TERMS OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL,

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MINERS' JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1851.

IMPARTIAL JUSTICE.

We last week adverted to the necessity of enforcing the laws upon certain public offenders, who have rendered themselves notorious in this Region, by their violent proceedings for several years past. There are also others equally, if not more, guilty in the eyes of the law, and yet who escape without punishment or even comment. We refer to those who violate the laws, prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors on the Sabbath, and drunkenness at all times. That such laws do exist no one, taking the trouble to examine our statute books, can deny. For a time, the Court seemed disposed to pay some attention to the complaints of the community against these violations, and many cases were accordingly reported by the proper officers; but for some cause, we know not what, the Grand Jury refused to act upon them, and in some instances, we have been told, the officers were refused pay for performing their duty, in reporting certain cases, though in accordance with the *official* instructions of the Court.

We call attention to this subject now, because Court will be in session shortly, and the Grand Jury should be reminded that they are required to be impartial in their dealings with the cases of reported offenders. We have no faith in either the wisdom or justice of that discriminating kind of law, which makes "fish" of one offender, and "fowl" of another. If the laws are violated, let all transgressors be held alike responsible—their punishment varying only according to the degree of criminality, involved in such violation. In many cases, we have no doubt, the impunity, with which the laws are broken by one class of the community, furnishes the temptation and a ready excuse for the outrages of others. For instance, if the groggeries are suffered to violate the laws, without incurring the displeasure of the Court, is it at all strange that the Rangers, with such an example before them and cognizant of its guilt, should manifest their disregard of the law's restraints, with the hope of similar official indulgence?

DEMOCRACY ON THE TARIFF.

The Democracy of Berks held a meeting at Reading, last Monday, for the purpose of taking the preliminary steps, to secure some modification of the Tariff, at the coming session of Congress. We have only to repeat what we have said before on this subject:—We are for a Protective Tariff, and it matters but little to us what party takes the lead in securing such a measure, we are equally friendly to it, and shall do all in our power to effect its accomplishment. Let the Democrats, therefore, go ahead, if they will—we express but the united sentiment of the whole Whig party throughout Pennsylvania.

We cannot, however, repress a smile for the ludicrous picture Locofocoism is cutting, by trying to represent the Tariff as a "Democratic measure." It is only sufficient to recall the history of the party for the last ten years, to show that there is scarcely a single plank in their boasted "platform," which has not, at one time or another, been thrown over-board to make room for some "new-fledged" hobby. On the Tariff, the story is easily told:—In '44 they clamored for Protection, and gulled the people into the belief of their sincerity, but, unfortunately for their consistency, Mr. Polk did not prove himself "a better Tariff man than Henry Clay." In '46 their Secretary of State framed the Free Trade Bill, and a Locofoco vote passed it. The party have ever since sustained it, and cried "humbug" at the Whigs in every attempt, on their part, to change or modify it. Or, if this be denied—they were largely in the majority in both Houses of the last Congress, and if the Tariff as really a "Democratic measure," why did they not use their advantage and give us Protection then? The truth is, Locofocoism on the Tariff is like Locofocoism on everything else—it counts largely on the ignorance and short memories of the people. Party expediency is the grand principle of their faith, and as in the recent elections on the Union question, they have no scruples about being for and against the same measure at the same time, provided it helps them to power and fat offices. They are now welcome to go ahead and give us Protection, if they will—we shall rejoice with them in its accomplishment; but when they claim to be the "Tariff party," we cannot help returning the compliment they have so often paid us and cry "humbug" with stentorian lungs.

THE TROUBLE WITH SPAIN.

The difficulty with Spain is likely to be settled without any further trouble. Mr. Calderon, the Spanish Minister at Washington, is spoken of as a most excellent and sensible man, and every facility has been afforded, on his part, for a speedy and amicable arrangement. The President concurred with Mr. Webster in refusing the dictation of the manner of making the required apology, but it is conceded that proper indemnification shall be made for the property of the Spanish citizens destroyed in New Orleans. That, however, must be demanded of the city or State authorities, and not from the general Government. The Spanish Minister has transmitted this decision for the consideration of his Government. The immediate consequence of a restoration of friendly relations, it is said, will be the restoration of the American prisoners, and the abandonment of proceedings against Mr. Thrasher, and all Americans who have had, or who have been suspected of having any connection with the late attempt at insurrection in Cuba.

CARDINAL HUGHES.

The New York *Commercial* publishes a letter from Rome, which says that Archbishop Hughes has been appointed a Cardinal. The Newark *Daily Advertiser* has also a letter from Rome positively reiterating the same assertion. The letter, which is dated October 26th, says:

"ARCHBISHOP HUGHES is to wear the scarlet cap, after all! He has been made a cardinal at last, in spite of all opposition. The important fact was made known, as I am well assured, to the "congregation" on Friday, the 10th inst., so that the effect of his late visit to the Holy See has been under estimated. The appointment is said to have been made, with what degree of truth I do not know, without the approbation, if not in the face of the express protest of all the Roman Catholic Bishops in the United States, save one, and contrary to the opinion of Chief Justice Taney. However the fact may be, the statement is current here, and is generally believed."

VISIT TO THE COAL REGION.

The *Plough, Loom and Anvil* makes the subjoined extracts from the letter of a Philadelphia correspondent, recently visiting this region:

"POTTSVILLE.—We ascended, on the day after our arrival, a hill on the north side of the town, and examined the new Court House and the rising walls of the new Jail. Pottsville, it seems, is in future to be the county town, as it should have been in the first instance. The first time which we visited we found on this hill, with a simple crank for two horses, and a windlass, to draw up the coal from the mine. This, perhaps, is the simplest form of power applied to get out the coal. The next is the direct power of mules or other animals, or men, to draw it out; and the next is doubtless the stationary steam-engine, which we afterwards found at every mine in Schuylkill and Carbon counties. The view from the top of this hill is very fine, but the one from the hill directly opposite, on the south side of the town, is still better. In fact, there is nothing more varied than the prospect of hill after hill and dale after dale (they scarcely amount to valleys) which compose the surface of the region. The Hegarthian curve of grace and beauty is finely illustrated in the *belle ocean* of this variegated country. It has much the physical appearance of portions of South Wales, except the valleys are not large enough, nor the land sufficiently cultivated."

Our traveller finds ample room for moral education among the mining population, and suggests the establishment of "reading rooms, lyceums, circulating libraries, and temperance societies" in their midst. A capital idea, but who is to carry it out? He states, however:

"It is very true that a comparatively great change has taken place in the practices and habits of the contractors and miners since the visit, many years ago, of the renowned Graham, who taught not only abstinence from alcohol but from all animal food. At that time, as we were informed by an intelligent gentleman at Summit Hill, they were in the habit of dealing out, per order of the contractors, six suppers a day. The rule now is that no rum shall enter the mines. We believe this rule is nearly universal, though very often evaded by the workmen."

[The operators of this immediate Region have almost universally forbidden the sale and use of liquors about their collieries, either outside or in the mines. Drunkenness is invariably considered a sufficient cause for discharge among the men.—*Ed. Journal.*]

Of the machinery and modes of transporting coal from one point to another, we have the following description:—

"The whole range of the mining operations, as well as the character of the coal, in Schuylkill county differ very materially from those in Carbon. In the latter, especially at the Lehigh mines, the locomotive power is gravity, acting by means of inclined planes. Loaded cars move off magnetically and gracefully from the mines, and run the distance of six or seven miles with no other power to propel or check them. The grade is adapted to moderate motion, say ten miles an hour. A man accompanies a long train of cars, and, by means of the brake, controls very effectually the velocity of their motion. Empty cars which leave Mauch Chunk are drawn up with a rush—and to be the longest inclined plane in the world—for, I believe, we believe—by means of a steam engine stationed at the top. Bands of steel, three eighths or an inch in thickness, and eight inches wide, extend down the plane, and are wound at the upper end around 20 feet cylinders by means of the steam engine mentioned. A car attached to the lower end is placed behind a long train of cars, and literally pushes them up. Passengers are in this way driven up to Mount Pisgah, where they enjoy one of the finest panoramic views in the country. The Delaware water Gap, between which is Schooley's Mountain in the distance with Mauch Chunk lying cozily at your feet, the blue mountain opposite, and a beautiful valley, along whose side you glide from Pisgah to the mines by an unseen and apparently spiritual power, form a combination of circumstances calculated to make one feel that he is in fairy land. Another summit, however, has to be mounted before you arrive at the town that bears that name. The whole of the movements of cars, loaded or empty, except the nerve drawing them out of the mines, and up these two planes, is obtained by these gentle grades. These grades, by the way, forcibly illustrate the facility with which men do their duty when the *will* responds to it. These grades act like the will upon man, and gravity moves the cars, when immense power would otherwise be necessary, as is the case in other districts, to move the coal towards its various points of destination. One hill in this region has been literally uncapped. Hundreds of feet of earth have been removed from its mighty top, and the coal vein laid entirely bare. It is now, and has long been, quite a mild open day-light. This also distinguishes the Lehigh region from the Schuylkill and other localities. In those places the rule is to begin to work the vein at the foot of the hill, and drive upwards. For this purpose, long shafts have frequently to be sunk, in order to strike the vein. Having taken, if possible, not to go below the level of the ground in the valley, that the water in the mine may run out; otherwise expensive machinery will be necessary to pump up the water. Mines, nonetheless, on account of the expense necessary to keep them dry. In some cases, long tunnels are dug to carry off the water at a lower point.

"It is a remarkable fact, in reference to these immense veins of coal, whether their thickness varies from five feet up to fifty, that those on the northern side of the hills are generally defective, while those on the southern side have the best coal, and are most profitable. They appear to form in the Lehigh region what is called a saddle, and rest from the sides, which they cross, towards the top of the hills, when they cease, and then pass over and join others on the opposite side, or, as is the case at the Summit, crop out on the top of the hill. The vein, however, will be found on the other side just the same. There are sometimes four veins, one below the other, at distances varying from ten to several hundred feet.

"The process of breaking the coal is a little curious. It passes between two large cylinders, on one of which there are teeth, and on the other corresponding depressions. By a single passage through the coal is broken into all possible sizes. It then passes through screen-formed in cylinders, like the screens at grist mills through which flour is bolted. The coarser screens allow the largest and the finer only to pass through. The sizes are thus accurately graduated. Boys sit at the *embouchures* of these screens and pick out the slaty portions, while men are continually wheeling away the finest part of the screenings, which have no value, and constitute large hills of refuse dirt, which, however, will doubtless some day be somewhat enterprising Yankee, be found to be useful. It does not pay at present to carry this fine coal to market.

"In Europe, particularly in Wales, the land around the coal and iron mines is in a high state of cultivation, and the Vale of Glamorgan is the most celebrated in the world for its beauty and the extent of its agricultural products. In our coal region, on the contrary, nature's magnificent forests, or the small growth which follows the taking off of the largest timber, are seen up to the hill tops as well as in the vales. Wood is, in fact, in great demand for the mines as supports, and is daily becoming dearer in all this region. The wood, while standing, will now sell for from $120 per acre for purposes connected with mining; and as there are no provisions for its reproduction, it will in a few years become very scarce and dear. In the mean time, resort will probably be had to iron bars and plates for the same purposes as wood is now used; in fact iron plates are now used in the slides and tunnels of the coal, both in and out of the mines.

"There is a prevalent opinion, both in our coal region and in Europe, that coal lands are unproductive. In speaking with an intelligent gentleman at the Summit, he remarked that the lands will produce nothing, on account of the presence of the coal, and added, on seeing some potato patches in a good state of cultivation, except potatoes. These the Irish laborer will cultivate wherever he is found. Now it is well known that the potato requires the richest land,—land in which wheat and the *cerealia* will grow,—and is itself one of the most nutritious of vegetables. The Irish laborer is wise, and produces an article that is more nourishing than any other which can be produced on the same space of ground. Besides, the presence of large timber is proof positive of the richness of the soil, and its ability to produce both corn, wheat, rye, potatoes and other important agricultural products. Indeed, several farms in a good state of cultivation prove that the land is good. Why should it not be cultivated, and the food consumed by the miners in the underground work be produced on the surface of the same land? In this way the producer and consumer would be brought together, and the products of both mines and farms would assume a higher value.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

In New York, on Thursday afternoon, just as the pupils of one of the city schools were about being dismissed, the Principal, on the third floor of the building, Miss Harrison, was suddenly seized with a paralytic illness, greatly distorting her features and causing a general panic of fright among the pupils, mostly girls of six to eight years of age. In the midst of the excitement, the cry of fire was raised, when all rushed for the stairway, and, the banisters giving away against the pressure of the crowd, scores of the children were precipitated to the ground, a distance of 30 feet! The news soon spread and parents collected immediately from all quarters of the ward. The scene is described as most heart-rendering. Forty-eight of the children were taken up dead, and upwards of seventy or eighty maimed, some of them for life. Many were so dreadfully mangled as to be scarcely recognised by their parents.

☞ A GERMAN, about 30 years of age, giving his name at Danville as Martz, committed suicide, by shooting himself, near that place last week. Despondency, from the failure of obtaining employment, is supposed to have been the cause.

☞ THE GRAND Jury of the U. S. District Court have found bills of indictment against twenty-five persons charged with being concerned in the Syracuse Slave riots.

Foreign Items.

☞ *The person who* leased the right to sell refreshments in the Crystal Palace, is said to have realized the snug little bit of pocket money, of $500,000 by the operation. Encouraged, probably, by the prosperity of this venture, a new speculator offers $20,000 for the right to pick up such lost articles as fell through the crevices of the floor upon the ground beneath. The planks, it will be remembered, were left with a space between them, and, doubtless, some valuable waifs sunk into the abyss. Several who have lost matters of considerable value, will station agents on the ground, when the boards are removed, to reclaim them.

☞ *A late* Swansea *Herald* says, that lately a horse keeper at one of the principal inns in that town performed the following feat of gluttony. He ate, within an hour, 4 lbs. of beefsteaks and a quartern loaf, washing down his repast with two quarts of ale.—Within a few minutes afterwards the fellow actually drank six pints more of ale. A wager depended upon the accomplishment of the disgusting task.

☞ *It is stated* that the Prince de Joinville has recommended the withdrawal of his name as a candidate for the Presidency of the French Republic. This he is said to have done from a fear that his private interests might be the occasion of discord amongst "the party of order," at a time when it is necessary for that party to be united; if they are to defeat Louis Napoleon in his last move.

☞ *In* 1848, the value of the opium imported into China, was $22,500,000, and in 1849, it amounted to $27,000,000. At the same rate of increase, the amount for the present year will be $36,000,000! Such is the sum which is paid by a people, already crushed to the earth under the burdens heaped upon them by their idolatry and superstition, for a drug which produces the direst evils.

☞ *Eaten by Cannibals.*—The ship Alexander Long arrived at Tahiti, Sandwich Islands, on the 26th of August, with officers and crew of the French corvette Alcemeno, which was lost on the West Coast of New Zealand, about the middle of June: 15 men were lost while getting ashore, and she also lost 2 officers and 11 men, who were killed and eaten by the cannibals in New Caledonia.

☞ *The Corriere Mercantile*, of Genoa, of the 9th, announces the arrival there of a boy, aged thirteen, named Francioni, with his brother, not more than nine years of age, who have been expelled from Rome, because it has been discovered that the elder of the two was praised for his bravery during the siege by one of the Ministers of the Roman Republic.

☞ *Emigration* from Germany, says a letter from Hamburgh, continues to as great an extent as in the spring. Three large vessels left that port last week for the Brazils, full of emigrants, and an immense number were still waiting for an opportunity to embark.

☞ *Dickens*, the novelist, is turning lawyer. Late accounts say he is "keeping his terms in the Middle Temple for the purpose of becoming a barrister." We hope he will find time to give us at least one serial tale a year.

☞ *The Cannibals* of New Zealand do not eat the male sex. Of a roasted young woman, the heart is considered the greatest delicacy, and is invariably put aside for the Chief.

☞ *Alexander Dumas*, the lively and prolific French fictionist, is about to astound the world with his memoirs, in eight volumes.

☞ *John de Bratt*, priest professed of the Society of Jesus," has been pronounced a Saint by the Pope of Rome.

☞ *Lord Byron's* sister, the Hon. Mrs. Lee, died lately in St. James' Palace, London

THE COAL TRADE FOR 1851.

The quantity sent by Rail Road this week is 20,377 19—by Canal 17,222 10—for the week 37,600 07 tons. Total by Rail Road 1,022,020 04—do by Canal 550,813 08 tons.

The demand for Coal continues unabated for nearly all kind except Chestnut and all the Boats and Cars are loaded as fast as they arrive. The shipment by Canal would have reached 20,000 tons this week, if Boats could have been obtained.

The Rail Road will carry this year within about 50,000 tons of the whole quantity sent to market from the Schuylkill Region last year, and the supply by Canal will nearly, if not quite, reach 600,000 tons. Our increase so far is 350,119 07—from the Lehigh 298,192 05—from the Lackawana about 300,000 ton—making an increase of 1,158,000 tons from these three regions, which is unexampled in the history of the trade.

Our correspondent last week was correct in stating that a systematic effort was making at Richmond to force a reduction in the present prices of coal here. One of our operators, we learn, was very *modestly* requested to reduce his prices only 30 cents per ton, or cease shipping. He very properly informed the parties that he would cease sooner than submit to any *such* reduction, even if he was pushed a little for funds. This is the proper course to pursue. All the expenses of mining coal are increased in the winter season, and the system of reducing our operators and laborers to the *starving point* in the winter season, ought to be checked. The Rail Road Company have it in their power to rid the trade of one of its greatest evils at Richmond if they would only exercise it, by giving the Wharves to the operators engaged in mining here. It that cannot be accomplished it would be better to throw the Wharves open, and the Company ship all the coal at a fixed sum. Although objectionable in some respects, it would be preferable to the present mode of doing business.

Freights are so changeable at this season of the year that we have ceased quoting the rates.

Amount of Coal sent by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and Schuylkill Canal, for the week ending on Thursday evening last.

	RAILROAD.		CANAL.	
	WEEK	TOTAL.	WEEK	TOTAL
P. Carbon,	10,125 16	483,124 10	9,843 17	299,291 05
Pottsville,	4,000 00	171,865 14	1,898 11	56,041 06
E. Haven,	13,909 00	679,670 14	4,338 00	170,190 13
P. Clinton,	6,333 14	367,257 17	1,153 02	25,300 04
Total	36,377 19	1,502,020 04	17,222 10	550,813 08
		550,813 08		
Total,		2,152,833 12		1,224,682 18
To same period last year, by Railroad,				288,030 07
" " " Canal,				
				1,572,714 05

Increase this year, so far, 580,419 07 tons.

RAIL ROADS.

The following is the quantity of Coal transported over the different Railroads in Schuylkill County, for the week ending Thursday evening.

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Mine Hill and S. H. R. R	20,414 13	802,401 14
Little Schuylkill R. R.	7,056 01	274,042 13
Mill Creek do	8,972 15	351,694 01
Mount Carbon do	5,903 05	214,312 06
Schuylkill Valley do	11,290 18	358,475 01
Mt Carbon and Pt Carbon	11,254 01	427,434 01

LEHIGH COAL TRADE

Quantity sent to market for the week ending Nov. 15th, 1851.

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Lehigh Coal Co.,	9,123 02	380,802 17
Room Run Mines,	2,429 04	83,924 09
Beaver Meadow,	1,076 19	39,794 16
Spring Mountain Coal,	3,590 13	110, 603 00
Colerain Coal,	162 08	30,409 01
Cranberry Coal Company,	1,464 13	87,915 19
Hazleton Coal Co.,	2,070 15	108,713 06
Diamond Coal Company,	222 01	36,394 12
Buck Mountain Coal,	3,775 05	98,601 09
Wilkesbarre Coal Co.,		24,057 06
Total,	24,936 09	950,985 11
To same period last year		622,091 06
Increase so far		298,192 05

RATES OF TOLLAND TRANSPORTATION ON RAILROAD for 1851.

	From M Carbon	S. Haven	P Clinton
To Richmond,	1,40	1,35	1,15
To Philadelphia,			
TOLL BY CANAL.			
From Port Carbon to Philadelphia,			$0 50
" Mount Carbon do			49
" Schl. Haven, do			46
" Port Clinton do			40

RATES OF FREIGHT BY CANAL.

	Philada.	Wilmington.	N. York
From Port Carbon,	62	65	$1 55
" Mt. Carbon,	65	65	1 55
" S. Haven,	60	60	1 50 a 1 55

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN IRON.

The *Ledger* gives the following as the result of the experience of the Reading railroad company, in use of American and foreign rails upon their road:

The average yearly per centage of rails worn out on the road for the two years ending on the first of December, 1849, has been as follows:

English 45 pound rail,	1 3-10	per cent per annum
Do 52 "	1 4-10	" "
Do. 60 "	6 7-10	" "
Phœnixville Pa. 60 "	7-10	" "

This statement, however, does not exactly indicate the relative value of the several kinds of iron mentioned. The 45 and 52 lbs. rail are both on the light tracks, yet it is the 10 or 11 years' wear of the former which compares with the 7 and 8 years of the latter, and the 5 and 6 years of the 60 lbs. rail, which are compared with the average of the first three years' wear of the Phœnixville American 60 lbs. rails: both of which latter patterns are on the loaded (coal) car track.

The following is given as the comparative wear of rails on the Reading railroad:

English,	1 1-10 per cent per annum
American,	1 1-10

Difference in favor of the American, 2 7-10 per cent.: or otherwise stated, the cost of repairing these rails *per annum*, (considering the damaged iron taken out as worth half as much as the new iron put on the track) will be as follows:

Repairing Eng. iron per ton, per yard,	82 cents	
Do. American,	28	"
Difference in favor of American rails,	54 cents	

IRON COMMISSION WARE HOUSE.

CENTRE STREET, POTTSVILLE

THE subscribers are prepared to furnish the Trade Machinists and Operators, at Philadelphia prices, (freight added) wholesale or retail, best American Bar Iron, manufactured in Pottsville, and warranted of superior quality. Also, light T rails, suitable for mines; and Cable Chains furnished at short notice direct from the Importer. E. A. ADDLEY & SON

York Store, Nov. 22, 1851. 47-4t

MINING ENGINEER, SURVEYOR, &c.

THE subscriber having located himself in Market street, between Centre and Second, opposite N. M. Wilson, Esq's. office, begs to offer his professional services to the Owners of Coal Lands, Coal Operators, and others. He has, for several years, been engaged as Engineer, Surveyor, and Manager of Coal Mines in the North of England, and has had some years experience in this County. Any work entrusted to his care will be executed carefully and promptly. He would ask a trial as the best recommendation, and rest of his abilities. GEO. K. SMITH

Nov. 22, 1851 47-tf

FANCY FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

PREMIUM FUR STORE OF PHILADA

The Largest Assortment in the City

SELLING OFF! Selling Off! Selling Off!

Cheap! Cheap! Cheap!! Bargains! Bargains! Bargains!

The Ladies of Pottsville and vicinity, are invited to the splendid assortment of Muffs, &c., such as Dark Sable, Mink, Lynx and Sable Tippets, Victorines, &c., warranted this season's importation, will be sold at a small advance on cost of skins, to close them out at the old established Fur Store, 78 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

N. B. Highest Cash Price paid for all kinds of Furs and Skins, and Manufacturing Furriers to come to Dr Jaynes' Building.

47-2m

PORT CARBON INSTITUTE.

Boarding of Daughters in Church.

THE Principal of the above Institute, respectfully begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of Port Carbon and the vicinity, that the Winter course of instruction commenced on MONDAY, the 24th inst.

The course of instruction includes Classics, Mathematics, and all the branches of an English Education.

This Institution, although located in the Building of the above Church is not under its government or any other Sectarian influence.

Deeming the rudiments of Education, as adapted to the mind, of the very greatest importance, especial attention will be devoted to that class. Public examinations of the pupils are made at the end of each quarter.

References—Rev. Mr. Carter, Port Carbon.

Rev. Mr. Wardlaw,	do
Dr. D. J. McKibbin,	do
" Benjamin Bonner,	do
S. W. Chilson,	do
George Beck,	Belmont.

Terms of Tuition made known by application to C. W. LOWRIE, Principal.

Nov. 22, 1851. 47-tf

VALUABLE BOOKS—VERY CHEAP.

COMPREHENSIVE Commentary, 6 Vols.,
Patrick, Louth, Arnold, and Whitby's Commentary, 6 Vols.,
Five Hundred Sketches and Skeletons of Sermons,
Pulpit Encyclopædia,
Chambers' Information for the People,
Clarke's Commentary on the Testament, 1 Vol.,
Dick's Complete Works, latest and complete Edition, very Cheap,
Work of Flavius Josephus, at only $1,
Book of the United States, with a large number of Illustrations,
Lorenzo Dow's Complete Works,
50 Family Bibles, varying in prices from $1 to $20; together with a large number of valuable Books, at unusual low rates, just received and for sale at
B. BANNAN'S
Cheap Book and Stationery Store

Nov. 22, 1851. 47

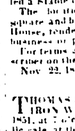
BOOKS BOOKS

SCHMITZ' History of Rome,
Ottfried's History of the Dorians,
Sparks' Life of Washington 2 Vols.,
Golden Steps for the Young,
Dr. Burbins' Observations in the East,
Guizot's English Revolution,
Amy Herbert, by Sewell, Third Edition,
Hints on Popular Education, by Wise,
Milnor's and Bloss' History of Rome, Illustrated,
Calvin and Luther, their Lives, and a selection from their Sermons, never before published in the United States.
The Old Red Sand-stone by Hugh Miller,
Foot Prints of the Creation by Hugh Miller,
Ruttor's Fruit Garden, a capital work,
Modern Domestic Cookery, a new and capital work, by the Rev. Mr. Lord.
Liebig's Agricultural Chemestry,
Book-book of Coal Statistics; together with a variety of Miscellaneous Books, just received and for sale at
B. BANNAN'S
Cheap Book and Stationery Store

Nov. 22, 1851 47-

DESIRABLE Property in POTTSVILLE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, the following valuable property, situated on Market Square, in the Borough of Pottsville:



No. 1. Two Dwelling Houses and a Lot of Ground, fronting on Market and Lyon streets. The Lot is 24 feet front by 90 feet deep, and on the Market side there is erected a large and commodious three story Brick and Stone Dwelling House, with back buildings, all in complete order. There is also a Frame House on the Lyon street front, on the same Lot, rented for $50.

No. 2. A Lot of Ground adjoining the above, 27 feet 5 inches front by 190 feet deep, on which is erected a Stable on Lyon street.

The location of this property, being in Market square and but a short distance from the new Court House, renders it a very desirable property, either for business or residence.

For terms and other particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises. FRANCIS HARTH

Nov. 22, 1851 47-3m

PUBLIC SALE

THOMAS & SONS, *Auctioneers*. GLOUCESTER IRON WORKS, on TUESDAY, November 25th, 1851, at 2 o'clock, in the evening, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, the proprietors declining business:

Immediate possession will be given of the whole premises.

No. 1. MACHINE SHOPS, FOUNDRIES, &c. The Lot 200 feet on Elbe street, 355 feet, more or less, on the north line, and 257 feet, more or less, on the south line. There is a large and substantial two story brick Machine Shop, 158 feet long, by 50 feet in width, with attic, and light and dry basement—heated in all the stories by Steam, having Engine in the attics, with ample facilities throughout the building for extinguishing fire. Also, connected therewith, a brick building 40 by 200 feet, used as a forging and Boiler building 40 by 200 feet, used as a forging and Boiler shop, containing 15 forges supplied with blast pipes. Also, a brick building 40 by 60 feet, used as a Foundry with a large cupola, core ovens, drying furnaces, &c. Also, a brick building 40 by 60 feet, occupied as a *Brass Foundry*, Flask and Pattern Shops, shafts, &c. Also, some brick Counting House, elegantly fitted up, heated by Steam from the Boiler House. Having all the *essential* and conveniences for carrying on an extensive business—capable of employing 7 or 800 hands.

No. 2. LARGE AND VALUABLE WHARF, 200 feet front on the River Delaware. All that extensive and valuable Wharf, 200 feet front on the River Delaware and extending westward 305 feet 6 inches, and 157 feet long. See Plan.

No. 3. LARGE AND VALUABLE LOT.—8 Fronts. All that large and valuable lot of ground, 200 feet front on King street, 200 on Ellie street, 128 feet on Meyer street, 128 feet on Morris street, having four valuable Fronts.

On WEDNESDAY Morning, November 26th, 1851, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, Gloucester, N. J., the extensive and valuable MACHINERY, comprising one 50 horse power Steam Engine and Boilers complete, finished in a superior manner; two new 6 horse power Steam Engines, horizontal; one do., perpendicular; 30 superior Engine Geared Lathes, from 6 to 20 feet shears, and swing from 6 to 65 inches; 5 Boring Mills 21 to 10 feet long; new and large Punching, Riveting & Bending Machines; 6 Planing Machines; Grinding Machines; Portable Forges; 4 finished Boilers; Boiler and other Iron; Trip Hammers; Slabbing and Screw-cutting Machinery; Slide Rests; Turning Tools; Black smiths' Tools; Boiler Makers' Tools, Foundry Tools, all large and small Vices, Circular Saws, Wood Planing Machinery, Iron and Wood Purchase Blocks, Large Fall, Large Cranes, 60 Feet Turned Wrought Iron Shafting, a large collection of new and valuable Patterns, Miscellaneous Tools, ect.

☞ The above is the best and most complete assortment of Tools in the State, a portion of them have never been used.

☞ *The whole will be sold without reserve*, the proprietors declining the business.

☞ May be examined one week previous to sale, with Catalogues.

Steamboats run hourly to and from Gloucester.

M. THOMAS & SONS.
Auctioneers, No. 93 Walnut Street.

Nov. 22, 1851. 47-3t

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

A RARE CHANCE FOR BARGAINS

THE subscriber has just received from Trade Sale, upwards of 2000 VOLUMES of Books, embracing a general assortment of Law, Medical and Miscellaneous for general reading, and for the Holidays, all of which will be sold lower than city prices. His stock will compare with that of any other store in the County, for an assortment of elegant Books, and he flatters himself that the public will appreciate his efforts to supply them with every thing they may require at home, in the Book line, *at very low rates*.

☞ Booksellers, Merchants, and others, will find his stock more varied than in any store in the city, and his prices wholesale, generally less than in the city.

B. BANNAN.
Bookseller, Publisher, Stationer, and Printer.

Nov. 15, 1851. 45—

PARSON'S EQUITY CASES, VOL. 2.—

Select Cases in Equity and at law, argued and determined in the Court of Common Pleas, for the First Judicial District, from 1842 to 1851, by A. V. Parsons Nq 2, just published and for sale by
B. BANNAN, Bookseller and Publisher.

Nov 1, 1851.

FEATHERS—First quality FEATHERS, for sale by

J. M. BEATTY & SON.

March 29, 1851 134

FRENCH SILKS, SHAWLS & CLOAKS.

ANEW & CO., 186 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia, have now open and for sale, the most splendid stock of Silks, Shawls, Cloaks, and Mantles, ever offered to the Ladies of Philadelphia and vicinity; also, superior 6-4 wide Silk Velvets for Cloaks and Mantillas, colors black, brown, blue, garnet green, purple, &c., &c. A full stock of Paris printed Moustin de Laine, and Cashmeres. Heavy Brocade Silks, brown, blue, purple, garnet and mode colors, white, pink, blue, and corn colors, for Wedding dresses; black, Gro-de, Rynas and Ottoman Silks, splendid Embroidered Crape Shawls, Brochalong and square Wool Shawls, Paris Embroidered Chemezettes, Sleeves, Cuffs, Collars, plain and embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs, Ladies and Gentlemens' White and Kid Gloves, Lupins, black Boubazines, Canton Cloth, and Alpaca; with a large stock of staple and fancy dry goods, a large portion of which have been purchased at the late large Auction sales in New York and this city, and will be sold below importation prices.

N. B.—We have determined to sell off the stock in our store 186, next door above. Buyers can have real bargains by calling immediately, as it must be closed out in a few days.

Nov. 1, 1851. 44-6

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscribers having recently added to their large and extensive stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Ready made Clothing &c. A full assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Composed of the most Fashionable Dress Goods, Bay State Shawls, Long and Square, Rum, Cassimeres, Fig and Plain Mohair Lustres; Gold Medal and Thorn Hoyle's Mous de Laines; Black, Changeable and Figured Alapacas; English Merinoes; Colored Cloths; Black Doeskins; English and German Flannels in various Kinds. Red White and Yellow Flannels; Merinet, Cassimere of different styles; American, West of England, English and German Broad Cloths, of the finest and most durable makers.

Plain and Figured Satin Vestings; Black and Fancy Cassimeres; French Doeskin do; Plain and Fancy Tweed and Satinetts.

Woolen Yarn of different Colors and qualities.

GROCERIES—Prime Rio, Java and Laguara Coffee, Black Imperial and Young Hyson Teas, Crushed and Pulverized, Refined and New Orleans Sugars; Prime Honey Syrup and Sugar House Molasses; Fish dried and Rounds, Prime Currants, Raisins—in fact a variety of other descriptions. Fish, Salt, Cheese and Provisions of all kinds constantly on hand.

Also, PRIME FEATHERS.

The above stock of goods having been selected from the largest Jobbing and Commission Houses in the city, and particular care and attention given to select such goods as are suitable for the Coal Region and surrounding country, we feel confident in saying that we can give full satisfaction to customers coming as a call for any goods in our line. 45 Next door to Mattz's Hotel corner of Mahantongo street, Pottsville.

SALTZER & SHIPMAN

Nov 22, 1851 47-tf

CARPET AND FLANNEL FACTORY

ATTENTION is RESPECTFULLY INVITED to the following goods, now ready in store for sale, which will be sold at reasonable prices for cash, viz: Venitian Carpets from 25 cents to $1 per yard; Ingrain do 12½ to 75 cents; Stair Carpets, Oil Cloths, Table Covers, and others. He has, for several years, been engaged as Engineer, Surveyor, and Manager of Coal Mines in the North of England, and has had some years experience in this County. Any work entrusted to his care will be executed carefully and promptly. He would ask a trial as the best recommendation, and rest of his abilities. GEO. K. SMITH

Nov. 22, 1851 47-tf

FANCY FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

PREMIUM FUR STORE OF PHILADA

The Largest Assortment in the City

SELLING OFF! Selling Off! Selling Off!

Cheap! Cheap! Cheap!! Bargains! Bargains! Bargains!

The Ladies of Pottsville and vicinity, are invited to the splendid assortment of Muffs, &c., such as Dark Sable, Mink, Lynx and Sable Tippets, Victorines, &c., warranted this season's importation, will be sold at a small advance on cost of skins, to close them out at the old established Fur Store, 78 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

N. B. Highest Cash Price paid for all kinds of Furs and Skins, and Manufacturing Furriers to come to Dr Jaynes' Building.

47-2m

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of Schuylkill County, the subscriber, Jacob Hammer, Administrator of the Estate of Benjamin Bode, late of the Borough of Orwigsburg in the county of Schuylkill, deceased, will expose to sale, by Public Vendue, on SATURDAY, the 22d day of November next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the house of Samuel F. Bossler, Innkeeper, in the Borough aforesaid, in the County of Schuylkill, the following described Real Estate viz:

No. 1. All that certain Two-Story Tavern House,