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MINERS' JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1851.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Thursday was set apart by twenty-nine out of the thirty-one States, as a day of public Thanksgiving for our national blessings.—No nation on the face of the earth has greater cause for gratitude than ours—no people are so free, so prosperous and so happy, and to no country has Nature been more munificent in her choicest gifts. We are too apt to undervalue favors that we enjoy daily—we regard them as an inherited right, instead of receiving them as constant memento of Heaven's goodness. Hence the appropriateness of appointing one day, at least, out of the year for the acknowledgment of our obligations to the Divine author of our manifold mercies. It serves to call these obligations more distinctly to remembrance and moves the heart to a penitential thankfulness, otherwise unfelt. From the earliest dawn of our Republican existence, amid the dangers of a Revolutionary struggle, that had well nigh extinguished forever the kindling flame of Liberty, down through all the changes incident to human affairs, the finger of Providential care is everywhere visible in directing and guarding our pathway to independence and national prosperity. May these seasons of Thanksgiving do us good. May they tend to make us rightly estimate the proud position we hold among the nations of the earth, and ever keep us in lively remembrance of the bounteous source, whence our numerous blessings flow

BANKS AND BANKING.

The number of incorporated Banks in the United States at this time, is eight hundred and fifty-five. The aggregate Bank capital is $229,061,200; the Bank circulation, $143,633,000, and the Bank coin $50,460,000. New York exceeds any other State in number of Banks, capital, circulation and amount of coin. Massachusetts is next in number of Banks, capital and circulation, although there are three States that have a larger amount of specie. Pennsylvania is next in order in Bank capital and circulation. Louisiana stands next to New York in her amount of coin. Louisiana is the only State in the Union in which the amount of specie exceeds the Bank circulation. New York has a Bank circulation of $26,000,000, and $12,000,000 of specie; Massachusetts, $11,600,000 circulation and $3,000,000 specie; Pennsylvania, $12,000,000 circulation and $7,200,000 specie; Ohio, $11,000,000 circulation and $2,750,000 specie; and Louisiana, $5,500,000 circulation and $8,500,000 specie.

QUESTION AND ANSWER.

A Tremont correspondent of the Schuylkill Haven *Map* asks:—"What has become of the zeal of the *Miners' Journal* on the Temperance reform? Has it accompanied the Editor up the Salt (?)".

If the *Map* will assure us that its correspondent is a real friend to Temperance, we shall answer him with pleasure, but if the question is prompted simply by curiosity, we prefer keeping our plan to ourselves, and respectfully suggest the propriety of every man attending to his own business.

HEYER'S PIANOS.

Conrad Meyer, the celebrated manufacturer of Pianos, received a Prize Medal at the World's Fair for two of his Pianos. Mr. Chickering of Boston and Mr. Meyer, were the only persons from the United States who received medals for pianos at the Exhibition. One of Meyer's pianos can be had at Bannan's—it was finished after the celebrated manufacturer's return from Europe, and, therefore, has the advantage of all the latest improvements in piano-making. It has been pronounced by competent judges a first-rate instrument.

FROM EUROPE

The Atlantic arrived at New York on Sunday last, with Liverpool dates to the 12th inst.

The Cotton market was active, with advanced prices—Grain and Flour in great demand, and consequently prices advancing.

Kossuth was preparing to leave on the 16th. His popularity remains undiminished.

Another search for Sir Jno. Franklin has been resolved upon, owing mainly to the suggestions of Lt. Pimm, who proposes that the expedition proceed to St. Petersburgh, thence across Syberia and search the coast of Asia.

The prominent topic from France is the determined opposition of the Assembly to the President's Electoral Law. The debate on it, proposed by the President, was to commence on the 13th.

LATER.—By the arrival of the Asia at Halifax, on Monday, we have Liverpool dates to the 15th.—Kossuth had deferred leaving England till the 20th, when he will embark in the Humboldt.

Accounts from New South Wales to the 18th August had been received in London, giving the most flattering accounts both as to the quantity and quality of the gold found at Bathurst. Sydney was said to be almost deserted. The receipts per week into the towns were said to reach £20,000 to £25,000. The Government armed escort brought £10,000.

A return has just been issued by the Board of Trade, of the declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported from the United Kingdom, in the year 1851, specifying the amount to each country and colony—from which it appears that the British possessions, in conjunction with the United States, take nearly one-half of the entire total—and it is satisfactory, by a comparison of the present returns with those of 1849, to find that while the general total to all countries has increased from £63,596,025 sterling to £71,367,885, or about 12 per cent., the increase to the colonies has been equal to 18 per cent and to America 25 per cent.

The Catholic Clergy, from the Bishops to the Curates, are particularly busy in matters both temporal and spiritual. The Primate of all Ireland has organized a regular onslaught on the Free-masons for their threatened opposition to the University—likewise in opposition to the system of National Education, and finally a plan for Parliamentary agitation of the Papal Agressions, which, it is expected, will prove successful, against the present ministry, early in the next session.

The Submarine Telegraph between England and France, is now in full operation.

☞ HON. HENRY CLAY arrived at Washington last Saturday.

KOSSUTH ON SOCIALISM.

Whatever relates to Kossuth's opinions on the public affairs of the day is now read with interest, in order to determine the proper estimate of his character. In a speech in reply to the address of a deputation of the friends of Italy, in London, Kossuth alludes rather slightingly to the social philosophers of the day. He says, in reference to the condition of his own country:

"There is no occasion for those new doctrines which are termed socialism or communism, neither of which, I confess, do I very clearly understand. I have read the works, and I have consulted professors, and from no two can I get a similar definition: and therefore I do not understand the words. There is none of that clearness about these doctrines that there is about the doctrine of political freedom. That is the doctrine which gives to every man the faculty of doing what is right for himself, without any arbitrary power to hurt his neighbor, which is not freedom. But whatever distinctions there may be in these socialist doctrines, there is no occasion for them in Hungary: and, as I am informed, the same is the case in Italy; and therefore there is full scope for that harmony in design and aim which I consider to be very beneficial for both countries."

AMERICAN v. ENGLISH RAILROADS.

The American people number 23,000,000 of souls, to whom, besides the natural yearly native increment, an addition is made by emigration of between 400,000 to 500,000 settlers mostly in the prime of life, and many with hard cash in their pockets. Wages are in the States so high, and the whole population so well off, that they can afford to spend money in travelling more universally and to a greater extent, than the inhabitants of any other country. Intensely migratory, and proverbially locomotive themselves, the annual influx of strangers and emigrants passing on to their settlements, or travelling through the country, till every medium of conveyance to every quarter, and to overflowing. Wood is to be had everywhere for cutting. Irish "navigators" present themselves on the arrival of every ship. Land may be had for nothing—premiums even offered to railway projectors, by proprietors to carry their lines through their properties.—There are no lawyers and jobbers to run up enormous bills in Parliamentary contests. Economy is universally consulted—cheapness always commended. The result, redounds acknowledged, and hastily slurred over, by our sage, our capitalists, and the common jackalls of the press, is neither more nor less than this:—Twenty-eight millions of British have 7,000 miles of railway, and 21,000,000 of Yankees have 10,000. The English paid £250,000,000 for their 7,000 miles, while the Americans constructed and furnished 10,000 miles for £60,000,000. In a word British railways cost £37,500 per mile, and Yankee railways average £6,500, or little more than one-sixth of the cost of our own. It is obvious, from these data, that if the London and North-western can afford to divide 5 per cent. the line from Newcastle to Albany or Buffalo should yield 32 per cent.; and it may, on the most assured evidence, be with great safety concluded, that the account contained in our last, of American dividends ranging from 6, 8, and 10 to 12 and even 19 per cent. scarcely comes up to the most moderate estimate of the probabilities of the case.—*London Desp.*

AFRICAN ARTS & MANUFACTURES.

Travellers in Africa all concede in one important, particular, namely, that the natures of that continent exhibit a remarkable degree of genius, and display, in their numerous manufactured articles, such a knowledge of mechanics as to agreeably surprise all who have heard of or been privileged to behold their handiwork.

Iron ore, of superior quality, is found in immense quantities, and from it are made, by the untaught natives, ornamental and useful articles, such as spears, arrows, rasps, chains, hoes, bracelets, &c. A small but regular amount of this material is made into a peculiar shape, is called a "bar," and appears to be the standard of value by which their currency is regulated.

They are exceedingly skilful in the tanning and manufacture of leather. Their amulet cases, spear and dagger sheathes, whips, bridles, pouches, powder-flasks, sandals, boots, &c. are made with remarkable neatness.

In addition to these may be named, their war horns made from the tusks of elephants and other animals, their musical instruments—the strings of the "banjo" being formed from fibres of trees. Their bags for carrying materials, and baskets of all sizes and descriptions, are wrought with great symmetry and beauty from sea-grass and the leaves of their innumerable and useful trees, plants, &c. The palm tree, says a traveller, "is applied by them to three hundred and sixty-five uses. Huts are thatched with palm leaves; its fibres are used for fishing tackle, ropes, sieves, twine, &c.; a rough cloth is made from the inner bark; the fruit is roasted, and is excellent; the oil serves for butter; and the wine is a favorite drink.

In some portions of Africa, they are exceedingly skilful in making canoes. These are dug out of trees, and are amazingly large. Some are capable of carrying from fifty to one hundred and fifty persons, besides ten or twelve hands to pull. Mats in abundance of all kinds, sizes, and qualities, are manufactured, chiefly by women. These mats are for many purposes—to sleep on, partition off rooms, for bed-curtains, bags, carpets; the fine ones make nice table covers, and are used for clothing. They look as if they were woven—are sometimes eight feet wide, and fifteen or twenty feet long.

Clothes are made in abundance: they are spun (without any wheel) from the native cotton, and woven in a strip from five to ten inches wide, then cut out to the length they want the cloth, and sewed together. Various figures are made in weaving. The colors are handsome and permanent. Pottery made of clay is very common, and stands the fire as well as any other: the vessels are of all sizes, from a quart to twenty gallons. Hats, similar to the American palm-leaf summer hats, are made in various styles, and are much superior to the American article—more durable and fine.

In making clothes, the Mandingoes are very expert to cut and sew shirts and other kinds of garments, and in making their caps and robes.

Wooden spoons, of a neat, fine quality, are also produced: and bowls, fine and superior, from a pint to a half-barrel, neat and cheap. Wooden fish-hooks are made and much used: large fish-baskets, also, for catching fish. Many of their gree-grees display much skill in their manufacture. Soap, good and cheap, is abundant. Jugs, bottles, bowls, are made, (earthen,) and a multitude of other little things we cannot now mention, very ingenious and skilful.

The native African, it is to be understood, is naturally indolent: and although the various articles of labour here mentioned would perhaps convey the impression that they are an industrious people, yet the contrary is the fact.

What a market is here opened for the sale of our manufactures! Who can rightly calculate the amount of employment it would afford the operatives and workmen of our land to clothe her unnumbered millions, and the enormous trade which she would afford us in the luxuries, and what we consider the necessities of life, from her prolific tropical soil!

Well might the poet, speaking of Africa, exclaim:

"Regions immense, unsearchable, unknown
Bask in the splendors of the solar zone:
A world of wonders—where creation seems
No more the work of Nature, but her dreams."

Christian Statesman.

☞ The correspondence between Archbishop Hughes and Horace Greeley of the N. Y. *Tribune* manifests much talent on both sides. The Bishop's letter is extremely specious, though the premises he assumes are undoubtedly false. We shall notice both letters more at length next week.

☞ THE MEMBERS of the New York press, at a meeting some days since, resolved to tender Kossuth a public banquet at the Astor House, on his arrival.

☞ Kossuth is a Protestant, an important consideration, when taken in connection with Bishop Hughes' opinion of him.

☞ GOV. FOOTE of Mississippi is now on his way to Washington.

Home Items.

——An Alderman in Pittsburgh has decided, by giving judgment for plaintiff, that railroad companies have no right to refuse excursion tickets from passengers, offered after the time for which they were issued.—The plaintiff paid his fare in money, and then brought suit and recovered the price of ticket and costs. The plaintiff's counsel argued that the notice "good for two days only," printed on the face of the ticket, did not amount to a contract, any more than the common notice of stage company and canal tickets, "all baggage at the risk of the owner" did, which has been decided again and again to be of no virtue.

—— In the seventeen years that the Common school system has been in operation, the people of Pennsylvania have expended over fifteen millions of dollars in support of this noble effort, exclusive of the large sums annually paid to sustain the numerous private academies, seminaries, and schools, which are also giving their invaluable aid to the cause of general education. The number of schools in the State have increased from 762 to 9200, and the teachers from 808 to 11,500. The pupils number half a million, and the annual cost of the system is now $1,400,000.

—— There was a highly respectable meeting in New York at the Merchants' Exchange on Tuesday, at which ex-Mayor Harper presided, and at which it was

Resolved, That the postage on newspapers should not exceed a uniform rate of one cent to any part of the Union, and the postage on periodicals, and other printed matter, one cent an ounce, allowing publishers, who desire to pre-pay the postage, fifty per cent. discount.

A committee of seven was appointed to lay the matter before Congress.

—— There are three colleges in Wisconsin, the most important and best conducted of which is Bolout College. The endowment of this institution has already reached $60,000, though it has been but four years in operation; and its professors are nearly all graduates of old Yale. The University of Wisconsin, the second of the colleges, is under State patronage, and has a splendid endowment, though it has done little as yet, in the way of education. Carrol College is the third, and is situated at Waukesha, about twenty miles from Milwaukie.

—— The Jacksonville (Ill.) *Journal* says that it may not be generally known that castor oil is better for lamps than sperm or lard oil, which is the fact. Some years ago, when this oil was cheaper than either of the others, the editors of that paper used it in their parlor lamps, much pleased with the result; it gives a white, clear, and beautiful light, and does not clog the wicks. It sells, in Illinois, at one dollar a gallon.

—— It appears, from the returns of the late census, that Texas contains a slave population of *fifty-eight thousand one hundred and sixty-nine*. The total free population is 154,431 so that more than one-fourth of the inhabitants of that State are slaves. So much for the battle cry of "*Polk, Dallas, and Texas*," shouted by Northern freemen in 1844; under the plea of extending the area of freedom."

—— The annual product of all the cotton mills in the United States, is stated to be 250,000,000 yards; and the consumption of cotton 600,000 bales; 100,000 bales of which are consumed south of the Potomac, and in the Western States. The value of this amount of cotton, when manufactured, is supposed to be upwards of sixty-seven millions.

☞ Marriage in Boston requires a little guano. The last quarter's revenue to the city, from entering and certifying intentions of marriage, is only $383. The revenue, on the contrary, for deposits in city Tombs, use of city funeral cars, and other city trade in such matters, is $470 25. To Boston's prosperity, death, by these statistics, is more profitable than marriage.

—— There is a gentleman in Cincinnati, who, in 1842, had not a dollar nor a second shirt. With a keen and prophetic eye to the future he "threw out for the chances," and is now worth $1,50,000. So much for enterprise and energy, and so much for that indominant iron of the soul which does not bend itself to the blows of adversity.

—— For some reason, it appears, that the service of slaves is not considered as desirable by the managers of some of the Southern manufactories, as labor of another description. A Mobile paper says the ship Seine is now daily expected to arrive at that port, with forty young women from France, to be employed at the Dog River Factory.

—— The Lake Superior *Journal* expresses its fears that the families of miners and traders on the different points on the Lake will suffer much the ensuing winter for a want of provisions. Some 18,000 bbls. bulk of supplies have been detained by the boisterous weather, of which, it is feared, not more than one-third can be forwarded.

—— The commissioners of the proposed railroad from Gettysburg to Hanover, Pa., met at the former place on Tuesday last, and resolved to open subscription books in all the townships of the county, but not to commence the road until the sum of $130,000 shall be secured.

—— The work of enlarging the Union Canal from Pinegrove to Middletown, is nearly completed, and it is contemplated to let the water in in a few days. This will afford new facilities for taking the coal to market, and operate as an important addition to the revenue of the company.

—— Java coffee has been successfully grown near Milton, N. C. It was produced from a shrub only two years old, which sprouted from a grain of coffee planted on the north side of the house, and the fruit is described as looking in all respects like the imported article.

—— Mr. Fisher, a well known artist of New York city, has patented a steam carriage for ordinary travel on plank and macadamized roads. It is highly spoken of by men fully competent to judge of its practicability.

☞ It is a fact somewhat remarkable that Rev. Dr. Bethune, of Brooklyn, has succeeded Rev. Dr. Brodhead as pastor of three different churches—namely, in Rhinebeck, Philadelphia, and Brooklyn.

—— Men are like bugles: the more brass they contain, the further you can hear them. Ladies are like violets: the more modest and retiring they appear the more you love them.

—— About the year 1681 the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed a resolution that "no member thereof should come to the house *barefoot, or eat his bread and cheese on the steps.*"

—— The age of the youngest child killed by the New York catastrophe, was 5 years and 10 months, and the oldest 14 years and 11 months.

—— Over six hundred thousand dollars' worth of postage stamps have been issued from the Post Office Department since the 1st of July last.

—— Nine beautiful meteors were seen at one time, in the heavens, south of Williamsport, Md., on Wednesday night last.

—— At least 240,000 persons in the city of New York alone, attend no religious worship on the Sabbath.

—— The Texan Legislature met at the capitol, Austin, on the 3d inst.

WOMEN WITH BEARDS.

It is said with regard to ladies, that nature knowing

—— Their rich fur talk was such

The razor would draw blood at every touch,

kindly, like a good mother, ordained that their pretty faces should be beardless; but to every rule there is, it is said, an exception, it being recorded that a bearded woman was taken by the Russians, at the battle of Pultowa, and presented to the Czar, Peter the First, 1723: her beard measured a yard and a half. A woman is said to have been seen in Paris with a bushy beard and her whole body covered with hair. *Dict. de Trevoux.* The great Margaret, governess of the Netherlands, had a very stiff beard. In Bavaria, in the time of Wolfus, a virgin had a very stiff beard. Our observation has led us to conclude that in fenny swampy ground it often happens that our fair ones are adorned with beards. Several bearded ladies may be met with in Lincolnshire, England, and in Holland.

☞ *A Fishmonger* in London has a gourd in his shop, which measures six feet two inches in circumference, and weighes 120 pounds.

APPROPRIATE SENTIMENTS.

In closing the World's Exhibition, Prince Albert made an address which concluded with the following elegant and admirable sentiments, enumerated with much emphasis and force:

"In now taking the leave of all those who have so materially aided us in their respective characters of jurors and associates, foreign and local commissioners, members and secretaries of local and sectional committees, members of the Society of Arts and exhibitors, I cannot refrain from remarking with heartfelt pleasure the singular harmony which has prevailed among the eminent men representing so many national interests—a harmony which cannot end with the event which produced it. Let us receive it as an auspicious omen for the future: and, while we return our humble and hearty thanks to Almighty God for the blessing He has vouchsafed to our labors: let us all earnestly pray that the Divine Providence which has so benignantly watched over and shielded this illustration of Nature's productions, conceived by human intellect and fashioned by human skill, may still protect us, and may grant that this interchange of knowledge, resulting from the meeting of enlightened people in friendly rivalry, may be dispensed far and wide over distant lands, and thus, by showing our mutual dependence upon each other, be happy means of promoting unity among nations, and peace and good-will among the various races of mankind."

☞ The Cumberland *Miners' Journal* has been furnished, by R. Worthington, Esq., the Collector at Cumberland, with some interesting statistics, from which it appears that between the opening of navigation in the spring and the present time—a period of eight months and twenty days—there were 71,588 01 tons of coal, and 1,262 17 tons of coke sent to market from the Cumberland coal region, by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, exclusive of the large quantity transported by railroad.

THE COAL TRADE FOR 1851.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 31,394 00—by Canal, 12,083 18—for the week, 163,478 00 tons. Total by Railroad 1,645,986 02—do by Canal, 562,897 05 tons.

The recent fall of snow has checked the trade a little by Canal, but we understand it is the intention of the Company to use every exertion to keep the Canal open as long as the weather will permit, they have given notice to that effect to the Boatmen. Boats should be frozen up on the line, the water will not be drawn off so long as there is a probability of a thaw taking place to permit them to reach their point of destination. The Canal is not from ice, and boats are running as usual.

The demand for cars, by Railroad, still continues beyond the ability of the Company to furnish, in the present state of the weather, and proves of coal remain from here, notwithstanding the efforts making to effect a reduction. Our operators are exhibiting more firmness than usual on the point; and it those who hold wharves at Richmond and also mine Coal here would only step in and purchase only a part of the Coal of those who have no wharf facilities below, they could maintain prices at a remunerating rate, and check the suicidal course pursued by the middle-men at Richmond in their efforts to reduce the prices. ☞ *It is now evident that the region of Coal that can be mined and transported to market at a low price will be opened*, and the operator who now submits to a reduction below the present rates, merely for the purpose of selling a few more tons, at this inclement season, not only does himself an injury, but greatly injures the region and the community in which he lives. For instance—we are shipping about 40,000 tons of Coal a week—a reduction of even 5 cents a ton on this Coal would save a loss to the region of $2,500, and a reduction of 10 cents a ton would save a loss of $5,000 per week. On the shipment of *two millions five hundred thousand tons of Coal*, next year, there would be a loss to the region of $125,000 at 5 cents a ton, and $250,000 at 10 cents a ton reduction. As any operator willing to incur the odium of depriving this region of so large a sum of money, under existing circumstances.

We hope not. A little deliberation or calculation would soon convince every person how exceedingly unjustifiable such a policy is, not only to himself but to the community at large.

As the Railroad year closes to-morrow, we would suggest the propriety of the operators meeting together, as early as convenient, and publicly, but privately, for the purpose of comparing notes, and effecting an interchange of sentiment, with regard to the future prospects of the trade. Such a meeting is conceived in the right spirit, and if a little liberality is shown to those who do not possess wharf facilities, by those who do, in taking a fair portion of their Coal, prices can and will be sustained here at a remunerating rate. The evil of the present policy which has characterized some portion of the trade, has been productive of sufficient evil, we should suppose, to satisfy even those who place credit, that the sooner it is abandoned the better.

The Railroad Company, we learn, have contracted for eleven new Locomotives, for next year's business, all of which are to be constructed on the latest improved mode for burning Anthracite Coal. The substitution of Coal for Wood will effect a considerable saving in the expenses of transportation.

The sprugging of car wheels on the lateral roads, has also been discontinued for some months past, and the saving effected thereby is equal to two or three cents per ton on the transportation which is an important item on the large Coal tonnage of the Road.

We also feel rejoiced to learn that the Company is now satisfied that high rates of transportation are not only prejudicial to the interests of the Road, but has also been destructive to the prosperity of this region, on which they depend almost entirely for their trade. The low rates, which encouragement seemed to force upon both the Railroad and Canal Companies, the past season, has given a great impetus to the trade, and caused our Coal to penetrate into sections of the country where it never reached before. It also brought it into competition with the Lackawanna and Lehigh for Steamboat purposes; and in many instances where 2.5 cents per ton more was paid for said Coal for such purposes, under the impression that Schuylkill Coal could not be used; it is now preferred, and will be used in preference at the same prices. All these advantages have been derived from low rates, and if the Railroad Company will open next year at $1.50 or $1.25, and the Canal at 40 cents a ton, all ready for tonnage will soon cease, and both Companies will be compelled to exert their ingenuity in procuring facilities for carrying our black diamonds to market. With low rates of transportation, our region *can* defy competition from any quarter, and Professor Rogers gives us to understand that this is the Coal Region that will require *some* time to exhaust!

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

RAILROAD.	WEEK.	TOTAL.	CANAL.	WEEK	TOTAL
P. Carbon,	11,266 13	495,808 16		6,808 17	206,180 02
Pottsville,	3,871 07	174,092 14		531 12	50,872 18
S. Haven,	14,796 19	692,748 01		3,826 15	174,227 06
P. Clinton,	4,969 01	271,477 13		1,316 15	36,616 19
Total	31,394 00	1,635,986 02		12,083 17	562,897 05
		562,897 05			
Total,		2,198,833 18			
To same period last year, by Railroad,					1,335,516 10
" "			Canal,		288,030 07
					1,623,546 08

Increase this year, to date, 575,287 10 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.	10,213 04	821,611 18
Little Schuylkill R. R.	7,648 12	281,692 05
Mill Creek do	7,864 15	259,358 16
Mount Carbon do	2,858 14	220,141 10
Schuylkill Valley do	11,011 17	369,486 18
Mt Carbon and Pt Carbon	10,311 17	437,745 18

LEHIGH COAL TRADE.

Quantity sent to market for the week ending Nov 22d, 1851

	WEEK.	TOTAL
Lehigh Coal Co.,	8,292 06	353,096 03
Room Run Mines,	2,185 19	86,110 08
Beaver Meadow,	1,073 05	40,865 10
Spring Mountain Coal,	2,145 19	113,048 19
Colerain Coal,		39,469 01
Cranberry Coal Company,	676 10	26,893 13
Hazleton Coal Co.,	2,111 15	110,825 01
Diamond Coal Company,	241 10	30,636 02
Buck Mountain Coal,	3,125 17	101,727 06
Wilkesbarre Coal Co.,	196 05	24,465 11
Total,	20,852 17	971,137 03
To same period last year		675,802 06
Increase so far	0	295,334 02

RATES OF TOLL AND TRANSPORTATION ON RAILROAD for 1851.

From M Carbon, S. Haven P. Clinton

To Richmond,	1,40	1,75	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,	65	95	$1 55
" Mt. Carbon,	65	95	1 55
" S. Haven,	60	90	1 50 at 52

DANCING SCHOOL.

F. BEYMILLER, Professor of Dancing at the solicitation of several citizens, will commence a new class on TUESDAY afternoon the 23d of December, at 2 o'clock. Those desiring to enter school are will please call and in their names, or enter them at the Town Hall, at the above mentioned time.

Hours of Tuition—For Young Ladies, from 2 to 4 P. M.—For Misses and Masters, from 4 to 7, and for Gentlemen from 7 to 10 in the evening, every Mondays and Thursdays.

Terms, for twenty four lessons of two hours each, $6. Apply at the Town Hall.

Nov. 29 1851 48-tf

THE GERMAN WASHING POWDERS,

For 12 cents sufficient for 4 Ordinary Washings.

Is considered by thousands who have tested it, as the greatest discovery of the *Nineteenth Century*. Entirely doing away with that laborious and injurious practice of rubbing the CLOTHES upon the WASHBOARD, and a great saving of Time, Labor and Expense.

N. B. To prevent fraud and imposition, (for many are trying to palm off articles put up like mine,) the genuine German Washing Powders have the written signature on the top Label of every package. And he only asks an enlightened public but to confound the German Washing Powders with any other that is in the market.

It is put up in packages with full directions and sold at the low and uniform price of 12½ cents.

☞ PRINTERS will find it greatly to their advantage to purchase these Powders, to cleanse their TYPES and ROLLERS, being a very superior article, for that purpose. Manufactured only by

I. P. HOYT,

At the Laboratory and Principal Depot, No. 10 South Fifth street, Philadelphia.

Sold at Retail by Grocers and Druggists generally throughout the United States, and wholesale by the Sole Coal Agents. Remember the name GERMAN WASHING POWDERS. All letters to be post paid.

Pottsville, Nov. 22nd, 1851

Mr. I. P. Hoy—Dear Sir,—Having used your German Washing Powder, I can cheerfully recommend it to every person for washing and scrubbing, believing it to be a great saving of time and trouble, requiring in its use no Washboard, thereby being a great saving to the clothes and dispensing with three-fourths of the Labor and Expense required in the old method of washing. Yours, &c.

MARGARETT PHILIPS.

Corner of Coustland and Market streets.

Nov. 29, 1851 48-tf

BOOKS! BOOKS

SCHMITZ' History of Rome,
Orator of the American Revolution,
Sprak's Life of Washington, 3 Vols.,
Golden Steps for the Young,
Dr. Durkins' Observations in the East,
Guizot's English Revolution,
Amy Herbert by Sewell, Third Edition,
Hints on Popular Education, by Wiver,
Millard's Arabia Petræ, and Holy Land, illustrated,
Calvin and Luther, their Lives, and a selection from their Sermons, never before published in the United States,
The Old Red Sandstone, by Hugh Miller,
Foot Prints of the Creation by Hugh Miller,
Barry's Fruit Garden, a capital work,
Modern History, a new and capital work, by the Rev. Mr. Lord,
Liebig's Agricultural Chemistry,
Hand-book of Oil Painting; together with a variety of Miscellaneous Books, just received at the

B. BANNAN'S

Cheap Book and Stationery Store.

Nov. 22, 1851. 47—

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 in Plain and Elegant bindings, suitable for general reading, and for the Holidays, all of which will be sold better than city prices. His stock will compare with that of any other store in the country, 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—

DERR'S RANGE, WITH HEATING APPARATUS ATTACHED.

A fitted up with a Heating Apparatus sufficient to heat two or three rooms, connected with the kitchen chimney, from the kitchen fire. In point of economy, durability, and convenience, it is decidedly one of the best Ranges in use. It can be used either with or without hot water. Manufactured and sold at the Foundry of the subscribers, in Pottsville.

JOSEPH DERR.

July 9, 1851. 28-1y

ROOFING SLATES.—THE BLUE MOUNTAIN Slating Company, respectfully informs the public that they are fully prepared to furnish superior Slates for Roofing, and have the most experienced Slaters in their employ, and will attend to any orders with despatch at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. All the work warranted. Apply to R. ROBERTS, Treichlersville P. O., Lehigh Co., Pa., Agent, or to B. BANNAN at this office will be punctually attended to

Nov. 7, 1850 49-1y

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 1837 to 1851, by A. V. Parsons. No 2, just published and for sale by

B. BANNAN, Bookseller and Publisher.

Nov. 1, 1851. 44—

TIN ROOFING.—THIS BEING THE SEASON when our citizens who desire to secure their buildings from the ravages of fire, should seek to have them made fire-proof—the undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to fulfil all orders for Tin Roofing, spouting &c., &c.

JACOB M. LONG.

Pottsville, June 29, 1850 55-tf

PORT CARBON INSTITUTE,

Basement of Presbyterian 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 will commence on MONDAY, Nov. 24th.

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 minds of the very young pupils, of paramount importance, especial attention will be devoted to that class. Public examinations of the pupils are made at the end of each quarter.

References.—Rev. Jas. Mc Carter, Port Carbon.
Rev. Mr. Wardlaw, do
Dr. D. J. McKibbon, do
Jeremiah Boone, do
W. S. Chilson, do
George Beck, Belmont.

Terms of Tuition made known by application to

C. W. LOWRIE, Principal

Nov. 22, 1851 47-tf

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 at 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. YARDLEY & SON

York Store, Nov. 22, 1851. 47-3t

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 South of England, and is of some years experience in that County. Any work entrusted to his care, will be executed carefully and promptly. He would ask a trial as the best recommendation and test 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!!!—No cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!! Bargains! Bargains!! The Ladies of Pottsville and vicinity, are invited to the splendid assortment of Muffs, &c., such as Park Hudson Bay Martin and Sable Muffs, and 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, 59 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

DAVID LEVINE.

Importer of Furs and Skins, and Manufacturing Furrier—opposite Dr Jaynes' Building.

Nov 22, 1851 47-2m

VALUABLE BOOKS—VERY CHEAP.

A COMPREHENSIVE Commentary, 6 Vols.;
Parsons, Lowth, Arnold and Whitby's Commentary, 4 Vols.
Five Hundred Sketches and Sketches of Sermons,
Pulpit Encyclopedia,
Chambers' Information for the People,
Clark's Concentrate on the Testament, 1 Vol.,
Dick's Complete Works, latest and completest Edition, very Cheap,
Works of Flavius Josephus, at only $1,
Book of the United States, with a large number of Illustrations,
Lardners Dion'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

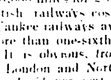
B. BANNAN'S

Cheap Book and Stationery Store

Nov. 22, 1851 47—

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 100 feet deep, and on the Market Street front is erected a large three story Brick Dwelling House, with back building, all in complete order. There is also a Frame House on the Lyon street front, on the same lot, which rents for $250.

No. 2. A Lot of Ground adjoining the above, 27 feet 5 inches front by 150 feet deep, on which is erected a Stable on Lyon street front.

The Title to 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 private residence.

For terms and other particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises

FRANCIS BARTH

Nov 22, 1851 47-3m

CARPET AND FLANNEL FACTORY

ATTENTION IS RESPECTFULLY INVITED to the following goods now ready in store for sale which will be offered at reasonable prices for cash, viz.

Venitian Carpets from 25 cents to $1 per yard; Ingrain 15 to 75; Bed Ticking Carpet 50 cents, and Rag Carpets from 25 to 40 cents per yard; Woollen Flannels 50 to 50 cents per yard; 225 yards of Venitian Carpet on excellent article, very stout and Double Worsted Chain and splendid patterns, 30 inches wide, suitable for churches, or for passage and entries of dwellings. Cash Paid for Wool and Linting.

H. FRANK