THE MINERS' JOURNAL, AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Miners' Journal.

Saturday Morning, Nov. 27.

B. BANNAN, Editor and Proprietor:
C. LITTLE, Associate Editor.

AUCTIONEERING IN SCH'L. COUNTY.

Last week, we noticed the arrest of several individuals, in this place, on the charge of selling goods, contrary to the Peddling Laws of this county. John M. Crosland, the Borough Auctioneer, was, also, arrested subsequently, on the ground of his having exceeded the regulations of his Commission. He was bound over, before Justice Wilson, for his appearance at Court and on a hearing there, on Tuesday last, the case was deferred till next week, when it will be brought up before a Jury. The case of the persons first referred to was likewise continued—they pleading that their sales were effected under the authority of the Auctioneer. Their guilt or innocence, therefore, turns upon the question, as to whether the Auctioneer has the right to delegate such privileges to others.

The Law, authorizing the appointment of the Auctioneer is as follows, passed at the Session of 1852—Act No. 155:

Section 17. That from and after the passage of this Act, the Governor is hereby authorized and required to Commission some suitable person in the Borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill county, as an "Auctioneer," who is hereby authorized to sell at Public Auction all kinds of goods, Wares, Merchandize, Lands, Tenements and property of all kinds, yielding and paying to the Treasury of this Commonwealth one per cent. on all the property sold; after he shall have sold annually, property to the amount of ten thousand dollars, before he shall be compelled to pay anything to the State; and said Auctioneer shall be authorized to make sales in such place, in said Borough, at all times as he may select.

Provided, That the person appointed Auctioneer as aforesaid, shall pay into the Treasury of the Commonwealth the sum of twenty-five dollars for his Commission.

The main point at issue is as to how far this Law, under which the Auctioneer received his Commission, is subject to the previous enactments, regulating Peddling, &c., in this county, or whether his authority is derived solely from this Act.

We have only to add that, if there are no further restrictions upon the subject than those imposed by this statute alone, the law, it must be admitted, is a very imperfect one, and obviously leaves our merchants and business-men subject to the grossest imposition.

The meeting of the citizens previously announced, was held at Foster's Hall, on Monday evening, to take measures to prevent persons selling goods in the community in future, contrary to the laws regulating this matter. A permanent association was accordingly organized, to carry out the views of the meeting. It comprises most of our prominent merchants and business-men, and, from their known energy of character, the business interests of the community will, no doubt, be properly protected against the imposition of itinerant sales-men hereafter.

WHAT COL. BENTON SAYS.

At a recent meeting at Jackson, Mo., Col. BENTON pitched into politics, right and left. His favorite hobby seems to be "Reform," and in urging its necessity, he spares neither friend nor foe. He avows himself opposed to all abuses, and ready to act with any administration, Whig or Democratic, in the great work of their total extirpation. He says the expenses of the Government must be reduced from 60 to 20,000,000 of dollars under Mr. Pierce, and shows up where the responsibility belongs, for the loose change disposed of, at our national head-quarters.—He says:

"Party warfare, we are told, throws the blame of these sixty millions on the present Whig administration. But we are assured that inexorable history will have to qualify that reproach! and to tell that Democratic majorities were in both houses of Congress when that appalling sum was voted!—And further, that it would have been seventy, instead of sixty millions, if the "lower" house (as it is called) had sanctioned all the appropriations voted for in the "upper.""

He then introduces President-making, and talks right out in meeting about the Loco Baltimore Convention. He makes a total *expose* of the manœuvres of his great Democratic compeers, Cass, Buchanan, &c., in their political aspirations, and seems to chuckle over the "accident" that thwarted their hopes. Hear him:

"I have only spoken of Legislative abuses at Washington, and the usurpation of national legislation by a band of intrusive and high trading agents. There is another branch of abuse which requires attention—that of the usurpations of elections by caucusses and conventions, which has also grown up a NEW POWER, and now nearly controls all elections from President of the United States down to the most inconsiderable county officer, and generally without regard to the popular will, and with an eye to their own advantage. I cannot explore the abuse which strikes at the foundation of all elective governments, nor trace it through all the States and the counties. I can only speak of the Presidential conventions, and what I heard at Washington, that sixty thousand dollars were expended in the last one at Baltimore, in three houses in the entertainment of delegates! of course to get at their understanding through the medium of their stomachs. Fasting and praying would have been a better preparation for the discharge of their duties. Fortunately neither of these three houses carried their man. The lot fell upon one for whom no money had been expended to procure a nomination. But that was an accident, and we have no right to expect such good fortune again.—President-making has become a regular art; or trade followed by old politicians, at the expense, and without the consent, or even knowledge of the people. Who knows, except the initiated, that the last Democratic convention elongated itself by appointing a committee to sit until 1856? Yet they did it! made a committee of their own body—thirty-one in number—one for each State—to sit four years—their duties slight upon the record—great in the performance. And with what design? Very comprehensive from the complexion of the gentlemen appointed, and of whom you may judge from the specimen in this State. If things go on at this rate, the people of the United States will have no more hand in the selection of their Presidents than the subjects of the European monarchies have in begetting the child who is to become their king."

PRESIDENT POLK AFTER CUBA.

An important diplomatic correspondence between President Polk and Spain has just turned up among the Government printing, at Washington. It seems he made an offer to that Government of the purchase of Cuba, without consulting either house of Congress, but Spain promptly, courteously but absolutely declined the overture. The price of the purchase is summed up thus, through Secretary Buchanan:

"It will occur to you that if Spain should cede Cuba to the United States, she would at once relieve herself from a great part, if not the whole, of this civil, military, and naval expenditure. In this view of the subject, it would seem that the sum of $50,000,000 would be an ample pecuniary indemnity to Spain for the loss of the Island."

POST OFFICE OPERATIONS.

There is said to be a falling off of nearly a million dollars revenue to the Post-Office Department, under the present reduced system, as compared with the receipts last year. This is much less, however, than followed the reduction of the rates in 1845. In 1850, the income was nearly 26 per cent. greater than in 1845, and 24½ per cent. greater than the average receipts for the nine years preceding 1845. The effect of the last reduction, so far, favors the impression that a still more beneficial result will follow.

☞ THE LATE difficulties, pending between this country and Peru, in relation to our obtaining Guano from the Lobos Islands, have been amicably adjusted by our Government acknowledging the right of Peru to the Islands; and that country in return has guaranteed the freighting of our ships upon the most reasonable terms.

Editor's Table.

GOOD THINGS IN TO-DAY'S JOURNAL.—Those of our readers, who are fond of well-written sketches—something that will almost make one's hair stand on end—will find the proper material in "The Moonlight Ride," on our first page.

Ladies, request a parody on the "Address to a Bachelor," on the Fourth page, of some of your gentlemen friends—if that don't "fetch" them, you may set their case down as hopeless.

GRAHAM for December is filled with good things—as usual. This closes the volume for 1852.—Persons wishing to subscribe, should hand in their names immediately, so as to commence with the next volume. This Magazine contains 112 pages of Reading matter, *regularly* every month, besides several splendid engravings and a number of other excellent illustrations. Price $3, a year, or both Graham's Magazine and Godey's Lady's Book for $4! this is Graham's own offer. Subscriptions received at BANNAN's. Single copies 25 cents.

"THE CABIN AND THE PARLOR," by J. T. Randolph has been sent us by the Publishers for examination. Its object is to correct the false impressions insidiously, though ably, put forth in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Several answers have appeared to this last work, but none so complete and effective, in our opinion, as this. It represents, very fairly, the condition of the Southern Slaves and the relation between them and their Masters; and, moreover, draws a striking parallel picture of the abject serfdom, practised upon their employees by the "Merchant Princes" of the North. We recommend this work to the reading public, as amply worthy their attention—it will do much toward allaying the unjust and often ignorant prejudice manifested towards the "horrors of slavery," and place the evil, for evil it unquestionably is, in its true light.

DICKENS' HOUSEHOLD WORDS is a capital weekly periodical. Price $2,50 a year—subscriptions received at BANNAN's.

Local Affairs.

☞ *Testimonial of Respect.*—At a special meeting of the School Board of the Borough of Pottsville, held Tuesday evening, Nov. 23, 1852, the following Resolutions were adopted, viz:

Resolved, That this Board has heard with deep regret and sorrow of the death of JOSEPH WEAVER, one of its members.

Resolved, That the several Schools under this Board be closed to-morrow, (Wednesday, November 24, 1852,) in token of respect to the memory of the deceased.

Resolved, That this Board deeply sympathise with the family of the deceased in their bereavement.

Resolved, That we now adjourn, and that the members of this Board and the Teachers of the several Schools attend the funeral of said JOSEPH WEAVER, deceased on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 24, 1852, at 2 o'clock.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be published in the papers of the Borough, and the Secretary furnish a copy thereof to the family of our deceased member.

Extract from the minutes.
JOHN C. MARTIN,
Sec't. B. of School D. P. B Dist.

☞ *Literary Society.*—The meeting on Wednesday evening was still more largely attended, if possible, than either of the previous ones of this season. No lecture was delivered, but the spirit and ability with which the Debate was conducted, amply compensated for the disappointment—it was one of the best ever made before the Society. The members had evidently taken pains to prepare themselves and the historical information elicited in the discussion was highly interesting, as well as instructive.

At a subsequent Business Meeting, according to the regular usages of the Society as to the time for holding elections, the following Officers were chosen for the ensuing term:

President—T. J. Shener;
Vice-President—C. Little;
Secretary—T. H. Walker;
Treasurer—Dr. A. Heger, (re-elected);
Librarian—G. D. Haughawout, (re-elected).

☞ *The series of Balls*, known as the "Bachelors' Sociables," will commence on the 7th of December, next Tuesday evening a-week, to be followed by the others at three weeks' interval, each—28th of December, 18th of January, and 8th of February. They will be given at the Town Hall—the room is to be papered and new gas fixtures put up. These entertainments were well attended last winter, and, we believe, gave general satisfaction. The Subscription price for the series of four Balls is $5. The Managers request all those who wish to attend to hand in their names as early as possible. The price of a ticket for a single evening is $2. The invitations, we are informed, will be distributed to-day.

☞ *The Schuylkill County Clay Monument.*—The Basement of this structure is now completed and ready for the Column and Statue, as soon as they shall be finished. This portion of the work has been under the charge of Mr. JNO. MADARA.—It measures 15 feet in height, and is finished in a most substantial and workman-like manner. The castings of the Iron column, and the Statue, will be ready, it is expected, by the 1st of April and May next, respectively. The height of the whole will be 78 feet,—thus: Basement 15 feet, Column 48 feet, and Statue 15 feet.

☞ *First Sleighing.*—Snow commenced falling in this vicinity on Monday afternoon last, and continued during the night. On Tuesday morning, it measured 4 to 6 inches in depth. Several sleighs were out for the first time this season, on Monday night and also next morning, but the fun was short-lived—the snow having almost entirely disappeared in the streets, by noon.

☞ *The Festival*, or "substantial supper," given at the First Methodist Church, on Thursday evening, we understand, was most liberally patronised. The tables, it is said, fairly groaned under the weight of good things prepared for the occasion, and the appetites of the crowd of visitors bespoke a most thankfully healthful condition of our community.

☞ *Thanksgiving.*—Thursday was very generally observed, as a day of Public Thanksgiving, in our Borough. All the places of business were closed, service held in several of the churches, and everything wore the aspect of a Sabbath, in accordance with the design of the appointment.

☞ *Rev. Daniel Washburn*, of Philadelphia, delivered an appropriate and able sermon, on Thursday, in Trinity Church, in this place, of which he has lately been chosen Rector. He enters immediately upon his official duties.

☞ EX-GOVERNOR SHULZE died at Lancaster, Friday, 19th inst. He was educated for the Ministry and filled the pulpits of several Lutheran churches, for some years.—In 1822, he was selected as the Democratic candidate for the Senate, and was triumphantly elected. During the first session of the term for which he was elected to the Senate, he was nominated by the Democratic State Convention for Governor, and was elected the following October by a large majority, and again re-elected in 1826 by almost a unanimous vote.

☞ THE DEMOCRATS, or, according to the *Emporium*, a "portion" of them only, held a Jubilee here on Monday. Hope they had a "good time"—no doubt they had, for we have always observed that the most direct route to a Democrat's conscience is through his stomach; that's an infallible remedy for a Locofoco "mind diseased." We should think after their late assiduous labors in this County, they needed some of the best "creature comforts" to restore the equilibrium of both soul and body.

☞ TOO MODEST.—Our left-hand neighbor, at the ——— dinner table, last Thursday, wanting some stuffing from a roast duck, which a gentleman was carving, requested him to transfer from the deceased fowl to his plate some of its *artificial intestines.*

☞ HON. JNO. SERJEANT, an active and universally respected citizen of Philadelphia, died at his residence in that city, on Tuesday evening. He was in the seventy-third year of his age.

☞ PIERCE's majority in New-York, officially reported, is 27,245.

THE SCH'L. NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Below we continue from last week the comments of the Philadelphia *North American*, on the affairs of the Schuylkill Navigation Company:

In the preceding article we spoke of the capacity of the canal as depending upon its supply of boats, upon the speed with which trips can be made, the number of boats that can pass its locks in a given time, the certainty of a supply of water, and security from floods. We proceed to consider briefly these several points.

The canal has no carrying privileges. The Company are not themselves carriers. In consequence of this, they have experienced heretofore a difficulty, from the fact that there was not always an adequate supply of boats of the right kind to do the business for which there was really a demand. Coal oftentimes did not come through the canal, but sought some other route, simply because there were no boats in readiness to bring it. The canal, therefore, often failed, especially after active competition commenced, in getting all the custom to which its facilities fairly entitled it. A plan has been adopted, under the new settlement, by which the Company are able to secure, at all times, a full supply of boats of the size wanted, and confined to their own business.

The plan is this. They find a boat captain who is without a boat, or the means of building one.—On his advancing a small sum, just sufficient to be a guaranty for his performance of his engagements, the Company build him a boat, or procure it to be built, holding it as their own property until the captain, by monthly instalments of $50, (which the business itself enables him to pay) reimburses the Company for their outlay, and receives from them full ownership of the property. By the recent law of April, 1852, the Company are especially authorized to hold and pledge this species of property, without its becoming liable for their general business. They can thus increase their freighting facilities indefinitely, without embarrassment or risk. The facilities thus created, appealing directly to the personal enterprise and care of the individual boatmen, cause the business to be done in the most economical matter. The captain, feeling that the boat is his own, takes a degree of care in the use of it heretofore unknown. The expense of repairs is reduced to the minimum point. Running also on his own account, he makes the most diligent use of his time, and in every other way is careful to reduce expenses. The more the expense of bringing coal by the canal can be reduced, the more coal will seek that avenue to market. That the attractiveness of the canal to operators has, in fact, been greatly increased by this means, is apparent from the experience of the present season, when the Schuylkill has increased upon its last year's business beyond any of the other companies. The company will be prepared, the next year, with boats and landings to do a business of 950,000 tons, and there is a prospect, amounting almost to a certainty, that that amount will be called for at their hands.

The company, during the present year, have awakened a spirit of emulation among the boatmen, in regard to the rapidity of their trips, which has materially modified the opinions and the practice of this important class of workmen. Under the influence of the impetus thus given, the whole old fashioned routine has been broken up. Instead of the former rate of canal navigation, by which it took, on an average, ten days for a trip from Pottsville to Philadelphia and back, and twenty-one days from Pottsville to New York and back, the trip is now made regularly, and without extra exertion, to Philadelphia and back in eight days, and to New York and back in fifteen days. The same number of boats, therefore, are enabled now to do about twenty-five per cent. more business than formerly. The business becomes proportionably more profitable to the boatmen, and consequently more of it is attracted to the canal.

Among the facilities for expediting and cheapening the business of the canal, may be mentioned in this connection, the recent application of steam-power to the unloading of boats, and the improved arrangements for shipping coal and distributing it for the retail trade, as shown on the wharf of Messrs. F. Bacon & Co., on the Schuylkill. These gentlemen are able now to unload from a boat, and to weigh, a cargo of 150 tons in four hours; and on several occasions, during the present season, a similar amount was placed in a boat from the landings of the Company in Schuylkill county, in less than one hour. By such processes as this, not only is there a saving in the substitution of steam-power for human power, but the time of the boatmen is saved by the despatch with which the business is done. And whatever lessens the expense, necessarily draws business and increases tolls.

The next question for consideration is the number of boats that can be passed through the locks in a given time. On this point the experience of the company furnishes no adequate data, as the canal has never yet been pushed to its full ability. The only canal in the country which is in this condition, is the New York and Erie canal, at some of whose locks, at particular seasons, boats present themselves as fast as they can be passed through. From the annual reports of the New York Canal Board, we have collected some statistics in regard to the actual number of lockages at several points, where the largest amount of business seems to have accumulated. It should be observed in regard to the Erie canal, that its business has not that uniformity which marks the coal-carrying lines of Pennsylvania. Instead of being almost equally diffused through the season, it is crowded into particular months, and even particular days. There have been, on some of the locks, as many as 340 lockages in a single day, and as high as 6,681 lockages in a month.

Statement showing the Annual number of Lockages at certain Locks on the Erie Canal during a series of years:

Year	Lock No. 1 at Albany.	Lock 3 miles west of Schenectady.	Syracuse Lock.	Geddes Lock.
1844	20,845	28,219	25,198	20,044
1845	19,963	30,452	29,203	23,032
1846	18,169	33,431	32,212	25,225
1847	23,743	43,957	39,149	31,450
1848	19,519	34,911	34,760	29,066
1849	19,355	36,918	35,634	28,740
1850	18,382	38,444	41,170	27,799
1851	19,907	40,396	not given	29,535

In view of the facts here presented, and especially considering the longer period of the navigation season in this latitude, and the more equable distribution of the business through the season, there cannot be the least doubt, that, so far as the lockage is concerned, at least 40,000 boats can be passed through the locks of the Schuylkill canal, during a season. Supposing the number, however, to be only 30,000, and supposing them to carry only 150 tons each, (instead of 180, and supposing them all to return empty, (which is far from the truth), it would even then give an annual tonnage of 2,250,000.

In still further confirmation of the view here presented, it may be remarked, that the boats running on the Erie Canal average only 70 tons burden, instead of 180 and 200 tons, to which those of the Schuylkill Canal are now all being brought, and yet the down freight alone, which passed through its locks in 1851, was 1,508,677 tons.

(See Annual Report of the Canal Department, April, 1852, p. 14.)

We think, therefore, we are entirely safe in the assertion, that a sufficient number of boats can pass the locks of the canal to enable it to do an annual tonnage of 2,000,000.

As to the supply of water, we believe there is a very general misapprehension in the minds of the community. The company have had a very large experience on this head, and they believe themselves perfectly secure against any contingency of this kind. Besides the water of the river itself, they have constructed three capacious reservoirs among the mountains, where water is dammed up during the wet season to supply any deficiency of water during the drought of summer. The combined capacity of these reservoirs is 110,000,000 cubic feet. During the great drought of 1851, the largest of these reservoirs remained unused, and even the second was not entirely exhausted. The company have, besides, the sites for several others, one of which alone will give a proof of 103 acres. There are, moreover, many other ways of increasing the water in the canal, which might be resorted to, but which have not been heretofore, because the need has never arisen. Every dam along the line may, to a limited extent, and with a trifling expense, be made to serve as a reservoir. The ordinary flow of the current over these dams is from eight to ten inches. When the water begins to fail, a temporary and moveable strip may be placed across the edge of the dam, raising the sheet to its ordinary level, and making the pool, to that extent, a reservoir. Further, as mining is carried deeper into the bowels of the earth, the mines have to be kept dry by enormous pumps worked by steam. In this way a large amount of water is thrown out upon the surface, which is now allowed to evaporate, or run to waste in various directions. Nearly all of this, amounting to a very considerable and constantly increasing item, may be gathered into the canal. The lockage itself can be so managed as, not only not materially to waste the water, but so as in some combinations of circumstances actually to pump it up. This has been fully demonstrated both in this country and in France. The company, therefore, feel perfectly secure on the subject of a supply of water.

But, on no point is there a more general misapprehension than in regard to the danger from floods. We do not mean to say that the company have not experienced disasters from this source, and that they are not liable to disaster in future. But the amount of damage from this source has been greatly over-estimated. It has so happened that by far the worst injury which their works have ever experienced from this source, occurred just when they were struggling with multiplied and overwhelming disasters from other causes. With the accumulated debt growing out of the enlargement, and with the receipts dwindled to comparative insignificance by a fierce and hostile competition, only two months after one freshet, (that of July, 1850,) from the effects of which they had but just recovered, and just at the moment when their treasury was in a state of collapse from the efforts to pay the quarterly interest, came the great flood of September, 1850. This, therefore, was not so much the avalanche itself as the last, in a series of influences, that set the avalanche in motion. That which caused it to be so distinctly remembered in the history of the company, was its appalling moral effect upon the minds of the proprietors, and this effect was produced, not so much by the actual amount of the disaster as by the peculiar combination of events at the time of its occurrence.—The whole amount of the actual cost of repairs of the great flood was *only* $277,000. Part of this, even, was expended, not in repairs, but in improvements, making the work more secure for the future than it had been. Greater water-way was given to the dams at all the contracted points, and the work strengthened generally, wherever there was any special exposure, so that after the repairs from the great flood, the work was left, and it now is, in a much better and more secure position than it ever was before.

Besides this, in point of fact, the canal has actually suffered less from casualty by flood, than almost any other canal of equal length in the country.—The experience of twenty-seven years shows that an annual appropriation of $25,000 (less than ⅕ of 1 per cent on the whole investments of the company,) would cover all the cost of the injuries from this source, including the two great floods of 1850. The Contingent Fund of $100,000, (presently to be explained,) gives the Company hereafter the means of repairing immediately any ordinary disaster, without going into the market to borrow money under the influence of panic, and at extravagant rates of interest.

To return. We think we have shown that there is nothing in the supply of boats or of water, in the amount of lockage, or in the general expedition of business, to show that the Canal cannot pass annually 2,000,000 tons of coal to market; nor do we think any well-informed person will say, that the wants of the coal trade will not, in a very few years, place that amount of custom at the disposal of the company. Supposing such an amount of business practicable, how would its realization affect the character of the company's investments?

By the terms of the settlement under the law of April, 1852, no dividend is to be made, even on the preferred stock, until a Contingent Fund of $100,000 has been accumulated, and safely invested in some other securities than those of the Company. The object of this fund is to provide for temporary disasters, by flood or otherwise. It is to be held ever ready to meet the expenses of extraordinary repairs; and whenever, on this account, the fund has been reduced, the net profits of the Company, after paying interest and expenses, are appropriated to the restoration of the fund to the full sum of $100,000, before making any dividends on the stock.

Another provision of the settlement is, that the earnings of the year 1853 shall be appropriated, first, to the current expenses of the work to the opening of navigation, in April, 1853; secondly, to the payment of the interest on the Old Mortgage loan for nine months, viz: to March, 1853; thirdly, to the payment of the interest on the New loan for six months, viz: to January, 1853; fourthly, to the creation of the Contingent Fund of $100,000; and if the net earnings of the present year do not equal that sum, the deficiency is to be made up out of the net earnings of 1853, before declaring any dividend. No dividend, of course, was contemplated in 1852.

The business of the present year is already so far advanced that we can form a sufficiently accurate conjecture as to the general result. The business has been thus far more than twenty-five per cent. beyond that of any previous year, and at prices greatly more remunerative than for several years past. Present appearances are, that the coal tonnage of 1852 will reach 750,000 tons at the least, perhaps 800,000 tons. It has already reached about 735,000 tons. We may therefore make some reasonable conjectures as to the results of this year, and the prospects for the year to come.

We speak not unadvisedly, when we sum up the probable business of the year as follows:

Tolls on (say) 750,000 tons of coal at 55 cents a ton,	$412,500	
Miscellaneous tolls,	70,000	
Water rents and rents of real estate,	25,000	
Total,		$507,500
Current expenses of canal and office,	$80,000	
Car and landing expenses, at 10 cents a ton,	78,000	
Interest on old Mortgage for nine months,	81,000	
Interest on New Loan for 6 mos.,	120,000	$359,000
Balance,		$148,500

There is, therefore, little doubt that the Contingent Fund will be entirely made up the present year, besides settling up all the small outstanding matters connected with the late settlement. What are the prospects for the year 1853, and for the succeeding years?

The arrangements which are now in progress, and which will be completed before the opening of the next spring navigation, will increase the boat, car, and landing capacity of the canal, so as to be fully equal to a freightage of 950,000 tons—a tonnage which the steady growth of the coal trade seems fairly to justify the company in expecting for the year 1853. Supposing prices to be adjusted on the present basis, the business of the company for 1853 may be estimated as follows:

Tolls on 950,000 tons of coal,	$517,500	
Miscellaneous tolls,	80,000	
Water Rents, and rents on Real Estate,	27,000	
Total,		$624,500
Current expenses of canal and office,	$80,000	
Car and landing expenses,	95,000	
Interest on the whole loan, $5,-800,000,	348,000	523,000
Balance,		$101,500

This would give a dividend of 4 per cent. on the preferred stock at the close of the year 1853.

There seems no good reason for supposing that the Schuylkill Navigation will not continue to share, as it always has heretofore shared, in the steady increase in the anthracite coal trade. Nor, in the present attitude of the trade, is there a probability that any of the companies will soon again renew the suicidal policy of former years. Supposing the trade to continue on the present basis, and with a rate of increase of only 15 per cent, the share of coal business which would naturally fall to the canal in 1854, would be 1,200,000 tons, and its receipts would be as follows:

Coal tolls,	$660,000	
Other tolls,	90,000	
Rents,	30,000	
		$780,000
Current expenses,	$90,000	
Car and landing expenses,	120,000	
Interest on loans,	348,000	
Six per cent dividend on the Preferred Stock,	150,000	708,000
Balance,		$72,000

This would be equivalent to a dividend of a little more than 3½ per cent. on the Common Stock.

A similar calculation would show, in 1855, a dividend of not less than 6 per cent. on both Common and Preferred Stock; and in 1856 a considerable surplus, which, according to the recent settlement, would be shared equally between the two stocks.

Beyond this point, it would be, perhaps, unwise to speculate. Those who wish to carry the calculation farther, have all the means of doing so, in the facts already presented. The miscellaneous tolls of the company just equal the miscellaneous expenses of canal and office. The water and other rents, if not entirely stationary, probably will not, in any stage of the business, exceed $30,000 or $35,000. As to the toll on coal, the average expense to the company, for cars and landings, is ten cents a ton, leaving on this business, as at present established, a net profit of 45 cents a ton. A coal business of 1,500,000 tons, therefore, would show a handsome surplus, after paying six per cent. on the whole investment of $10,300,000. Whether such a business will accrue to the company, and how soon, are questions which every reader can answer as well as we. The conjectures which we have given, though put forth purely as conjectures, and to be received as such, are yet based upon substantial and significant facts, and they are not, so far as we can see, in any of their features, a whit more improbable than the whole of the present condition of the coal trade would have appeared ten years ago.

THE FRUITS OF INTEMPERANCE.

We submit the following melancholy case reported by a Boston paper, as having recently taken place in that city—the facts speak for themselves and need no comment, to apply the lesson they so forcibly teach:

"We have already mentioned the case of Mrs. Ellen Stafford, who resided in the rear of No. 3 Lancaster street, and who was found dead in her bed room on Monday morning, the 5th inst., about 2 o'clock. The history of the case is as follows: Her husband, John Stafford, a carpenter by trade, commenced striking and abusing her, while in a state of intoxication on Friday, September 24, which he continued through Saturday and Sunday, during the night as well as the day, kicking her in various parts of the body and striking her with great violence. On one of these days she received a blow from his foot in the abdomen, which was probably the cause of her death.

Her right arm was covered with bruises, received in defending her head from his cruel blows. He would drive her from one room to another, suffering her neither to sit or to lie upon the bed, or have a moment's respite from his brutal assaults, while her circumstances were such as to require from him the tenderest care and sympathy. He would not allow her to eat anything or cook anything for the children.

He continued this course till Sunday evening, the 26th, when the neighbors becoming alarmed lest he should murder her, called on a watchman at 10 or 11 o'clock, who took him to the watch-house, and the next day he was sent to the house of correction. He remained there three or four days, when his employer, needing his services, paid the fine, and he was released. He immediately commenced his brutal assaults upon her, and continued so till the night she died.

The neighbors represented her to be a good wife and mother, and a quiet, temperate and inoffensive woman, giving him no provocation for his brutal cruelties.

There are six children, the eldest 14 years and the youngest 14 months. Mrs. Egan, a poor widow woman, residing in the same building, has taken them into her room, till some provision can be made for them. The infant is sick, has wasted away, and needs careful nursing.

Hannah, the eldest child, is an intelligent girl. She has been kept at school, and is quite intelligent. Her testimony yesterday at the Coroner's Inquest, was given with a readiness, fluency, and apparent correctness, rarely to be witnessed in intelligent adult persons. She was the eye-witness of most of her father's cruelties, and suffered in her own person from violent blows of her father. She is very delicate in her appearance, and must have endured much from nervous excitement and fright for two or three weeks past. She needs sympathizing friends, and deserves to be removed from her present associations, and placed under those congenial to her disposition and deserts.

The Jury returned a verdict, that her death was caused by blows, kicks and injuries, wilfully and maliciously inflicted upon her head and body, by her husband, John Stafford, on the 25th and 26th days of September, last past, and at divers other times, from which injuries she suffered and languished until the 4th day of October, when she died."

All Sorts and Sizes.

☞ *Rum Bottles Outlawed.*—The following case tried in the Quarter Session of Berks County, is thus reported by the Reading *Gazette*:

"A wife indicted her husband for assault and battery, committed under the following circumstances:—They were returning home together in a wagon, from market—the husband provided with a "pocket pistol," well loaded, from which he took sundry "swigs," until he became "shot." The wife remonstrated earnestly against such conduct, which aroused the anger of her lord, and he commenced abusing her; whereupon she seized the rum bottle, and threw it out into the road. For this her brute of a husband beat her. Judge Jones charged the jury that the wife's act of breaking the bottle did not justify the husband in striking her; that although a wife had no right to destroy the goods and chattles of a husband, a rum-bottle was an exception; that a wife was perfectly justifiable in seizing her husband's rum-bottle wherever she could lay hands on it and destroying it; and that in this instance the defendant did no more than what a sensible woman ought to have done. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with this sound opinion. Rum-bottles may, therefore, from this date, be considered without the pale of the law's protection."

☞ *North Carolina.*—The Raleigh *Standard* publishes the official result of the late election in that State. The vote of General Pierce is 89,744, and that of General Scott 39,058—majority for Pierce, 686. The vote is 12,675 less than that polled for Reid and Kerr in August, and about the same as that polled for Cass and Taylor in 1848. Pierce runs 8,740 votes behind Reid, and Scott 3,935 behind Kerr. There were some 50 or 60 votes cast for Hale and Julian. At one precinct in Hyde people voted directly for Pierce and King and Scott and Graham, and of course their votes were not counted; and in Cleaveland one of the Whig Electors ran 20 votes behind his ticket.

☞ *How we lost the Election.*—Pierce had carried Georgia by a majority of at least 6,000. The Savannah *Georgian*—a Pierce paper—says of the result:

"*We by no means claim this as a democratic victory.* The success of Pierce and King in Savannah—in its extent at least—is due too much to the noble and party-sacrificing patriotism of *Whigs* to permit us to exult over it as a democratic triumph."

Every doubtful State in the Union was lost to Scott by the same means, and a number of undoubted Whig States were suffered to cast their votes for Pierce from similar criminal defection.

☞ *Relics of Napoleon.*—The Prince President has asked of England the Emperor Napoleon's will, left at St Helena. There are several relics of his son in the possession of the imperial family of his Austrian mother, the return of which probably may be requested also. Among these is the silver gilt cradle in which he was placed when saluted as King of Rome. It is literally covered with French eagles. The regalia belonging to Napoleon as King of Italy, which decended in heirlooms to his son, is also in the possession of the Hapsburg family. This regalia consists of a crown, sceptre and silver mace, and a superb coronation mantle lined with ermine.

☞ *Three Cent Pieces.*—The Philadelphia *Ledger* says of the operations of the mint during the last month:

"The manufacture of three cent pieces has been immense, 2,686,800 pieces were coined, representing in value $80,000. Last month the coinage of this very convenient little piece was over a million and a half, and the amount then was thought to be immense. Large as this supply is, it does not exceed the demand. The treasurer has now but few on hand."

☞ *Omnibus Accommodations at San Francisco.*—A line of omnibuses has commenced running from the Oriental Hotel, corner of Market and Mission streets, San Francisco; to the Kremlin Hotel, on Stockton street, for "the simple charge of *twenty-five cents* only." For a *single dollar* the omnibus will take passengers, with their baggage, to and from any of the principal hotels; and thus protect the public from "extortionate prices of hack-drivers!"

☞ *The Largest Tunnel* in the world is in Hungary. It extends from the shore of the river, Gran, near Zarnewitz, to the Schemnitzer Hill mines, and is ten English miles in length. It is destined to serve the double purpose of a drain for the water accumulating in the mines, and of a railway to transport the mineral ore from the works to the river Gran.

☞ *Editorial Life.*—It is difficult to convince the public that the life of an editor is not passed upon a bed of roses. "Editorial life is the worst of slavery!" exclaim the editors. "It's an editorial lie if you say so!" retorts the public. We say nothing—but somebody has pronounced "public opinion an ass."—*Literary Museum.*

☞ *The Lake Shore Railroad.*—We have already mentioned the completion of the railroad around the Pennsylvania shore of Lake Erie, and the arrival at Erie of trains of cars from Cleaveland. There is now an uninterrupted railroad chain from New York city to Cleaveland, which will be before many days, extended to Chicago.

☞ *Franklin Pierce* is the youngest man who has ever been elected President of the United States. He is 48 years of age. Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams and Van Buren, were each 58; Jackson, 62; Harrison, 68; Taylor, 66; Polk, 50.

☞ *An Apple Speculation.*—Twenty-five hundred barrels of Newton Pippins went as freight in the last European steamer. They cost five dollars per barrel: the freight charged is one dollar and twenty-five cents; and they are sold in Liverpool for twenty-five shillings or $17 per barrel.

☞ *Strong Enough for all Responsibility.*—Upon the inauguration of Gen. Pierce, on the 4th of March next, the United States Senate will consist of 42 Democrats, 2 Free-soilers, and 18 Whigs. The Democrats will have more than two-thirds of that body.

☞ *St. Mary's Township*, in Elk county, settled exclusively by foreign Catholics, is "one of the townships we read of." At the late election, where were polled in that township 173 votes, every one of which was cast for Pierce and King.

☞ *Potter County* is the banner county of the Free Soilers in Pennsylvania. At the last election the vote stood, for Pierce 661; Hale 335; Scott 263—the Whigs being the "third party."

☞ *The Abolitionists* having given the Lemmon a Paine-ful squeeze, citizens are determined to treat the country with a little Lemmon-aid, says the New York *Mirror.*

☞ *Park Benjamin*, it is said, expects a large fortune soon, from certain decisions lately made in settling the estates of his old Jewish ancestors in England.

☞ *Miss Charlotte* Cushman and Miss Clarke (Grace Greenwood) left Paris in company, on the 28th ultimo, for Rome, where they will pass the winter.

☞ *Parents*, find all the fault you can with the public schools—it has such a good effect upon the minds of your children. Don't forget to abuse Directors!

☞ *It is* supposed that North Carolina will send Wm. A. Graham to the United States Senate. The Whigs have 1 majority on joint ballot in the Legislature.

☞ *The fifty* thousand dollars for the endowment of Delaware College has all been subscribed, and mainly in Delaware itself.

☞ *The* Council of New York city have decided to have a railway along Broadway. The kind of road is not yet determined.

☞ *Intemperance.*—Addison, Sheridan, Chas. Lamb, Theodore Hook, and Steele, all suffered from intemperance,

☞ *Gen. Pierce's* majority on the popular vote is estimated at about 180,000. Gen. Harrison's was 140,000.

☞ *The trial list* in Berks county is now two years behind hand. Alas for the law's delay!

☞ *The faults* of parents can generally be seen in the *conduct* of children. Recollect that.

☞ *Let every* subscriber "fork up"—then what a happy Christmas we will have!

☞ *A new* opera house is about to be erected on Broad street, Philadelphia.

☞ *The number* of votes cast at the recent election exceeds three millions.

☞ *Pope Pius IX.* refuses to go to France and crown Louis Napoleon.

☞ *Send your* children to school regularly while you send at all.

CONSUMPTION IS THE great curse of our Northern latitudes. It is the blight of domestic felicity and the despoiler of beauty. It robs the cheek of its healthful bloom, the mind of its serenity, and the eye of its brilliancy. It wastes the form, dims the intellect, and plunges its victim into an early grave. The young and the old, the serious and the gay, the city belle, the country lass, are alike its prey and its victims. Blessings on the man, then, whose genius and research furnished us with weapons to bid defiance to this "Dweller of the Threshold!" He merits the applause and gratitude of ages.

The following certificate was handed us for publication. In giving it place in our columns, we do no more than justice to Mr. Fowle, in saying that this is but one of many similar testimonials of the good qualities and healing power of his Balsam.

N. E. Washingtonian, Boston, Feb. 29, 1839.

Mr. Fowle—Dear Sir:—My mother, (aged about 80,) has been afflicted for several years past with an obstinate cough, which at times has nearly proven fatal. On a visit to this city last fall, I procured for her a bottle of your "Wild Cherry Balsam."—A short time after her return home, (Bristol, R. I.,) she wrote me that it had helped her more than any remedy she had tried. A few days since she wrote me thus—"I am better than I have been for some time. The Balsam you gave me has made me well." You are at liberty to use this unsolicited testimonial for the benefit of those who may be similarly afflicted. Yours, very truely,
H. G. LUTHER,
Dentist, 485 Washington street.

Look out for imitations and counterfeits. Remember the original and only genuine article always bears the written signature of I. BUTTS, upon the outside wrappers.

Originally prepared by Williams & Co., Philadelphia, now prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, only by SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, Massachusetts, to whom all orders should be addressed.

THE TOTAL FAILURE of almost every physician to discover a medicine which will be invariably successful in curing Rheumatism, is a self-evident fact that the true natural theory of the disease is not generally understood. From a report in one of the Eclectic Medical Journals, it seems that Dr J. W. Cooper, (the celebrated Indian Herb Doctor,) has discovered a new theory for this disease, which theory is entirely different and at variance with all other theories. Accordingly he has invented a medicine to operate upon the system to suit his theory of the disease. And from the universal success which is said to attend the use of this medicine it seems that he has, at last, discovered the true Pathology or nature of the disease. This medicine is now prepared only by C. P. Hewes. He, having purchased of Dr. Cooper the Recipe and Right of Sale for said medicine, as well as many others of his most valuable preparations. They are all now for sale by John S. C. Martin, Pottsville; and many persons in this County can testify to the wonderful success of these medicines after all others had failed. 46-3t

DROWSINESS, Swimming of the Head, a roaring noise in the ears, headache, palpitation of the heart, &c.—Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a certain cure for the above unpleasant complaints, because they purge from the body those stagnant corrupt humors which, when floating in the general mass of the circulation, are the cause of a rush of blood to the head, giddiness, dimness of sight, drowsiness, pain of the head, and other symptoms of a corrupt state of the blood.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are also one of the very best medicines in the world for the cure of indigestion, and therefore will not only remove all the above unpleasant symptoms, but will most assuredly restore the body to a sound state of health.

Beware of Counterfeits.—The genuine is for sale by T. F. BEATTY & CO., J. G. BROWN, and D. N. HEISLER, Pottsville; and by the Agents given in another column.—Wholesale Office, 160 Race Street, Philadelphia.

THE STOMACH prepares the elements of the bile and the blood; and if it does the work feebly and imperfectly, liver disease is the certain result. As soon, therefore, as any affection of the liver is perceived, we may be sure that the digestive organs are out of order. The first thing to be done, is to administer a specific which will act directly upon the stomach—the main-spring of the animal machinery. For this purpose we can recommend HOOFLAND's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. Acting as an alterative and a tonic, it strengthens the digestion, changes the condition of the blood and thereby gives regularity to the bowels. 48-2meow.

"I DIGEST."—Such is the true meaning of the word "Pepsin," or of the two Greek words, from which it is derived. This is the significant and appropriate title of the True Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, prepared by Dr. J. S. HOUGHTON, of Philadelphia, from the fourth Stomach of the Ox for the cure of indigestion and Dyspepsia. It is Nature's own remedy for an unhealthy Stomach.—No art of man can equal its curative powers. It renders good eating perfectly consistent with health. See the figure of the Ox, in another part of this paper.

THE ADVERTISEMENT of Ashton's Clothing Store, 156 Market Street, Philadelphia, gives the clearest indication of a breadth and compass of business views as at once to mark it as the production of one in every respect master of his trade.—Not content with keeping abreast of the times he takes that one step forward, which insures the leadership, sets the fashion and secures the fortune of enterprising men in the face of all competition. Call and see him—call in the true spirit of confidence and let experience test his pretensions.

WE WOULD call your attention to the advertisement of Swaim's Panacea, for the cure of Scrofula, &c., in another column. 39-2m

POTTSVILLE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE JOURNAL.

Wheat Flour, bbl	$5 25	Dr'd peaches par'd.	$4 00
Rye do do	4 00	do do unpar'd	2 50
Wheat, bushel	95 a 1 08	Dr'd apples paired	75
Rye, do	80	Eggs, dozen	15
Corn, do	65	Butter	18
Oats, do	45	Shoulders,	10
Potatoes, do	40 a 50	Hams,	12 to 13
Timothy Seed,	2 25	Hay, ton	18 50
Clover do	3 50	Plaster,	5 00

MARRIED:

In Ashland, on the 2d inst., by A. B. Jones, Esq., JOHN FOGARTY, to CAROLINE MEDARY, all of New Castle.

In Pottsville, on the 23d inst., by the Rev. Joseph McCool, JOHN G. KOEHLER, M. D., of Schuylkill Haven, Pa., to MATILDA M., only daughter of Maj. Edward E. Bland, of the former place.

In Washington, Pa., on Monday morning, 15th inst., by the Rev. Franklin Moore, GEO. C. STOUCH, Junior Editor *Commonwealth*, to MARGARET A., only daughter of Dr. John Logan, of that place.

We are glad to observe this evidence of our friend's official, as well as personal, prosperity. Who better deserves a wife—and a good one, too—than an Editor; or who better able to choose one? Mr. S., being well known and universally popular hereabouts, we may take the liberty of forwarding the combined congratulations of the whole community upon his good fortune, present and prospective.

DIED:

In this Borough, on Sunday evening last, the 21st inst., after a lingering and most painful illness, JOSEPH WEAVER, aged about 44 years.

In this Borough, on the 29th ult., JESSE Y. MISSIMER, in the 67th year of his age.

In this Borough, on the 22d inst., very suddenly, NEWTON, only son of Mr. David Oliver, an exceedingly interesting boy, aged about 5 years.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ THERE WILL BE preaching in the English Lutheran Church, Market street, every Sunday morning and evening.

☞ THE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Divine worship may be expected every Sabbath morning and evening, also every Wednesday evening, at the usual hours.

☞ THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The following Resolution has been passed by the Vestry of Trinity Church, Pottsville.

Resolved, That in consideration of the sums contributed and to be contributed as donations to the erection and furnishing of the church edifice; the vestry do hereby set apart, and appropriate FIFTY-EIGHT PEWS, which shall be, and remain *free* for all persons who may desire to worship in the Church. These pews are located as follows:

IN THE CENTRE AISLE.
North side, No. 111, 119, 127, 135, 143, 151, 159.
South side, No. 112, 120, 128 136, 144, 152, 160.
IN THE NORTH AISLE.
North side, No. 1, 7, 13, 19, 25, 31, 37, 43, 51, 53, 54, 55.
South side, No. 2, 8, 14, 20, 26, 32, 38, 44, 50, 52.
IN THE SOUTH AISLE.
South side, No. 56, 57, 58, 60 74, 80, 86, 92, 98, 104, 110.
North side, No. 59, 67, 73, 79 85, 91, 97, 103, 109.

DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Church every Sunday. *Morning Service* commences at 10 o'clock.—*Afternoon Service* commences at 4½ o'clock.

NOTICES.

☞ THE POTTSVILLE LITERARY SOCIETY will hold its next regular meeting at Foster's Hall, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 1, at 7½ o'clock.
Lecture—By Rev. Mr. Prior.
Reader—A. P. Spinney.
Question—"Is the acquisition of Cuba by the United States desirable?"
Affirmative—A. Heger. John Warner's Negative—H. Fisher, J. T. Shener.
By Order of the Society,
THOS. H. WALKER, Sec'y.

BRADY & ELLIOTT, Agents for the sale of Adam William Rapp's Patented Scientific Niche Gold Pens.
Oct. 2, 1852. 40-tf

WANTED, &c.

WANTED.—Recruits for the United States Army, at Pottsville.
Nov. 27, 1852. 48-tf

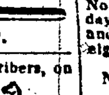
WANTED—A Boy about 16 years of age to learn the Carriage Making Business. Apply to W. A. KIRK.
Nov. 20, 1852. 47-3t*

WANTED—A PERSON TO SUPERINTEND a Coal Mine, well situated in Western Virginia; Experience in Mining and references of the highest character required. Address, New York City Post Office, Box 2406, stating qualifications.
Aug. 2, 1851 31-tf

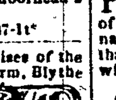
WANTED—At the General Intelligence Office—MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN. All persons wishing employment, big and little, young and old, male and female; and also, all persons wishing to employ any and all kinds of hands, LABORERS or SERVANTS, will receive useful information by calling at the office of the subscriber in MARKET street, Pottsville, Pa. ☞ TERMS moderate.
N. M. WILSON, J. P.
Land Agent and General Collector.
April 5, 1851 14-ly

WANTED TO LEASE a tract of Coal land, lying 80 rods from the Leggett's Gap Railroad. This property has been opened in several places, the Coal is of superior quality, Veins lying horizontal, and can be worked for many years above water level. This property lies the nearest point to the Road, and affords an excellent opportunity for an enterprising Operator for the Great Western Market. To a first rate Tenant, a favorable Lease will be given, no other need apply. Address the subscriber at No. 2, New Street, New York.
WALTER MEAD.
Nov. 15, 1851. 46-tf

LOST AND FOUND.


STRAYED AWAY from the subscribers, on the 16th inst., a light bay Horse MULE, three years old. Any person leaving information at their Store in Patterson, where said Mule can be had, or its return to them, will be suitably rewarded.
MEYER & SILLYMAN.
Nov. 27, 1852. 48-tf

$10 REWARD.—Lost, on Monday last, SIXTY-TWO DOLLARS in gold, and THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS in notes. The above reward will be paid to the finder by leaving it at A. S. Moorhead's Store, Market Street.
Nov. 20, 1852. 47-1t*


STRAW COW.—Came to the premises of the Subscriber, residing at Ravensdale Farm, Blythe Township, on Saturday Nov. 13, a Red Mooly Cow; all her legs white, and had on a bell. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be sold according to law.
THOMAS MILLER.
Ravensdale Farm, Nov. 20, 1852. 47-3t*

$10 REWARD.—Was stolen, from the house of the Subscriber, out of the bureau, in the front room, in the afternoon, on Wednesday, the 3d inst., a GOLD LEPINE WATCH, four holes jewelled, Le Roy Paris, maker, and a lady's Broock. The aforesaid articles were taken by a stranger, one who goes about begging; he was seen entering the front room, by a neighbor or neighbors, as he came along; it appears, after he left, he went to the Reading Depot and offered the Watch for sale there. He is a European German, and about 35 years of age: 5 feet 6 inches high, a pair of whiskers, along beard: had on a black Rough and Ready (or Kossuth hat); a brown monkey coat; a long black breasted waist-coat and a pair of brown pants, and carried two carpet-bags. From all that can now be ascertained, the Thief has taken the route towards Reading. The above reward will be paid on the recovery of the Watch and Lady's Brooch, and the arrest of the Thief
JOHN K. SIEGFRIED.
Port Clinton, Nov. 13, 1852. 46-3t

MISCELLANEOUS.

WEDDING CAKE BOXES—A neat and beautiful article—also Wedding Cards, engraved and printed at B. BANNAN'S
Cheap Fancy and Variety Store.
Nov. 13, 1852. 46-tf

BROTHER JONATHAN.—The Pictoral Brother Jonathan, for Christmas Holidays, just published, and for sale wholesale and retail at
B. BANNAN'S
Periodical Depot.
N. B.—Country Dealers supplied on reasonable terms.
Nov. 13, 1852. 46-tf

SARGEANT'S LIFE OF HENRY CLAY, embellished with beautiful portrait of the departed Statesman, edited by Horace Greeley, just published and for sale at B. BANNAN'S
Book Store.
Nov. 13, 1855. 46-tf

A BOOK FOR EVERYBODY—NORTHWOOD, or Life North and South—by Mrs. S. J. Hale. For sale at B. BANNAN'S
Miscellaneous Bookstore.
Nov. 13, 1852. 46-tf

SPECIE QUOTATIONS:—
American Halves, 1¼ per ct. premium.
" Quarters, 1½ " "
Dimes and Half-Dimes, 2 " "
Spanish Quarters, 1½ " "
To persons selling Specie, we will pay these rates in every instance; and to persons wishing to buy, we will sell at a small advance
J. P. SHERWIN, Banker.
Pottsville, Nov. 6, 1852. 45-3t*

IRON.—WM. DE COU, No. 13 North WATER St., Philadelphia, Importer and Dealer in English and American Iron. Constantly on hand a large and general assortment of IRON and STEEL, in all their varieties, at the lowest prices.
Oct. 23, 1852. 43-6m

OAK LUMBER.—The subscriber, having erected and put into operation, in addition to his Water Mill, a Steam Saw Mill on one of the best tracts of Oak Timber in Schuylkill County, is prepared to saw and deliver timber of all sizes, at the shortest notice. All orders forwarded to the subscriber at Llewellyn, by mail or otherwise, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.
CHARLES S. COCKILL.
May 1, 1852. 18-tf

HARRISON'S INKS.—The subscriber has made arrangements always to keep a supply of these celebrated Inks on hand, and will sell it wholesale to dealers, at the Manufacturer's prices—thus saving the carriage. He also retails it in gallon, half-gallon, quart, or smaller bottles, at city prices.
B. BANNAN.

NEW CURTAIN PAPER.—200 Pieces of Curtain Paper, entirely new and beautiful patterns, just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, at city prices.
Also 1000 pieces Room and Hall Paper. Paper Hangers and others supplied by the quantity at *reduced rates* at B. BANNAN'S
Cheap Paper Store, Pottsville.

LETTER SCALES.—A new and excellent article for the new Post Office Law. Also, Gold Scales of the most approved kind, for detecting counterfeit Gold. Just received and for sale at
B. BANNAN'S
Cheap Fancy, Stationery and Music Store.

BAGLEY'S GOLD PENS—*Elegant Assortment—All warranted.*—The subscriber has just received a large lot of Bagley's Superior Gold Pens, among which are the Congress and United States Pens, both in and out of cases, all of which can be returned if the points come off by fair use. The Mammoth United States Pen is a curiosity. Call and see it, together with the others, at
B. BANNAN'S
Cheap Book and Stationery Store.

GLOBES FOR SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES—Just received a lot of Globes, a new article improved, suitable for Schools and Families, all of which will be sold at Philadelphia prices either Single or in pairs, at B. BANNAN'S
Cheap Book and Stationery Store.

SUPERIOR FIRE BRICK.—Constantly on hand and for sale, the following description of Fire Bricks:
Ordinary Shape, Large wedge, Small wedge, Soap split, Bull head, Arch and Jam, together with any extraordinary size furnished at short notice.
E. YARDLEY & SON.
March 13, 1852. 11-tf

GREENWOOD LOTS FOR SALE.—Valuable building lots in the most central part of the Borough of Pottsville, lately laid out on the Greenwood Estate, are now offered for sale. Apply to
A. RUSSEL, Agent
for the owners, at his office in Mahantango St.
Pottsville, May 3, 1851 18-tf

GROCERIES, &c.

COFFEE.—Mocha, Maricalbo, Laguira, Java, Rio Coffees for sale by
A. HENDERSON, Ag't.
Nov. 27, 1852. 48-tf

SUGARS.—White Crushed and Pulverized Soft White and Broken Sugars from 5 to 9 cents, for sale by A. HENDERSON, Ag't.
Nov. 27, 1852. 48-tf

FRUIT.—Old and New Crop Raisins, Currants, Citron. Old Crop Raisins, in prime order, for sale low. A. HENDERSON, Ag't.
Nov. 27, 1852. 48-tf

MOLASSES.—Levering's Syrup, Boston Syrup Extra Sugar House, N. O. and Cuba Molasses, Prime Sugar House, 25 cts. gallon.
A. HENDERSON, Ag't.
Nov. 27, 1852. 48-tf

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!—5,000 Sacks Liverpool Ground, (or Ground Alum,) 3,000 do Ashton's fine, 10,000 bushels Turk's Island, 12,000 14 and 20 lbs. Dairy Bags. Constantly on hand and for sale low, in lots to suit purchasers, by
ALEXANDER HERR,
Importer and Dealer in Salt, No. 38
South Wharves, Philadelphia.
Sept. 18, 1852. 38-6m

FISH, BACON, &C.—MACKEREL, CODFISH, SHAD, SALMON, HERRINGS, PORK, HAMS, and SIDES, SHOULDERS, LARD, and CHEESE, constantly on hand, and for sale by
J. PALMER & CO.,
Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia.
Nov. 20, 1852. 47-3m

CARDS.

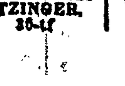
THOMAS R. BANNAN ATTORNEY at LAW, Office in Centre Street, opposite the Episcopal Church, Pottsville Pennsylvania.
Nov. 20, 1852. 47-1y

DR. E. HANCE, PORT CARBON, PA.—RESIDENCE—High Street, second door below the Lutheran Church; OFFICE—next door to Mr. Shissler's Drug Store.
Oct. 16, 1852. 42-6m

MRS. TUNKS, Ladies' and Children's Dress Maker and Embroiderer, corner of Centre and Union Streets, Pottsville.
☞ An Apprentice wanted:
Oct. 2, 1852. 40-3m*

JNO. N. WAGENSELLER & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, Tamaqua, Penn'a. Collecting attended to, and drafts for sale on all the principal cities of the Union. Also, Drafts payable at all the principal Banking Houses in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
July 17, 1852. 29-tf

HOTELS.


FOUNTAIN SPRING HOTEL.—The undersigned respectfully announces to his friends and the public in general, that he has leased the FOUNTAIN SPRING HOTEL, formerly kept by Mrs. E. Seisel, where he will be glad to accommodate all that may patronize him. His table will be provided with the best the market affords. His Bar is equal to any in the country.
His Stabling is sufficient to entertain any quantity of stock.
The House has been refitted with a large and commodious Ball Room attached, which will always be open for those that will favor him with their custom.
ISRAEL SEITZINGER.
Sept. 4, 1852. 36-tf

NOTICES.

OFFICE LORBERRY CREEK RAILROAD COMPANY, Pinegrove, Nov. 22, 1852
NOTICE is hereby given that an election will be held by the Stockholders of said Company, on MONDAY, the 6th day of December next, at the house of Philip Koons, in the Borough of Pinegrove, Schuylkill County, to elect, by ballot, one President, eight Managers, one Secretary, one Treasurer, to serve for the ensuing year.
JOHN STRIMPFLER, Sec'y.
Nov 27, 1852. 48-2t

NOTICE.—The subscriber would hereby notify his friends and the public generally, that he is prepared at all times to attend to the measuring of Plastering, Stone Masonry, Brick Masonry, Digging, and other measuring belonging to Buildings of all kinds. Also, to contract for the Construction and Erection of all kinds of Buildings. Charges moderate.
Respectfully, JOHN H. JAMES.
P. S.—Thankful for past favors, the undersigned would solicit a continuation of the hitherto liberal patronage. J. H. J.
Nov. 27, 1852. 48-3m

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has this day declared the Partnership in the Mining and Selling of Coal, hitherto existing between himself and Frederick Patterson, in the name of Silliman & Patterson, dissolved. NOTICE is hereby further given that the business will be hereafter conducted by the undersigned. A. SILLIMAN.
Tuscarora, November 12, 1852.
Nov. 13, 1852. 46-6t

OFFICE OF THE MOUNT CARBON RAILROAD CO, Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1852.
THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 78½ WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, the Sixth day of December next, 5 o'clock, P. M., at which time and place an election will be held for a President and eight Managers to serve the ensuing year.
JAMES C. DONNELL, Sec'y.
Nov. 6, 1852. 45-5t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of T. F. BEATTY & Co. has been dissolved by mutual consent. The Business, from this date, will be conducted by E. M. BEATTY, to whom all debts due to the said firm are to be paid, and all claims against it settled.
T. F. BEATTY.
E. M. BEATTY.
Oct. 23, 1852 43-1m

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Whereas, the undersigned has been appointed, by the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill county, Receiver for the firm of Brennan & Co., all persons interested are hereby notified that all business with said firm must be transacted with the subscriber.
CHARLES W. PITMAN, Receiver.
Oct. 16, 1852. 42-tf

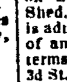
NOTICE.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of JONES & SPENCER, of Philadelphia, Pa., GEO. SPENCER & CO., of Jersey City, N. J., and GEORGE MASON & CO., of Pottsville, Pa., is this day, October 12, 1852, dissolved by mutual consent, GEO. SPENCER withdrawing from said firms.—RICHARD JONES, of the above firms, is hereby authorized to adjust all matters connected with the firms of Jones & Spencer and Geo. Spencer & Co.; and GEO. MASON, of Pottsville, to adjust all matters connected with the firm of George Mason & Co.
Signed, RICHARD JONES,
GEORGE SPENCER,
GEORGE MASON.

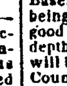
NOTICE.—The subscriber having purchased the entire interest of GEO. SPENCER, in the firms of Jones & Spencer, of Philadelphia, Pa., Geo. Spencer & Co., of Jersey City, N. J., and George Mason & Co., of Pottsville, Pa., will continue the Coal Business in all its branches, as heretofore, and solicits a continuance of that liberal patronage extended to the late firms, pledging himself to use every exertion to give satisfaction. RICHARD JONES,
No. 28 Walnut street, Philada.
Oct. 16, 1852. 42-6t

REGISTRATION LAW NOTICE.—The Books for the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths, have been received from Harrisburg, by the Register of Schuylkill County, and blank returns can be had gratis at the Register's Office. It is, therefore, made the duty and will be expected that the persons named in the act will make their returns according to law, and especially that the Physicians will promptly attend to this matter, as the law prevents the issuing of Letters of Administration or Letters Testamentary on the estate of any deceased person, unless the death is first Registered, and also forbids the appointment of guardians unless the birth of the minor, &c., is first Registered according to law.
LEWIS REESER, Register.
Sept. 18, 1852. 38-tf

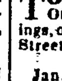
FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR RENT.—The large and commodious Brick Hotel, in the Borough of Danville, known as the Montour House, now in the occupancy of C. Garretson, Esq. For terms apply to Dr. WM. H. MAGILL, or to D. M. BOYD, Danville, Pa.
Nov. 27, 1852. 48-4t


FOR SALE OR TO BE LEASED.—*All that lot* of ground in Minersville, lately owned by William & John Sterner, with the appurtenances, consisting of a brick Storehouse, 2 stories in front and three stories in the rear, and a two story Frame Dwelling House, with stone basement and a Kitchen attached, both fronting on Sunbury Street; a Stable, Storehouse, Wagon Shed, &c., &c. The property is in good repair and is admirably adapted, from its location, for business of any kind. Possession immediately given. For terms apply to JOHN BROCK, SONS & CO., 97 N. 3d St., Philadelphia, or to WM. B. POTTS, Attorney at Law, opposite American House, Pottsville.
Oct. 9, 1852. 41-tf


FOR SALE.—A valuable House and Lot in Norwegian Street, in the Borough of Pottsville, being a two story Frame House, with Basement, with pump of water in the yard, being 20 feet front by 26 feet deep, with a good Stable on said Lot, 40 feet front by 34 feet in depth, said Lot being 40 feet front by 100 deep, and will be sold low or exchanged for property in the County. Terms made known by applying to the subscriber. They can be had seperate.
HENRY MOHR.
Oct. 9, 1852. 41-3m*

FOR SALE.—A 12 horse Engine (so called) but in fact equal to a 15 horse—nearly, or quite, as good as new, having been in use a few weeks only is offered for sale, together with breaking rollers and elevators. The subscriber requiring one of double the power, this will be sold worth the money. Apply at the office of the subscriber, Mahantongo St., or at Mr. T. H. Wintersteen's, Port Carbon.
JOHN PINKERTON.
June 19, 1852. 25-tf


TO LET.—A large and commodious Office and fixtures, in Bannan's Buildings, opposite the Episcopal Church, Centre Street. Enquire of JOHN BANNAN.
Jan. 24, 1852. 3-tf

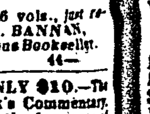
FOR RENT.—A ROOM and BASEMENT with Steam Power, suitable for a small Machine Shop for working in Brass, &c. Apply to B. BANNAN.

TO RENT.—A convenient Brick Dwelling in Mahantongo Street. Rent $150 per annum. Inquire at this office, or of J. F. ALSTADT, Mahantongo Street.
Sept. 18, 1852. 38-tf

STEAM ENGINE.—FOR SALE A 33 HORSE Power Engine in first rate order. For particulars apply to M. G. HEILNER, Esq., or to HENRY HICKS, Wilmington, Delaware.
Jan. 4, 1851 1-tf

FOR RENT.—THE SECOND STORY over Foster & Co.'s Shoe Store. Apply to SOLO. FOSTER.
Aug. 9, 1851 32-tf

PUBLICATIONS, &c.


WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY UNABRIDGED.—A few copies of this valuable work, acknowledged to be standard work of the kind, not only in this country, but in Europe, for sale at less than city prices. Also, the Royal Octavo, University and School edition of this valuable work, for sale at very low rates, at B. BANNAN'S
Cheap Wholesale and Retail Bookstore.
Nov. 20, 1852. 47-tf

NEW LAW BOOKS.—Graydon's Forms, new edition, containing many new forms. Price only $3 50.
Dunlap's Forms, new edition, enlarged.
Wharton's Criminal Law, new edition.
Wharton's Precedents.
Binn's Justice, last edition.
English Law and Equity Reports, 6 vols., just received and for sale by B. BANNAN,
Law and Miscellaneous Bookseller.
Oct. 30, 1852. 44—

CLARK'S COMMENTARY, ONLY $10.—The subscriber has just received Clark's Commentary, beautiful print, 4 volumes octavo, at the low rate of $10—a fine opportunity, for those who desire this valuable work, to procure a copy. B. BANNAN.
☞ Also, Comprehensive Commentary, 6 vols.—$18 50
Patrick, Lowthe, &c., Commentary, 4 vols.—$6 50
April 17, 1852. 16—

CATHOLIC SCHOOL READING BOOKS.—The Subscriber has just received a fresh supply of the 1st, 2d and 3d Books of Reading lessons, compiled by the Brothers of the Christian Schools. Also, Catholic Prayer Books and Catechisms for sale cheap by B. BANNAN,
Publisher and Bookseller,
July 10, 1852. 28-tf

LAW BOOKS.—English Reports in Law and Equity; containing reports of cases in the House of Lords, Privy Council, Courts of Equity and Common Law; and in the Admiralty and Ecclesiastical Courts, including, also, cases in Bankruptcy and Crown cases reserved. Six volumes, at $2 per volume, just received and for sale by B. BANNAN.
☞ We can also furnish the subsequent volumes, as issued.

THE MODEL ARCHITECT, containing original designs for Cottages, Villas, Suburban Residences, &c., accompanied by explanations, specifications, estimates and elaborate details, prepared expressly for the use of Projectors and Artisans throughout the United States, by Samuel Sloan, Architect.—Published in numbers, and for sale by
B. BANNAN.
A copy of this work ought to be in the hands of every Architect and Builder in the country.
March 6, 1852. 10—

THE POULTRY BREEDERS TEXT BOOK Comprising full information respecting the choicest breeds of Poultry and the mode of raising them, with twenty-five illustrations. Price 12½ cents. Just published and for sale at B. BANNAN'S
Cheap Book and Publishing House
This is a capital book for Pedlars, who will be supplied Cheap by the 100 copies.

DICK'S WORKS—complete edition. A few copies of these justly celebrated works, just received and for sale at only $3. Also,
Goldsmith's Animated Nature, 4 volumes bound in 2, full of plates, only $3 75.
The Nile Boat, a splendidly illustrated work, only $3; just received and for sale by B. BANNAN.
April 17, 1852. 16—

A NEW and beautiful Map of the United States—exhibiting its works of internal communication, routes across the Continent, &c., &c., showing also Canada and the Island of Cuba—for schools and private instruction—just published—for sale by
B. BANNAN.
April 3, 1852. 14—

LUTHERAN BOOKS.—The subscriber has just received a large assortment of Lutheran Books direct from the Publisher, embracing, among others, as follows:
Lutheran Family Prayers, with Hymns and tunes adapted to them by Benj. Kurtz—Bd. in clo. gilt, and plain sheep, 8vo.
Memoir of Rev. Walter Gurm—By G. A. Lintner, D. D., clo. gt. 12 mo.
Illustrations of Faith—By Rev. C. A. Smith, 12mo.
Prayer—Training up children—clo. gt., 12mo.
Lutheran Catechisms, 12mo.
Lutheran Hymns, in plain and fancy binding; also, Lutheran Sunday School Libraries, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at city prices, at
B. BANNAN'S
Theological and Miscellaneous Book Store.
Sept. 11, 1852. 37—