

POTTSVILLE, PA.

R. BANNAN, Editor and Proprietor; C. LITTLE, Associate Editor.

THE COAL TRADE

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1854.

REMOVAL OF DUTY. We observe by the proceedings of Con gress that the project of taking the duty off Coal, and placing it among the free articles, has been already introduced into Congress by General Walbridge of New York. The Hon. member gives a number of statistics, to show the magnitude of the trade and its great importance to the country, but the deductions drawn from these statistics are not only very erroneous, but contrary to the laws of trade. It has been asserted, that more mercantile firms, in our different cities, have been broken up by the miscalculations made with regard to the effect the imposition and removal of duties has on trade, than from any other cause. This arose from the calculations generally made, particularly by those who had imposition of duties would necessarily increase the value, and their removal lower the price of the article. To show that this does not follow, take the articles of Tea and Coffee obtained entirely from abroad. For twenty years before the duty was entirely removed, these articles were subjected to various taxes, in the frequent changes which our Tariff policy had undergone. The official records on file at Washington show that frequently when the duty was lowered the price of these articles rose, and when the duty was the highest the price fell in the markets. These official tables also show that there are other causes frequently operating that affect prices independent of the levying of duties. We have singled out Tea and Coffee, because they are articles exclusively of foreign production, and are not effected by domestic competition i any share Members of Congress by examining the records in the Treasury Department will find these statistics as we have stated. It is on the supposition, that the removal of du ties will lower prices, that the attempt is now making in Congress to remove the duty on Coal-but the whole history of the Coal Trade in this country proves directly the re verse-facis are stubborn impediments for the mere theorist to get over-and figures, recording the official results of the past, do not.

Gen. Walbridge made the broad assertion twe quote from memory,) that the price of life, had nearly doubled in the New Nork, market, within a few years past. This is a as high in the New York market now, by one dollar per ton, as it did in 1840 and '41, when the duty on Foreign Coal was the lowest .--We have taken some pains to collect the sta the honorable member has been greatly mis-Anthracite Coal in the New York market on of Foreign Coal from 1837 to 1854 inclusive: shows PRICES VIGROUTE ANNUAL DUTY, POSEIGN COLL

4.429,158

1837 by the operation of the Compromise the domestic article—or in other words, crip-Bill of 1833, which gradually reduced all du- pling a trade, by withdrawing confidence and ties down to 20 per cent in 1840. During that directing capital from it, in order to increase period all improvements ceased-many Col- the production. lieries were abandoned, and even the lateral | This combination of the consumers against average only about 25 feents in the ground-Railroads in our Region could not be kept in the producers, checked the product in Schuyl-, all the rest expended of it until it is placed. repair—the increased product did not even kill County at least 50,000 tons, and the wins in the consumer's cellar, is labor and transnect the wants of the country, and prices run ter having set in about two weeks carlier than up to \$8 50 per ton for Coal in the N. York | usual, the supplies were cut off about 150,000 | will be lower next year. Iron, lumber, and market in 1840. This general destruction tous more in the different markets—and priresulted in the passage of the Tariff of 1842, ces must consequently rule high until the crease in price. Transportation may also be which increased the duty on foreign Coal trade opens again in the spring. But under reduced next year. These changes must of from 50 cents to \$1 75 per ton. This bill gave this combination of unusual circumstances the un impetus to the trade, and also all other, price of Coal in the New York market is not extent, and still leave the producer a fair pro branches of business-confidence was restored as high now as it was in 1840 and '41.-This fit. High prices are not always the most re--capital began again to flow into the busi- is a short but correct history of the Coal munerative. There is scarcely a dealer in the ness, improvements were made, the product Trade, from 1840 to 1855 its ups and downs Region that did not make more money on the tion began to increase rapidly-and prices : -its high and low prices-together with the Coal hermined in the latter part of 185% which fell lower under a duty of \$1 75 per ton than causes that produced these various fluctua- he sold at lower rates than he did in 1854 at they were under a duty of only fifty cents o ; tions. And now what are the conclusions to the high rates. This can easily be understood ton-and that too under an increasing demand, be drawn from this history? requiring all the energies of the trade to sup- 1 st. That General Walbridge made a great ply. From 1837 to 1840, with lower duties, mistake in stating that the price of Anthra. lished above. the trade actually diminished, and prices rose. cite Coal had nearly doubled in the New York!

while from 1843 to 1817 inclusive, the trade | market. the New York market than they were in 1810, the first shock-that it has always flourmines to the consumer; -- preparations to meet | multiplied. the extraordinary demand, growing up under | 3d. That the removal of duties on Foreign the operation of the truly American Tariff of Coul now, would prove disastrous to the con-

1842, had/occu fully made, at a vast expense sumer, and must result in keeping Coal at a during the two previous years, to supply this; higher price next year than it would be if the demand, and upwards of 638,000 tons increase | duties are retained or even increased. were sent to market in 1847, every ton of 1 4th. Because the Trade requires a heavy not the Tariff of 1846 been passed, which at cars and locomotives, and boats for the Canals, that critical period of heavy investments, before the supplies can be increased much be-Capitalists and business men were alarmed -- . couraged by the constituted law-makers, and Factories, Furnaces, Foundries, Rolling Mills not depressed. PROTECTION, in every sense Ac. projected, and many in the course of of the word, is attractive-while DEPRESSION erection, were stopped, projected Railroads is repulsice.

daminged the others, throwing the whole trade! ing capitalist or business man would like to every instance the Authracite producers and deal

which under the Tariff of 1846 had lain and give the old regions a complete monopopartially dormant, an increase of 981,000 tons ly of the statie. The operators in the old rewas then thrown into the market in 1851, and gions, under such circumstances, could control prices again fell below a remanerating point, the price of labor and dictate terms to the Improvements again ceased-prices were ru | consumers, just as the British from then do inously low-many of our Colliers became after they have broken down our from estabinsolvent—the carrying companies were cripplied and completely used up, from which they der their capital and labor system, is all on have scarcely recovered yet, even at the high their side. The transporting companies too, prices of freight which have prevailed for at after their rivals are broken down, can run least two years. About this period Gold be up the price of toll and transportation just as gan to flow into the country, numerous Rail- they did last year, when they found that all oads were projected—the Iron business began to revive but the Coal Trade, owing to the accumulation of a large surplus stock in 1851 and 1852, did not begin to be affectde until about August of 1853. In the fall of 1852 the price of Coal fell below the prices would bear very heavily on the Bituminous

charged in the spring, and the dealers abroad of course lost on their early purchases, which had been stocked in their yards. They very naturally delayed purchasing early in the Spring of 1853, and the product, it is well known, fell off largely in the early part of that not given the subject much thought, that the year. All the appeals from the Coal Region giving warning of a short supply—that the facilities of the carrying companies could transport only a certain quantity to market, were inheeded until too late in the season, when the demand for Steamers, Iron Works, &c., became so great, that Coal, which was selling as low as \$1.80 in the early part of the season at the Mines, ran up to \$2,50 and \$3 00 before the close of the senson. The increase was only 201,600 tons, in 1853, and the market was short at least 250,000 tons. Prices of ourse continued high during the winter, and xtraordinary exertious were made both in the old and new Coal Regions-every miner was kept at work (which is unusual in the winter

season,) preparing Collieries for the coming ear's business-and the Spring opened with a bare market and a great rush for Coal. Such was the state of the market in the spring of 1854, Our dealers had formed no adeunteiden of the great rush that would be made or Coal and many firms sold large quantities at \$2.25 and \$2 50 per ton, which was less than a movement has been made to avert the the Canalsopened three weeks later than usual. They have toiled day and night during the In May a freshet occurred, which damaged the last season, under many difficulties, to supply their steamhoats running-and Iron men bid, dated" Collieries-they did increase the pro-\$3 50 per ton, and even \$4 could have been sumers had taken it, while the whole increase obtained, if our Coal Operators had deman- from all the other Authragite Regions, Will Authracity Coal, one of the necessaries of ded it. Miners wages advanced in a correst not exceed half that quantity. The increase,

ponding ratio in fact, sooner than run the however, from all the Apthracite Regions, risk of a turnout, they paid the wages doman- this year, will reach SIN HUNDRED AND great mistaks-Anthracite Coal is not selling ded, in almost every instance, in order to sup- FORTY-SIX THOUSAND TONS-animplyane demand. Freights and tylls were also crease, in a single year, only exceeded but rin up about 25 per cent higher than the rates once, (1851) since the confinencement of the paid in previous years. Freights from Rich trade. Does this look like combining to keep mond to Boston, which opened at \$1 80 in the Coal out of market? The charge is ritisties of the Trade in that city, to show that the spring of 1853, run up to \$2 75 and even digulous. The Colliers of Schnyikill, County, \$3. in the spring of 1854. Freights to other lowing to the large increased supply they added the annual supply and increase logethe table giving a comparison of prices, taken for the Pententiary, because, we presume they er with the rates of duty and the importation from the books of one of our old dealers, will

Prices in the Coal Region in 1853 and '54: Corn, Thoushel,

Fresh Becf, Lamber, for mines, 2 M., 13 00 Labor, 7 week, The higher prices of Coal, of course stim-

By examining the above table it appears the aid of the press, finding the price of Coal done during the press at session of Congress, in that Coal was higher in the New York mar- higher than the rates formerly paid, combined ket in 1840 and '41, when the duty was the together not to purchase their symplies of Coal lowest, than it was when the duty was in (in a time of great demand too,) in order to gone tale, and our Southren and Western creased in the latter part of 1842, from 50 reduce prices and this, too, at the most favcents to \$1,75 per ton. It was higher then in orable period of the year for receiving supthe New York market than it is now, notwith- plies, when freights from Richmond to the eign Railroad Iron to complete their roads standing the inflated prices of everything that | East were at the lowest point. This was entered into the production of Coul the pres alout as wise a course of policy to adopt as tomed channels, and they could procure from the project now entertained of taking the duty much easier with the duty on then, than they The trade was completely crippled after off of Foreign Coal to cheapen the price of can now, duty free.

increased from 1,263,539 tons to 2,982,309 2d. That low duties on Coal have always ons, more than doubling itself in fire years - I depressed the Trade by withdrawing confiand the prices were two dollars h ton, less in dence and capital and increased the prices after Money was flowing rapidly, not only into the ished under a Protective policy-is less liable Coal Regions for the development of our to violent fluctuations and the prices inva-Mineral products, but also into extensive im- riably decline, as capital is introduced and faprovements for conveying the Coal from the cilities for producing and transporting it, are

which the market would have required had investment in Railroad machinery, such as came like a thunder clap in a cloudless day, | youd the shipments of this year-and money so sudden and unexpected was its passage, - can only be attracted to a business that is en-

were, so far as confidence was concerned, provided, and new roads stocked, before most. Coal, and as a consequence will gene completely broken down again, and many wors of the new Regions will be able to make thy men were ruined. The trade diminished many of the Collieries available to the conagain, and the supply for the cusuing three sumer. Taking the duty off of Coal now will years did not increase upon an average of not help these investments in new Regions. over 125,000 tons per annum. It is true that 6th. A Government that would adopt a manner equal to it and therefore cannot be a comthe Fariff of 1846, which took effect in 1847, policy that would sacrifice a domestic product,
did not affect all the boundary of the company of over 125,000 tons per annum. It is true that 6th. A Government that would adopt a did not affect all the branches of trade as se- amounting to about ten millions of tons this for one half the price paid for Anthractte deliverriously as it would have done, had not the year, and that product as necessary for the famine occurred in Europe in 1847, causing use of all classes of people as bread itself; an extensive market for our surplus produce, and far exceeding the and its heavy shipment threw the balance of entire tonnage of all the other products from trade in our favor, thus averting the blove of all the ports in the United States, expected in the English provinces in America, kept; Male, Female or mixed; character of instructions (primary, classical &c.); No. of Pupils on roll; average attendance; average age; name of Teacher (Principal and assistant).

The Coals of Maryland, Virginia and North Carbon and Schools,—Name of School; No. of ly as it would have done, had not the year, and that product as necessary for the trade in our favor, thus averting the blow to all the ports in the United States, carried in a certain exte t—but many branches of man-American vessels, (as is shown in another are comployment to all their workings, with a certainty ufactures continue to languish, and nearly out-lialf of the Iron establishments, which sprung cign trade, in the hope of reducing prices, which up on the Tariff of 1812, fell into the hands of the present year, under all the stimulus of high the Sheriff. The Coal Trade suffered largely rates, amounted to less than two kundred and Home market can retard their growth if not de-also by the withdrawal of capital and confi-fifthy-three thousand tons, not equalling more. Such is the condition of the Coal producing deuce. In August of 1850 the great freshet than three week's product from Schuylkillcoun. states on the Atlantic at this time. The attempt occurred which almost totally destroyed the tu alone, would be a delusion of so strange to take the duty of of Foreign Coal has been reoccurred, which almost totally destroyed the ty alone, would be a delusion of so strange Schuylkill and Lehigh Canals, and greatly and extraordinary a character, that no think ical to American industry and enterprise, and in and have as many furnished to us as possible.

f this Region on the Railroad, which was risk his capital and labor in a trade that worked day and night. This misfortune di- can be touched by such unwise law makers minished supplies and prices main rose from 7th. The removal of the duty non-would \$1.75 at the mines to \$2.50 and \$2.75 per not injure the producer of Analysacite Coal. four. The markets were completely cleaned out who has his improvement made, and his colf the surplus stock and prices ruled high again! liery out of difficulty because the chacking This gave the trade another impetus-and of investments in the trade would kill off the to show the extent of the improvements made, new regions, check their improvements,

Regions of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennes see, Illinois, Ohio, Maryland, &c. Coming as ported on the Canals, and gives for that it will directly in competition with this species.

The average tonage of the vessels carrying Competition with the species of the vessels carrying Competition with this species. of Coal on the sea board—it would annihit from the shipping ports to distant places is 150 late the balance of that trade, if it is not all tons, and each vessel gives employment to 4 men and one boy; the time employed in carrying the cargo to its place of destination and returning, ting Nova Scotia Coal (where the great bulk of the best assertained to average 20 days, which imports come from,) duty free under the Re gives 18 trips in the year; so that each will carry 2700 tons in that time, and it required more than ciprocity Treaty which is now in effect. 9th. That it would be soorse than folly to ex-

pect to increase the supply much from Europe,

while prices are rising in those countries from was 4600, averaging 87 tens, each employing 2 men, 1 boy and 2 horses, which gives 9200 men, at a time too, when the project of exporting ployed in Canal transportation. at a time too, when the project of exporting Anthracite Coal to London has been seriously broached-when the Messrs. Cunard are comwhich add freight to New York, (unless it the wharf at New York without cartage, or without any profit to the importer. The quitations also show that Foreign Coal, in all the markets on the Atlantic sea-board, rules higher than the domestic article is now selling for. Our operators, we must confess, seem to be quite indifferent on the subject, since the duty has been removed on Nova Scotia Coal in the Reciprocity Treaty. So far scarcely he prices in the previous fall and winter. But, taking off of the duty on European Coal. general rush to Schurlkill County for Coal- dictions, that they could no increase the sup-

schigh and Lackawana Canals this caused a the demand for Coal, in spife of all the pretenuboat owners bid on Iron men to keep ply one tou, from our "crippled" and "dilapion steamboat proprietors, to keep their works duct apwards of 424,000 tons, and which Vessels. operation; and Coal ran up as high as would have reached a half million if the con-

were individual operators and lived in Schavlkill County—can they therefore be censured if they do feel indifferent under such circumstances? That they will be injured to a certain extent, by the removal of the duty from all foreign Coal, every reflecting person, will admit-but the blow will fall with two-fold force on the consumers abroad.

Were we in Congress, we would put a specific duty of \$1 00 per ton on all Foreign. Coal, and a specific duty ound to three-fourths of the amount imposed by the Tariff of 3842. on Iron, and manufactures of Iron-begause Our Coal Operators toiled day and night in all our prosperity is based—and then gilmit all the raw materials from abroad that enter less than six months the skies would be clear friends would not be troubled with petitioning Congress for the removal of the duty on For--money would again flow in its accus-

In conclusion we will take occasion to re-, mark, that many of the gauses which rau Coal ity, be removed next year. Coal is worth on the portation. Labor, it is generally admitted, many other articles, it is believed, will also de necessity affect the price of Coal also to some

by examining the table of the prices of provisions, labor &c., in 1853 and 1854 as pub-The following article shows the great importance of the Coal Trade to the commerce , of the country, which we republish: [PREPARED FOR THE MINERS JOURNAL.]

THE COAL TRADE. And its Intimate Connection with the Commerce of the Country.

As strong efforts are now making to abolish the duties on foreign Coal, it may not be deemed ob-trusive to state facts, and call the attention of the trusive to state facts, and call the attention of the public to the position of the Coul trials at the present time, and its bearing and infinese on the commercial and naval marine of our country.

To the "Anthracite Coul trade of Pennsylvania" it is of comparatively little consequence, whether the duty is retained or abolished. It now holds a position that cannot be shaken. The trade has attained in magnitude and standing that will be but slightly influenced foreign Could included. tut slightly influenced if foreign Coal is included in the free bill. But to our neighbors of Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina stand in this position? A fair, candid, and impartial examina-tion will prove that they do not, but that they will become the sufferers, if the scheme of the free traders to cripple and ultimately destroy the indistry of our country is countenanced by Congress. The "Pennsylvania Anthracito" is admitted by

the Geologists of both America and Estope, (and so declared by them) to differ from all other Coals in the following particulars: Coal it cannot take fire spontaneously.

3d. It contains more Carbon than any known steam.

4th. It makes no smoke, which gives it a decided preference for dimestic purposes, and eminently fits it for steam vessels and particularly

Coal Trade in a commercial point t cite Coal trade of Pennsylvania and the account

as official. The account of the Perelga trade is taken from Report of the Committee of Commerce and Navi-ration for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1853." The aggregate amount of Anthrocite
Coal sent from the mines in Pennsylvania in the year ending December 31,
1855, (the account being made up to they did last year, when they found that all that date to compare with the report of the Committee of Communes and Havington, made up to June 30, 1853.) was 5,195,151 tons; of this amount there was ensumed on the lines of the Canils and now, would not materially affect the colliers at tide water 1,200,000 tous, leaving to be sent in vessels to distant ports.

Of the account being made up to that date to compare with the report of the Committee of Communes and Havington, made up to June 30, 1853.) was 5,195,151 tons; of this amount at the Canils and now, would not materially affect the colliers at tide water 1,200,000 tous, leaving to be sent in vessels to distant ports.

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oe sens in versels to usemat ports.
Of the aggregate amount of 5,195,151
tons, the Reading Railroad carried 1,582,248 tons; the remainder was trans-The number of Barges employed on the Canal

trade in 1852, gave full and regular employment to 15,116 men, 6,079 boys and 6,079 Vessels and pelled to pay \$5 a ton for Ceal at the port of Barges with an aggregate of 632,050 registered, enrolled and licensed temperate.

Liverpool for the use of their steamers—to From the Report of the Committee on Comwhich add freight to New York, (unless it merce and Navigation, it is shown that in the comes as ballast) \$4, making \$9 per ton, on the wharf at New York without carrage it. follows:
American vessels 10,001—tonnage, 3,766,789; with grows of men. 145.254; and boys, 1.535. Poreign vessels, 11,680-tonnage, 2,298,790, with crews of men 120,754 and boys 1,560; making a grand

> 6,065,579 tons, and 266,008 men and 3,095 boys From the report made by the Committee it is trip, then the extract above given, might show the actual number of vessels, men and hove constantly employed; but as trips are frequent, each time parison on, is the tone actually shipped, or the every trip he added that Coal carrying vessels make, it would increase the quasting vessels and crews 18 times, and the Canal Harges and crews the

107,422 295,088 those engaged in the foreign trade, this course would be equally unjust. Therefore it is deemed ing a comparison, to give the tons cleared, which

and Foreign vessels in the year ending June 30, 500,155 TONS.

151,885 143,596 81,527 Charleston, S. C. 638,820

tal of 6.065,579 tons. Posed to the F distant points from the ports at tide water during the year ending December 31, 1853 was 3,995,151 clearances in American and Foreign vessels from the eight principal ports above named, and 218,362 tons more than the total clearances from all the parts

have the interest of America at heart, that a trade nidity of foreigners.

The immense amount of Bituminous produced is not included in the above statement: if it was, the amount would be nearly if not quite doubled. The question then may be fairly asked, will aryland. Virginia. North Carolina and other ituminous producing States look tamely on and

see their interests promitted, without raising voice to avert it? Local Affairs.

WEEKLY CÂLENDAR. 1855, January, 1st Month-31 Days SUN. MON. TURK! WED. THURN. PRI. 31 1 27 3 Sun ris. 7.24 7.31 7.31 7.30 7.30 7.29

Full Moon-Wednesday 3d., 3.11 m. The Literary Society will meet again next ednesday evening, and regularly thereafter. See Tal' A meeting in aid of the poor is to be held

and becoming entangled with the wheels, he was dragged some distance, breaking one leg and otherwise considerably bruising him. Zer Snow-Sleighing that the Weather. The weather for the week line been generally mild.

The sleighing is mostly used up, though the snow still lingers in some places. This was with as the fourth week of continuous sleighing-oxcollent too-to begin the Winler with. Yesterday was blustery and colder-there were a few spits of snow, several times through the day, and more we predict, close at hand. We shall hereafter publish a regular weekly report of meteorological observations, accurately made in this place under the direction of the Patticille Scientific Associa-

ZET A Fire occurred in the upper story of the ouse occupied by Mr. Dennis Bradley, Shoemaker, in Centre Street, about noon on Saturday last. Smoke was seen percolating through the den shower bath, we cannot say. It originated, we were informed, from a carelearly adjusted store. pipe-a negligence highly culpable. There is much valuable property in that vicinity—though more in their contents than in the buildings them elves-that would have suffered more or less, had

the fire proved less uninanageable. ZO-School Statistics .- According to our annul custem, we wish with the incoming year, to present full and correct statistics of the Day and Salibath Schools of our Borough, and also of as many elsewhere throughout the County as can be asper tained. It would greatly lessen and expedite our Teachers of the Day Schools and Superintendents f the Sabbath Schools would make out their reective statistics at once, and either hand thom n at our office or have them ready when we tall. In order to render this easy, we append a form for each kind of School, to be filled up by the Teacher or Superintendent: For Day Schools Name of School; where

kent: Male. Female or mixed: charact Pupils on roll (Male and Female); average attendance; Name of Superintendent; No. of Teachers (Ma'e and Female); No. of Volumes in Library. To each of which may be appended any remarks pertaining to the progress or interest of the insti-

tution named. We should be glad in this way to publish a complete table of all the Schools throughout the e attempt County. Will some of our friends in the towns and country districts please attend to the matter

plate, next Menday avening. The members will appear in regalie. God speed the good cause. This is an anniversary of pe of Pulsari Louise, So. 210, of this place, with a segment the handican House, "Governor" Sedgment, Proprietor. The entertainment consisted insily of game; and when it is said that the able was aproad in bountiful and elegant style, occasion throughout was a season of exceeding interest and enjoyment to all present, we mean to express what, under other circumsiences saight justly secupy ten times the space Another supper, in honor of the same event, was had mothe Exchange, the same evening (Wednesday).

The Fancy Ball .- This came off on Thursday evening, and was very largely attended. The room was fitted up with taste, and the arrangements generally, good-making it so far emphat ically the Ball of the season, thanks to "Young America !" A particular description of the mumerous "characters" in attendance would prove to insert it.

Coapicaons among the Fancy-costumed were,
-an "Indian", (we did not learn of what tribe),
who bounded into the Ball room with a kn-whoop
that almost startled the dancers from their figures.
An "Organ grinder" with a red-coated monkey,

panied by a beautiful Tambourine gir and accompanion by a content transporting gri, nttracted general attention and, we may add, gen-eral admiration. The "Morning Star" shone with surplassing effulgence; while "Night," bespangled with Henven's jewels, was an object worthy of the advantage and genal observer. A pretty "Archer esa" played and crat beerver. A pretty "Archer-eas" played and have among the masculine game. Two of our "Great-grandmothers" danced as blithely and co-quetted as irecklessly, as if they had been but "sweet sixteen." The fair "Cinderella" reminded us, in very deed, of Fairy-land; while "little Red Riding Hood" looked charming enough to—run away with. "Richjard," himself sgain, was there as large as life and quite as natural. "Hamlet" was quite rational, considering his troubles. A "Jockey," thouch modest and retiring. (arrange to say), was,

though modest and retiring, (strange to say), was, nevertheless, the most completely, dressed "character" in the room. "Richard coer de Leon" was as gallant as that magnantmons gentleman only third be. Two "Turks" seemed to only the octable, utterly regardless of this impending sword of the Russian Bear. A Scotch Highlander desired himself like a "askive to the manor born." But enough in detail. Suffice it to say that the "Eailors" cut the pigeon wing, the "Brigand" was in every fray, the "Clown" schottished, and the "Dukes" (tell it not in Gath) went "pop goes the weasel," pell-mell. So the Jewers, the Gipsey and the l'easant girl met on the same platform, and danced cotillions together; and finally in one couppiet: levely phalanx all run the Virginia reel. compact: lovely phalanx all run the Virginia reel. Thus ended the First Annual Fancy Dress Ball of Pottsville yesterday morning, at—no matter, we won't tell the hour.

TAMAQUA AFFAIRS.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.] Measus. Editors:-Many of our respectable citizens awoke on Tuesday morning with an un-usual feeling of pain about the head, and in favor of the immediate passage of a Prohibitory liquor law. We have succeeded in ridding curselves of those troublesome Sons of Temperance, Cadets of days and Election days we have merry times, to the joy of the Hotel keepers, in and out of the town. A few years ago, some of the women were whimsical enough to wish to organize a union of the Daughters of Temperahee here; but we soon put a stop to such nonsense—for one of our Sona of Temperance came out in the columns of the Legios against it, and frightened the timid creatures so that they were glad to say no more about it.—
Well, he was perfectly right; what need have the ladies of Temperance Secteties? They are strong to resist all evil: it is only reak men that become subjects of King Alcohol. I believe though, there are some Temperance men in the place yet; but they have grown so indolent in the cause, that I have not heard from them a long, long time.

Last Wednesday night (the coldest night of the season), an English gentleman, living on Railrond street, returned home from Mauch Chunk, and

her and their son into the street; he then collected his wife's dresses into the middle of the room, intending to set fire to them; but at this critical posed to the Prohibitory law, will please make a odist Church. Rev. Dr. Bond, editor of the A york Christian Adjacette, in noticing the opposition to the appropriations of missionary money churches on Christmas day; and the concert given a tile preachers labering in the slave holding is

ons: if to this is added the amount transported to the Canals. 3,612,903 tons, it gives an agreement to Canals. 3,612,903 tons, it gives an agreement to the mount of 7,608,054 tons corried by water.

From the above statement it is shown, that the the audience. This is the first concert given by the science of music, but cannot help thinking the which is very large. I have listened to the same voices in other churches, and they appeared to possess much greater power than they did at the

come tired of the one subject—Tarkey. It's Turkey in the newspapers, and Turkey on all our dinner-tables: but it is not likely the Russians will victorious in whatever they set themselves seri-Taunqua, Der. 27, 1854.

LETTERS from Shamokin and Trement too In typographical, execution the inside of the

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL.—This favorite illustrated journal for the new year is to be greatly im-proved, and one additional page of illustrations added each week, making from one to two hundred. more illustrations per annum. The price is to remain the same, though the work will be printed beneaforth on fine satin-surfaced paper. M. M. Ballou, Esq., the new proprietor, is resolved to make an illustrated journal which shall be a credit to the whole country. Its literary character will ivage. Esq., a gentleman well-known in the literary world as a ripe scholar, a graceful and ready writer, and an author whose fame is already esmay be on the look-out for a magnificent paper on the first of January. General Agent for Phil-adelphia, A. Winch, E.q., 116 Chesnut street.

Apropos .- No one, surely, will begrudge the space devoted to the following pretty lines: Benny and Christmas. I had told him, Christmas morning, Stuffed as full as full could be And attentive listening to me, With a face demure and mild, That old Santa Claus, who filled them Did not love a naughty child. "But we'll be good, won't we, moder?" And from off my lap he slid Digging deep among the goodles. In his crimson stockings hid; While I turned ine to my table,
Where a tempting goblet stood,
Brimming high with dainty egg-nog, Sent me by a neighbor good. But the kitten, there before me. With his white paw, nothing loth.
Sat, by way of entertainment,
Slapping off the shining froth
And in not the gontlest humor,
At the loss of such a treat, Thrust him out into the street. Then, how Benny's blue eyes kindled! Gathering up the precious store He had busily been pouring In his tiny pinafore, With a generous look that shamed me, Sprang he from the carpet bright, Showing, by his mich indignant, All a baby's sense of right. "Come back, Harney!" called he loudly As he held his apron white,-"You shall have my candy washit!"
But the door was far and tight;
So be stood, abarbed and silent, In the centre of the floor. With descated look alternate Then, as by some sudden impulse,

Quickly ran he to the fire,
And while engerly his bright eyes Watched the flames go high and higher In a brave; clear key he shouted, Like rome lordly little elf, "Santa Kaus, come down de chimney, Make my moder have herself!" "I will be a good girl, Benny,"
Said Is feeling the reproof;
And straightway recalled poor Harney,
Mewing on the gallery roof.

Laughter chased away the frown, And they gambolled 'noath the live-oaks Till the dusky night came down. In my dim, fire-lighted chamber Harney purred beneath my chair, And my play-worn boy beside me Knell to say his evening prayer: "tind bess fader,—tind bess moder, God bess rister,"—then a pause, And the exect young lips devoutly Murmured, "God bess Santa Kaus!" lie is sleeping,—brown and silken Lie the lashes, long and meek, Like caresaing, clinging shadows On his plump and peachy check; And I bend above him, weeping Thankful tears—Oh, undefiled!

For a woman's crown of glory, Is the blessing of a child.

File Sope of Temperanes, of St. Clair, an | COUNTING-HOUSE ALMANAC. 1866. 1855. 121311(1516)71 1939 1125 24 2017 25 1 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | # 3 4 5 6 7 Oct. 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Dec.

> EDITORIAL CONDENSATIONS. "Governor" Done, of Rhode Island,

GRISI AND MARIO WIll give concerts Washington city about the middle of January. THE New Yorkers are holding meet ngs and, what is better, raising money, in ai of the poor and unemployed. NEW OBLEANS continues unhealth Deaths for the week ending 19th, 229. Thee

considerable cholera. HARD times, according to the lat advices, had reached Texas. He is a traveler-he is, the old skin-flint! LORD ELGIN and suite were, pas gers on board the Pacific, which left New Ye

for Liverpóol on Wednesday. - Tue State Teachers' Associatio embled at Lewistown, on Tuesday. 1 last preceding semi-annual Convention held in this place.

Everybody seems to have, or at l to take, time to enjoy the Holideys, but I tors. They, if anything, have only the u THE laborers thrown out of emp ment in New York city, have held sev

meetings lately to devise means for a live hood. They insist upon the right of the employed to demand food. They may ca much trouble before their case is settled. Ax "Anti-Wise Convention" is ald

to be held in Virginia, to be composed off those opposed to the election of the Hon. In ry A. Wise to the Gubernatorial chair of the State. The Petersburg Intelligencer suggitthat it be held at Lynchburg. Anti-Wise, we take it for granted, literally Know-Nothing. A Decision .- An association of

tists in Missouri, have adopted the followeresolution - "Article 2.—The Old and Testament, as translated under the Reigi King James, is the word of God, and the intallible rule of faith and practice: there we have no faith in the present contempla

Religious Intelligence Ellen Keenan, an Irish girl, attempted to let the Catholic churchim Watertown, on Thurse

she was committed. She offered to save the cer the trouble of taking her to juil by going self. She is said to be brightened active, but o ANOTHER breach is expected in the M

to predict that mischief is now brewing i [Under this head we will insert granulty standing notices of Religious service in the report churches of Age. Borough, together with I

urnished to us in proper time .- Eds. Juar.] TRINITY CHI RCH, Centre street, Pottsville. in this Church every Sunday. Morning at 1014 o'cl vening, at 7 o'clock. Cottaville, Rev. Davier, Street, Caster. Divine service his Church regularly every Sunday. Morning, at le o'clock; evening, at T o'clock. Weekly Prayer Meeti Thursday evening, at:71% o'clock. BA - REMEMBER THE POOR .-- A Meeting of all th

At 7 o'slock, P. M., the Pastor will preach to the Young men are particularly invited. close of the evening service.

either by Mr. Shermer or the Paster of the Church. A CERTAIN CURE for Scorbuti. Eruption, and other diseases of the Skin,—it is an undirected fact that Holloway's Gintment is the only one which is in its effect infallible. Cases that the most cumment madical practitioners have despaired of relieving, immediately yield to its H. SWAYNE, M.D., an eminent physician of Philadel-phia, has given to the world the langit of his experience

phia, has given to the world the benefit of his experience by prejaring remodes suitable to almost every disease.—

Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, for curing coughs, colds, consumption, and all diseases of the threat, the second tungs. It is certainly minurpassed by any remedy yet known. Physicians, elergymen, the press, all prunounce it "a triumph in the healing art." It gives a tone to the atomach, strengthens the digestive organs, and is the original and, only true preparation of Wild Cherry manufactured. Observe particularly the portrait of Dr. Swayne's on the wrapper around each bottle.

Dr. Swayne's vermituge, for destroying Worms, curing Dyspenda, 4c. Dr. Swayne's Republication of the distribution of the pills in general use. Dr. Swayne's Cholera Morbus, Blarrheak and Dysantery Cordial, a never failing Morbus, Blarrheak and Dysantery Cordial, a never failing

HYGEANA.—Hought home to the dode of the Million. A wonderful discovery has revently been made by Dr. Curtis, of this city, in the treatment of Consimption. Asthma and all diseases of the Lungr. We refer to "Dr. Curtis Hygeana, or Inhaling Hygean Vapor, and Cherry Syrup." With this pow method Dr. C. has restored many afflicted ones to perfect health; as an evidency of which he has innumerable cyrificates. Speaking of the treatment, a physician remarks: "It is evident that inhaling—constantly breathing an agregable, healing vapor, the medicinal properties must come in direct contact with the whole of the arial cavity of the sungs, and thus escape the many and varied changes produced upon them, when he troduced into the tomach, and subjected to the process of digestion. The Hygeana is for sale at all the druggists throughout the country.—Yete Tork Dutchman of January 14. without the least inconvenience—the heat of the body being sufficient to evaporate the fluid. Hundreds of clases of Cures like the following might be named. One package of Hygeana has cured me of the asthma of six years standing.—Jos. F. Kegsbury, P. M. urtis Hygnani.—Margaret Eintini, Brooklyn. N. F. Mr. Paul, of No. 5, Mammond Street. New York, was ured of a severy case of Bronchitis by the Hygeana. My sister has been curred of a Distressing Cough of sev-ral years standing, and decided to be Incurable by her Price three dollars a package - Sold by Curtis, Perkins; Boyd & Paul, No. 149 Chambers street, New York.—4 packages sent free by express to any part of the United States for Ten Doll.

MARRIED: YOUNG-JONES-On the 20th December, by Rev. Jo I. Castle, HENRY YOUNG to PANAULA JONES.* BRIGHT-In this borougn, on the 25d inst., ASNA MA-

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MINERS JOURNAL Wheat Flour, bill, \$10 % Dried Peaches, par d. \$4 25 Bre Flour, bill, \$500 do do unpar d. 2 60

WANTED.

WANTED--An active Young Man, V of good address, to canvass this Region for several Works. Apply at this Office.

December 16, 1854 WANTED-A Situation, by a mar-V ried man, aged about 40 years, and has a family. He is a man of good moral character, and can take charge of a Store, and transact all the business, purchase stock: &c., keep the accounts, and is an excellent salesman. For further particulars, apply at this Office.

December 3, 1854

HARDWARE & IRON. TUST RECEIVED from New York, a UNS Just received, direct from

Received, a large and splechtid lot of Double-barrel
page Foreland Hardware HESELER'S

Hardware and from Store. AUSAGE CUTTERS and Stuffers, Butcher Knives, Choppen and Cleavers, for sale cheap

CLEMENS & HEISLER'S

Doc. 20, 2854 51- Hardcore and Iron Store.

LLEN'S REVOLVERS, and a varicts of Double and Starle Barrel Pittels, for sale eary low, at ... CLEMENS & HEISELER'S Hardware and Iron Store A TATHEMATICAL INSTRUM'TS. INIVES & FORKS.—Carvers that

SHOOTING IRONS—Anything from a Pistol to a Six-Pounder. Fine Double and Single tunn. At the Hardware and Iron Depot.

December 23, 1854 50 FRANK POTT. TOOL BOXES, Good & useful Tools, the best present for lads on this occusion. At the Hardware and from Depot. December 23, 1854 THE FAMILY TOOL RACK—This

MERICAN STAINED AND En amelled Glass, of every variety of style and shade or, and of superior manufacture, suitable for Church Vestibules, &c., for sale and will be put in by JAMES W. BOWEN & BROTHERS, down above American House, Centre stree January 23, 1851 AUSAGE CUTTERS AND STUF

fors.—Just received, a line lot of Kinzy's Warranzed stage Cutters and Stuffers. Also, patent fron flox Iron and Hardware Merchant, Centre St. Pettrejij vember 18, 1834

FOR SALE & TO LET. FOR SALE or RENT - A House TOR SALL OF REAL 1—A HOUSE TERM AND A HOUSE TERM AND LOS IN MARKET A Addition. The Subscriber, from motives connected with his health, is decirous of moving his residence to a location nearry the Court House, and offers for Sale or Real, the large double three story Stone House is to feet square, and is nataped for one or two residence. The House is to feet square, and is nataped for one or two residences, well supplied with gas and pure mountain water. If said, the graster part of the purchase money may remain on the premises for a long time. Persession given the 1st of April next, (1850, Inquire of Morris's Addition, December 30, 1854, 51-47. NOR SALE-The Canal Boat Dr. J.

G. Kochler, price was thousand dollars, including reight of three hundred and eighty-two dollars. Apply a Schajkell Haven, to JOSEPH A. DREHELBIS. December 25, 1854 2000 ACRES OF LAND for sale in Ollinton and Lycoming counties, about five miles from the route of the Sunbury & Eric Railroad. Apply 50 J. Alfolson McCool. Real Estate & Land Azent Contro at., op. Silver Terrace. Pottaville, December 9, 1864 L'OR SALE. A NEW PERPEN dicular Engine of 10 florse power with pumps com-plete—the whole occupying a space five feet square. To be seen at the York Store. Pottsville, November 1E, 1854 COR-SALE. | Fwelve small Cars

October 21, 1854 ADD FELLOWS CEMETERY 200,000 SAWED Plastering Bath.

September 1% 1854 PORT CARBON HOTEL FOR SALE. TAYLOR ON COAL. NOTICE

property will be sold very lov CILAS. Pottsville, October 28, 1834 ORSALE.—Thre best finish Steam

BUSINESSUARDS. W. L. SCOTT, onnsylvania.

WATERMAN, (1800)
- America, Jacobs
Decomber 30, 1854 DR. J. TMCHOLAS.

TACOB KLIN Justice of the Peace THOMAS R. NAN, Attorney at |

ORRISO ODER, Dealers in HARDS, Attorneys HITNEY, Attorney ADWARD. PEN. Attorney and

TEY, Exchange, Col-

1EO. F ilead Stone Work gene

aptly attended to. SETH. EER, Attorney at Law, rikill county, Pa., brens to m. Joux C. Knox, Philadelphia. Courtland street, New York.

WN, Inspector of Mines, A EQ ion to Landowners and others in ion in Landowners and others in inferents, &c., or Mines and Cost wiedge of Veins and experience of wiedge of Veins and experience of white last of years, he hopes to give the last of years, he hopes to give

ESTRAYS OF STRAY COW.

PROCLAMATION. OTICE is hereby given that an learned Cours of Common Plant for the transport of the transport of the transport of the transport of the Court abresid on the County abresid on heriff's Office, l'ottsville,

COAL.

DEACH MOUNTAIN COAL d QEATTY, THOMAS & CO., 1

DENRIED having resumed the selling and a load, has this day associated with him William ried, John Rommel, Jr., and though I have

MARLES W. HUBBARD, Agent the sale of ANTHRACITE and BITI MIN ch. lat Floor, 71 Pine Street, City of New Y [Lehigh, Hazleton WHITE ASH, Leaf and Room Rus, from the Bainbow, fire at Mintin, and Houth from the Angelett region of the Ash. Gate, Beitmon, salem, Orch Spehn and Lewis Veins, From the prelatured Frestlers, Co. Minch: a few Comberland Liverpool.)

March 18, 1854.

NOTICES. THE POTTSVILLE Literary S.

will hold its next regular meeting in the ionin of the First Preshylerian Church, Mahae at Wednesday evening, January 2, 1885, at 7! Letture—J. P. Sherman, Ernder—With L. Whitney, Question—Is the effort of the Nations of Euroscient Instance of power among themselves, to dieliteation? firmative—John Hughes, J. T. Boyle, outire—J. T. Shoener, James Levis MECTION NOTICE, -Notice hereby given to the Stockholders if the leader Company, that an Election for any Wingerson Will be held at the held. H. KAERCHER, (Exchange II. 2), in the lead

Pottseille, on MonDAY, the 5th day of Junuary, 1 between the hours of 2 and 7 between the hours of the Board.

Peccenter 39, 1854

**SAMUEL LLW! OTICE. Notice is hereby gir that Letters of Administration upon the biffiam Griffith, late of the borough of Peterin and, have been granted by the hegister of will refine to the light of the hegister of will refine to the light of the hegister of will refine to the light of the hegister of will refine to the light of the hegister of will refine to the light of the hegister of will refine to the light of the hegister of will refine the hegister of will refine the hegister of will refine the hegister of HANNAH GRIFFITH, Adm. TOTICE.—The members of As

SCHUYLKHLL COUNTY Agric FFICE of the Swatara Railroad

WITTEDAY, the oth day of January next at the Mark the Office of the Company, at which the office for President, eight Manager, Trevoirer at EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Not is hereby given to these indebted to its Whitipas, labout Pinggrove Towns ASSOLUTION .- Notice is here November 25, 1854 OTICE .- Notice is hereby gi

July 1, 1854. OTICE.—Notice is hereby Orwigsburg, November 25, 1854 OTICE—Is hereby given that

the coming year, for the syndythii County Pro-lets and Wife, the present incumbents having d. 18AAC/STRAUCH. 1 JACOH KLINE. Compose Philadilphia, 12th mg/3 (2c.)
A stated Annual Meeting of the Steel lereCompany will be held at their Office other Hall
Franklin Institute, No II South Seventhered. December 16, 1854

Office Sch. Nav. Co., Phil., Dec. 16, 54 DISSOLUTION. - Notice is. given that the partnership formerly excursion Edward Pass and John Pass and Herber Coal Miners, trading upder the firm of Pass & was disselved by mutual consent, on the 21st of TH. MINING ENGI
Reliver Terrice, Centre Street, Street Strong, Reports, Surveys and Strong Form of Pass & Temple, Edward Pass, John Pass and John Temple, and Edward Pass, John Pass and John Temple, and Edward Pass, John Pass and John Tass, John Pass and John Tass, John Pass and John Pass, John Pass and John Pass, Jo

> CEANED.—The understanced Auditor of the Orphana' Court of Schuylkill County to the Driphana' Court of Schuylkill County to the balance in the hands of Charles Braues, iterator of John Braues, decreased, as per his accelled the County of the Braues of the Real Katat, a count filed and configured among the helm annual traversor said Estate entitled to the same annual traversor said Estate entitled to the same annual traversor. Ac. and collecting surjects taken at the appraisment of the Brail surjects taken at the appraisment of the amounts respectively. The Brail surjects the Brail surjects taken at the appraisment of the Brail surjects th ORBERRY CREEK RAIL

N. BOWMAN, Start of the Annual Election, near the state of the entire of the Annual Election, near the state of the entire Northery John Strimpfler.

Northery John Strimpfler.

Trensurer.—William Gradii.

JOHN STRIMPFLER. Secret

Pinegrove. December 16, 1854 I INERSVILLE, PORT CLINT

New Castle and West Penn ubend!

The collectors in these Districts have already their Duplicates for this year. To show that whe lectors are prompt in collecting their duplicates save the County a considerable sampf money, what look at the difference of their experations, it stance, the County and Militta Tax returned for ville beyough for 1552, it 258 vs., while they a \$108 to for the year 1854. The isturn of Port thorough for 1853 it 25 vs., while they a \$108 to for the year 1854. The isturn of Port thorough for 1853, \$210 05, for 1254, \$170 05. Westlownship for 1853, \$210 05, for 1254, \$170 05. Westlownship, County Tax for 1853, \$10 (3); Militia. MARILL and B. E. Nicz, Espa, Potts township foot Paul, 221 05, for 1334, 2170 25. Township, County Tax for 1333, 210 05, for 1334, 2170 25. Township, County Tax for 1834, 218 62; Millita, 212 50, probably be the bost collection in the county far for 134, 218 62; Millita, 212 50, probably be the bost collection in the county hip is large, and the State return for 1854 upon 1854. December 2, 1854 45-3m