Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1855.

THE MINERS' JOURNAL FOR 1856.

Thirty-Second Volume.

The MINERS' JOURNAL, the old recognized organ of the Coal interests of the great Anthracite Region of Pennsylvania, will enter upon its Thirty-Second Volume, on the 1st of January 1856. Were we to cast a retrospective glance upon the career of the MINERS' JOURNAL of the many accidents by flood and field," which it has experienced during the past quarter of a century, it would, collected, form a history, interesting to many of our old patrons, with whom we still hold weekly and pleasant converse, and peculiarly so to us, who have weathered so many storms with the staunch old craft.

What we have accomplished in the past, our friends are familiar with. It has been and is our greatest pride and pleasure to contribute to the information of all with whom we hold weekly intercourse; to elevate public morals and cater for the refined taste of our numerous readers. We have spared no expense nor effort to render the MINERS' JOURNAL fully worthy of the liberal patronage of which it is the recipient.

In addition to the valuable letters of our European Mining correspondent, our New York correspondent, and other correspondents in this and other States of the Union, our Editorial and Reporting force will on the first of the coming year, stand as follows:

BENJAMIN BANNAN, Editor and Proprietor.
F. B. WALLACE, Associate Editor.
S. H. DADDOW, Mining and Traveling Reporter.

Particular attention will in future be paid to the Coal Department of the MINERS' JOURNAL. This department will be marked by that care and attention to facts and new developments, which, to the operator and all interested in the operations of Coal Mining, are invaluable, and worth much more in the aggregate than the very reasonable price charged for subscription. This Department will be a decided feature of the Thirty-second Volume.

When we state that the expenses incurred in the publication of the MINERS' JOURNAL exceed those of any three papers in the County, combined, our patrons can judge of the claims we have for a still further extension of the kindness, of which we have so far been so marked a recipient.

In regard to the leading political questions of the day, the MINERS' JOURNAL will continue to occupy that position which it has fearlessly assumed. With Americanism in its broadest, most liberal sense, as the Excelsior of its creed, it will soar above party feelings and cliques, and grapple with—not shirk those matters of State and National moment.

WEDNESDAY DOLLAR JOURNAL.

This paper is, we are gratified to say, meeting with that success, which its peculiar excellence as a family, moral publication, entitles it to. Its circulation, so far, exceeds what our most sanguine expectations anticipated for it. No family in the county should be without it. Together, the MINERS' and WEDNESDAY DOLLAR JOURNALS form a Semi-weekly paper, entirely distinct in contents, yet so intimately connected, that the subscriber to one should take the other. In principle it is American to the core.

The TERMS are as follows;

Miners' Journal - - - - - - $2 00 per annum.
Wednesday Journal - - - - - 1 00 " "

Send in your names in order that we may commence the New Year with an increased accession to our subscription lists.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A LAND DEED has been lost. See advertisement for particulars.

ESTRAY MULES.—See advertisement signed H. F. Haas.

SEE Card of Nathan H. Sharpless, Attorney at law, No. 2 York building, Philadelphia.

SEE Notice of Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad Company.

SEE Notice of Mount Eagle and. Tremont Railroad Company.

SEE Legal Notice signed Orlando Gray, executor.

SEE Notice of the Miners' Life Insurance and Trust Company of Pottsville.

SEE Notice of John P. Hobart, in the matter of the account of Henry Guiterman, administrator of the estate of William Lewis, deceased.

SOMETHING interesting to Milliners will be found in an advertisement signed T. D. Allison, Tamaqua.

COMMONWEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY.—We direct particular attention to the card of this Institution located at Harrisburg.

SEE J. F. Alstadt's advertisement which will be found in our paper to-day. It is just in season and speaks for itself.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—R. C. Green has on hand an assortment of gifts suitable for the holidays. We ask attention to his advertisement.

BANKING.—See advertisement of John W. Guirey & Co., Bankers, No. 45 and 47 South Third street, Philadelphia. It will be seen that Mr. G. advertises a new business.

TOYS AND FANCY ARTICLES.—Charles Barlett, Centre street, has for sale a variety of articles suitable for holiday gifts. Give him a call.

LEBANON AND PINEGROVE RAILROAD COMPANY.—An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on the 14th proximo, at No. 70 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS' GIFTS, consisting of a splendid assortment of Books, and a variety of Fancy Articles can be obtained cheap at Bannan's Book Store. See his advertisements.

CHRISTMAS CAKES.—J. B. Colchester has just received at his commission flour depot, a choice article of extra flour put up neatly in quarter and half hundred sacks, or by the barrel. Also good cooking butter.

BOROUGH ORDINANCE.—At the last meeting of Borough Council, as our readers will observe, the market laws were thoroughly revised, and many alterations made that are intended for the good of the community, and to enable us to buy our provisions directly from the producer.—The law will be found at length in our advertising columns to-day. We call especial attention to it, particularly from our farmers, who are to be governed in a manner by its rules.

To our Subscribers, &c.

We are under great obligations to a very large proportion of our subscribers for the prompt manner in which they have paid their subscriptions—but are very sorry to state that there are a small portion, who have so far paid but little attention to the accounts forwarded them. The heavy losses we sustained by the fire last year, together with considerable sums by failures since, make it our important duty to call upon all those who are indebted to us for subscription, &c., to send us the respective amounts due, between now and the first of January. The sums it is true, are small generally for subscription, but in the aggregate amount to a considerable sum. We are now engaged in forwarding bills to all those in arrears, and we hope that this call will be responded to promptly. It is unpleasant to us to call on those in arrears to pay up through the columns of the JOURNAL—but our necessities at present compel us to do so.

OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.—In our New York letter this week, will be found matters of peculiar interest both to the trade of New York City, and to the shippers and boatmen of our Region. Do not neglect to read it attentively.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.—By the *Asia* at Boston, we have one week later news from Europe, but nothing new of an important character. Peace rumors were rife, and though traceable to no tangible source: were not without their influence on the markets, which had very generally improved. Consols show a farther advance.

DECISION IN THE GAINES CASE.—In New Orleans on the 18th, the Supreme Court announced their decision in the important case in which Mrs. General Gaines is plaintiff. The decision of the second district Court is reversed, and a decree issued ordering that the will of Daniel Clarke, executed in 1813, be probated, and Mrs. Gaines put in possession of the property devised to her.

CHRISTMAS.—Tuesday next will be observed throughout Christendom, as a day of festivity, in commemoration of the birth of our Saviour. The young have looked forward anxiously to the time, when Santa Claus, according to immemorial custom, will make his visit with a budget of toys and knick knacks for them. The old welcome its recurrence, with kindled eye and renewed hope, as the traveller greets the oasis of the desert, affording him a moment of pure, unalloyed happiness, and rest to enable him reinvigorated, to pursue his weary journey. In the family circle gather those whom circumstances separate during the rest of the year, while the loved ones at home enter with increased zeal into the festivities of the occasion. The stores have generally, prepared for the holidays by adding to their stocks everything attractive and appropriate for gifts. Our citizens need not go beyond the limits of the Borough to gratify any taste in the way of holiday gifts. The stock of books on hand in the regular book-store is very fine, and in purchasing we are confident that our citizens will be fairly dealt with by patronizing those dealers in whom they have confidence. But we had no intention of touching on business matters in this article. We therefore carry out our original intention of wishing all a "Merry Christmas."

TO THE PUBLIC.

Pottsville Booksellers vs. Traveling Booksellers.

In our last issue of the *Wednesday Dollar Journal*, we published an article on the subject of Book peddling and auctioneering, and in reference to a certain Mr. Judd, a traveling Bookseller now in Pottsville. On Thursday he opened, or attempted to open, a Book Auction, in a room which he has rented, by a set speech of an hour and a half in length, in which he sought to ridicule the article alluded to, and turn the current of public opinion, by sympathetic appeals to the patriotism and feelings of his audience. But, finding that facts were hard subjects to stumble upon, he very unfortunately alluded to the virtue of being an American citizen, forgetful that respect and obedience yielded to our laws, constitutes the great principle upon which the virtue of being a citizen rests.

He also alluded to the privileges and rights of citizenship, our liberties of speech and action, but did not deign to consider, whilst attempting to infringe upon the rights of others, that "right wrongs nobody." He appealed to his honesty, his disinterestedness and philanthropy, in disseminating knowledge among you, as if you had never seen a book in your lives, or there was no place where a good book could be sold in the community; for he concluded by saying in an ironical manner that he did not wish to "*cram you.*"

Now we happen to know Mr. Judd, much better perhaps than he does those whom he so wittily (!) alluded to as "roaring lions, &c.," and when we tell you that there is not a shrewder business man, nor a keener penny-saver to be found, you will believe us that he is not much of a philanthropist. And notwithstanding all his smooth pleadings and sympathetic appeals for patronage and support, he is too deeply interested in Western land investments, to allow of his being generous and liberal here, unless you choose to pay him dearly for it, which we think you will not feel disposed to do under the circumstances, for though he has tried fulsome flattery, yet his compliments have been eminently unfortunate. In claiming that his sales would not affect the permanently established trade, he very ingeniously remarked that those who patronize him were generally "*empty headed people,*" which we are inclined to believe, who never think of going into a stationary bookstore to purchase, but are readily attracted by the novelties of an auction room.

He tried to ridicule the idea of a circulating medium, and said that money would go when it was wanted (!) because we had said that every dollar took from the place was lost to the people here, which we do not think necessary to argue to your understanding; and because we said that we should be ashamed to thrust ourselves as a brazen-faced interloper, unasked and unwanted, into a community like this, under the present circumstances, as he has done. He tried to create a laugh among his hearers at our expense, but without success; though he made use of all the arts of the lawyer, and some of those peculiar to the mountebank, to effect his purpose.—The sympa hies of the audience were not with him, and his efforts at ridicule grew weaker and weaker, until not a spark of life or meaning was left in them. He asked the audience repeatedly, in an artful manner, whether he should sell them books or not, against the wishes and the interests—against the opposition of their own booksellers, but not a word was uttered, and he at last concluded, after exhausting his arguments and wearying his audience, not to sell.

Alluding to his respectability and popularity with the people generally, he very modestly(!) remarked, that when he left Lancaster, after residing there about ten years, the people of that good city, seemed to think that *their very pillar and support* was being withdrawn.

But we do not believe in all of Mr. Judd's disinterestedness. He is too much of a money making, close-fisted man, to allow of his being very philanthropic; in fact we never heard anything of the kind being attributed to him. He claims the friendship of Judge Lewis, and says that the Judge will sustain him in the course he is pursuing. This is rather a singular kind of friendship that he is displaying, in going round the country, telling the people that Judge Lewis will sustain him and give a decision in support of the violations of the laws, and that too, merely in favor of a friend.

The liquor dealers claim his friendship also, and state that he will give his decisions in their favor, but somehow or other, they are slow in getting their cases before him. But we should think that instead of such characters being the friends of the Judge, they are his most bitter enemies, and we cannot think that the Judge would care to be found in such company.

Mr. Judd will have an opportunity to test Judge Lewis' friendship, if he thinks that our Judges are governed by such motives in their legal capacities; and insists on carrying out his designs; for the booksellers of Pottsville are determined to carry the matter through.

They are not to be intimidated, as others have been in neighboring towns, by a lawless stranger, who attempts by a profusion of harmless words to frighten people.

Now, Mr. Judd cannot be as innocent a man as he pretends to be, for he knew before coming into Schuylkill County, that he was violating the laws of the State in coming here; and he knew that to evade the law in other places, parties have been found dishonest enough to trump up debts as subterfuges, and then get the Sheriff to sell them off by auction. We do not know whether Mr. Judd has resorted to these illegal practices or not himself, but we know that he cannot be ignorant of the fact.

Mr. Judd speaks of his books being good, and from his manner of saying it, we should judge that he intended to convey the impression, that other books kept in the place were not. His may be good, but that would be an exception to the general rule with traveling book-sellers and peddlers, who generally carry around the most pernicious books, as we have every opportunity of knowing, from the application of themselves, and those persons to whom they have been sold, for books of the same kind. His books may be all he says they are, but it would be only one of the exceptions, which Mr. Judd knows as well as ourselves. Therefore, taking everything into consideration, we think the benefits conferred upon the community, by that mode of distributing books, are much more than counterbalanced by the evils, flowing from the pernicious character of the immense amount of filthy and other trash, which is principally sold to the "empty headed," who attend auction sales, as Mr. Judd asserted, which, we think ought to remain empty, rather than be filled with such matter, as can be gathered from them.

There would be no inducement for a man to build up any business in country towns, were he likely to be interfered with, or were there no protection from such traveling harpies, all of whom do not hesitate to *lie*, as Mr. Judd, who appears to be one of the most respectable, did on Thursday evening. Men who establish themselves in a community, have a character at stake, which these traveling migratory persons have not, and a community that will not support their business men in preference to such persons, are not worthy of having enterprising men locate themselves in their midst, and ought to be cut off from all the advantages that such men bring to a community where business is conducted fairly and honorably.

We have no room to discuss this subject further this week, neither do we think it necessary, since, after making a speech of an hour and a half, and uttering pathetic appeals to the people, to know whether he should sell or not, and meeting with no response, Judd to satisfy him that the people pretty strongly disapprove of his trampling the laws under his feet.

We have always advocated and stood by the business community at home, and firmly believe it to be the true policy to build up every community. No place can flourish without business, and when the business is fairly established, it is the duty of the citizens to sustain it by every means in their power. On this principle of defending the business of others, we have a perfect right, and are determined to defend our own, though we know that we throw ourselves open to the charge of selfishness on the part of some, but they are those, of whose opinions we care but little or nothing. We comply with the laws ourselves, and do no more than our duty, in seeing that others comply with it also, or in other words, defending the "right wrongs nobody."

We are constantly selling books at our store as cheap as Mr. Judd can sell his cheap books, as he calls them, and we are determined to sell them as cheap as Mr. Judd can, even if we are forced to do so at a sacrifice, to sustain the interests of the community whose cause we advocate.

Since the bove was written, we understand that Mr. Judd intends carrying out his designs by selling at auction, which he will not be permitted to do with impunity; and that he has given out, that if encouraged, he will remain here permanently. This we unhesitatingly declare to be a falsehood; as his place of residence is in the West. For knowing the number of bookstores already established in town, is more than sufficient to supply the wants of the people, he is not fool enough to remain where he cannot support himself.—But this is the old story over again. He told the people of Minersville the same thing and repeats it wherever he goes—it is one of the tricks of *his* trade; yet he no sooner gets clear of his books than he is off again with all the money he can scrape together.

MR. BANKS AND THE SPEAKERSHIP.—In noticing the claims of Mr. Banks to the support of the Pennsylvania American delegation for the position of Speaker of the national House of Representatives, we are naturally led to view his position on the question of Protection, of such vital importance to the interests of Pennsylvania. When it is averred that Mr. Banks by his previous action in Congress, opposed those measures, we would ask what has been the course of prominent Pennsylvania sham Democratic representatives in Congress, on the question of protection to Pennsylvania manufactures? What could be expected of the representative of another and remote State, when our own representatives had not the manliness to stick through all opposition, to a measure of vital importance to the welfare of their constituents? To the vote of George M. Dallas, and the treacherous letter of the notorious Judge Kane in the Polk and Dallas campaign, are the people of Pennsylvania indebted for the free trade policy which at this moment prostrates the energy, and causes that depression in every branch of business so seriously and disastrously felt by the nation. Protection to American industry has always been and is still opposed by the sham Democratic party. We think that Mr. Banks' former course on the question was perfectly right. As a representative from Massachusetts, a State interested in certain modifications of the tariff, it was his duty to join issue even with the opposition to Pennsylvania interests, to secure those features. We should deem him recreant to his trust if he had acted otherways.—And what aid we would ask, can we expect from other sections of the Union, if our own representatives in Congress desert the interests of Pennsylvania, at the moment she expects the most faithful fealty? Some years since when Henry Clay was appealed to, to advocate in the Senate, the protection of Pennsylvania's interests, he replied, "what is the use of my making speeches in the Senate in favor of that question, if Pennsylvania does not send men here who will advocate her interests." The story is here told in a few words. The fault lies with ourselves.

We have reason now, to know that Mr. Banks is all right on the question of Protection, and that the American delegation in Congress, from Pennsylvania, can consistently support him for the position of Speaker of the House. If elected we are assured that he would never disappoint the expectations of those, to whom the protection of American industry is a cherished principle.

In reference to Mr. Campbell's course in voting for Mr. Banks, we have before alluded, and we feel confident that his action in the matter will receive the warm approbation of the large majority—the most influential and intelligent of his constituents. We trust that the praiseworthy exertions of the friends of Mr. Banks to elect him will be crowned with success. He is eminently fitted for the position, and his sentiments are such that the American representatives in Congress, can with consistency support him.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Extraordinary Cure of a Bad Leg, communicated to Professor Holloway by E. Marchant Esq., of the *Gazette* Office, Edgartown, Mass. —Mr. Daniel Nortown, of Edgartown, had a sore on his leg, which defied all ordinary remedies, and instead of improving him he only became worse. At last, he had recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills, a few applications of the Ointment to his leg, effected a wonderful change for the better; it lost its swollen appearance, and in a very short time he was completely cured. His leg is now quite sound, and he is able to resume his work, although sixty years of age! This astonishing unguent will cure wounds and ulcers even of twenty years standing.

FALLING IN LOVE.—No more falling in love after this. We are all to be pitched into it, willing or unwilling. Professor RONDOUT has betrayed the secret. He teaches you how to make anybody love you that you wish, He furnishes in his curious book, "The Bliss of Marriage," the entire key to the mystery. If you want a lady, she must become yours. If you need a husband, pick out one you can love. Read RONDOUT, and the matter is settled.—The book is advertised in our paper to-day.

NEW YORK LETTER.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

The weather—The Siege of Brooklyn—His supposed home—His statistics—Queer connections—Relative temperatures of ten years—Fires—Grand turnout—Primitive costume—Important to the Coal Trade—Falling short of cargoes—Coppering of the Vanderbilt—Steamer accident—The Adriatic—Huge castings.

NEW YORK, December 18, 1855.

DEAR JOURNAL:—At the date of my last letter, Boreas had overything his own way, and "blow, blow," was the order of the day—since which time storms have had the upper hand and we have been alternately hailed and soaked alternately and libitum. Now, however, it has cleared, and we are enjoying magnificent weather in temperature, about which we would expect of a September day—too warm altogether for the season—for which fact the poor are doubtless thankful, though our friends of the Coal trade are prone to exclaim "God save us!" However "*it is an ill wind that blows nobody good,*" so *s'mporte.*

In reference to the weather—we learn from that inveterate 'tenanman' *yclept* the "sage of Brooklyn height," and which many verdant ones suppose actually lives on a church steeple, with a rope around the neck of the clerk of the weather, up above, which he pulls and jerks to suit his own fancy. Some interesting facts—indeed his facts are all of interest, observing (as he does) the weather almost every hour of the day and night, and they would be far less open to laughter, did he refrain from connecting a cold snap in Gotham with *an earthquake in Greenland* or one of his *heated terms* with the *bursting of a gun at Sebastopol* or the *lighting of his pipe by some sturdy Dutchman on the Zwyder Zee.* He tells us however, that taking this present month of December for the past ten years, that 1847 and '48 were the warmest and 1851 and '54 the coldest. There has been in ten years but two warmer than the present at this time, while there has been a year thirteen degrees colder—which is nearly as cold a December as any we have had in sixty years—the difference in temperature being very trivial.

New York for months past has enjoyed the greatest exemption from conflagrations. The tide however, seems to have turned and we are called upon to chronicle seven in a single night, one of which, in Canal street, was extensive and very destructive, the loss amounting to over one hundred thousand dollars, on which there was no insurance worth mentioning. The others were rather trivial, although one of them occurred in a fashionable house of ill fame, and occurring as it did, at an early hour in the morning, *started pairs of unmentionables* from their beds, not to say their chambers, into the streets in a costume quite the mode in the days of mother Eve.

There has long been a misunderstanding between Coal merchants of our city and the captains of vessels employed in transporting Coal to this market, in reference to the common fact, of the falling short of the amount received as compared with the bill of lading. There has also been an unsettled opinion among the trade themselves with reference to the proper source to be pursued in such cases. Cases of this character have been tried in our courts, and in many instances the merchant has been compelled to pay the full face of the bill of lading, both as to Coal and freights,—oftentimes, doubtless, in consequence of informalities in the weighing or some other trivial, though fatal reason. The dealers have also, generally, been content with a trial in an inferior court, instead of carrying up the case and fixing definitely what is the law in the premises.

All this however, is now settled, and the true mode according to law finally fixed. Several decisions have of late been made in the highest court which has jurisdiction in such cases, and the ruling is, *that the bill of lading governs, and that the carrier is responsible for the full amount of Coal called for by the bill. The consignee is authorized and only to deduct the freight, but also the price of the Coal itself from the full amount of freight, and the carrier must look to the shipper for redress.*

The importance of this decision, as marking out the future line of action, cannot be too highly estimated, as a wrong impression has thus far filled the heads of boat captains, who have demanded their full freights with an absolute *sang froid*, and in many cases refused to allow even the smallest deduction. This is all wrong, since it has left the merchant no remedy whatever, and if carried out would hind him for whatever amount of Coal the captain might choose to sign for, or the cupidity of some shipper might induce him to believe he had received on board his vessel. Henceforth the new phase of the matter will be adopted, as all cases at law, must invariably be decided adverse to the carrier, who is bound to deliver what his bill of lading demands.

The huge steamer Vanderbilt, a description of which we gave you at length last week was taken upon the sectional dock, coppered throughout and launched again in a single day. What think you of the activity of our mechanics?

The steamer C. Vanderbilt, (not the new ocean steamer, but one of the Boston boats,) met with quite a serious accident on Friday last, on her trip to New York. The morning was excessively foggy and in passing through Hellgate, she was struck by the tide and orders were given to let go the anchor which caught fast in the attempt, and failing to hold, the steamer went on the rocks, damaging her badly. Her passengers and all her furniture were taken off by another steamer and brought to the city. Steam-tugs went to her aid and succeeded in bringing her to the floating docks yesterday, when she will go into hospital for repairs.

We yesterday paid a visit to the new steamer Adriatic of the Collins' line. Her size and build are now displayed most advantageously, being only partially planked, so that her entire internal structure is visible. She will be the largest timber vessel in the world and is expected to be the fastest, it being believed that she will make her passages between New York and Liverpool regularly inside of nine days. You may judge of her size when I tell you that her bow overtops a large four story house standing along-side of it. Her length is 352 feet and her tonnage 5,500 tons—the diameter of her wheels 45 feet, being three feet broader than those of the Vanderbilt, themselves the largest thus far ever constructed. To your scientific readers the following statistics, taken by an indefatigable reporter, may be interesting:

	Ft.	Inch.
Length over all,	351	3
Length on load line,	343	10
Breadth of Beam (molded)	48	8
Breadth of beam, (extreme)	50	0
Depth of hold from underneath spar-deck,	33	2
Area of greatest transverse section at the keel, draft, 880 square feet.		
Displacement of 20 feet draft, 5,233 tuns.		
Launching draft,	10	2
Weight of hull	2,041 tuns.	
Weight of engines, boilers and water, coal, spars, rigging, &c.	2,200 tuns.	
Average displacement per inch from launching drafts to light load line (17 ft. 1½ in.)	26 7-16 tuns.	
Average displacement per inch from light load line to 20 feet draft,	3	
Draft of water at a displacement of 4,54 tuns.	17	1½
Average displacement from 2 feet line to 21 feet 6 inches, per inch,	31½ tuns.	
Displacement at 21 ft. 6in., water line,	5,800 tuns.	
Diameter of cylinder,		96
Stroke of piston,	12	
Diameter of wheels,	45	
Number of cabin passengers,	350	
Cost copper bolts and fastenings,	$70,000	
Cost of galvanizing iron bolts,	9,500	
Cost of the entire ship,	300,000	

The Adriatic is expected to be ready for sea by March next.

Quite an interesting scene took place at the Novelty Works last week, being the casting of the bed-plate and some other smaller castings for the above mammoth ship. The plate alone weighed some sixty tons and the whole operations required about one hundred tons of molten metal. A large concourse of persons, including many ladies, witnessed the feat.

THE COAL TRADE.

In consequence of the indisposition of the senior editor, he is not enabled this week to devote the usual attention to the Coal Trade. We hope if circumstances permit, to publish at an early date the ensuing year, full and correct statistics of the Trade for 1855. They are now in course of preparation, and the senior editor trusts that his health will permit their completion and publication early in January.

The quantity sent by Railroad for the week is 27,077 15—by Canal 1,097 00—for the week 28,174 15. Total by Canal 1,105,263 08 against 907,354 01 to same period last year. Increase by Canal over 1854, 197,909 07.

The Navigation has closed.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Lackawanna *Herald* states that this Company has recently negotiated their bonds to the amount of $500,000, which will enable them to prosecute their road with increased vigor, and insure its completion at an early day. The formal opening of the road will take place about the first of April next; probably at the same time with the other lines in that section.

LACKAWANNA COAL TRADE.—We learn from the Honesdale *Democrat* that the aggregate amount of Coal shipped from Honesdale the present season amounts to 528,000 tons, being an increase over the shipment of the previous year of 71,038 tons.

The aggregate amount shipped from Hawley by the Pennsylvania Coal Company was 564,000 tons, being 67,516 tons more than last year.

Aggregate amount of Coal shipped by both companies, this year, 1,092,000 tons. Aggregate increase, 138,552 tons.

PHILADELPHIA COAL MARKET, Dec. 18.—The market continues exceedingly dull, and prices rule irregularly. There is but little going forward, and the most of it is on account of former contracts. Nothing doing in Bituminous Coal. The receipts of Coal at Bristol, Pa., during the past three years were as follows:

	1855.	1854.	1853.
Tons - - - - - -	545,489	523,628	440,500

NEW YORK COAL MARKET, Dec. 19.—The market is dull and heavy for Domestic at $4,75 @ $5,25. Liverpool Orrel is quiet at $8,50 @ $10. A sale of 300 tons Sidney has been made at $6 4 mos.

Boston Coal Trade.

(*Corrected from the Boston Courier, Dec. 20th.*)

No transactions of note to report.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Cannel	₩ chal.	14 00 @	— —
Newcastle, do	do	— — @	— —
Orrel do	do	— — @	— —
Sydney do	do	6 00 @	— —
Picton do	do	5 75 @	— —
Bridgeport do	do	— — @	— —
Virginia do	do	— — @	— —
Schylkill, white ash,	₩ ton	5 75 @	6 00
do red ash	do	6 00 @	6 25
Lehigh, lump	do	6 25 @	6 50
Lackawanna do	do	6 00 @	6 25

RETAIL PRICES—PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS.

Cannel	₩ ton.	15 00 @	16 00
Newcastle, coarse	do	10 00 @	— —
do fine	do	8 50 @	— —
Orrel do	do	— — @	— —
Scotch do	do	— — @	— —
Welsh do	do	— — @	— —
Cumberland, run of pit	do	6 50 @	— —
do fine	do	7 75 @	— —
do coarse lump	do	— — @	— —
Sydney do	do	8 00 @	— —
Picton, coarse	do	6 50 @	7 00
do fine	do	5 00 @	— —
Lackawanna, lump	do	7 00 @	— —
Lehigh, lump	do	7 50 @	— —
Schuylkill, lump	do	7 00 @	— —
Prepared white and red ash.	do	7 00 @	— —

BY TELEGRAPH.

FRIDAY, 3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Freights from Richmond to—

New York,	1 2½
Boston,	2 1½
Providence,	1 7½

Report of Shipments

From Richmond, for the week ending Saturday, December 15th, 1855:

TO	TONS.	TO	TONS.
Alexandria, Va.,	168	Newport,	369
Boston,	1490	New Brighton, S. I.,	166
Bridgeport,	325	New Haven,	145
Baltimore,	92	Providence,	1210
Charlestown,	224	Petersburg, Va.,	60
Camden N. J.,	40	Portland,	310
Charleston,	500	Portsmouth,	196
Danvers,	160	Philadelphia,	81
Delaware City,	47	Perth Amboy,	40
Frankford, Pa.,	376	Port Chester,	135
Fork Landing, N.J.,	72	Richmond, Pa.,	60
Fredericksburg, Va.,	108	Roxbury,	125
Georgetown, Va.,	110	Stamford,	236
Mobile,	100	Trenton, Pa.,	60
May's Landing,	30	Tuckerton, N. J.,	8
Marcus Hook,	35	Westport, Conn.,	118
Nantucket,	122	Wilmington, Del.,	180
Norwich,	158		
New York & Brooklyn,	9659	Total for week,	18,406
Norfolk, Va.,	445	For season,	38,102
Newark,	510	Last year,	29,068
Norwalk,	125		

Schuylkill County Railroads—1855.

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

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Mine Hill and S. Haven R. R.,	11,622 12	1,488,106 02
Mt. Carbon "	2,700 00	187,570 04
Schuylkill Valley "	4,440 02	441,245 09
Mt. Carbon & Pt. Carbon "	12,120 06	737,845 04
Mill Creek "	5,282 14	614,044 13
Little Schuylkill "	3,977 04	411,169 08

By Mail Road Canals.

Quantity of Coal sent by Canal, for the week ending on Thursday evening last:

	WEEK.	CANAL.
Port Carbon,	352 00	352 00
Pottsville,	— —	— —
Schuylkill Haven,	— —	— —
Port Clinton,	740 00	740 00
	1,097 00	1,097 00

Total by Railroad to Dec. 1, close of year.	2,228,183 17	
" Canal	1,105,263 08	
Total by Canal and Railroad,	tons. 3,333,447 25	
Shipments to same period last year,		
		TOTAL.
By Railroad,	1,827,354 07	
By Canal,	907,354 01	
	2,735,708 08	
	3,318,047 05	
Increase in 1855, so far,	tons. 582,343 17	

Coal Trade by Railroad for 1855-6.

Quantity of Coal sent by Railroad for the week ending on Thursday evening last:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Port Carbon,	5,471 14	— —
Pottsville,	2,200 00	— —
Schuylkill Haven,	10,212 06	— —
Auburn,	953 01	— —
Port Clinton,	9,322 14	— —
	27,077 15	— —
Previously this year,	60,194 01	— —
Total,	87,271 16	— —
To same time last year,	71,369 16	— —
Increase,	15,702 00	— —

Rates of Toll and Transportation on Union Canal & R. Coal Transportation

RAIL ROAD.

	From Mt. Carbon.	From S. Haven.	From Pt. Clinton.	From Auburn.
To Richmond,	$2 00	$1 95	$1 80	$1 75
To Philad'a.,	1 90	1 85	1 70	1 65
Spring Mills,	1 65	1 60	1 45	1 45
Reading,	1 20	1 15	1 05	1 05

Amount transported during the month of Dec. 1855:

	MONTH.	TOTAL.
Union Canal	17,621 13	105,095 16
Swatara Railroad,	11,146 02	52,518 03

Cumberland (Md.) Coal Trade for 1855.

For the last week:

WEEK.	YEAR.
14,672 02	627,523 05

COAL STOCKS,
AND OTHER SCHUYLKILL CO. STOCKS,

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY C. R. DENGLER & CO., BANKERS.

	PAR.	OF.	ASK.
RAILROADS			
Philadelphia, Reading & Pottsville	50	46¾	46¾
Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven	50	50	50
Mount Carbon	50	50	52
Mount Carbon and Port Carbon	50	50	52
Mill Creek	50	50	52
Schuylkill Valley	50	50	52
Lehigh Coal & Navigation	50	00	00
Swatara	50	00	00
CANALS.			
Schuylkill Navigation	50	20	20
Schuylkill Navigation, Preferred	50	31	31½
Union Canal	50	9	9½
Union Canal, Preferred	50	11½	12½
Del. & Hudson Coal & Transportat'n Co.	100	115	120
RAILROAD & COAL COMPANIES.			
Little Schuylkill Nav., R. R. & Coal Co.	50	45	45½
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.	50	77	82
Hazleton Coal Co.	50	00	00
Buck Mountain Coal Co.	50	00	00
Pennsylvania Coal & R. R. Co.	100	95	97
Dauphin Coal & R. R. Co.	100	48	50
Lykens Valley Coal & R. R. Co.	50	00	00
Beaver Meadows Coal & R. R. Co.	50	51½	52
COAL COMPANIES.			
Forest Improvement Co.	50	00	00
North American Coal Co., Preferred	25	25	25
" " " Common	25	8	9
Delaware Coal Co.	50	00	00
Cumberland Coal Co.	50	27	27½
New Creek Coal Co.	50	1½	1⅝
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Miners' Bank	50	58	00
Farmers' Bank	50	56	00
Pottsville Gas Co.	50	30	30
Pottsville Water Co.	25	20	20

☞ The Stock of all Coal Companies will be added to the above list, when furnished by those who desire their publication.

NEW ADVERTMENTS

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—A splendid assortment of Watches, Jewelry, China, Ware, Terra Cotta, Parian, Silver Ware, &c., &c., will be sold cheap to close out my present stock.
R. C. GREEN,
Watchmaker and Jeweller.
Dec. 22, '55. 51-3t

SELLING OF CHEAP.
Christmas and New Year Presents.
Being desirous of selling out my Stock of Fancy Goods during the Holidays I offer my goods cheaper than can be bought elsewhere. Call and examine at
R. C. GREEN'S.
Dec. 22, '55. 51-3t

GREAT ATTRACTION!
Come and Laugh!
For Two Days only.
AT the TOWN HALL, Pottsville. Two Grand Performances on Christmas Day. Magic, Ventriloquism, Spirit Rappings, and the learned canary Birds.
SIGNOR BLITZ
Will give his Amusing Performances as above, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Dec. 24th and 25th. On MONDAY, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, and 7½ in the evening; on TUESDAY (Christmas Day), Three Grand Exhibitions, 11 o'clock, 3 o'clock and 7½ o'clock. Admission, 25 cts. Children, 12½ cents.
Pottsville, Dec. 22, '55. 51-

AN ORDINANCE

Providing for the regulation of the Markets in the Borough of Pottsville.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Pottsville, and it is hereby enacted, by the authority of the same, That the public markets shall be held in the Market House, in Market Square, in the Borough aforesaid, on each and every week day throughout the year, commencing on the first day of January, A. D. 1856, to be opened at daylight, and to continue till 12 o'clock noon, on each week day except Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week, on which said days markets shall be kept open till 10 o'clock, P. M., and the limits of said market shall be as follows to wit: Market Street Square, as laid out on the map or plan of said Borough of Pottsville.

SEC. 2. That from and after the first day of January, 1856, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons whomsoever to buy in any of the streets, lanes or alleys of the Borough of Pottsville, or any of the sidewalks thereof, within or during market hours, as aforesaid, any fish, butter, eggs, vegetables, fruit, poultry, pork, flour, lard, cheese or any other article of marketing whatsoever, of any description, or to hawk about, sell, or expose to sale the same (except wheat, rye and other grains) except from the stalls in the Market House, or within the limits of the Market Square, under a penalty of