THE MINERS' JOURNAL, AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MINERS' JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, DEC. 2, 1850.

INSURANCE.—There is, perhaps, nothing restless—severe a pang on the death bed as the thought that we are leaving those we love, perhaps a wife and children, dependent upon the cold charities of the world. Therefore every one is life insurance for this emergency. It can be done, and the cheapest, through the agency of Life Insurance Companies.

Every man who loves his family ought to get his life insured. Every man in debt, and owning property, ought to have his life insured, lest at his death his property be sacrificed. There are but few who cannot save a small sum annually to insure their lives, and if not invested in this way would be squandered in trifles, and their families thus left to poverty and want.

Life Insurance is becoming just as common in this country as Fire Insurance; and should be more so. It is a certain way for husbands—you can save enough out of your household affairs to pay the annual premium without feeling it—and the reflection that you are provided for, will alone be a full recompense for the outlay. You can insure the lives of your husbands for your own benefit, and the amount cannot be touched by creditors in case of their death. Full information on this subject can be obtained on application to B. BANNAN, at the Office of the Miners' Journal.

It would be only throwing away pen, ink and paper, to notice a certain paper published in this Borough. Its career is downward, and like its editor, it will soon disappear from among us. It was gotten up to serve the purposes of a clique, and break down the *Emporium*,—but the *Palmers* have triumphed, and the "*Register*" will be blotted out. A dozen *Silvers* cant save it.

A Public Dinner was tendered to the Hon. W. M. Meredith, by a large number of citizens in Philadelphia, which he declined in a handsome manner. It was an honor well merited. Mr. Meredith's report on the finances of the country, when Secretary of the Treasury, was decidedly the most able paper that ever emanated from that department of our Government. So conclusive were his arguments against the mistaken and pernicious doctrines of free trade, as embodied in the Tariff of 1846, that even English Agents were hired to endeavour to write it down in the columns of their Philadelphia organ, the *Ledger*, but they were compelled to abandon the field and give it up in despair.

LOCOMOTIVE FOR ANTHRACITE.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company have made a second experiment with a new Locomotive invented by Mr. Dimfel, for the consumption of Anthracite Coal, and the result appears to be quite satisfactory. It is believed that this great *desideratum* has been accomplished at last. The fire boxes are not injured to any greater extent than by the use of wood, and consequently a great saving in the cost of fuel is effected. The following description of the boiler is given in the Ledger:

"Dimfel's boiler has no inserted tubes in the water cylinder; but the outline of the boiler is a sort of figure of 8 shape, with free water pipes connecting the back end to the front, and penetrating the main boiler box, so as that the ends are up in the water instead of in the fire. In this way the fire plays around and amongst these tubes or water pipes, giving unusual circulation to the boiling water and exposing no lapped parts to be unforked and burned off by the intense heat. The boiler is equally applicable to marine engines.

REMINICENCES OF THE OLDEN TIME.

A friend has sent us the following extracts made from Claypoole's *Advertiser*, published in 1793 and 1794. It shows the means then adopted by the Hatters, to protect themselves from foreign competition. The presentation of candidates for treating, is a subject worthy of the attention of Grand Junes at the present day:

Boston, Febuary 10th, 1773

CIRCULAR.

We the subscribers, a committee of the Association of Hatters, in Boston, have received a letter from the Association of Hatters in Philadelphia, requesting us to inform them how many Hatter shops—how many hands employed—and how many Hats are made in this State in a year. They having written a similar letter to each State, in order to know how many Hats are made in the U. States in a year, with a view that the Trade should jointly petition *Congress*, to stop the importation of Foreign Hats, or levy a duty on them which may amount to a prohibition. Also to prevent the exportation of Hatters' Furr.

Should Congress give us such encouragement, it is thought, by a little exertion, that a sufficient number of Hats may be made on this continent to supply its demands. An immediate answer of the number of hands employed, and Hats made by you a year, according to the best of your judgment, is requested. In doing which you will save yourself—the trade in general—and in particular your humble servants.

WM BORDMAN, & SON, NATHL. BALCH, JOS. EATON, WM WILLIAMS, S. STRONG, *Committee*.

P S—As a similar letter is sent to every Hatter in the State, please to send your answer by a private hand, or free of expense, and direct to Messrs. Bordman, & Son, or either of the Committee.

From Claypoole's American Daily *Advertiser*, 1794.

Return of Grain brought into the Port of Philadelphia, for the year ending the 25th

Wheat,	450,0534	Bushels
Indian Corn,	252,4284	"
Rye,	2,2774	"
Oats,	10,150	"
Barley,	16,5394	"
Peas and Beans,	1,193	"
Total,	742,692	"

BENJ. DAVIS, *Head Measurer*.

Philadelphia, January 25th, 1774.

VIRGINIA.—Bedford Court, March Term, 1793. —Amongst other presents of the Grand Jury, is the following:

We present the conduct of candidates for elections in giving Public Treats, as a practice contrary to positive law, and as having a tendency to corrupt the minds and manners of the people.

ROBERT RHODES, *Foreman*.

BOUNTY LAND CLAIMANTS.

The following is a copy of the muster-roll of Captain Daniel D. B. Keim's company, the "Reading Washington Guards," which marched from Reading for Camp Dupont in the early part of October, 1814, and was in the service of the United States from October 7th, to December 5th, of that year.—We copy it from the *Gazette*.

Daniel D. B. Keim, *Captain*.
Henry Betz, *First Lieutenant*.
Jonathan Good, *Second Lieutenant*.
Samuel Baird, *Ensign*,

SERGEANTS. CORPORALS.

1st. Samuel Conner, 1st Henry W. Pearce,
2d. James D. Biddle, 2d J. W. Roseberry,
3d, N. P. Hobart, 3d Charles Bruckman,
4th. David Medary, 4th. Jr R. Thomas,
5th. John C. Neidly.

PRIVATES.

Gerhard Geisse, Samuel Barde,
Robert E. Hobart, Timothy Lindsley,
Robert Laverty, J. Bannan,
John Schambers, Benjamin Pott,
William Brooke, Jacob Seitzinger,
Jacob Rahn, David Jones,
David Potts Jr., Wm. Thompson,
Robert M. Ross, Henry Keyser,
Thomas Potts, John Barde,
Wm. Kleinginni, Thomas, Wilson,
William Birol, Charles Burck,
Samuel Potts, Jonathan Stroud,
George Snyder, Peter Yeager,
James Leits, John Bright,
John Metzer, Thomas Kepple,
William Skeen, George Wile,
William Nice, George Drenkel,
Lewis Stichter, Samuel Groul,
Daniel Kærcher, Joseph Guin,
Christian Brobst, Abraham Seiwert,
James Eckert, John Ruth,
George Hahn, Joseph Kendall,
William Bowen, James B. Hubley,
Matthew M. Brooke, Elisha Ely,
Samuel Caroson, Henry Shoener,
Richard Boone, John Hanley,
John Roll Thomas Reifsnyder,
Samuel Shafer, Adam Bell,
William Shower, Thomas B. smith,
Thomas Baird, Jacob Maurer,

Robert May.

Jenny Lind.—This charming vocalist gave her last concert in Philadelphia last evening—and the anxiety to hear her continued unabated. Those of our readers who have heard her sing will read the following with pleasure:

JENNY LIND—HUAH! HUAH!

[Park Benjamin, thus gracefully thanks our "Voglein" for the pleasure she gave him one evening, at Tripler Hall. It is one of the sweetest things yet elicited from our native poets by the surpassing charms of the noble Swede.]

I heard you sing, oh Northern bird.
The South's artistic strain,
And fat cried that the Heaven of sound
Fell immelodious rain—
I listened till the raptured sense
To wild amazement grew,
Wondering if nightingales indeed
Could sing as sweet as you.

But when you sang your native song,
I heard the gushing rills,
And felt the bracing winds that blow
Auong your Swedish hills;
I saw no more in Tripler Hall,
But high among the rocks,
And saw the herdsman as they cried.
Responsive to their flocks"

And "huah! huah!" to my ear
By distance made more sweet,
Came echoed back until the sounds
Were gurgling at my feet,
And so I said, a happy land
The land of Swede's must be,
When every note that wafts her clouds
Is full of Melody.

Your singing ceased, oh Northern bird!
Yet still the Herdsmam's call
Went floating round the frescoed forms
That beset o'er Tripler Hall,
Methought, how wonder grows to hear
Italia's strains of Art!
But Nature's simple music speaks
A language to the heart.

CENSUS STATISTICS.

The Assistant Marshals engaged in taking the Census, are rapidly closing their duties, and the returns are beginning to pour in upon us. From the increase indicated so far, it is believed that the population of the country will reach *twenty-three millions*. We have the following Cities, Boroughs, Counties, and Towns, in Pennsylvania, complete:

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Monroe,	12,268	9,879
Pike,	5,876	3,832
Wayne,	21,911	11,548
Juniata,	12,973	11,085
Schuylkill,	62,213	29,072
Northumberland,	23,223	20,027
Wayne,	21 911	11,548
Carbon,	15,093	
Clarion,	23,712	
Beaver,	26,631	

Carbon and Clarion have been formed since 1810, part of Lawrence has been taken from Beaver, and we are therefore unable to give the exact population in 1840 of these counties as now organized.

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS.

	1850	1840.
Reading, city,	15,821	5,410
Lancaster, city,	12,282	8,417
Harrisburg, borough,	8,000	5,980
York,	7,700	4,779
Pottsville,	7,515	4,337
Germantown,	6,264	
Manayunk,	6,128	
Norristown,	6,030	2,939
Erie,	5,850	3,412
Frankford,	5,346	
Carlisle,	4,579	4351
Columbia,	4,340	2,719
Chambersburg,	4,272	3,229
Allentown,	3,780	2,489
Danville,	3,300	
West Chester,	3,190	2,152
Tamaqua,	3,079	464
Mipersville,	2,964	1,266
New Castle,	2,916	
Lewistown,	2,735	2,058
Phœnixville,	2,667	2 333
Bristol,	2,570	
Mauch Chunk,	2,558	
Summit Hill,	2,501	
Hollidaysburg,	2,417	1,896
Hohesdale,	2,268	1,080
Scranton,	2,230	
Gettysburg,	2,180	1,008
Lebanon,	2,142	1,000
Port Carbon,	2,021	988
Schuylkill Haven,	2,050	
Towanda,	2,019	605
St Clair,	2,012	1,229
Lewisburg,	2,003	1,358
Williamsport.	1,647	720
Pottstown,	1,646	1,441
Milton,	1,578	1,473
Shippensburg.	1,561	
Bethlehem,	1,516	612
Bloomsburg,	1,515	
Blairsville,	1,500	
Huntingdon.	1,479	
Mercersburg,	1,222	
Sunbury,	1,213	1,107
Butler,	1,150	801
Northumberland.	1,041	987
Hamburg,	1,034	649
Waynesboro,	1,020	509
Mercer,	1,014	781
Warren,	1,009	
Doylestown,	1,005	960

VILLAGES CONTAINING A POPULATION UNDER 1000.

Womelsdorf,	956
Muncy,	919
Orwigsburg,	909
Canonsburg,	885
Stroudsburg,	841
Milford,	830
Myerstown,	812
Mifflinburg,	783
Jersey Shore,	725
Pingrove,	642
Kutztown,	640
Hummelstown	620
Jonestown,	616
Mifflintown,	485
Fredericksburg,	297
Prompton,	300
Bethany,	295

All Sorts of Items.

The Last Importation.—The *Tribune* says, with our music, our dance, our tragedy, our comedy, and all other late European importations, we are beginning to import our weather, in small quantities; as samples, doubtless. On Wednesday and Thursday, quite a liberal specimen of Italian manufacture was received and opened; it was generally pronounced good. On Friday, an invoice of London November arrived, right side up. There was no mistaking the article. It was dark, thick, and of a forlorn, drizzly texture, which all familiar with the original recognized at once. For our own part, we prefer home manufactures.

Grace Greenwood, in a letter to the *National Era*, says that G. P. R. James, Esq., has been in Salem, collecting materials for a new romance, of the good old time, when elderly ladies, remarkable for personal plainness and a fondness for black cats, and convicted of putting broomsticks to equestrian service, were straightway removed from an indignant community by summary process.

Metal Roofs.—We have been assured by a good observer that tin roofs perish very soon where a chimney emitting coal smoke is near them. Whether wood smoke produces like effect or not we have not learned, but presume it does. We should think the pyroligneous acid would of itself be sufficient to oxydize a metal roof, if deposited upon it in damp weather; and the smoke of coal no doubt contains elements quite as pernicious.

Education in South Carolina.—Governor Seabrook, in his recent message to the Legislature, says that over *twenty thousand* persons in South Carolina are ignorant of the *alphabet*. An ascertained truth, he adds, well calculated to excite general and anxious enquiry concerning the causes of so painful a moral calamity.

No wonder she goes for disunion. Ignorance is the greatest of evils.

The Third City in Pennsylvania.—In 1840, Lancaster was the third city in Pennsylvania in point of size. The census returns this year, shows that its place has been taken by Reading, which contains a population of 15,821, whilst Lancaster has 12,382 inhabitants. The increase during the last ten years has been, in Reading 89 per cent, in Lancaster 47 per cent.

Jenny Lind's Last Charity Concert.—Five thousand seventy-three dollars and twenty cents were realized by Jenny Lind's recent Charity Concert at New York. The largest donations made by the distributing committee was to the "Society for improving the condition of the poor," to which $1000 were given, and $100 was the smallest sum given to any other institution.

We Like That.—We mean the "new pill" which a distinguished physician has just invented.—This infallible remedy for melancholly is made of "fun and fresh air, in equal proportions, and is to be taken with cold water three times a day." Having used this article for the last five years, we can bear testimony to its great virtues.—*Woonsocket Patriot.*

Horace Mann says that President Taylor told him "that in case any State should nullify an act of Congress, he would immediately order a naval force to blockade its coast; he would allow nothing to pass into or come out of the rebellious State, and he thought it would soon give up its rebellion."

Advertising has enlarged many a small business and revived many a dull one. Those who do not believe in advertising are those who never tried it. The business man who only occasionally advertises merchandise, cannot expect to become as well known as he who is continually before the public.

[For the Miners' Journal.]

It has long been a subject of surprise to the writer, that the Swatara Coal Region in Schuylkill County, has attracted so little attention amongst enterprizing Capitalists, whilst thousands and thousands of Dollars have been invested in lands and improvements, where the expense of mining and transportation are much greater, and where Coal is deficient both in quantity and quality; in the Swatara region the Coal business may be said to be as yet almost in embryo.

It is believed by geologists of sagacity and experience, that the Coal formations in this Region are equal to any, and much superior to many in this county, and that when its resources are fully developed, it will employ more men and yield more money than any other region in the Southern Coal Field.

It is a fact worthy of consideration, that the veins that are now worked at Tremont, Donaldson, and Lorberry, correspond in size, quality, and position with those of the most extensive Collieries in the county, indicating that they are the same veins that have yielded well in other portions where they have been worked by slopes, (or under water level) and if so, the fact that an almost inexhaustible quantity of Coal may be had here above water level, is a matter worthy the consideration of the enterprising.

There is one advantage which the Swatara region has over any other portion of the Coal Fields that is *peculiar to it*, viz:—The facilities that we are so situated that our Coal may be sent to either an Eastern or Southern market. We have the Mine Hill Railroad intersecting the Reading Railroad, at Schuylkill Haven, and from thence the Railroad or Schuylkill Navigation to Philadelphia, affording us the same facilities to ship our Coal to Philadelphia, as any of our neighbors, and with as little cost of transportation as a large majority of the Operators in the county,—while on the other hand we have the Swatara and Union Railroad from Donaldson to Pinegrove, and from thence the Union Canal to Middletown, on the Susquehanna, affording us the means of supplying the Susquehanna and the whole Southern market. This is an advantage, as I before said, that is peculiar to this region; as not another in all the Coal Fields has more than one market, nor will have, except the Wyoming, which will, on the completion of the North Branch Canal, find a market in the Lake countries of New York and Pennsylvania. And here I would add, that the completion of that Canal will prove an era in the Coal business of the Swatara Region, for the Market that will thus be opened to the Wyoming Region, will be no more inviting than the Susquehanna trade to them, that their Coal will be sent North instead of South, and the consequence will be that the Swatara Region will have the Susquehanna and Southern market without any competition whatever. And I have no doubt myself, but that in a short time after the completion of determining the Union Canal Company to lay an extra track on their Railroad and widen their Canal from Pinegrove to Middletown, an improvement that is now in progress, and which, when completed, will much reduce the expense and increase the facility for transportation in that direction.

With the last few years, considerable improvements have been made in this Field, but unfortunately many of the Operators were not able to command sufficient capital to withstand the difficulties produced by the great depression in the Coal business for the last year or two; and the consequence is that there is almost nothing doing, and in comparison with the gigantic capacity of this Region, to produce Coal—and there is reason to fear that the failure of some, and the difficulties of others, have created an impression that there is a deficiency of Coal, or that it cannot be produced at such rates as to make it profitable; this impression that is as utterly erroneous, as can easily be demonstrated to any who will take the trouble of visiting the mines here, and examining the case for themselves. The few who were able to hold on during the past years of pecuniary difficulty, are now making money very rapidly—some of them clearing Hundreds of Dollars every day since the great freshet that carried such devastation in its course, in other portions of the Coal Region. The misfortune of others has proved a great advantage to us. And those who are here are making good improvement of it. Nothing is wanting there, to complaint that there is an insufficiency of Cars to unload. The increased price and demand for Coal, has infused new energy into the business men—changed the long-faced gloomy visage to a cheerful smiling countenance, and those who looked forward to a dreary and dismal winter, with empty purses and what is worse, empty pockets, are now cheered with an abundance of work and good pay. Now is the favorable change regarded a transient one? Or will it prove a wholesome effect, or that blot shall be overcome. It is believed by all who are conversant with the nature of business—the location, and the improvements in progress—that these Villages and this whole region have passed the crisis, and that henceforth our progress will be onward.

THROUGH.

FOR SALE,

THE STORE HOUSE, STOCK, FIXtures and good will of the well known *Lykens Centre Store*, situated in the flourishing and populous village of Lykens, the seat of the mining operations of the Lykens valley Coal Company, in Dauphin county, at the commencement of the Lykens Valley Rail Road, and about 16 miles from Millersburg, on the Susquehanna. The store is capable of doing a very extensive cash business, and to a man of enterprise and moderate capital, presents advantages rarely to be met with by a country store. The stock and fixtures will be sold independent of the store house if desired. For terms apply on the premises to

HENRY C. HARPER, or
WARE & BEIDELMAN.
Philada.

Dec. 7, 1850. 49-5m*

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE addition to their former extensive assortment of Bay State, Waterviet and Waterloo Shawls, of all qualities—and of the most beautiful styles and newest fashions—buyers will find it to their advantage to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. Remember our place is Centre street, directly opposite the Post Office. Slater's old stand.

JOHNSTON & Co.,

Dec. 7 1850. 49-3t

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE, POTTSville, Pa., on the 1st of December, 1850.

Algair & Repller 2
Airry John
Adams Robert
Adams John
Bradley William
Boyle James
Bossert Francis
Bonawitz John
Bobbish Mr
Bass Isaac
Broderick John
Barry Thomas
Barnes William
Burke Patrick
Breaty Thomas
Brennan Keran
Bell Samuel B
Beard Richard
Becker Peter
Brady Madame
Beck Mrs Hannah
Ball Mrs Ann
Brightbill, Miss M
Boyer Caroline
Bright Margaret
Bell John
Byrns Daniel
Blackman T
Buckley Jas
Baker Martin
Berger Chas F
Breitenbach F
Carey John
Corcoran Edward
Carter Charles
Coyle Lawrence
Cain William
Church John & Co
Cleary Michael
Canfield John
Carnen Marty
Carl Miss
Carey Miss Ellen
Craig Mrs Sarah
Carter Mrs Susan
Coury James
Clark Sarah
Carty John
Coakly Daniel
Doherty James
Davis Daniel
Dealty dominick
Durkin John
Dalton Richard
Driscoll John
Daniel Thomas
Dickerson Mary
Donovan M
Davis Evans
Dalton John
Dilton John
Engle Jacob H 2
Evans David
Evans Thomas
Evans M
Ellet C
Engleman Jacob
Egan Patrick
Farrell Mary 2
Fisher Mary 2
Fisher Henry
Flynn Felix
Fox Perry A
Farrell George
Fitzpatrick Bridt
Fahy Edmon
Fisher Thomas
Fuller William
Freiswarz John
2 cents additional will be charged for all advertised Letters. Persons applying for Letters on this list will please say "advertised."

Fitzgerald Jno
Gorman James
Gaynor James 2
Gillespie John
Ginter Christian
Gough John
Gallaway Mary
Galloway Mary
Hilder K A
Hile Charles W
Hartzell John
Hughes Richard
Hilamburg Joseph
Hummel Wash'n
Heckman John
Harlarick Joseph
Holton John
Horan John
Hengenrick H
Hyperich Miss C
Howley Catharine
Hellenthal P
Hughes William
Howells Morgan
Inman Cyperian
Johnston Wm. 2
Jones John L
Jones John E
Johnston Henry
Kerr Phillip
Kenny William
Kasan Patrick
King William
Kenna Charles
Kistler Samuel
Konsius J F G
Kinney Morgan
Kurk John
Kerfoot Les
Kane Miss Mary
Lewis Nancy
Lafferty Patrick
Lavin John
Matthews Mrs H
Willer Mary A
Watkins Catherine
Moser Margaret
Mason Robt. ship
Martyn John
Murphy Bridget
Morgan Wm
McGuane Thos
McKinney Aaron
McGowan Peter
McLaughlin Thos
McCombs Thomas
McDonough Mich'l
McDorman Mich'l
McGeaver Patrick
Mc Evoy P ship
McManane P
Neiman Henry
Nattar Joan ship
O'Boyle Anthony
O'Hara Michael
O'Reilly E ship
O'Donnell M
Patrick Joseph
Pike Miss E E 4
Perret Pierce
Pritchard William
Pritchard George
Preston James
Pyke Martin ship
Rink Thomas
Ready John
Reed John
Raph Jonathan
Rosenthal Mr
Richert Frederick
Reilly James
Richards James
Reis George
Ryan John
Rodger C E
Reese Enoch
Rinderknecht J
Russell Peter 2
Randy Abraham
Reichart Leonard
Reed Maria C
Ray Susan
Ryan & Norris ship
Sammon James 2
Slattery Thomas
Smith Charles
Shortall Patrick
Shortall James
Shaw Ralph 2
Shaw Johnson
Steinberger J A
Shekan Michael
Slattery Martin
Shall Wm H
Sippert Peter
Shick S F
Sheibelhut August
Shall Mary
Shakspeare Isaap
Savage John
Shea Timothy
Shaw Joseph
Truite Wm 2
Thomas Nicholas
Thomson, Mrs H
Thomas John ship
Twomey John
Umphreys Robert
Wertz Maread
Wistack Wm P
Winbock Richard
Wallace W
Welsh Michael
Welsh N W
Williams M
Wadsline Rev T
White Robert ship
Young William

Persons applying for Letters must give the date of this list.

ANDREW MORTIMER, P. M.

December 7, 1850. 49-3t

THE HOME JOURNAL,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN THE CITY OF NEW York, at Two Dollars a year. On the first of January next, commences a new volume of this elegantly printed Family Newspaper, which is now acknowledged to be the indispensable Home Journal of the Gazette of the country, and that when its resources are fully developed, it will employ more men and yield more money than any other region in the Southern Coal Field.

It is a fact worthy of consideration, that the veins that are now worked at Tremont, Donaldson, and Lorberry, correspond in size, quality, and position with those of the most extensive Collieries in the county, indicating that they are the same veins that have yielded well in other portions where they have been worked by slopes, (or under water level) and if so, the fact that an almost inexhaustible quantity of Coal may be had here above water level, is a matter worthy the consideration of the enterprising.

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THROUGH.

THE COAL TRADE FOR 1850.

The quantity of Coal sent to market this week by Railroad is 47,913 09 tons. The whole quantity sent to market in this road for the year ending November 30, 1850 is 1,351,507 03 tons against 1,096,761 19 tons for the previous year. Increase in 1850, 253,745 04 tons. The Coal was derived from the following places.

Port Carbon,	466,554 10	
Pottsville,	175,815 13	
Schuylkill Haven,	535,235 17	
Port Clinton	173,901 03	
Total for the year,	1,351,507 03	

The trade was interrupted some during the week at the Columbia Bridge, and we also learn that the demand is slacking off a little at Richmond. We send good remarks for the supply of Coal in market will about 150,000 tons short of the supply of last season, without making allowance for increased consumption. It is hardly possible that the stoppage of factories could affect the trade to so great an extent, when we know there has been an increased demand for the California trade and ocean steamers.

The Coal operators held a meeting yesterday to deliberate about the Richmond Wharves. If we receive the proceedings in time, they will appear under our Telegraphic head.

There is great rejoicing among those engaged as Collectors, Clerks, &c., connected with the different transporting companies and lateral roads, that the entire Coal season is about drawing to a close. They have nearly all been worked to death for the last two or three months—many of them remaining at their post until two or three o'clock in the morning, and others in their offices night after night, until broad day light.

We understand that the Wharf holders at Richmond refuse to unload the Railroad Cars that arrive at Richmond after 4 o'clock, P. M., the same day.—This course has been adopted to check over-production, while the demand appears to be slacking off, caused in some measure by the unseasonable weather, and the enormous weekly shipments of the Railroad.

Amount of Coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for two days to death for Dec. 1, 1850.

	RAIL ROAD. WEEK.	TOTAL.	CANAL. WEEK.	TOTAL.
Pt Carbon,	6,982 11	466,554 10		129,478 02
Mt Carbon,	7,625 11	175,815 13		40,351 09
S. Haven,	5,617 14	535,235 17		93,418 13
Pt Clinton,	2,201 00	171,601 03		21,552 03
	16,276 16	1,351,507 03		288,030 07
Tot'lly R Raind Can't	1,639,537 10			1,097,761 19
To same time last year—Railroad				462,417 14
" " "	Canal			1,570,179 13

Increase this year, tons 69,357 07.

Amount of Coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during four days, ending on Thursday evening last:

Port Carbon,	10,547 00
Pottsville,	2,308 01
Schuylkill Haven.	19,740 05
Port Clinton	4,453 00
Total	31,048 06
To same time last year.	18,676 07

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.	16,700 15	691,500 09
Little Schuylkill R. R.	6,766 16	193,860 17
Mill Creek do	7,268 17	301,259 18
Mount Carbon do	5,579 14	211,171 18
Schuylkill Valley do	10,410 02	253,283 09
Mt Carbon and Pt Carbon	19,000 02	459,984 09
Union Canal do	1,926 06	69,399 05
Swatara do	909 19	45,178 19

LEHIGH COAL TRADE.

Sent for the week ending November 30, 1850

	Wynne.	Total.
By Lehigh Co	13,531 14	317,522 15
Room Run Mines	3 143 00	89,668 04
Beaver Meadow Co		27,371 00
Spring Mountain Co		43,792 16
Colerain,		3,075 10
Cranberry Coal Co		22,493 05
Harleton Coal Co.		14,326 07
Diamond Co.		19,105 09
Buck Mountain Co.	4,856 19	101,160 05
Wilkesbarre Co	1,590 08	20,599 14
	23,121 17	700,925 03
To same period last year,		589,569 17
Decrease this year, so far,	tons	88,644 14

RATES OF TOLL AND TRANSPORTATION ON RAILROAD for 1850.

	From M. Union.	S. Haven	P. Clinton
To Richmond,	1 70	1 65	1 45
To Philadelphia,	1 70	1 6	1 45

PROCLAMATION

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A COURT of Common Pleas, for the trial of causes at issue in and for the county of Schuylkill, will be held at Orwigsburg, in the county aforesaid, on Monday the 16th of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M. to continue one week.

Therefore all persons having suits pending, and all persons whose duty it shall be to appear at said Court, will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

C. M. STRAUB, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Orwigsburg, Nov. 9, 1850. 46-4t

UNITED STATES MAIL.

PROPOSALS FOR CARRYING THE MAILS OF the United States from the 1st day of February, 1851, to the 30th of June 1852, inclusive, in PENNSYLVANIA, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until 9 A. M. of the 30th of December, 1850, to be decided by the 3d day of January next,) on the routes and in the manner and time herein specified, viz:

PENNSYLVANIA.

1755. From Clarion at 4 a m once a week, Thursday; To Lucinda Furnace and Tylerburg; To Tionesta by 12 m, 36 miles;
And back between 1 p m and 9 p m.

1756 From Selin's Grove at 6 a m, once a week, Wednesday;
By Krazerville, New Berlin, and Barber's Mills; To Hartleton by 12 m, 20 miles;
And back between 1 p m, and 7 p m.

1757 From Selin's Grove at 6 a m, once a week, Thursday;
By Turtleville, Lewisburg, New Columbia, White Deer Mills, White Deer, and Road Hall; To Williamsport by 6 p m, 40 miles;
And back between 6 a m, and 6 p m, next day.

1758 From Saegertown at 8 a m, once a week, Saturday;
To Conneautville by 12 m, 15 miles;
And back between 1 p m, and 5 p m.

1759 From Elderton at 9 a m, once a week, Tuesday;
By South Bend, West Lebanon, and Clarksburg; To Blairsville by 6 p m, 32 miles,
And back between 6 a m, and 3 p m, next day.

1760. From Pike Mills a 6 a m, once a week, Thursday;
By Mistown;
To Westfield by 12 m, 18 miles;
And back between 1 p m, and 7 p m.

1761 From Tinker Run at 6 a m, once a week, Thursday;
By Guffey's Salt Works;
To Pittsburg by 12 m, 20 miles;
And back between 1 p m, and 7 p m.
Proposals to end at Guffrey's Salt Works are invited.

1762 From West Newton at 5 a m, once a week, Tuesday;
By Guffrey's Salt Works;
To Pittsburg by 12 m, 29 miles;
And back between 1 p m, and 8 p m.
Proposals for tri-weekly service, at days and hours to be specified in the bids are invited.

1763 From Hopewell at 6 a m, once a week, Thursday;
By Broadtop, Beavertown, and Glasgow Cross-works;
To Mill Creek by 7 p m, 40 miles;
And back between 6 a m, and 7 p m, next day.

1764 From Orbsonia, at 8 a m, once a week, Wednesday;
By Scottsville, New Grenada, and Speersville;
To Ray's Hill by 6 p m, 33 miles;
And back between 6 a m, and 4 p m, next day.

1765 From Bloody Run at 7 a m, once a week, Thursday;
By Clearville, William Robinson's, and Wardsburg;
To Hancock, Maryland, at 5 p m, 36 miles;
And back between 6 a m, and 6 p m, next day.

1766 From Harrisonville at 9 a m, once a week, Tuesday;
By Dublin Mill;
To Orbsonia by 6 p m, 25 miles;
And back between 6 a m and 3 p m, next day.

1767 From Connellsville at 6 a m, once a week, Monday;
By Springfield, New Lexington, and Go-bust's;
To Berlin by 7 p m, 45 miles;
And back between 6 a m, and 7 p m, next day.

1768 From Honeybrook at 10 a m, once a week, Saturday;
To Pineva by 12 m, 5 miles;
And back between 1 p m, and 3 p m.
Proposals to run at a day and hours that will make due connections with the Pennington mail will be considered.

1769 From Rock at 10 a m, once a week, Saturday;
To Peach Bottom by 10½ a m, 2 miles;
And back between 11 a m, and 11½ a m.

1770 From Enterprise at 8 a m, once a week, Saturday;
By Earleville and Voganville;
To Hinkleton by 12 m, 15 miles;
And back between 1 p m, and 5 p m.

1771 From Reubert at 6 a m, once a week, Tuesday;
By Pleasant Valley, Evan's Corners, and Glenn;
To Cerestown by 12 m, 20 miles;
And back between 1 p m and 7 p m, same day.
Proposals to return by the office on 1798 are invited.

1772 From Stroudsburg at 6 a m, once a week, Thursday;
By Fannersville and Weisport;
To Mauch Chunk by 7 p m, 40 miles;
And back between 6 a m and 7 p m, next day.

1773 From Stroudsourg at 6 a m, once a week, Monday;
By Brackleyville, Henryville, and Paradise Valley;
To New Mount Pleasant by 12 m, 20 miles;
And back between 1 p m, and 7 p m, same day.

1774 From Allentown by 6 a m, once a week, Thursday;
By Catasauqua and Laubeck's;
To Cherryville by 12 m, 20 miles;
And back between 1 p m and 7 p m.

1775 From Easton, at 6 a m, once a week, Thursday;
By Kesterville, Leslieville, and Roxbury;
To Williamsburg by 6 p m, 24 miles;
And back between 6 a m, and 4 p m, next day.

1776 From Titusville at 6 a m, once a week, Wednesday;
By Pleasantville and Tyrell;
To Tionesta by 12 m, 20 miles;
And back between 1 p m