TERMS OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL,
SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION.

Two Dollars per annum, payable semi-annually in advance, to those who reside in the County—and annually in advance to those who reside out of the County. The publisher reserves to himself the right to charge $2 50 per annum, when payment is delayed longer than one year.

TO CLUBS:

Three copies to one address,	$5 00
Seven " " " "	10 00
Fifteen " " " "	20 00

Five dollars in advance will pay for three year's subscription to the *Journal*.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Square of 4 lines, 3 times,	$1 00
Every subsequent insertion,	25
Four lines, 1 time,	12½
Subsequent insertions, each,	6
One Square, 3 months,	$3 00
Six months,	5 00
One Year,	8 00
Business Cards of 5 lines, per annum,	3 00
Merchants and others, advertising by the Year, with the privilege of inserting different advertisements weekly,	12 00

☞ Larger Advertisements, as per agreement.

MINERS' JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1851.

☞ *The* absence of the Principal Editor will account for any omissions of a business character that may occur in to-day's *Journal*.

☞ *We* are indebted to Hon. Chas. Frailey, Hon. Jno. M. Bickel, J. S. Struthers, Owen Mar rin and J. Malone, Esqrs., of Harrisburg, for public documents.

☞ *Fire Damp Explosion.*—An explosion from this dangerous gas, occurred on Friday of last week, in the Washington Company's Coal Mine at Port Griffith, Luzerne County, by which two brothers, George and Robert Nesbitt, recently from this place were killed and seven others badly injured.

☞ *Ichabod.*—Father Ritchie, of the Washington *Union*, the famous Locofoco organ of the country for a number of years, has disposed of that establishment to A. J. Donelson and Gen. Armstrong of Tenessee. They will assume their Editorial duties about the middle of April.

☞ *The* Mauch Chunk *Gazette* says, the water has been let into the canal—Intermediate places between Mauch Chunk and Easton can now be supplied with coal; but it is understood that the Delaware Division will not be used until the new weigh-lock shall have been completed, which will be about the first of April.

☞ *Whig Victory in Ohio.*—Judge Benj. F. Wade, Whig, has been elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Ohio for a term of six years. He was chosen on the fifth ballot. The contest was triangular, between the Whigs, Locos and Free-soilers. John Woods, Whig, was re-elected State Auditor on the 5th ballot. The Whigs also succeeded in electing several other officers.

☞ *Philadelphia Gas Works.*—Our friend E. Y. Farquhar Esq., of Philadelphia, has sent us a copy of the sixteenth annual report of the Gas Works in that city, from which we learn that the quantity of gas manufactured during the past year has 182,016,000 cubic feet, making the entire production, since the establishment of the works, 997,859,000 feet. An extension of the works is now under contemplation on account of the increased consumption of Gas. The price was originally $3,50 per thousand feet, it has been gradually reduced, until it is now furnished at $2,25, with five per cent. discount for payment within five days, and on Thursday last, an ordinance passed the City Councils to reduce the price still farther to $2,00 per thousand feet. We pay $5,00 here.

REFLECTIONS,

UPON A WELL-KNOWN SUBJECT.

Last week we presented some facts, showing the prevalence of Intemperance in Schuylkill county—that of 286 paupers admitted into the Alms House last year, 154 were beggared by Rum, of which number 65 were from Pottsville; and that of 230 inmates now remaining, Intemperance furnished 113, of whom 46 belong to Pottsville. We now propose to suggest a few reflections upon the effects naturally produced by the prevalence of this evil in any community.

In the first place, it imposes a heavy tax, whose reciprocal effect is of little or no advantage to the people at large. The building and support of an Alms House and Jail, with the necessary expenses attendant upon the maintenance of a Police force and other officers, for the preservation of peace and order, and the expenses of conducting trials for their infringement—these, with many other items, caused mainly by the traffic and use of liquors, swell up the original outlay indispensable in the financial management of a community, and greatly increase the taxes of its inhabitants. Nor is this all. Taxes upon other descriptions of property, and for other purposes, increase only in proportion as the original property increases in value, or the benefits to be derived are proportionate to the investment. The man who is taxed for the support of Schools, is repaid tenfold the amount in the moral and mental training of his children. He pays taxes for his property according to its actual value—according to its proportionate worth to him.—But not so with the taxes Rum imposes; there is no reciprocal worth; no re-payment of investment in them. But the sober and temperate—and these are taxed most, because they constitute the wealthier portion of a community—are called on to contribute indirectly to the support of the very vice against which they are laboring, and which they are doing all in their power to suppress. They derive no benefits from it. They enjoy none of the pleasures, if there be any, of dissipation and debauch; they drown no sorrows in the deceptive cup; and yet they are taxed to support that which confers upon them no good—in which they have no interest, and the more prevalent the evil, the heavier the taxes.

So much for the pecuniary expenses of Rum-drinking. If the same amount of money were expended in some other enterprise, or contributed to some other benevolent purpose, how much better the investment, or what a vast amount of good might be effected by it! The support of pauper-drunkards is a commendable charity, we admit. So long as the Rum-traffic is licensed, it will yearly make its scores of poor, helpless victims. These must be cared for by somebody, and the benevolence that provides a home for the friendless, and feeds and clothes him, is suggested by the ordinary dictates of humanity. But the question naturally comes up, why license and thus create the necessity for this charity? Or, if pauper-drunkards must be made, and must be taken care of, why not render the grog-sellers, who derive the only advantage from them, namely, that of getting their money—why not make the grog-sellers responsible for the support of their victims? The question is neither singular nor new—the laws of one of our Western States impose just such a condition upon the traffic. They are the only persons interested in making drunkards; they alone are benefitted, and therefore it is but fair they should be taxed most heavily, in support of the objects of charity they thus cast out upon the community.

Next come the effects of Intemperance on the mind and heart. It dulls the mental faculties, and in time almost completely obliterates the power of thought. It enervates the whole man, relaxes his enterprise, and renders him useless and a burden alike to himself, his friends, and the community. Those who have attained to any degree of eminence in this country, or, indeed, in any other, have invariably been men, who not only enjoined Temperance as a cardinal virtue, but practiced it every day of their lives. The truly great men, who have filled the most honorable places in the history of the world, have been remarkable for their practical good morals, not forgetting Sobriety and Temperance in every position of life. Dissipation or extravagant living of any kind is by no means the friend of Letters. Authors should be temperate men, both for the sake of producing their best efforts, and also to practice what they preach, for every writer, to be popular, must assume a virtue, whether he have it or no. Our greatest literary and scientific men are examples in point.

But it is upon the morals of its victims that the habit of Intemperance tells most fearfully. Aside from the fact that those, who drink and are accustomed to frequent groggeries and ale-shops to indulge their appetite, are often thrown into the worst and most corrupt society, and sometimes condescend in the bacchanalian democracy of their midnight revels to make table, if not bosom companions of such company as they would be ashamed to recognise in the streets—aside from this, dissipation paralizes and for a time destroys the finer sensibilities of the human heart, while it gives free rein to the worst and vilest passions. Virtue, honor, self-respect, and all the better parts of man's nature, are overruled, and a reckless hardihood, a quarrelsome spirit, an absence of all shame, a perfect indifference to the voice of conscience, are substituted, and the baser passions suffered their full demoniacal sway. *In vino veritas.* The evil propensities of a naturally bad heart are left to develope themselves unguarded to their full extent. The man degenerates into the brute—the animal predominates. We saw a young man reeling from intoxication in the street, but a few days ago, in broad daylight. His self-respect was lost—his pride was gone. In the sober moments of reflection it would have rebelled at the very thought of such an exposure. But he was callous to shame, and indifferent alike to the opinion of friends and strangers; and when once an individual has lost respect for himself, and his regard for the opinion of others, alas! there are but few virtues of character left to check him in his downward career. Such must necessarily be the effect of dissipation upon all those who are unfortunately seduced by its deceptive allurements. Every young man especially, should be careful to avoid its temptations. Nothing will sooner or so much lessen him in the estimation of the better portion of the community as dissipated habits. A young man of Temperance principles can secure a situation in business, and succeed in gaining the confidence of his employers, when another of different habits would be rejected as unworthy such a place. No better recommendation can be given.

A community, in which dissipation and debauch are prevalent, must necessarily exhibit their effects, more or less, in the corrupt morals and lack of enterprise among its inhabitants. No people can long encourage and indulge in the free use of Alcoholic drinks without the effects becoming manifestly visible in their mental attainments—in their business capacities, and in the respect they entertain toward the ordinances of law and religion. Of the wealthiest and most prosperous citizens of a community, Temperance is always found foremost in the excellencies of character that have entitled them to general respect. On the contrary, the worst vices and the most depraved habits are usually accompanied by Intemperance.

Such are the suggestions naturally brought up by our subject—let each one apply them for himself.

ESTIMATE OF CHARACTER.

Different ages, as well as different communities and different individuals, have each always had their peculiar standard, for the measurement of mankind. In the days of the military glory of the far-famed Greece, men's worth was estimated by the valor they displayed in the field of battle. So also in the time of Roman renown. The surviving warrior of the Horatii had won enough glory, in slaying his country's foes, to sheath his victorious sword, with impunity, in a weeping sister's breast. Hence the word *virtus*, which in the Latin is rendered bravery, is now equivalent to the English *virtue*, or highest moral excellence. In Sparta, where the art of war was carried to great perfection, theft, lying, and deception were at one time highly commendable, and encouraged as indispensable to the perfection of war-making. The youth, who denied the stolen wolf, hid beneath the folds of his cloak, until the concealed animal had knawed out his vitals, was held in honorable distinction above his fellows, and his death regarded as the most triumphant feat of a Spartan education—he was a perfect thief. The Indian, from whose belt hang the bleeding scalps of his fallen foes, torn indiscriminately from the heads of unoffending men and helpless women and still more helpless children, is an object of more veneration among his savage companions, than could be the most enlightened specimen of the civilised world. So the Heathen, who smiling casts himself beneath the blood stained wheels of the Jugernautish car—his spirit is wafted upward in its aerial flight, by the shouts of his admiring fellows. Many matrons envy the place of the devoted Hindoo widow upon the blazing funeral-pile of her dead husband. The sacrifice is considered honorable alike to the living and the dead.

Absurd and ridiculous as these ancient customs appear, they are scarcely more so than some peculiarities of the present age—they are but types of men and women in their respective places now-a-days. Each man, as he plays his part upon the great stage of human action, becomes one of the wide world's audience, watching and criticising the performance of his neighbor.—The ambitious struggle for national greatness, and the desire of national celebrity frequently lead its aspirants into singular, if not ridiculous conclusions—each losing sight of all others in the magnified importance of his own imagined superiority. The different professions and trades come in for their share of this peculiarity. Each individual respects his own more than that of any other, and proportionally undervalues all the rest. So with States and communities. The interests of the one are often paramount to those of all the others, while they in turn are equally undervalued and perhaps despised. How insignificant, and in the abstract, how absurd the "one idea" of the fanatic, or how heretical the doctrines of one creed, when advocated within the province of another of different faith and different feelings. Or, to reduce the theory from nations and communities to individuals,—a title—wealth—an "affair of honor," impious infidelity, and even the licentiousness of the libertine have each its peculiar kind of reputation. Thus through the whole catalogue of nations, grades of society and individuals, each has his own favorite sphere of action, based upon the arbitrary principles of the author's contracted feelings and prejudices, and his own method of measuring men and things, through the microscopic vision of his own ideas of greatness and importance.

☞ *Fall of a Church.*—The Spring Garden Presbyterian Church, at the north east corner of Seventh and Wisner Sts. Philadelphia, fell with a terrible crash on Tuesday last. The building measured 66 feet in front by 113 feet deep. The fall is supposed to have been induced by the superincumbent weight of snow on the roof.

☞ *Major Noah*, a noted and esteemed veteran of the New York Press died on Tuesday last from an attack of paralysis.

MRS. PARTINGTON IN POTTSVILLE.

Somebody, who loves fun, sends us the following communication, it can't fail to be appreciated:

Dear oh! dear me, says Mrs. Partington, my friends availed on me to attend the Pottsville Literary Society 'tother night. And now, sich another display of talons, I never seed as them young men made. Indeed their hull precedence met my reprobation exactly. And they tells they've got crickets in their society. Well as I am alive, a Literary cricket! I never heerd tell of sich a thing in all the days of my life afore. Why don't the society git an old stone hearth, and put 'em in it and let 'em chirp to the ladies, while they listen to the lectures? How I'd like to hear 'em.

WEALTH OF GREAT BRITAIN.

An authentic report, recently published in London, furnishes the following interesting table of the incomes which are taxed in Great Britain:—

Persons with Income of from		to	Amount.	Total.
do	with income of from	£150	£1,000	39,902
do	with income of from	1,000	1,500	23,074
do	with income of from	1,500	2,000	14,102
do	with income of from	2,000	2,500	6,896
do	with income of from	2,500	3,000	5,010
do	with income of from	3,000	3,500	2,878
do	with income of from	3,500	4,000	1,852
do	with income of from	4,000	4,500	1,549
do	with income of from	5,000	10,000	4,659
do	with income of from	10,000	15,000	1,286
do	with income of from	15,000	20,000	622
do	with income of from	20,000	25,000	327
do	with income of from	25,000	30,000	617
do	with income of from	50,000	100,000	215
do	with income of from	100,000	250,000	96
do	with income of from	250,000	and upwards,	10
Persons with income over £750				108,839
Paupers,				1,500,000

THE COAL TRADE FOR 1851.

The quantity of Coal sent to market this week by Railroad is 19,112 10-20 tons, against 23,202 18-20 tons last week, showing a decrease of 4,190 8-20 tons.—The whole quantity sent to market per Railroad since the 1st of December last, (at which time the current year of the Railroad commences,) is 390,307 15-20 tons, being an excess of 174,679 17 tons over last year to same period.

Since our last report, the Reading Railroad Company have fixed their charges for toll and transportation. The rate fixed upon, for the present, is $1,50 per ton, from Mount Carbon to Richmond; it is hardly necessary for us to say, that this decision meets with the unqualified disapprobation of the entire Schuylkill Coal trade, and we have no hesitation in saying, that rather than submit to such charges, the Colliers of this county, will greatly generally cease to send Coal to market by said Road. They have been led to believe (through the representations of their officers and Agents) that such a reduction would be made, as would enable them to make some show of competing, for the trade, with their rivals, the Lehigh and Lackawanna; but under the present tariff of charges, there is no chance left. We most either tamely submit to such a recurrence of things as existed last year, previous to the Freshet, or boldly and fearlessly resist this oppressive and ruinous policy. The Coal company is prepared to carry in 1851, 800,000 tons. This added to the quantity already sent by Railroad (400,000 tons) will make nearly as much, as we can reasonably expect to fall to our share, if the present charges of the road are adhered to; it will therefore be the interest of the trade, to do what they can *profitably* by the Canal and give up sending by Railroad altogether. If the Railroad Company had reduced their charges to $1,25 per ton. (which price, they have repeatedly asserted, if they could procure 1,500,000 tons to transport, would enable them to pay a dividend of 6 per cent on their entire investment) then the Schuylkill trade could have boldly taken *the lead*, in the business, and forced the Lehigh and Lackawanna to take the leavings. We have repeatedly asserted, and there is no doubt of the fact, that, had it not been for the Freshet of last year, the Colliers of this County would have been, with few exceptions, totally ruined. The Providential interposition of a flood, saved them last year, let their own manly, good sense protect them this, and let their action too, be prompt and decisive, no half way measures will answer in a crisis like the present, we know that at the same prices last year, our Colliers would all have been ruined—has there been such changes in the cost of production this year, as to alter the result, at the same selling prices? *There has not.* Therefore we would advise all our friends who have any regard for their credit, or their creditors to send no Coal to market over the Reading Railroad, as long as such business is done at a loss, which is inevitably must be at the present high rates of charge.—The Schuylkill Canal will be open for the passage of loaded boats, somewhere about the first proximo It is represented that *empty boats* will be enabled to pass through the Blue Mountain Locks, the coming week. The Canal has been most thoroughly repaired, and strengthened, since the Freshet of September last, and is probably, now, in a better condition for the transportation of a large trade, than it has ever been since its completion

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

	Week.	Total.
Port Carbon,	6,451 16	133,985 05
Pottsville,	1,400 12	34,586 08
Schuylkill Haven,	7,849 04	159,223 18
Port Clinton,	3,410 18	62,513 04
Total	19,112 10	390,307 15
To same time last year,		215,627 18
Increase so far,	tons,	174,679 17

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.	7,851 14	102,401 03
Little Schuylkill R. R.	3,674 18	33,318 11
Mill Creek do	3,650 16	57,016 04
Mount Carbon do	1,439 08	10,880 05
Schuylkill Valley do	3,339 08	23,824 11
Mt Carbon and Pt Carbon	8,654 08	80,559 15

RATES OF TOLL AND TRANSPORTATION ON RAILROAD for 1850.

To	From M Carbon.	S. Haven.	P. Clinton
To Richmond,	1 60	1 55	1,35
To Philadelphia,	1 60	1 55	1'35

1851, SPRING & SUMMER CIRCULAR

OF THE PHILADA. MOURNING STORE.

No. 59 S. Second St., 5th Door above Chestnut, West Side

BESSON & SON, WOULD RESPECTFULLY INvite the attention of wholesale and retail cash purchasers, to their Spring importation, consisting in part of

BLACK Chaly,		BLACK Glossy Alpacas,	
do	Silk Tissues,	do	Modes,
do	Crepe de Paris,	do	Patent silk Gloves,
do	Barages,	do	Best Kid Gloves, &c.
do	" (d'ble width)		
do	" (all Wool.)	MOURNING Bicilienne,	
do	Grenadines.	do	Barage de Laines,
do	Mouseline de Laines	do	Poplins,
do	"	do	Steel Barages,
	(double width.)	do	Alborines,
do	Sum't. Bombazines,	do	Poplins,
do	Silks,	do	Mousseline de Bege
do	Bombazine Alapacas	do	" de Laine
do	Crape Veils,	do	Lawns,
do	Mode or Love Veils,	do	Ginghams,
do	Crape for do	do	English Chintzes,
do	English Crapes,	do	Neapolitan Gloves,
do	Grenadine Shawls,	do	Kid do
do	Barage do	do	Collars and Cuffs,
do	Thibet, "	do	Bord'd. Hdk'fs. &c

March 22, 1851 12-7t

NEW HOUSE Furnishing DRY GOODS

AT LOW PRICES.

SHEPPARD & VAN HARLINGEN, 274 CHESTnut Strt, above 10th Phila., respectfully call the attention of Families and Buyers to their extensive and perfectly fresh Stock of First Class Linen and House Furnishing Goods, consisting in part of

BEST MAKE	Housewife Shirting Linens.
do	Barnsly and Irish Sheetings,
do	Pillow Case Linens,
do	Damask Table Cloths,
do	Damask Table Linens,
do	Damask Napkins, Doylies and Towels,
do	Tow-elings of all descriptions.
do	Marseilles Quilts and Counterpanes,
do	Blankets, English and American,
do	French Table and Piano Covers,
do	Furniture Chintzes and Dimities
do	Emb'd Lace and Muslin Curtains,
do	Worsted Damasks and Moreens,

Our stock is made up entirely of Staple Goods, and being principally of our own importation, and bought for cash, we offer to buyers, either Wholesale or Retail, very great inducements.

N. B. Always on hand of best quality, a General Assortment of Cambric Handkerchiefs, Jaconet, Book, Mull, Swiss and Cambric Muslins; also Shirting Sheeting and Pillow Case Muslins, Tickings, Furniture Checks, &c., &c., at Wholesale prices.

March 22, 1851 12-6m

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

POTTSVILLE QUARTERLY.

THE POTTSVILLE QUARTERLY IS THE TITle of a Periodical, proposed to be published in this place by an Editorial Corps of three gentlemen, appointed by the *Pottsville Literary Society*—each number to contain 80 pages of original matter, printed in clear *Minion* type on fine white paper.

The Quarterly will be devoted to general Literature and Science, and to the advancement of the interests of the Coal Region.

No effort will be spared to render it equal, if not superior, to any Periodical now published. Among its regular Contributors in the Literary and Scientific departments, will be several writers of acknowledged ability in their respective attainments.

The interests of the Coal Region will constitute a leading feature in the character of the *Quarterly.*—*Every* attention will be paid to compiling statistics and affording correct information respecting the operations and trade of the Region.

It therefore presents claims for support to all those who see in any way connected with the Coal trade, as well as to the citizens of the county, who by their patronage should encourage the establishment of a valuable Home enterprise.

The first number will appear about the 1st of July, or sooner, if the requisite number of subscribers be procured.

Terms—$2, payable after the publication of the first number.

C. LITTLE, Principal Editor.

L. ASGILE, HOWELL FISHER } Assistants.

N. B.—All communications addressed, *post-paid*, to C. Little, Principal Editor.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT Pottsville, Pa., on the 15th of March, 1851.

Auley Miss Mary
Butler Isaac J
Collins John
Brannan Michael
Beckly Daniel
Byers John
Betts John
Baker Thomas
Bateman James
Bourdon Mr
Bonsull Jesse F
Brauze Frederick
Buckley Anne
Brennan Ann ship
Basler Chris'n do
Clark C
Connor Michael
Campbell Pat
Caldwell Adam
Conry James ship
Collins John do
Collins And'w do
Carney John do
Casey John do
Davis William
Darmody John
Drain John
Dunkin Patrick
Dunick Jere
Durand Nathalia
Eisenhuth Benj 2
Edward James
Early Charles
Eckroat John
Engel J H
Evans Mrs Ann
Egan Law'nce ship
Eisbenser A do
Fletcher Pierre
Fla Abraham
Flanigan Timothy
Fidler Isaiah
Fielding John ship
Galvin Pat 2
Galvin William
Gorremly Patrick
Grim Peter
Guinn Henry

Gallagher Francis
Fatz Mary Ann
Gannon Jas ship
Garrett John do
Gowans Jas do
Harvey P W
Hackley Morgan
Hornbeck Jusd P
Hogan William
Henaig William
Holland Samuel
Hamilton Edward
Hodge Archabald
Hosner Sarah
Jack Andrew
Jones John W
King Maurice
Kistler Samuel
Kelly Jeremiah
Kear Richard
Kelly Owen
Keary Patrick
Keysner William
Kahler Charles
Keffer A J
Kots Mary Ann
Kennedy Jas ship
Lowtherr Elias
Lowthert Elias 2
Morris Benjamin 2
Marsden Thos 2
Morgan James
Mollen Bryan
Mannion David
McMorded Joseph
O'Donnell John 2
O'Donnell Anth'y
O'Well James
O'Hara Patrick

Fagan Patrick
Fitzpatrick Conrad
Fox James
Fair George
Parrot Moses
Phillip Thos ship
Quigly Loughlin
Reynolds E J 2
Richenback Dan
Rick Daniel
Rees Thomas ship
Ryan Michael
Rogers John
Reedy Miss Mary
Snyder Geo W 2
Snyder John L
Saxon Isaac
Shump Jacob
Singer Henry
Sawyer Milton
Scott Joseph
Simmons W
Slobery Thomas
Sullivan Barth'w
Sellers Washing'n
Smith John 2
Smith Wm R
Smith Matthias
Shaner Nicholas
Shaskady Bridget
Smith Miss H A
Sother Peter ship
Silk Michael do
Shitile Wm do
Tobias Charles
Toner James
Turner Mary
Taylor John ship
Uhler Wm J
Wollard Michael
Pliut John
Work Rev W R
Walkce Mr
Wilson Miss S
Warlow John shp
Wietholter H 2 do
Young Thomas
Yeandt Valentine

2 cents additional will be charged on all advertised Letters. Persons applying for letters on this list will please say "advertised."

ANDREW MORTIMER, P. M.

March 22, 1851. 12-1t

FREIGHTS & TOLLS ON COAL.

OFFICE OF THE PHILA. & READING RAILROAD CO. *Philadelphia, March 15, 1851.*

The Rates of FREIGHTS and TOLLS on Coal, transported by this Company, will be as follows from March 17th, 1851, until further notice:

TO	FROM Mount Carbon.	Schuyl'l Haven.	Port Clinton.
Richmond,	1 60	1 55	1 35
Philadelphia,	1 60	1 55	1 35
Inclined Plane,	1 60	1 55	1 35
Norristown,	1 60	1 55	1 35
Germantown Railroad,	1 60	1 55	1 35
Falls of Schuylkill,	1 60	1 55	1 35
Conshohocken,	1 50	1 45	1 25
Conshohocken & Plymouth R. R.; Turnout 1 mile below Norristown,	1 40	1 35	1 20
Norristown or Bridgeport,	1 30	1 25	1 10
Port Kennedy,	1 25	1 20	1 05
Valley Forge,	1 20	1 15	1 00
Phœnixville,	1 10	1 05	90
Royer's Ford,	1 10	1 05	90
Pottstown,	1 05	1 00	90
Douglassville,	1 05	1 00	90
Baumstown,	95	90	85
Reading,	85	80	75
Between Reading and Mohrsville,	85	80	75
Mohrsville,	80	75	70
Hamburg,	70	60	—
Orwigsburg,	60	50	—

By order of the Board of Managers.

S. BRADFORD, Sect'y.

March 22, 1851 12-1f

FREIGHTS & TOLLS ON COAL.

OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION CO. *March 17, 1851.*

TOLL ON ANTHRACITE COAL.—THE RATES of Toll for Anthracite Coal carried on the works of the Schuylkill Navigation Company will be as follows from this date until further notice:

TO	FROM Pt. Carbon.	Port Carbon.	Port Clinton.	Sch'l Haven.	Port Clinton.
	cts per ton.	cts per ton.	cts per ton.	cts per ton.	cts per ton.
Orwigsburg Landing	25	25	25	—	—
Hamburg	25	35	25	25	—
Mohrsville	31½	40	30	25	—
Althouse's	36½	35	32	25	—
Reading	41½	40	32	25	—
Birdsborough	41½	40	37	28	—
Portthomas	41½	40	37	28	—
Pottstown Landing	46½	45	42	33	—
Royer's Ford	46½	45	42	33	—
Phœnixville	51½	50	47	38	—
Lumberville	51½	50	47	38	—
Pawling's Dam	51½	50	47	38	—
Valley Forge	51½	50	47	38	—
Port Kennedy	56½	55	52	43	—
Norristown and Bridgeport	56½	55	52	43	—
Plymouth Dam	56½	55	52	43	—
Conshohocken	61½	60	57	48	—
Spring Mill	61½	60	57	48	—
Manayunk	66½	65	62	53	—
Philadelphia	68½	65	62	53	—

By order of the Managers.

F. FRALEY, President.

March 22, 1851 12-1f

FOR SALE.

ALL THAT CERTAIN HOUSE AND Lot of ground, situate on the northwesterly side of Market street, in the Borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill county, containing in front on said Market street, twenty feet, and in depth one hundred and ninety feet, being part of the lot marked in Post and Patterson's addition, No. 3, bounded on the West by part of said lot conveyed by Isaac Beck to Charles Miller, on the North by a forty feet wide street, on the East by another part of said lot No. 3, on the South by said Market street. For terms which will be reasonable, apply to J. D. MEREDITH, Pottsville, or C. TONER, Orwigsburg.

March 22, 1851 12-2m

CHEAPER THAN EVER! PAPER

HANGINGS FROM 8 CENTS TO $1,50 PER PIECE. THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW RECEIVING direct from the Manufacturers 5000 Pieces Paper Hangings, embracing a large assortment to select from for Entries, Halls, Parlors, Rooms, Offices, &c., together with Gold Paper, Decorations, Borders, Statues, Fire Screens, Curtain Papers, &c., &c., all of which will be sold as cheap, and some cheaper than it can be purchased in Philadelphia or New York.—Dealers and Paper Hangers supplied by the quantity to sell again.

Paper Hangers furnished when required.

If you want to select from a good assortment, and obtain your paper very cheap, call at

B. BANNAN'S Cheap Paper and Bookstore, Pottsville.

March 15, 1851 11—

CLOTHING, Wholesale and RETAIL,

At the Phila. Wardrobe, S. E. Cor. Market & 6th Sts.

CLOTHING FASHIONABLY CUT AND WELL made. P. R. McNeilie, & Co., invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Buyers, to their extensive and complete stock of Spring and Summer Clothing: comprising every variety of style that can be produced. Our aim is to please and accommodate all; and in order to do this, we manufacture Clothing at almost every price.

Selling for Cash only enables us to offer Clothing at a much lower price than credit.

Our motto is, Small Profits and Quick Sales.

We are confident that an examination by you is all that is necessary to confirm what we say, and secure your custom.

P. R. McNeilie & Co.

Southeast Corner Market and Sixth Streets.

March 15, 1851. 11-1f.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,

At Eldridge's Cheap Carpet Store.

PERSONS WISHING TO BUY CARPETS OR Oil Cloths, will find they can save considerable money by calling on the subscriber, he being in a small street, under a low rent, and light store expense, is enabled to sell his goods at the cheapest rates in the city. He offers this season, beautiful Imperial, and every variety of Ingrain and Venitian CARPETS and Oil Cloths, from 2 to 24 feet wide, to cut for Rooms, Halls, &c., with a great variety of low priced Ingrain Carpets, from 25 to 50 cents; and Entry and Stair Carpets from 10 to 50 cents per yard. Also, Hearth Rugs, Table Covers, Floor Baize, Cotton and Rag Carpets, &c.

N. B. ELDRIDGE,

No. 41 Strawberry St., one door above Chesnut, near Second, Philadelphia.

March 15, 1851. 11-3mo.

BEAVER MEADOW IRON WORKS.

HUDSON & ALLEN, IRON AND Brass Founders, respectfully inform their patrons, and the public generally, that they are now prepared, at the above establishment, to manufacture Steam Engines of every size; Pumps, Railroad and Drift Cars, and every other description of Iron and Brass Castings suitable for the Coal mining or other business, on the most reasonable terms. Also, Blowing Cylinders for Blast Furnaces and Machine work in general.

Repairing of all kinds done with neatness and despatch, at the lowest prices. All work furnished by them will be warranted to perform well. They would solicit the custom of those who may want articles in their line in this vicinity. All orders will meet with immediate and prompt attention.

S. W. HUDSON, L. H. ALLEN. 11-1y.

March 15, 1851.

DO SO THEIN.

All say the general prosperity of a district is promoted by encouraging HOME INDUSTRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER SOLICITS FROM THE Storekeepers of the neighboring towns, what he has altered of those in Pottsville, viz: their custom for the ware of the BROCKVILLE FIRE-BRICK AND POTTERY, works, consisting of either Rockingham or Yellow Stone ware, in part of

Baking Dishes of all kinds, with Pans, } Fire proof
Pie or Vegetable, Nappies & Patties, }
Chambers and Pitchers in great variety,
Cullenders, Bowls and Egg-cups,
Salt, and sous dishes,
Spittoons, various kinds,
Tea and Coffee pots of all kinds,
Sugar Bowls, Creams &c., of all kinds,

All of which he does, and can supply of equal quality, and at LOWER PRICES than they are now purchasing elsewhere.

Ware-room in Silver's Terrace, Centre Street Pottsville.

F. HODGSON, Agent.

March 15, 1851 11-3t

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!!

THE UNDERSIGNED RETURN their sincere thanks to their customers, for the very liberal encouragement for the last year, and, by strict attention in filling orders, to meet with the same liberal patronage. We have on hand the greatest variety of patterns, of any other Foundry in the U. States, and still adding to it with new patterns.

Country dealers will find it to their advantage to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere. Our stock embraces a great variety of Cook Stoves, of the most approved kinds; Parlor Stoves, for Wood or Coal, Cannon Stoves, Cylinders, of all sizes, and odd plates of all kinds to repair Stoves, &c.

For summer use, a small Stove, called Summer Baker; new and superior Furnaces, for burning Charcoal or Stone coal, Gas Ovens, of several different patterns, Baker Ovens, several patterns—Hitching posts, Spout irons, and a variety of articles in casting, too numerous to mention. The Hardware trade can be supplied with common 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 quart Tea Kettles, at very low prices, for cash or city acceptance.

N. B.—On hand a few Casks of superior German Black Lead.

WARNICK & LIBRANDT.

Noble St. Wharf, Delaware, Philadelphia.

March 15 1851. 11-3mo.

GREAT BARGAINS.

WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION THE ENTIRE stock of the late Firm of Little & Martin, consisting of a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, LAMPS, &c., at less than cost prices. The stock will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers. Those in want of Bargains, will find this an opportunity not often presented to the public, as it is the determination of the subscriber to close up the business as speedily as possible.

JOHN H. HILL, Assignee of Little & Martin.

March 22, 1851. 12-1t.

STATE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARRISBURG—BRANCH OFFICE, No. 149 Chesnut street, United States Hotel Building. CAPITAL—$100,000.

This is a purely Mutual Company, organized one year since, and has been one of the most successful Institutions of the kind ever chartered. It boasts of no fictitious Capital, but has at this time an actual Capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars. Its system of business is equitable and safe, differing entirely from any mutual Company ever chartered by this Commonwealth; its cash premiums being such as to enable it to pay losses promptly, accumulate a large cash fund, and to return to the Insured a cash dividend, instead of calling on the guarantee capital to pay losses.

The subscriber would respectfully tender his thanks to the inhabitants for the patronage which he has received, and inform them that he will stop in town but a short time longer, and that he is proud to say that he has been in town only eight days, and has insured over $15,000 worth and added Capital to the Company of over $300; he would say that all orders or requests left at the Pottsville House, kept by Jacob Eram, will be promptly attended to, and if satisfaction is not given no charge.

WM F. MOODY.

March 15, 1851 11-3t

SEED and Agricultural WAREHOUSE,

194½ *Market Street, Philadelphia.*

WE OFFER TO OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMers, the largest assortment of Agricultural implements, Garden tools, and Seeds, ever offered in this market, consisting in part of the following, viz:—Prouty and Mears' Patent highest premium self-sharpening Ploughs, right and left handed side hill Subsoil, of various sizes, of superior materials and workmanship, warranted to give satisfaction, or the money returned—Four highest premiums awarded to these Ploughs at the New York Fair, 1850. Also, Beach and Car Share Ploughs; Spain's improved Barrel Churn, constructed in such a manner that the dasher may be removed from the inside of the Churn by simply unscrewing the handle from the dasher. Hay, Straw and Corn-stalk cutters, in great variety, among which may be found Hovey's superior premium straw-cutter, of every size

Also, Horse-power Thrashing machines, Fan mills, Corn shellers, Cheese presses, Seed planters, Dirt scrapers, Sugar mills, Ox yokes and bows, Turnip drills, Horse hoes, Swathe stythes, Concaved hoes, Spring tempered cast steel, oval, and square manure and hay forks, Pruning shears and chisels, Reach and bar share, repairing pieces and castings, Peruvian, Patagonia and prepared Guano, together with a complete assortment of grass, garden, and field seeds, all of which will be sold at the lowest possible prices, at 194½ Market street, Philadelphia.

PROUTY & BARRETT. 11-1t.

March 15, 1851.

METALLIC Rubber Machine BELTING.

THE EXPERIENCE OF THE LAST 4 YEARS, has gained for this Belting the confidence of the consumers; this, together with the fact that great improvements have been made in the Belting, enables the manufacturers in asserting it to be superior to leather or any thing else, for all open Belts, (more especially