 150 ft. to the beginning, being the lot numbered in the plan of said town, No 164, and the same lot granted to the same James Raber, deceased, by Wm. DeHaven and wife, by deed dated the 19th day of January, A. D. 1842, together with the