Miners' Journal.
Saturday Morning, Dec. 6.

THE MESSAGE.

We advise everyone to read the entire message—it is a most comprehensive document, and presents in a clear, distinct manner the present position of the country.—Characteristic of the whole official career of President Fillmore, it bears the marks of his prompt decision and thorough knowledge of the affairs of the country. No topic of interest is left untouched, and every opinion is expressed forcibly and explicitly—there is no room for misunderstanding him.

The President's language on the subject of the Tariff cannot be misconstrued. The advantages claimed for the present Tariff have proved fallacious. The export of breadstuffs, which it was predicted, the tariff of '42 would greatly increase, has on the contrary rapidly decreased and will, in all probability, be less this current year, than at any previous time, since 1847. Specific Tariff duties are moreover, recommended, wherever admissable.—The present mode of estimating duties, on the *ad valorem* system, is subject to gross imposition. The President, therefore, remarks, —"This practical evasion of the present law, combined with the languishing condition of some of the great interests of the country, caused by over-importations and consequent depressed prices, and with the failure in obtaining a foreign market for our increasing surplus of breadstuffs and provisions, has induced me again to recommend a modification of the existing Tariff."

The enormous exportation of specie of late is also alluded to, in connection with the vast amount of foreign imports, and the attention of Congress earnestly directed to the necessity of adopting some means to prevent it to future. The probable sum exported this current year will reach $38,617,369!

"Unless," says the Message, "some salutary check shall be given to these tendencies, it is to be feared that importations of foreign goods beyond a healthy demand in this country, will lead to a sudden drain of the precious metals from us, bringing with it, as it has done in former times, the most disastrous consequences to the business and capital of the American people."

The public debt of the United States, exclusive of stock issued to Texas by the last Congress, is stated at $52,560,399 26—the receipts for next year are estimated at $51,890,000, which, with the balance next June, after the probable expenses of the Government for the year are paid, ($42,592,299 39) will leave the available means in the Treasury of $63,258,713 69.

Our relations with foreign countries are treated of in a masterly manner. The mission of our government is not to impose, by force or coercion, different systems of government upon other countries, but to disseminate the principles of liberty and self-government by our successful example.—River and Harbor improvements are recommended; also, the establishment of an agricultural Bureau. The late census, when prepared in proper form, will present the most complete statistical view of the country ever before ascertained.

POST MAST. GENERAL'S REPORT.

We cannot furnish our readers with this lengthy document in full, but we call the following most important features from it.

At the close of the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June last, there were in operation, within the United States, 6,170 mail routes; aggregate length was 196,299 miles; and 5,544 contractors were employed thereon.

The annual transports for the mails on these routes was 53,272,252 miles; the annual cost thereof $3,421,754 00; being about six cents four mills per mile.

"Of these 53,272,252 miles of annual transportation, 8,568,707 miles are required to be performed upon railroads, at a cost of $985,019 00; being about eleven cents five mills per mile; 5,154,952 miles in steamboats, at a cost of $454,593 00; being about eight cents three mills per mile; 19,726,584 miles in coaches, at a cost of $1,647,159 00; being about five cents three mills per mile; and 19,521,975 miles in modes not specified, at a cost of $534,682 00; being about four cents eight mills per mile.

The cost of transportation, owing to the increase of mail routes, exclusive of California and Oregon, is increased over the expenses of last year, by $547,115.

The total number of Post-Offices in Pennsylvania is 1730; classed according to the respective compensations of the Post-Masters, —3 at $2000, 13 at $1000 to $2000, 30 at $500 to $1000, 19 at $400 to $500, 24 at $300 to 400, 68 at $200 to $300, 163 at $100 to $200, 363 at $50 to $100, 418 at $25 to $50 and 731 under $25.

The gross receipts for the year, from the ordinary revenues amount to $6,551,977 86, showing an increase of $999,096 41 over the proper revenue of the preceding year.—The receipts from postages, American and foreign for the last fiscal year, exceed those of the previous year by 610,79, or more than 18 65-100ths per cent.

The ordinary expenditures of the Department, for the year, amount to $6,024,566 79, leaving the balance of revenue 2703,290 99.

The history of the Department is dated from 1677, when, upon the petition of several merchants of Boston, (Massachusetts,) Mr. John Hayward, scrivener, was appointed by the court "to take in and convey letters according to their direction. This was probably the first post-office and mail service authorised in America.

Local and imperfect arrangements for the conveyance of mails were afterwards made, at different periods, in several of the colonies, until 1710, when the British Parliament passed an act authorizing the British Post Master General "to keep one chief letter office in New York, and other chief letter offices in each of her Majesty's provinces or colonies in America." Deputy Postmasters General for North America were subsequently and from time to time appointed by the Postmaster General in England, and Doctor Benjamin Franklin was so appointed in 1755. He was removed in 1774.

On the 26th of July, 1775, the Continental Congress determined "that a Postmaster General be appointed for the United Colonies," and to allow him "a salary of one thousand dollars per annum for himself, and three hundred and forty dollars per annum for a secretary and comptroller." On proceeding to the election of Postmaster General, "Benjamin Franklin, Esq., was unanimously chosen."

The Articles of Confederation of 1778 gave to the United States in Congress assembled "the sole and exclusive right and power of establishing and regulating post offices, *from one State to another*, throughout the U. States, and exacting such postage on the papers passing through the same as may be requisite to defray the expenses of an office." This power, however, was too limited to be of general service.

The first Congress assembled under the present Constitution passed "An act for the temporary establishment of a post office," approved September 22, 1789. This act directed the appointment of a Postmaster General, and was to continue in force until the end of the next session of Congress. Under its provisions Samuel Osgood, of Massachusetts, was appointed by President Washington Postmaster General of the United States, and this was the first appointment to that office. Thirteen other persons have since been appointed. Of these there were appointed from Kentucky three; from Connecticut, Ohio, and New York two each; and from Pennsylvania, Georgia, Tennessee, and Vermont one each.

The earliest reliable statistics of the General Post-Office are those for the year 1790, when the number of post offices was seventy-five; the extent of post routes 1,875 miles; and the revenues of the Department $37,935. It is intended to complete the entire history of the Department, and, with the sanction of Congress, secure its permanent preservation.

The compensation of Postmasters is considered inadequate, and an increase is recommended. Under the present reduced system of postage, owing to the large quantity of free mail matter, it is estimated that the annual receipts are less by one or two million dollars than if this free matter were charged, but notwithstanding this, no change in the present rates of letter postage is deemed advisable—our rates are already cheaper than those of Great Britain. Judging from late experience, there should not be more than two, or at most three, different rates of inland postage on newspapers sent to actual and *bona fide* subscribers; and that those on periodicals and other printed matter, including transient newspapers, should be reduced in number and more nearly assimilated to the ordinary newspaper rates. The rates of postage on all printed matter can be rendered more uniform and less complex by the adoption of suitable rates, without diminishing, very materially, the revenue.

The receipts from letter postage for the year preceding the reduction of 1845, were $5,650,231, and for the succeeding year only $2,881,997; being a reduction of about 24 per cent. The letter postage for the nine years next preceding the reduction was $51,271,526 69, being an average of $5,697,902 89 per year; and for the five years next succeeding the reductions the letter postage was $17,696,710 71, or $3,539,342 14 per year. The increase from 1847 to 1850 in the postages of newspapers, pamphlets, &c., (which had not been reduced,) was $126,365 07, or about 70 per cent.

An enlargement of the Post Office building is again urged, as suggested in the last report.

This document is replete with valuable information—nothing seems to have been omitted, that could in any way contribute to the general comprehension of the state of the Department. We have endeavored to embrace its leading features, but we have necessarily done the report some injustice by presenting it in this condensed form.

SECRETARY OF WAR'S REPORT.

We are forced, for want of space, to give but a condensed synopsis of this Report.

The first part is devoted to the subject of the defence of Texas, New Mexico, and the Mexican Territory adjacent to our own, against the incursions of the neighboring Indian tribes, and the same opinion is suggested in regard to their motives, as that stated by the President.

It appears that the entire force stationed on the Pacific amounts to only seven hundred and thirty-six men. The force is deemed entirely inadequate for protection, particularly in Oregon, and the General-in-Chief of the army, therefore, considers not only an additional regiment of cavalry, but also an increase in the rank and file of the infantry and artillery as indispensably necessary.

The entire number of men borne on the rolls of the army, amounts to 10,528; which, according to the usual estimate, will furnish an effective force of not more than 8,500 men. When it is considered that this small force is scattered over a frontier of several thousands of miles in extent, its insufficiency will be apparent.

The expenses of the army have been greatly increased in the last year, principally owing to the fact that nearly one-half the entire military force of the country is stationed on our remote frontiers, and also because of the increased number of the mounted force. Maladministration is, moreover, strongly suspected in the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Department. From statements carefully prepared by the different bureaus of the department, it appears that the expenditures in the army, resulting from our newly acquired territory, (including Texas) amounted to $1,550,709 75.

The expenditure for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending 30th June last, were $9,060,268 58
The estimates for the next year, are 7,898,775 87
Showing a reduction of $1,161,492 75

A number of regulations have been introduced to reduce the expenses, but they must continue to be enormous so long as it is necessary that so large a portion of our troops should be stationed on the frontier. It is, therefore, suggested that every facility and encouragement should be afforded to the formation of a local militia, in which our new possessions, like all the Mexican States, are very deficient.

COURT.

The first session of our County Court, assembled in this place, in the new Court House, convened on Monday last, President Judge Hegins in the chair, with Judges Foster and Hubley, associates.

The official commissions of the Judges and other officers, Prothonotary, Recorder, &c., were read. They are all good men, and will, no doubt, make attentive and efficient officers.

On Motion of Jno. C. Neville, Esq., Geo. D. Haughawout was admitted to practise as an Attorney at the several Courts of this County; also, on motion of Wm. B. Potts, Esq., Hester Clymer, of Reading, was admitted to practise at the Bar of this County.

The daily sessions during the week, have been held from 9 o'clock to 3, for the purpose of giving those persons, who attend from a distance, an opportunity of returning to their homes, after the adjournment of the Court.

But two cases, of any moment, have been tried this week—the first, a case of *habeas corpus*: a Welsh child left her guardian, one Lewis, on the charge of ill treatment, and took refuge with the family of a man named Thomas. Lewis wished to recover the child, but Thomas refused to surrender her. Decided, according to the testimony, in favor of Lewis. The other, a case between Michael Murphy, of this place, and Kelsey, of New York. This case has already occupied three days, and at the time of our writing, has not yet been decided. We shall give a full report of the proceedings next week.

It has been found necessary to place two large stoves in the Court Room—the heaters being inadequate to make the building comfortable.

☞ THE POTTSVILLE papers seem to doubt the late 32 feet leap of a horse at Trevorton. —*Sunbury American.*

Not at all, neighbor—we only thought it a big *stretch*—of the horse not of the writer.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MESSRS. HARRIS, BURNISH & CO., the proprietors of the New Rolling Mill in this Borough, advertise in to-day's *Journal* that their Mill is now completed, and they are prepared to serve customers with a variety of the best manufactured Iron. We have had several previous occasions to commend this establishment to the favorable notice of the public. The proprietors are men of long experience in the business and, with proper encouragement, we have no doubt, their industry and enterprise will establish, in our midst, one of the best Iron manufactures in the State.

WE INVITE attention to the advertisement of Mr. HOFFA this week. He offers for sale a number of valuable houses, conveniently situated in different parts of the Borough. Those desiring to purchase should give him a call.

THE SCHOOL BOARD advertise this week for a Female teacher, to supply a vacancy, occasioned by resignation in the Assistancy of No. 1 School.

Local Affairs.

☞ *Bachelors' Sociable.*—We had just taken a fresh pen and prepared our wrists to "doup" the Cotillion party, of Tuesday evening last, in our happiest style, when a friend stepped in with the annexed communication. It covers the whole ground of description so completely and so correctly, we have not a word left to say.

To the Bachelors of Pottsville, the universal race of Bachelors are now incalculably indebted. They have established the fact, beyond dispute, that Bachelors are not an anti-social, disagreeable, repulsive race of beings, but, on the contrary, that they are delightful companions, when they *try*. The "Bachelors' Sociable" opened with a Cotillion, the first of the series, last Tuesday evening, at the Town Hall. We pity—absolutely look down upon all who were absent with feelings of touching commiseration.—The beauty of the Pottsville ladies, and their fair friends from abroad, cannot be described; to be rightly estimated, it must have been seen. Word-painting cannot realise it to the imagination.

The Bachelors were charming; it seemed that their attractions were proportioned to their age. The gloomy brow, the care-worn features, the awkwardness and silence, commonly attributed to this class of beings, who have been regarded as a mysterious race, were not seen on that happy occasion; and we heard many a beautifulone exclaim, with glowing eye, and blooming cheek, as she gazed upon this or that old Bachelor, "Isn't he agreeable!" "Isn't he graceful!" Isn't he intelligent!"

We understand that the series of Sociables are to be continued during the winter. The community owe a large debt of thanks and of congratulation to the Board of Managers, for their successful and delightful arrangements. The gentlemen who compose the Board have always done well, on similar occasions, but on the last evening they not only surpassed themselves, but the brightest anticipations of the public

☞ *Literary Society.*—The Hall was well filled on Wednesday evening Mr. Warner, on taking the chair, delivered a very neat and comprehensive valudatory, urging upon the members the necessity of a faithful performance of duty in all their relations to the Society, especially to the Treasurer.

Rev. Mr. Prior's lecture was listened to with earnest attention His views of the subject—mental discipline and its moral effects—were sound and valuable, and his reasoning clear and logical.

At a subsequent Business meeting, the President appointed the following Committees for the ensuing term:—On Lectures, Messrs. Little, Whitney, and Hughes; Finance, Messrs. Shoener, Wetherill and Sillyman; questions, Fisher, McCamant and Wells; Censors; Spinney, and Vliet

☞ *Mons. C. Koppitz*, Pianist, gave two concerts here since our last issue. His performance is of the highest artistic merit. In addition to the general admiration for his professional abilities, he has also, during his short stay, won the kindest regards of many of our citizens, by his pleasant address and agreeable manners. We heartily wish him success, wherever he may go.

☞ *Beware Requested* to call the attention of the Council to the Bridge on East Norwegian Creek on the New Road above the gate Vein The planks are broken and the Borough may be compelled to pay damages if not repaired.

☞ *Christmas* begins to show itself already in our toy-shop windows. Bannan's Pictorials and "Gift" books tell the same story—the "good time is coming."

PORT CARBON AFFAIRS

MR BANNAN,

Will you allow a small space in your *Journal* to notice the "doings" of Port Carbon?

Though deprived, in a measure, of the instructive attractions afforded your citizens, we have pleasures among ourselves worth an occasional record.

Our Lyceum has recommenced for the season, and already an unusual interest is manifested. Your town has contributed considerable to this interest in Lectures from Messrs. Walker and Whitney, and may be followed by some others.

On Thanksgiving day we enjoyed a rich treat, in a sermon delivered in the morning by the Rev. Mr. Wardlow, sketching the goodness of God towards us as a people, and the exercise of such feeling as this goodness should inspire. The speaker excelled himself in the delivery of patriotic sentiments, that well deserve a repetition.

In the evening Rev. Mr McCarter delivered a Temperance Lecture in the Presbyterian Church. Any extract would do injustice to the clear and beautiful speech; but to encourage the efforts of others it will not be amiss to give you the main points:

1st. That the present Law gives its sanction to an immorality in *selling* to individuals the right to retail ardent spirits as a beverage.

That the Liquor Traffic is an immoral business, and those who avail themselves of the provisions on our statute books are guilty of an immorality.

He then sketched it in the light of Reason, Philanthropy, and the Bible.

The pretensions of the Trafficker was the public good; what are these benefits? Ask Alms-houses—Criminal Courts, Penitentiaries, in blasting the dearest objects of our love, in entailing upon families to the third and fourth generations, its damning and withering curse.

The *sole* benefit object of this Law is to restrain the business; where are its restrictions in giving to Port Carbon a dozen Taverns? Either as licensed or unlicensed, it requires twelve men to say they are needed, and there is no difficulty in getting signers to such petitions. Yet do they believe we stand in need of such a number of public houses?

Law sanctions the business, invests the Rumseller with the dignity of being an agent of its *benevolence*.

The Lecture was one demanded by the times, showing the true position we need to carry our cause to victory. O.

TAMAQUA AFFAIRS.

☞ *The Tamaqua Artillery* will give their first annual Ball on New Year's Eve

☞ *Mr. John K. Smith* has removed from Tamaqua to Philadelphia as a permanent residence The *Legion*, regretting his loss, says:—"Mr. Smith has been long identified with the best interests of Tamaqua, and always took an active part in every effort made for the social and political reform of the community. Benevolent and kind in his disposition—ever ready to lend a helping hand to the sober and industrious, we may say that Tamaqua has sustained a great loss in his removal."

☞ *An Indian Company*, consisting of a young Chief Osceola, his sister, and three other Natives, gave an entertainment in Tamaqua, last Wednesday evening. They sang Indian and English songs, and exhibited their grand national ceremonies, way-laying, scalping, &c, as practised by the Red man.

☞ *Ahead.*—A Philomathean Society has been organized in Tamaqua, the ladies, as well as the gentlemen, taking part in the exercises. The object of the institution is to inculcate the principles of correct reading and speaking. We take the following summary of the last meeting's proceedings from the *Legion*:

Friday evening, Philomathean Society met at the house of Mrs. Lattimore. Chairman stated the order of exercises for the evening. Secretary being absent, W. K Jones was appointed *pro tem*. Minutes of last meeting were read and approved. On motion of the chair a committee of three was appointed to invite, and propose members to be elected to the Society—The Misses McClane and Carter were proposed and elected.

On motion of Miss E. Caldwell, the following resolution was adopted by the Society:

Resolved, That a written excuse be required of each member of this Society, who shall absent him or herself from any of its regular meetings, which shall be read by the Secretary at the meeting when said absence occurs, and that for neglect three consecutive evenings of such requirement, said member shall be suspended from the Society.

C. F Shoener was appointed to declaim, and Miss M. Donaldson to read the Constitution for the Society, at the next meeting. Two contributions, one entitled "Woman's Rights," and the other "Address to the Philomatheans," were read by Miss O. Lattimore.—Several beautiful selections were read by different members, which were criticised, the style, pronunciation, &c. A general exercise illustrating the different styles of reading was introduced by Mr. White, that was both amusing and interesting.

A scene representing "Lochiel and the Wizard" was enacted by J. R. White and A. K. Browne, that elicited much applause

On motion adjourned to meet next Friday at Miss Lebo's.

☞ *The Tamaqua Lyceum* continues in a flourishing condition.

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN AFFAIRS.

☞ *The Map* has departed this life—peace to its ashes! Next week, "The Home Miscellany" appears in its place, an enlarged and improved sheet. Success attend it!

☞ *Rev. Mr. Pryer*, Pastor, preached an able Thanksgiving sermon in the Episcopal church, at Schuylkill Haven last week. It was the only church open there that day.

MINERSVILLE AFFAIRS.

☞ *The* "Keystone Literary Institute," of Minersville, was organised last week by the election of the following officers:—S. D. BALL, President; JAMES A. KING, Vice President, *H. Green*, Rec. Sec'y; *J. Ray Clement*, Cor. Secretary; *Wm. Homer*, Treasurer.

☞ *The Friends of Temperance*, in Minersville, appear to be making vigorous exertions for the success of the cause. Both on Sunday afternoon and Monday evening last, meetings were held, and well attended. So says the *Bulletin*.

☞ *Horses Smothered.*—We learn that Messrs. George Spencer, & Co., had two valuable horses suffocated to death in their mines, a short distance from this borough on Monday morning last. It is supposed that a boy, employed in tending the fire, had accidentally ignited some of the timbers, the night previous—*Bulletin.*

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

Our Democratic friends have ever been ready to rebut the complaints of interests suffering under the present tariff, with the rather far-fetched consolation that, "it is an ill-wind that blows no-one good." If the Iron men and manufacturers suffer, why, the advantage the farmers are reaping more than counterbalances the average loss of the country; but unfortunately for these friends of the country on general principles, their doctrines on the tariff, like their doctrines on many other national topics, hold good only till some official returns appear and, showing up the case in its true light, divest it of all its theoretical beauties.

In an article on this subject, previous to the late election, we expressed the opinion that the value of breadstuffs exported from the United States in 1851, under the operation of the present tariff, would be less than the amount exported in 1847, the last year of the operation of the tariff of '42. According to a late table in the New York *Herald*, we find the exports of 1851 stated at $24,000,000, while those of '47 amount to $68,701,912. The value of exported breadstuffs and provisions from the United States has been rapidly decreasing for the last four years and the amount of exports in 1851 is less than in any previous one, since 1845; and, we will venture to predict, it will be still less this current year. The value of breadstuffs and provisions produced in the United States each year, amounts to about *fifteen hundred million of dollars*, one-sixteenth part of which was exported last year, (1851). This is comparatively a trifle, and has very little influence upon the agricultural interests of the country at large. This is independent of cotton and tobacco. Articles of food only are included in the above estimate.

The *Herald* concludes its statements with this pertinent language, the more remarkable as it originates with an avowed Free Trade organ:

The total value of agricultural exports from the United States last year, was about one hundred and twenty millions of dollars, of which considerably more than one half was in the single article of cotton, an article which Great Britain is benefited more in receiving than the United States in giving. It is true that most of our crop of cotton is exported; but that is a small item in our list of agricultural products. We could keep the whole of that crop, without being at all injured by it; for our importations would be reduced more than the value of the raw material, and our home manufactures much benefitted by the demand upon their industry. Non-intercourse with Europe would by no means injure any important interest in this country. We have the means within our own limits, to live and enjoy nearly every luxury, independent of all the rest of the world, while Great Britain could not exist six months without the product of our cotton fields. There would be, in less than that time, a revolution throughout the entire kingdom, which nothing could alay but the opening of our ports. We hardly realize the power we possess; and it is, perhaps, well that we do not make use of it to control and regulate the political affairs of Europe. It is possible we may do so, but it will only be when the liberties of the oppressed people of the Old World require such an interference.

THE COAL TRADE FOR 1851.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 37,901 12—by Canal 13,071 tons—for the week 50,975 16 tons

It will be observed that the tonnage of the Railroad for the year ending November 30th, has reached 1,650,270 tons, showing an increase of 298,762 17 tons on the Coal tonnage of last year.—There has been a corresponding increase in the miscellaneous freight and passenger travel of the Road also during the season.

The quantity by Canal will hardly reach 600,000 tons, unless the weather should moderate. The Company have kept the Canal open during the week by breaking the ice with cows, and they have sufficiently demonstrated that it can be kept open a large portion of the winter season, if the demand for Coal will warrant the expense. The Boatmen have, however, shown a backwardness in loading, but very few being willing to incur the risk of having their Boats, laden with Coal, frozen up at points on the line where they may be exposed to freshets.

Both the Lehigh and Lackawanna Canals may be considered closed for the season.

The following is the quantity compared with the supply of last year, from the three principal regions. The quantity from the Lackawanna region is only estimated:

	1850.	1851.	Increase.
Schuylkill,	1,639,538	2,225,165	585,626
Lehigh,	700,925	986,551	285,626
Lackawanna,	350,417	900,000	550,000
	2,890,880	4,111,715	
		2,890,880	
Increase in 1851,		1,220,835 tons.	

It may be proper to add that from 5 to 600,000 tons of the above supply properly belongs to the consumption of last year—but even after deducting that quantity, it leaves an unusually large increase over the supply of last year.

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,	4,551 12	500,360 08	5,457 12	291,537 14
Pottsville,	1,520 03	176,535 16	4,158 13	59,093 11
S. Haven,	6,167 10	699,885 18	4,444 08	177,671 14
P. Clinton,	2,010 03	273,487 18	1,016 11	30,633 10
Total	14,259 10	1,650,270 00	13,071 04	575,968 09
		575,968 09		
Total,		2,226,238 08		
To same period last year, by Railroad,				1,251,507 02
" " " Canal.				288,030 07
				1,539,537 10
Increase this year, so far, 586,700 19 tons.				

COAL TRADE BY RAILROAD 1851—52.

Quantity sent by Railroad for the 4 days ending December 4 1851.			
	Week		Total
Port Carbon,	6,046 10		
Pottsville,	2,874 16		
Schl. Haven,	9,037 17		
Port Clinton,	5,681 19		
	23,615 02		
To same period last year—31,042 06			

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.	18,511 14	840,196 12
Little Schuylkill R. R.	6,036 12	287,728 18
Mill Creek do	6,281 09	365,940 03
Mount Carbon do	5,824 07	225,965 07
Schuylkill Valley do	8,512 03	378,000 02
Mt Carbon and Pt Carbon	11,717 02	449,463 01

LEHIGH COAL TRADE.

Quantity sent to market for the week ending Nov. 29, 1851.

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Lehigh Coal Co.,	4,254 13	303,352 16
Room Run Mine,	893 12	97,005 00
Beaver Meadow,	1,143 10	42,008 11
Spring Mountain Coal,	2,467 02	115,538 09
Colerain Coal,	54 00	39,523 01
Cranberry Coal Company,	1,291 00	30,181 19
Hazleton Coal Co.,	2,040 00	119,885 01
Diamond Coal Company,		36,625 02
Buck Mountain Coal,	2,630 12	104,367 18
Wilkesbarre Coal Co.,	606 00	25,071 11
Total,	15,413 16	986,551 05
To same period last year		700,925 02
Increase so far		285,626 03

RATES OF TOLL AND TRANSPORTATION OF RAILROAD for 1851.

	From M.Carbon.	S.Haven.	P.Clinton
To Reitmond,	1,40	1,35	1,15
To Philadelphia,			
TOLL BY CANAL.			
From Port Carbon to Philadelphia,			60 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,	63	95	91 50
" Mt. Carbon,	62	92	1 85
" S. Haven,	60	90	1 50 al 75

☞ CONTRIBUTION OF CHEMISTRY TO THE HEALING ART.—The fact that *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral* is a chemical discovery, may explain why the distinguished Professors of that Science, (Silliman, Hitchcock, Webster, and Cleveland,) have given their certificates in its favor. None could better judge of its merits than these eminent men, and their names would be a sufficient guarantee of its value, if experience had not already proven to the public that it is one of the most effectual remedies for affections of the throat and lungs ever before them.—*Scientific Review.*

☞ During the year ending the 1st inst. there were 5,541 persons committed to jail in Boston; 758 were debtors, and 1,567 for intemperance.

NEW CLASS IN DANCING.

PROFESSOR FREYMILLER respectfully calls attention to the opening of a new class this evening, December 6, 1851, at his Rooms, in the Town Hall, for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen who cannot attend his other classes. The arrangement will be as follows:—Evenings of instruction Tuesdays and Saturdays. Hours for Ladies, from 6½ to 8—for Gentlemen, from 8 to 9½, for the first six lessons, after which they will be instructed together, from 7½ to 9½, P. M., when music will be introduced the last hour of each evening Terms—for Ladies $6; Gentlemen $7 for 24 lessons.

Dec. 6, 1851. 49-3t

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

THE subscriber offers for sale the following valuable property:—One Two-story Brick House, in Market street, with a large garden, stabling and carriage-house attached, all in good repair The lot runs from Market to Lyon street, and would make a convenient and pleasant place of residence. Also, two two-story houses in Sanderson street, near the Court House, each with a garden attached; also, two two-story houses in Lyon street, with lots and gardens; also, three two and half-story houses, running from the corner of Norwegian and Coal streets, and one house in Coal street, near Norwegian. They are all supplied with hydrants and every convenience to make them desirable dwellings. Several are well situated for business facilities. Apply to PHILIP HAFFA, Coal Street.

Dec. 6, 1851. 49-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY, AT PRIVATE SALE

WILL be sold at Private Sale, the valuable Centre street property, in the Borough of Pottsville, situated on the North West corner of High and Centre streets. The Lot is 40 feet front on Centre by 200 feet deep, running to Railroad street.—On the premises, on Centre Street, are erected two Two-story Frame Dwelling Houses, well finished, and in excellent condition. There are also erected, on the rear of the Lot, EIGHT TENANT HOUSES.

Said property is located in one of the best business portions of the Borough—is near the Public Buildings—has every convenience, and is unquestionably one of the most desirable properties in the Borough of Pottsville, either for private residences, or for carrying on any public business.

For Terms, and other particulars, apply to the subscriber. MARY NELIGH.

No. 174 Poplar street, Philadelphia, or to BENJAMIN T. TAYLOR, Pottsville.

Dec. 6, 1851. 49-4t

REMOVAL.

LINDSAY & BLAKISTON, *Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers, Philadelphia*, have removed to their New Store, No. 25 *South Sixth Street*, above Chestnut, where, with more room, and increased facilities, they will continue the Publishing, Selling and Binding business, in all its branches, wholesale and retail. They will always keep on hand a general assortment of Medical, Dental, Scientific, Agricultural, Moral Classical, School, Miscellaneous, and Blank Books, to which they invite the attention of the trade. Orders from Booksellers, Libraries, or Schools, for Books in any department of literature, will receive prompt attention, and the books will be furnished at the very lowest prices Blank Books for Public Offices, Banks, or private persons, made promptly to order.

☞ Catalogues of their own publications, or complete Catalogues of Medical and Scientific Books, will be furnished, upon application being made to them by mail, or otherwise. Foreign Books imported to order

Dec. 6, 1851. 49-6m

POTTSVILLE ROLLING MILL.

THE subscribers respectfully announce to the public, that their new Rolling Mill is now completed and in full operation, and that they are prepared to supply all kinds of Bar Iron, of the best quality, which they will warrant to be superior in quality to any obtained from abroad, at the same prices.

They also manufacture T Rails, for the use of the Collieries and Lateral Roads, weighing from 21 to 50 lbs. per yard, made of the best Iron, and which will be found much cheaper than the imported article.

Being practical mechanics, and having and considerable experience in the Iron business, they flatter themselves that they can give entire satisfaction to purchasers, and will also make it their interest to patronize home manufactures.

HARRIS, BURNISH & CO.

Dec. 6, 1851. 49tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

Emporium of London, Paris, Leipsic, Vienna and other FANCY GOODS.

FANCY Glassware, Porcelain, Fancy Stationery, Brushes, Combs, Perfumery, Fine Cutlery, &c. GLENN & CO., No. 180 Chesnut Street, opposite the Masonic Hall, Philadelphia, respectfully inform the public that they have on hand and intend to keep a complete and elegant assortment of goods in their line, which, being imported by themselves from some of the largest manufactories and depots in Europe, can be sold at the lowest prices. G. & Co., confidently assert that no more complete and elegant stock of goods of the kind has never been offered in this city, and respectfully invite an inspection of their assortment. The prophecy will be constantly repeated in future goods, and no effort will be spared to merit the patronage of the public

Among the goods are the following rich fancy articles in the greatest variety for the Etagere, Library, Boudoir, Parlor, and for Bridal and other Presents: Bohemian, English, French, Bavarian, and Venetian Fancy Glassware. Royal Dresden, Berlin, English, French, and other Fancy Porcelain. Berlin and Frankfort Fancy Iron Goods. Real and Imitation Bronzes, new styles. Articles in Gilt, Plated and Stag Horn. English Parian and French Bisque Figures. Articles in Derbyshire and Fluor Spar. Articles from the Spa Springs of Belgium. Splendid Royal Papier Mache Goods in the greatest variety.—Rosewood, Ebony, Mahogany, and other Portable Desks and Writing Cases.

Ladies' and Gents' Dressing Cases from $2.50 to $50 each, of Rosewood, Leather, &c

Rogshaw's & and Rodgers' superior Cutlery, as Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors, Scissors, &c

Best French Opera Glasses, Figures English and French Perfumery and Toilet Soaps. Splendid Card Cases, Souvenirs, &c.

A complete and elegant assortment of Port Monnaies French (and German) of Silver, Shell, Pearl, Ivory, Feather, &c

Very superior French and English Hair Brushes with Ivory, Pearl, Ebony, Buffalo, Rosewood and other handles, and the best Russian Bristles. As these articles are made expressly to our order, they can be warranted as the very best. Ivory, Bone and other Tooth Brushes of English and French Make. Nail, Comb and Shaving Brushes; Shell, Buffalo, Ivory, Tuck, Dressing and other Combs. Odour & Glove Boxes, Tea Caddies, Segar Boxes, &c.

Fancy Wood and paper boxes, Inlaid Inlaid Boxes from Ireland, Scotch Boxes, &c., Music Boxes, some with Drum and Bells; Paintings on Metal, Canvass, Wood, Porcelain & Glass, Ladies' Cabinets, with a thousand other articles useful and ornamental.

Strangers visiting the city are respectfully invited to examine the goods, and articles purchased sent to any part of the City free of expense or packed to go with safety to any part of the World.

L. W. GLENN. EDWARD GLENN

☞ The business of L. W. Glenn & Son will be carried on, as usual, at No. 20 South Fourth street.

Dec. 6th, 1851 49-3 mo

IRON COMMISSION WARE HOUSE, CENTRE STREET, POTTSVILLE.

THE subscribers are prepared to furnish the trade of Machinists and Operatives, 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. YARDLEY & SON.

York Store, Nov. 22, 1851. 47-tf

DERR'S RANGE, WITH HEATING APPARATUS ATTACHED.—This Range has been fitted up with the 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 subscriber, in Pottsville.

JOSEPH DERR.

July 9, 1851. 23-1y

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Pottsville, Pa., December 1st, 1851:

Alyman S	Fitzpatrick M 2	Mullin James
Anshin Jacob	Fisher S M	Mullin Wm C M
Allison Mrs E	Fink Wm M	Monaghan James
Ahern John	Fraboese Henry	Moore Mrs Mary
Brum Charles	Frankleit Enos	Moutz Suzan
Beck Frederick J	Freymiller E A	Morgan John ship
Beard Francis	Gunther Peter	Mosen Thomas
Betterton Geo W	Fahy Michael ship	McMinnis Robert
Breightigam C	Grady J	McMullin Mr
Boyle Pat	Gale Owen	McGan John
Borton John H	Gardy James	McCoy Patrick
Barns Robert	Gorham M H	McCormick J
Bright Will	Girard Wm	Norman Daniel
Billington Charles	Grim Peter	Nunn Samuel
Brady Mrs M A	Gregory A	Oerie Benjamin
Beisel Mrs E	Gallaher Patrick	O'Brien Wm ship
Brennan Miss S	Griswold Chester	Pain Mrs
Babb Miss Ann	Gallagher Jas	Power Dennis do
Barton Miss E	Gannin Michael	Quirk John
Brennan Michael	Halbe Joseph	Reilly Edward
Boyle Mrs Mary	Haupt Samuel	Ray Charles
Burns Mrs Ellen	Hartleman John	Reed John B
Bliile Henry	Hul S A	Row Wm
Broome Charles	Hoyt I P	Rock Bridget ship
Berry Wm ship	Herring Benj	Seaman J C
Bell Anthony	Heter R	Serringer J B
Bieler Geo	Heninger John	Sheely J M
Correll J B	Hart A H	Schuty Joseph
Collahan Edward	Horan Patrick	Stratford John
Collons Edmond	Horrocks J	Sweeny James
Conner S C E	Hairing John ship	Shelly Alles
Clause E J	Hancock Philip	Sweeny Owen
Carr J	Johnson R J	Schwenghart W
Carnet James	Jones Mrs	Sharp Michael
Cleary Catharine	Kirch Peter 2	Scheetz T D
Carter Adling	Kistler Samuel	Stratford John
Cortley M E	Kreamer S	Sieler John P
Clark Mrs Wm	Kremer Christian	Shafer Michael
Coffee James ship