MINERS' JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, AUG. 31, 1850.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG DELEGATE ELECTION.

In pursuance of instructions received from the recent Democratic Whig County Meeting, the Standing Committee of the County recommend to the Democratic Whigs of Schuylkill County, and all the friends of Protection to American Industry, who choose to unite with them, to meet at the following places, on Saturday, the 7th day of September, between the hours of 1 and 6 o'clock, P. M., and choose two delegates to represent their respective districts in a County Convention, which will assemble on the Monday following, at Taylor's Washington House, in the Borough of Schuylkill Haven, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating a County Ticket, to be supported at the ensuing election.

The Committees named will please superintend the election of delegates:

Pottsville—North Ward, House of William Maitz—Committee, J. S. C. Martin, Jacob Kline, Esq.

North West Ward—House of J. C. Lessig—Committee, J. P. Bertram, Moses Strauss.

North East Ward—House of Peter Wolt—Committee, Daniel Sheritz, Daniel Klapp.

Mount Carbon—House of Thos. A Simpson—Committee, Henry Butle, Jos. George.

North Manheim—House of Abraham Pott—Committee—Isaac Strauch, John Flammer.

Schuylkill Haven—House of A.W. Saylor—Committee, Geo. Kaufman, Daniel H. Stager.

South Manheim—House of Benj Reber—Committee, S. Davidson, Esq., Daniel Reber.

Landingville—House of John Hirst—Committee, S. Leffler, Jonathan Wert.

Orwigsburg—House of widow Margaret Graff—Committee—William Garret, Henry Hammer.

West Brunswick—House of Samuel Yost—Committee, Joseph Albright, Daniel Neier.

Port Clinton—House of Wm. Moyer—Committee John K. Siglried, S Keelin.

East Brunswick—House of B Bensinger—Committee, Geo. Drebelbies, Daniel Bock.

West Penn—House of G. Weistone—Committee, John Bolig, Jr., Daniel Kistler.

Tamaqua—East Ward, House of John Jones—Committee, F. Lauderbrun, Caleb Bertolet.

North Ward, House of Samuel Beard—Committee, F. A. Whitaker, Milton Bailey.

South Ward, House of Stephen Jones—Committee, A. L. Boughner, Robert Ratcliff.

Rush—House of Catharine Brause—Committee, W. Kaup, Daniel Kaup.

Mahanoy—House of Jacob Faust—Committee, D. Klingeman, Charles Blge, Esq.

Union—House of Jacob Bapp—Committee, Samuel Ruppert, Mark Bitler.

Butler—House of John Mortimer—Committee, Col. J. F. Davies, J. Burkhart.

Barry—House of Francis Dengler—Committee, J. A. Otto, John Yarnall.

Eldred—House of Decater Herb—Committee, Simon Hepler, H. Koehler.

Upper Mahantango—House of Wm. Deibert—Committee, Adam Herb, G. W. Erdmann.

Lower Mahantango—House of Abn Swenk—Committee, Philip Osman, Esq., John Holdeman.

Pinegrove—House of John Wiman—Committee, Jas M. Clark, *John S. Hassinger, Esq.*

Tremont—House of Mark Mellon—Committee, J. B. M'Cleary, John K. Fernsler.

Porter—House of J. Heberling—Committee, Jacob Miller, Joseph Workman.

Pinegrove Borough—House of Samuel Reinhart—Committee, Peter Filbert, F. G. Wernitz.

Pinegrove Township—House of Philip Koons—Committee, Peter Stein, Wm. Eckert.

Wayne—House of Joshua W. France—Committee John S. Sterner, Jacob Mennig, Esq.

Branch—House of Philip Kehres—Committee, Johanan Cockill, Jacob Kinnerr

Cass—House of Benj. Schaeffer—Committee, Wm. Grittain, Morgan Morgan.

Minersville—House of Edward Hughes—Committee, Geo. S. Repplogle, John Prevost.

New Castle—House of Levi Reber—Committee, B. Kline, Hamilton Adams.

Norwegian—House of John B. Gerber—Committee, John Reed, Henry Wilson.

St. Clair—House of Jonathan Johnson—Committee, John Selzinger, Esq., Wm. Price.

East Norwegian—House of Jeremiah Wolfinger—Committee, Jeremiah Boon, Frederick Mertz.

Blythe—House of Rudolph Brehm—Committee, C. Bensinger, C. S. Dobbins.

Schuylkill—House of Eli Miller—Committee, Geo. R. Dry, Andrew Gilmore.

BY ORDER OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

B. BANNAN, WM. A. HAMMER,
DANL. FOCHT, ROWLAND JONES,
NICHOLAS JONES, WM. STERNER,
COL. J. W. HEFFNER.

☞ *Whig Papers please copy.*

DELEGATE ELECTION.—We hope our Whig friends will not forget their different appointments for next Saturday (7th Sept.) to elect delegates *for the* County Convention, on the Monday following. It is a matter of considerable importance, that good men be selected as delegates. We would also suggest what experience and ordinary propriety would prompt in the Delegate Meeting, that the members vote viva voce, instead of by ballot, and that their proceedings be conducted with closed doors, as the inconvenience of interruption by visiters would thereby be avoided and the business of the Convention much expedited.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate, the most important feature during the week was the passage of the fugitive Slave Bill, on Monday. It gives to the owner every security for the recovery of the fugitive that he could desire. The President, it is suggested, will veto it, on the ground of unconstitutionality. The Senate refused to appoint a day for adjournment until the California and Texas Bills shall be disposed of in the House. On Thursday, the Bill to abolish the Slave trade in the *District of Columbia*, was proposed by Mr. Clay, and agreed to. It was afterwards deferred making it the special order for Monday next.

On Thursday, in the House, the Bill establishing a Territorial Government for Utah, was read and referred to the Committee on Territories. The bill to settle the Texas Boundary was then taken up, and after some curious manœuvreing, a vote was had on the question as stated by the Speaker, "Shall the Bill be rejected?" which was lost by a majority of 168 to 34. So the Boundary Bill was not rejected. It is difficult, however, to draw any conclusion from such a vote as to the intention of the House upon this question, as we find the names of every class of politicians among the votes on either side. The dodging of the Tariff Question as proposed by Mr. Hampton, last Saturday, will be found under another head. We regard his amendment as a moderate and equitable arrangement, and nothing but the manner in which the vote was taken, concealing the names of the voters, could prevent the universal scouting of its opposers.

AMERICA IN ENGLAND.

We have always been holding up prominently the doctrine that America is England's best customer. The opinion of a leading English journal confirms the fact of our encouraging foreign importations, to the neglect of home productions. The Norristown *Herald* says:

"An article in the London *Morning Herald* gives some interesting statistics of the produce and manufactures of Great Britain and Ireland, its value and its destination. The whole amount for the year 1848 was £247,000,000, of which nearly £191,000,000 consumed at home, and £13,000,000 in the colonies, leaving but £20,000,000 exported to all the foreign countries in the world.

Assuming the population of the United States at 19,500,000, the writer states that they received from us an average of 49s. 9d. per head, or more than four times the highest general average of foreign consumption, and considerably greater than the average of any other foreign country." The writer thus proceeds:

"The Americans are, therefore, our best foreign customers, individually, if we may so speak; but they are also by far our best customers regarding them as a nation. While they took nine millions and a half worth of our productions in 1848, all Northern and Western Europe, from Russia to France, took but twelve millions; the south of Europe, with the whole of the Mediterranean, from Portugal to Morocco, but eight millions and a half; and South America, with Mexico, considerably under six millions."

A GIGANTIC CHIMNEY.

The Bostonians seem determined to rise in the world. A chimney has lately been erected to the New England Glass Company's factory, East Cambridge, which measures 230 feet in height—ten feet higher than the Bunker Hill Monument, and probably the highest structure in the United States. It is of brick, octagonal in form, on a granite foundation, thirty-six feet in diameter.—Eight hundred thousand bricks, and one hundred cubic yards of granite were used in its construction.

☞ *Accident at Danville.*—A little boy seven or eight years old, son of Judge Donaldson, of Danville, was drowned last week, by accidentally falling into the Canal, while playing with some others in a boat.

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

This body assembled in Philadelphia, on Wednesday last. Representatives were present from New York, Penna., Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Maine, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Louisiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and the District of Columbia. The meeting was permanently organized by the appointment of the following officers:

For President—Rev. Dr. Nott, N. Y.

Vice Presidents—Prof. Henry of Washington; Bishop Potter of Pa.; G. T. Thayer of Mass., Prof. Griscom of N. J.

Secretaries—P. Pemberton Morris Pa., J. Kingsbury, R. I.

We have not yet received a *full account* of the proceedings, but may have occasion to allude to them again. Several members were called upon to give the state of Education in their respective States. The testimony from Louisiana, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and other States, where the Free School system had been tried, was greatly in its favor, and promises much towards its universal introduction throughout the country before many years.

PROFESSOR WEBSTER.

Prof. John W. Webster was to have been hung yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock. Much as we deplore the necessity of such a summary punishment on the part of the law, still we regard its strict execution in the vindication of Justice, of far more consequence than the life of one individual, it matters not what attainments he has made, or what his position may be in the community. We doubt not but that this instance of the law's scrutiny in the investigation of crime, and its fearless independence in the administration of Justice, without "fear, favor or affection," will go further toward the suppression of crime than the punishment of ten ordinary offenders.

Many speculations are already abroad in regard to a confession he was expected to make. We shall not be surprised at such a revelation, but for the present forbear any further comments.

His family, it is said, still remain ignorant of the time of his execution.

THE PARKER WATER WHEEL.

Important Decision—Injunction Refused.

The application to grant an injunction against the use of these wheels by those now using them, on the ground that it was an infringement of the Patent, has been refused by the Circuit Court of the United States, after a patient investigation.

Justice Grier gave his opinion on the 26th inst., which is too long for our columns, but which can be seen at this office. The principal grounds upon which he bases the refusal, is, that the Proprietors of the Patent claim more than they are entitled to, and that it is still doubtful whether the Wheels now used are a violation of the Patent—if they are, they are only partly so. That their use was acquiesced in for a long time, and the notice of *infringement, if any, had been delayed* for a long time, and given only a short time before the Patent expired.

"To suddenly stop one hundred mills and manufactories, by injunctions issued at this time, would cause great and irreparable injury, not only to the defendants, but to the public at large, and be of no corresponding benefit to the plaintiff, whose interest it is that they should use his invention if they pay him for it. The plaintiff can be compensated for damages if the defendants shall be found to have infringed his patent, and they are amply able to pay both damages and costs. In the six or eight weeks which this patent has to run, it cannot be expected that the complainant would sell any new licenses. And if the defendants continue to use and pay him for his invention, so much the better for him. There may be, and often are, cases where the patent is for a machine to make some articles of manufacture, or merchandise, in a cheaper method, than was before known, and where the source of profit to the patentee arises from his monopoly of the articles, and having no competitors in the market. In such a case, the damage to the patentee by a piracy of his invention might be very great, and the court would issue an injunction on a plain case in the last month or week of the patent's life, or even after the time limited for its expiration, to restrain the sale of machines or articles pirratically manufactured in violation of the patent, while it was in force. But in this case, the injunction cannot benefit the plaintiff, except by its abuse. His standing by, for so many years, without complaint or demand of compensation, is conclusive evidence that a continuance of a use of his invention, for a few weeks or even months longer, it paid for in the end, *will not be an injury of such an irreparable* nature as to require this sharp and hasty remedy."

There are a great many of these Wheels in use in this county, and the decision is therefore an important one to our citizens.

PERPETUAL MOTION.

A machine was exhibited before the American Scientific Convention, in session at New Haven, last week, to produce a uniform continuous motion. It was invented by Messrs. Bond, of Cambridge, and is called the Spring Governor. It is thus described in the Conventional proceedings:

"It consists of a train of wheels communicating with a fly-wheel intermediate between which and the motive power is a *dead beat* escapement, connected with a half second pendulum. The connection between the escapement wheel and the rest of the machinery is through a spring. The elasticity of the spring allows the motion of the circumference of the escapement wheel to be arrested at *every beat of the pendulum*, while the rest of the train continues moving. By this means all changes in the motive power are effectually controlled, and a rotation perfectly continuous and uniform secured in the fly-wheel so that the moving force may be increased without affecting its velocity.

The principle may be applied to various forms and kinds of machinery. The design, in the present instance, was to secure an invariable motion to the recording surfaces employed in the electro telegraphic operations of the coast survey.

A clock of this description is to be constructed for the Great Equatorial of the Cambridge Observatory.

Anthracite Coal Ashes as a Manure.—A communication was presented to the Scientific Convention, on Thursday, 22d by Mr. J. B. Bunce, a chemist attached to the Yale Laboratory, on the subject of the soluble contents of anthracite coal ashes, and the applicability of the latter as a manure. Mr. Bunce finds that water dissolves between 3 and 4 per cent. of both red and white ashes, while acid from 17 to 18¾ per cent. The soluble matter consists principally of alumina, iron, lime, and magnesia; but there is also some soda and some potash—together, from 1 to 3. 3 per cent.—nearly 2 per cent. of phosphoric acid, and from 3 to 8 per cent. of sulphuric acid. The presence of these acids, in connection with the alkalies and the lime and magnesia, give a value to these ashes, and, in Mr. Bunce's opinion, would justify their extensive use for agricultural purposes. [*Phila. N. Amer.*

☞ *A Queer Sort of Nuptial Match* come off recently in Lowndes county, Miss. One Hopkins, aged fifty-six, married a Miss Mathews, aged thirty five. Both parties were so afflicted with rheumatism that neither has walked a step in twenty-five years, and the bride is unable to dress or undress herself. The reason by Mr. H. for marrying Miss M. is, "that some two years ago he married a woman that could walk, and she ran off with a stage driver, and he wanted a wife he was certain couldn't get off."

LIFE INSURANCE.

The primary object of *Life Insurance* is to encourage habits of prudence in individuals, by enabling them to make provisions for their families after their death." This object appears to have been forgotten by a large proportion of those offices, based upon the *Mutual* plan, which have been chartered and put into operation within the last few years. With them the chief object *seems* to be, to induce individuals to insure their lives, with the prospects of receiving back a large part of their premium paid, so as finally to reduce the premium to a very low sum. They hold out to the world that a policy of Life Insurance can be obtained, not only by a very trifling outlay of cash, but with the infallible addition to the sum insured of a large per centage every year after the first. The consequence has been, that multitudes of people, anxious to secure a comfortable provision to their families by the smallest possible expenditure, have procured their lives to be insured by companies who have but recently embarked in the business, but who guarantee not only to pay the sum mentioned in the policies, but a profit annually of 40, 50, and even eighty *per cent.*, in addition to this sum, whilst they take from the insurer a small premium, and one half of that only *in cash*.

Now if these promises, on the part of these Insurance Companies, could be redeemed in the course of years, and the means of the companies remain unimpared, and in a condition to meet the increasing liabilities, which, from the nature of the case, advancing years are sure to bring upon them, *then* would the conduct of those who are relying upon these brilliant promises be wise, and in the highest degree prudent. But if, on the other hand, it should be demonstrated that these promises are all fallacious, that the companies who persist in making them, must inevitably become bankrupt in the process of years, how utterly unwise and hazardous must such investments appear.

And it is truly amazing, that a people so proverbially cautious and calculating as our own, should embark so deeply in the business of Life Insurance, without bestowing upon it hardly a passing consideration: that on the one hand, companies are started under the management of honest and intelligent men, with promises such as we have named, in return for small premiums, but partly paid in cash; and that on the other, vast numbers can be found who rely upon these promises, and place the welfare of their families upon the hope of realizing large profits in their own lifetimes, and the payment of the sum insured at their deaths.

It is amazing, because it is a subject peculiarly within the sphere of arithmetic, where the data are as reliable as those upon which the astronomer founds his calculations, *and the deductions* quite as sure. The data are the *Tables of Mortality*, on the one hand, by which, within the nicest approximation to certainty, the chance of the applicant's life can be ascertained; and on the other, the sum which should be paid annually by the applicant, to enable the insurer to pay the amount named in the *policy*, in the event of his death, which is ascertained by calculating how large a sum annually during the applicant's expected term of life, at *compound interest*, will produce the sum insured by the policy.

Now, if there was no variation in the per centage of deaths on the one hand, and no expenses incident to the business a deterioration in the money invested on the other, the amount received by the insurer, placed at compound interest, would be about equivalent to the amount to be paid on the death of the individuals insured, leaving not a cent for *profit*. But there are many circumstances to be considered, affecting both sides of the account, and in well conducted institutions, leaving the two sides still nearly equal, but with a preponderance in the favor of the insurer. On the side of the insurer it is ascertained that the decrement of life is not so great as the ordinary tables make it—that is to say, not so many people die out of a *thousand*, at a certain age. Among those who become insured, while many policies are surrendered, or are suffered to lapse or expire, by their own limitation before death. These facts tend of course to *increase* the fund derived from premiums, out of which losses are to be paid. This fund is *diminished* on the other hand, by losses and expenses incident to the business, embracing all the charges, for office hire to the commissions of agents, and which amount to about twenty per cent. of the premiums.

Taking even this cursory view of the subject, it must be evident to every one who reflects for one moment, that but a small margin can be left for *profits*. Even upon the presumption that the whole amount of premium is paid in *cash*, and earning compound interest. * But calculations have been made, taking the most favorable view, and allowing but *five per cent.* for expenses, with a view to ascertain the result where a Company upon the Mutual plan proposed to add as a dividend *two per cent. per annum* only to the amount insured, receiving the whole premium in cash. The lives of 832 persons, each aged 30 years, were taken; the rate of premium was $23 60 per $1,000; two per cent. per annum was added at the expiration of each *five years*; the result was, (all the *lives becoming extinct in due course of nature,*) that in seventy years there would be a deficit of 1,394,240 20. If the policies had been for $5,000 each, instead of 1,000, and the number of policies 5,200, the total deficiency would have been *eleven million, eight hundred and twenty-seven thousand two hundred dollars*, ($11,827,200,) and the loss would have fallen upon those who had paid their premiums through a long course of years.

What would have been the result, if the same Company had pretended to divide 80, or even 50 per cent. per annum, and had received only one half the premiums in *cash?* the most active imaginations can hardly conceive.

But beyond this natural and inevitable deficiency, many companies that declare dividends issue *scrip* for the profits, upon which *interest* is payable.

The object of these remarks is to arouse attention to the subject of Life Insurance, still in its infancy in this country, and to induce the public to investigate the basis of Life Insurance Companies, so as to distinguish the safe from the hazardous.

Let it not be understood by these remarks, that no Life Insurance Company can ever safely declare a dividend; this is not true. But let it be understood that no Life Insurance Company can ever *safely* declare a *large* dividend, and particularly in the early years of its operation, when the per centage of death is very small, and the number of its insurers very large, and that it can *never safely* declare a dividend, unless it leaves on hand "*a fund for which an office charging equal rates would relieve it of its liabilities.*"

That company is not the best to insure in, which offers the largest return in *bonuses* and *dividends*, but that which offers to insure lives for a fair premium, and to distribute among those who insure, the surplus which *really* remains after leaving enough to meet its liabilities for the future. Let the inquiry among applicants for insurance be, *not* what office insures the *cheapest* and divides the *most*, but what office holds out to the public the best evidences of stability and good management. Such offices have no cause to despond because the number of policies issued falls far below any of their youthful competitors. A few years will tell the story—a sad one to many a widow and orphan—when the hopes of parents and husbands, who have sacrificed pleasure and practised self-denial for the sake of their families, will be cruelly disappointed by the bankruptcy of institutions whose projectors and managers were ignorant of the first principles of the science of *Life Insurance*, upon which their institutions purport to be based.

PHILANTHROPOS.

*See page 12 and 13 of a pamphlet called "Practical Remarks on the present State of Life Insurance in the United States."

☞ *Singular Elopement.*—The Steubenville (*Ohio*) *News* mentions that an old man, accompanied by his step daughter of 18, and his step son aged 9 years, came to that city on Thursday having walked 40 miles that day, pursuit of the step daughter's husband and the step father's wife, who had eloped together. The eloping parties were not found.

CONGRESSIONAL CONFERENCE.

At a meeting of the Whig Conferees of the 14th Congressional District, held at the Public House of Mr. E. G. Lantz, in Jonestown, on Saturday, the 24th day of August, 1850—on motion, Mr. James B. Levan, of Schuylkill, was appointed Chairman, and Mr. William T. Sanders, of Dauphin, Secretary.

The following Conferees were present:

Lebanon—John George, Robert Evans, Joseph Witner.

Dauphin—William T. Sanders, J. C Bomberger, D. I. Unger.

Schuylkill—James B. Levan, James H. Campbell, John W. Roseberry.

When, on motion, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we the Congressional Conferees from the counties of Dauphin, Schuylkill and Lebanon, unanimously concur in the nomination made by the Whigs of Lebanon county, and present to the Whigs of the 4th Congressional District, the name of Thomas M. Bibighaus, an active and able Whig, and an honest man; and bespeak for him a support honorable alike to the candidate and to the constituents.

Resolved, That this district now, more than ever, feels the necessity of a change in the Tariff of 1846, and that we have witnessed with pride and pleasure the efforts of our talented Whig Representative in the Senate of the U. S. the Hon. James Cooper, to obtain action in Congress on this subject, and that while he is our Senator we may have every confidence that our interests will be carefully watched and duly advocated.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the able and fearless administration of Governor Johnston, and as the Representatives of the Whig party of this Congressional District, will give, as we ever have done, his administration our hearty and united support.

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in our present representative in Congress, the Hon. C. W. Pitman—that his course meets the hearty approval of the Whigs of this District, and that his majority in the "*doubtful district*" is sufficient evidence of his popularity.

Resolved, That the proceedings be published in all the Democratic Whig papers in the District.

(*Signed by the Officers.*)

THE COAL TRADE FOR 1850.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week, is 27,458.—11—by Canal, 15,876 03—total for the week, 53,334 14.

The shipment this week is heavy, and will be large next week, in consequence of the accumulation of Boats, after which, it is believed, it will diminish. The present average capacity of our region is but little beyond 50,000 tons per week.

The first light boat passed the break at Felix's locks on Monday night last, the 26th inst.; and on Wednesday the 28th, the loaded boats passed. *The whole fleet of empty boats*, which had accumulated below the break, are arriving daily, and the Canal Wharves again present a business aspect in despatching Coal.

We *cannot* calculate on more than twelve week's Canal navigation, for the balance of the season, unless the weather should prove to be unusually mild. The usual period of closing by ice, has been from the 12th to the 25th of November. Last year the Lehigh Canal remained opened until the 12th, and the Schuylkill Canal until the 18th of December. On two occasions only have the Canals remained open to so late a period, within the last twenty years.

The following is the state of the trade compared with last year to *the present time*:

		1849.	1850.
Schuylkill	Railroad	757,971 06	804,610 15
	Canal	262,814 03	280,102 03
		1,020,785 09	1,084,712 18
Lehigh		449,224 10	472,062 15
		1,470,109 19	1,556,775 16
			1,470,109 19
Increase this year, so far			tons 86,675 15

From the Lackawanna Region there is no increase so far, and the other small regions will increase but little, if any, over last year's *supply*.

In consequence of the diminished supply in the market at the opening of Canal navigation last spring, it is generally conceded that the market will require an increase of 300 to 350,000 tons and many believe that 400,000 tons will be required to meet the wants of the market the present year. On this point, however, dealers abroad can form their own conclusions.

The new Dock, constructed at Port Clinton, by the Schuylkill Navigation Company, has been completed, and shipments by Canal from that point will be increased hereafter.

Freights have advanced a shade from Richmond to Eastern ports, but vessels remain plenty.

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

	RAIL ROAD.		CANAL.	
	WEEK.	TOTAL.	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Pt Carbon,	12,341 11	950,216 04	5,813 05	129,187 09
Mt Carbon,	4,985 02	110,239 11	2,504 17	38,966 15
S. Haven,	14,596 02	312,807 13	7,319 11	90,096 03
Pt Clinton,	5,027 16	121,317 08	239 00	21,852 03
	37,458 11	804,610 15	15,876 03	280,102 03
Total by RR & Canal		1,084,712 18 tons.		
To same time last year by Railroad				757 971 06
" " " Canal				262,814 03
				1,020,785 08
Increase this year, so far				63,927 09 tons.

LEHIGH COAL TRADE.

Sent for the week ending August 24th, 1850

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
By Lehigh Co.	12,660 11	185,784 19
Room Run Mines,	3,257 18	53,031 10
Beaver Meadow Co.,	4,159 15	52,540 09
Spring Mountain Co.,	3,146 10	28,657 15
Colerain,	388 01	827 14
Cranberry Coal Co.,	1,128 16	21,851 19
Hazleton Coal Co.,	4,312 08	50,154 03
Diamond Co.,	550 00	11,779 03
Buck Mountain Co.,	2,240 18	68,147 19
Wilkesbarre Co.,	2,112 16	20,774 18
	34,507 03	475,962 16
To same period last year,		449,021 10
Increase in 1850,		24,329 08

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.	16,421 17	290,526 18
Little Schuylkill R. R.	5,470 16	122,068 00
Mill Creek do	5,087 15	197,578 03
Mount Carbon do	5,961 15	128,702 11
Schuylkill Valley do	7,711 12	167,098 01
Mt Carbon and Pt Carbon	11 996 10	233,507 11
Union Canal do	2,379 14	50,021 17
Swatara do	1,663 04	92,461 15
	55,691 03	1,281,961 16

RATES OF TOLL AND TRANSPORTATION ON RAILROAD for 1850.

	From M.Carbon.	S.Haven.	P.Clinton
To Richmond,	1 70	1 45	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	"	75 "	"
" S. Haven	"	72 "	"
" Port Clinton	"	63 "	"

FREIGHTS BY CANAL.

From *Mt. Carbon* to New York,	$1 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.

Book Bindery.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ENLARGED HIS BOOK Bindery, and increased the Machinery and hands, and is now prepared to do all kinds of Binding in the best style, at the lowest rates, by the single Book or by the hundred or thousand.

All kinds of Blank Work manufactured to order at short notice

B. BANNAN,
Printer, Publisher and Binder.

Pottsville, Aug 31, 1850 — 35.

Daguerreotypes.

WILLIAM L. TRACY would respectfully inform *the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pottsville* and vicinity, that he is now prepared to see those who wish a correct likeness of themselves and friends, at his rooms, in Foster's Hall, corner of Centre and Market streets, where he will remain but a short time, previous to going South. He will endeavor to please all who may favor him with a call, and for his ability and success he would refer to his specimens, which all are respectfully invited to call and examine. Copies will be made from Daguerreotypes or Portraits, Sick or deceased persons taken at their residences; also, Pictures taken for Pins, Rings or Lockets.

☞ Dark dresses in all cases preferred. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Pottsville, August 31, 1850. — 35—

Stoves! Stoves! Stoves!

TO THE UNINFORMED—WE consider it our duty to inform our readers that F. H. CHURCH'S Stove Store is still at No. 68 North Second St., Philad'a, (opposite Mount Vernon House,) where they will find a large and general assortment of Parlor, Cooking Bar Room and various other kinds of Stoves, which can be purchased at the lowest prices.

N. B.—F. H. C. takes Old Stoves in exchange, and pays the highest price for old iron.

August 31, 1850 — 35 3mo

Lamps! Lamps! Lamps!

W. M. MITCHELL, No. 438 NORTH 2ND St., Philadelphia—Manufacturer and dealer in the only genuine Burning Fluid and Camphene Lamps of every description, for burning the same, together with Lard, Fluid and Camphene Lamps, of more than *five hundred different patterns*. Chandeliers, Candelabras, Bobeet holders, Hall Lanterns, Shades, Wick, and other articles connected with the business in great variety.

☞ Dealers in the above articles, will find it to their advantage to call, before purchasing elsewhere.

August 31, 1850 — 35-3mo

Adjourned Sale of Valuable

COAL LAND.—THE SUBSCRIBERS, ASSIGNEES of George W. Baum, will expose to Public Sale, on Monday, the 9th day of September next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of the Widow Graeff, Innkeeper, in the Borough of Orwigsburg, 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 153 Acres, more or less. This tract of land is situate 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 Stable, Sheds, &c., the old Dunbury 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 also 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.

August 31, 1850 1850 — 35-2t

Pottsville Academy.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on Monday, September 2d. The course of instruction of the Academy, embraces all the studies generally pursued in our Colleges. The first session commences on the first Monday of September, and closes at Christmas. The second session commences two weeks after Christmas, and closes in the middle of July. Pupils are received for no less time than one session. Tuition bills payable one month after the commencement of the session. No extra charges, except for stationery furnished by the Principal.

The prices of Tuition, by the session, amount to no more for the whole year, than the former prices by the quarter; except that the German Department, which has been heretofore charged quarterly, is now charged by the session.

	1st Session.	2d Session.	Whole year.
Tuition for English, Mathematical and Scientific	$10 00	$14 00	$21 00
" Latin and Greek with the above	14 00	18 00	32 00
" German and French with the above	18 00	22 00	40 00

For further information inquire of

ELIAS SCHNEIDER,
Principal, Mahantango St.

August 24, 1850 — 34-3t

The Young Ladies Institute,

POTTSVILLE, PA.—THIS INSTITUTION, which has been in successful operation for the past year, and which furnishes rare opportunities to those who desire to give their daughters the advantages of a thorough instruction in all the branches, embracing a useful and ornamental education, will be re-opened for the reception of pupils, on Monday, the 2d of September. The French Department will be under the direction of Rev. Mr. Angelo, who is connected with the Institute as Professor of the Italian Language. Terms made known on application to the

Rev. A. PRIOR, Principal.

August 24, 1850 — 34-4t

New Liquor Store.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of retail dealers in Liquor, to his extensive stock of Liquors, at the stand lately occupied by Helms & Smith, which he will sell at very lowest cash prices. William M. Smith has been appointed Agent, and will promptly attend to all orders with which he may be favored.

JOHN B. SMITH.

Pottsville, August 24, 1850. — 34—3t

Clothing! Clothing! Clothing!

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

At "*OLD OAK HALL*," *corner of Centre and Mahantango Streets.*

THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED that the alterations to Old Oak Hall Clothing House, have at length been completed, and that a most EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING has been manufactured for the coming season, at prices far lower than are heretofore offered in Pottsville. The attention of the public is directed to the fact that this (the only Clothing Establishment in Schuylkill County, where every description of Clothing is made that is exposed for sale, and consequently this establishment possesses advantages which enable them to sell

CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER

Clothing House in the County can possibly do. A saving to purchasers of at least

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

can be effected here, over all City made Clothing.—No difference is now made whatever, between the wholesale and retail price of goods—it has been determined to bring the selling price down to the lowest and cheapest rate.

As this is exclusively a *Cash Store*, but ONE PRICE IS ASKED, from which no abatement will in any instance be made—and bear in mind that the IMMENSE STOCK OF CLOTHING at "Old Oak Hall," is cut and made in the most approved and fashionable city styles, and is entirely different in make and appearance to the Clothing generally sold in the country.

The public are invited to call and judge for themselves, before making their purchases of Fall and Winter Clothing; and remember that only *one price* is asked, which is the best guarantee that can be given to protect the public from imposition.

All persons who desire the cheapest, best, and most fashionable Clothing, do not forget to call at

E. T. TAYLOR'S,
(late Lippincott & Taylor's Old Established Clothing Warehouse,)
Old Oak Hall, cor. Centre and Mahantango Sts.

A CARD.

EDWARD T. TAYLOR, HAVING JUST RETURNED from Philadelphia and New York, with one of the largest assortments of fashionable Cloths, Cassimeres and Rich Silk Vestings, &c., ever introduced in Pottsville, begs to inform his numerous patrons and the public generally, that he is prepared to execute their orders in style of fashion that cannot be surpassed by any out of Philadelphia, and on terms suited to the times.

E. T. TAYLOR
Merchant Tailor,
(*Late of the firm of Lippincott & Taylor.*)

August 24, 1850 — 34 tf

Greater Bargains than Ever.

JOHNSTON & CO., HAVE DETERMINED TO sell off and close out what remains of their Spring and Summer stock of Dry Goods. An opportunity is thereby afforded for any to buy cheap who may see proper to call and examine for themselves if it is obtain some rare bargains. Call soon in order to obtain the first and best choice; and remember that these establishment is the opposite the Post Office, distinguished by the red door, and known as Slater's old stand. Don't forget to call if you want bargains. Daily receiving new cheap Fall Goods.

Pottsville, August 24, 1850. — 34—

Coach Maker's Removal.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING FITTED up one of the largest Coach Shops in the State, in Coal Street, Pottsville, Pa., next to J. H. Adams & Co.'s Screen Factory, where his facilities for manufacturing all kinds of Carriages and Light Waggons cannot be surpassed—being a practical Mechanic, and having a number of years' experience in the business, he hopes to give general satisfaction.

All kinds of Carriages and Light Wagons kept on hand. Also, second-hand Wagons, &c.

☞ All repairs neatly done. Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

WISTAR A. KIRK.

June 5, 1848 — 23-tf

Perfumery Depot.

DON'T BE DECEIVED. COUNTRY MERCHants and Dealers who want good and cheap Perfumery and Fancy Soaps, should call upon J. T. Clegg, Perfumer and Chemist, 48 Market Street, below 2d, Philadelphia, who has constantly on hand Perfumery and Fancy Soaps of every description, Powders Hair Oils, Ox Marrows, Colognes, Hair Dyes, &c., &c.

100,000 persons have read my advertisement in the Public Ledger, hundreds of whom have called and been convinced of the advantage of purchasing direct from the manufacturer

Agency for Ferran's Circassian Hair Oil, Velno's Magic Hair Oil, Curling Fluid &c., &c.

Orders from any part of the United States will be promptly attended to.

JOHN F. CLEGG.

August 24, 1850 — 34-1y

To Farmers and Men of Business.

OILS, CANDLES AND GUANO.—THE SUBscriber offers, at the lowest rates, in any quantity to suit purchasers, Genuine Peruvian Guano, and every variety of Sperm, Whale, Lard, and Tanners' Oils

Manufacturers, Tanners, Farmers, Dealers and Consumers, are invited to call.

GEO W RIDGWAY,
No. 27 North Wharves, the first Oil Store below Race Street, Philadelphia.

August 24, 1850 — 34 3mo

Medical House.

ESTABLISHED 15 YEARS AGO, BY Dr. RINKELIN, N. W. Corner of Third and Union Sts., between Spruce and Pine Streets, Philadelphia.

Youth and Manhood; or a Premature Death. RINKELIN ON SELF