Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1856.

CROWDED OUT.—Several communications, local letters, and other interesting matter have been crowded out. They will appear in the *Dollar Journal*.

OUR ADVERTISING COLUMNS.—The limited space left for the purpose, will not permit us to notice in detail the new favors, to be found in our advertising columns this week. We can only direct attention to them in a general way. They will be found under the appropriate heads.

MINERS' HOSPITAL.—The plan we proposed last week for the erection of a Miners' Hospital seems to meet with general approbation, as far as we can learn, and measures will soon be taken to carry it into effect.

MR. JOHN MCCLINTOCK desires us to state that his failure at the Beaver Meadow Mines was caused solely by the mine taking fire.—That every effort was made to extinguish it without success. We publish this statement at the request of Mr. McClintock, not being conversant with any of the facts ourselves.

THE EUROPEAN intelligence, per steamship *America*, smacks strongly of peace. Prices of provisions are tumbling rapidly in Europe. Ditto here. Speculation in breadstuffs has been brought up "with the round turn," and the people have a chance in the future of depending on other than famine prices for provisions.

COUNTY STATEMENT.—In another portion of our paper will be found a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the County, during the past year. The Commissioners have succeeded, notwithstanding the drain on the Treasury, by the Poor House, in reducing the debt of the County, and the finances will be found to be in a satisfactory condition. The statement will well repay attentive perusal.

HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH.—Under the energetic management of McClure & Sellers, this old established and influential sheet, has been converted into a semi-weekly paper, and reduced in size. The *Telegraph* is a staunch opponent of Sham-Democracy; is edited with ability, and presents in its altered form a business appearance, which augurs a prosperous pecuniary career to the proprietors. It has our best wishes for its success.

POOR HOUSE COMMITTEE.—We have been frequently asked why the Committee appointed some time ago had not made a Report.—On inquiry we were informed by a member of said Committee, that absence of a member prevented their Report being made at the last Court, but will be made at the next Court. We learn that the Committee have not made an inquiry into the finances of the Establishment, not supposing they possessed the necessary power. This is to be regretted, because "*the leak*" at that quarter, if not soon stopped increasing, will soon absord all the taxes of the County.

FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE, circulate briskly remonstrances against the repeal of the existing liquor law. See that they are signed and sent in promptly to the Legislature. Temperance petitions are pouring in rapidly.—Work energetically, to counteract the petitions of the rummies. A day or even a week devoted to the cause is time well spent. Relax no effort to save your State from the curse of being rum-ridden again by the flood of grog-shops. The present law if it does not accomplish all, still strikes at the principle of selling rum as a beverage. The taverns begin with the victim, and the grog-shops are the miserable end.

MORE BLUSTERING ABOUT WAR.—Our readers must make every allowance about the War rumors with England. For several years past, every Foreign Minister, who is an aspirant for the Presidency, must do something to attract attention on coming home, to keep his name and prospects before the people. James Buchanan is about coming home—and it is well known that he is the Catholic candidate for the Presidency. Every Irish Roman Catholic in the country, so far as we know, is a Buchanan man—and he is only playing into their hands, and doing their bidding. When the truth is made known, the people will be surprised to find that the difficulties in the negotiations are kept up purposely, to effect political objects, just as the exaggerated telegraph stories were sent from Kansas to effect the organization of Congress.

PROGRESSIVE FEATURES OF THE ANTHRACITE COAL TRADE, AS COMPARED WITH THE CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1830 TO 1860.—The following interesting table from a report of P. W. Shafer, Esq., exhibits the progress of the Anthracite Coal Trade as compared with the increase of the population of the United States. It shows at a glance the rate of increase up to 1855, and is a pretty safe basis upon which to calculate the probable future increase.

Estimating the trade in 1860 at 10,000,000 of tons, is not going beyond the probability, estimating the pro rato increase, as compared with the increase of population, at the same rate for the ten years following 1850 as the ten years preceeding—in fact the enormous increase would be less. The Trade of 1850 was only 3,358,899 tons and in 1855 it was increased to 6,635,780, and should it increase in the same ratio, doubling itself nearly every five years, we may safely calculate on 10,000,000 as the lowest possible figure for 1860.

Increase of the Coal Trade and population of the United States:

	Population.	Anth'e Coal Trade.	Rate of Inc.
1830,	12,866,020	174,754	7.56
1840,	17,069,453	1,865,414	19.7
1850,	23,191,876	3,358,899	6.9
1860,	*31,333,333	10,000,000	5.9

*As estimated by Dollon. See Census U. S.

POTTSVILLE, Jan. 14th 1856.

MR. BENJ. BANNAN—*Publisher of the Miners' Journal*;—We have seen the editorial remarks in a number of your paper of the 5th inst, headed "Justice Bought and Sold," and it might be supposed that they refer to the Judges of the Court. If you did not intend to implicate them in the charges you make, it is due to them that you should say so, and publish the declaration in the next issue of your paper.

W. HEGINS,
S. FOSTER,
F. S. HUBLEY.

The above is part of a communication which we received from the Judges of our Court on Monday last.

In our article headed "Justice bought and sold," we had no allusion whatever to the Judges of the Court.—we alluded entirely to cases which it is rumored had been settled for pay, by officers, before they reached the Court. The community is full of such rumors, and various cases have been designated, embracing the crimes of larceny, violations of the Liquor Law, an attempt to commit rape, &c., &c. In one case it is alleged that bail has been entered, and the party denies that he ever entered bail, and don't even know the party for whose appearance he is entered as bail. These are the rumors—and we learn that the Court is now as fully informed about these rumors as we are, and therefore we will wait until the next term of the Court, to see what action is taken upon the subject. Until then we will not make any further developements or remarks upon the subject—except merely to state that the people *demand, and will have an investigation*, otherwise the administration of Justice in our county will be looked upon as a mere *farce*.

LITTLE SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD CO.—"Paoli," a Pottsville correspondent of the *Public Ledger*, in his letter of the 9th, appears to be peculiarly unfortunate in his statements, not only in regard to all the facts and figures of the Coal Trade for the year, but the condition and prospects of the Company in particular, whose name heads this article. The facts in both cases happen to be precisely the reverse of the statements of "Paoli." He errs in giving the sum total of the increase of the Coal tonnage for the year, by a hundred thousand tons; and while he states that the prospects of the Little Schuylkill Company "are very poor indeed," he must be aware that there is not a resident of this Region, conversant with its economy, who is not cognizant of the fact that the Little Schuylkill Railroad Company is one of the soundest and most prosperous Coal corporations in the State. It stands high in public estimation, and is prosperous, notwithstanding it has suffered severely both from fire and water, during the present season; in fact, it is well known that the prospects of the Company never were more satisfactory, and we perceive no evidences of declining prosperity in the fact that the Company has declared a *semi-annual* dividend of 4 per cent., payable on the 26th inst., instead of only an annual dividend to that amount as "Paoli" states

There are several reasons why the Company did not increase its shipments during last year, not the least of which have been the fire in their mines—now subdued—and the heavy rains of last year, which drowned out several of their collieries. Other collieries have been unable to produce their usual quota of Coal, on account of the improvements which they are undergoing, but which will enable them to be much more prolific in future. Three new collieries are now nearly ready for operation, and the deeper these mines are being driven into the Coal basins of the Co., the greater are their resources developed.

But if their shipments of Coal were less, their freight business and passenger travel are materially increased, in consequence of the connection with Cattawissa, Williamsport and Elmira road, carrying freight and passengers to the North and West. The increase of the Company's business in this manner is very great.

This Company have within a few years purchased some splendid Coal lands very cheap, both in the vicinity of Tamaqua, and in the Mahanoy Basi, which increases the value of the Company's stock materially.

We may add to the above, that this company might have sent more Coal to market last year, if they thought the state of the market demanded it, and they acted wisely in this matter, which we are sorry to say too many did not.

We are not in the habit of defending companies in this Region, but in this instance, the attack upon a Company noted for its liberality in mining operations, whereby individuals have amassed fortunes, is so wanton and unprovoked, that we are unable to refrain attempting its defence.

We cannot imagine the motive of an assault upon a Company of such enviable standing as the Little Schuylkill. As the facts which we state, in relation to the Company's conditions and prospects, are familiar to all, we can hardly take so charitable a view of the statements of "Paoli," as to attribute them to ignorance. They must emanate from malice, and perhaps from something still more unworthy the writer.

LIQUOR SELLING, ETC., IN THE MINING DISTRICTS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—In glancing over the items enumerated in the Report of the Auditor General, showing the receipts at the State Treasury, from the several sources of revenue, during the financial year ending November 30, 1855, we are struck by the large amount for eating-house, beer-house and restaurant licenses, received from the mining districts, compared with the cities and agricultural districts of the State. Without enumerating Carbon or Luzerne counties in detail in this connection, we will to illustrate the matter more strikingly, compare the receipts from this source, from Philadelphia and Schuylkill counties. From Philadelphia county with a population of about half a million, the receipts into the Treasury for licenses of this character, amounted to $6000; while the revenue derived from Schuylkill county, with a population of little over 60,000, for eating-house, beer-house and restaurant licences, amounted during the same period of time, to $3,053 34—more than half of the sum paid by a county containing more than eight times the number of inhabitants, Schuylkill county possesses. A comparison of this item, with the revenue derived from similar licenses in Allegheny, Berks, Dauphin, Lancaster and Montgomery, the other principal counties in the State, exhibits a still greater preponderance, as far as our county is concerned.

These figures not only exhibit the fact that reform is needed here; but show what a fearful influence we have been called upon to combat. Prohibition would be a blessing to the State at large, but especially to the mining districts, whose hard-working population is robbed by the liquor traffic, of sums that would render their homes comfortable; of time wherein they would be enabled to improve their intellectual faculties, and of the opportunity to "lay up something for a rainy day." These facts should weigh heavily with every man having children growing up at his side. They too, may be in time, assailed by the tempter, if he be permitted to go about unchecked, seeking what he may devour. If no consideration of this kind can influence a man, the depressing effect of the liquor traffic upon business should move him to rally to the standard of Prohibition.

THE READING RAILROAD COMPANY.—In another column, we give a condensed statement of the business of this road, during the year ending Nov. 30, 1855. It will be perceived that the business and profits have been large. Of course when the profits are large the old officers are always re-elected. The stockholders like full coffers and fat dividends. Mr. TUCKER, with his affable manners and goaheadativeness makes a very popular and efficient President. He is a great favorite among our Coal operators, even among those who occasionally complain of a short supply of cars, in pushing times. We have no acquaintance with R. D. CULLEN, Esq., the Vice President; but from what we have seen and heard he is a very close observer, and attends to all the details of the business of the road with great fidelity—and is considered by some as almost too efficient in this department. We are of a different opinion—a road with such an immense business, requires close scrutiny in all its branches. Mr. NICOLS, the Superintendent of traffic, who of course will be continued, fills his position with great ability, and so throughout, among all the employees, as far as our observation extends. We doubt whether there is a more admirably managed railroad in the country, considering its immense tonnage.

There is, however, a general complaint against the management—and that is the high rates of transportation charged on Coal last year, over general merchandize. The rates for carrying passengers are considered fair and no fault can be found with them by any reasonable person.

A SHROUD OF GOLD.—In making excavations for a railroad in Peru, Indian corpses, pots, kettles, arrow heads, and finally at a depth of ninety feet below the surface, the body of an Indian was started out of its resting place, rolled up in a shroud of gold. The golden covering weighed eight or nine pounds, but before the overseer could get at it, the treasure had been broken up, and divided among the diggers.

GOVERNOR POLLOCK AND THE RESTRAINING LIQUOR LAW.—As the licenses to sell liquor by the small are on the eve of expiring, it will be observed that petitions are pouring into our Legislative halls, for the repeal of the existing Liquor Law. An act repealing the act of last session, on this question, may pass the House, but we think it will not be adopted in the Senate, unless fraud is employed. If however, contrary to our expectations—our hopes, it should pass both branches, we look confidently to Gov. Pollock to veto it. In the emergency, all eyes will be turned to him, and he will have the following reasons for vetoing it:

First, that throughout the State, in the worst sections where it was predicted that the "Jug Law" would increase the consumption of liquor, it has exercised a contrary effect. In Schuylkill, the worst County in the State, in respect to drinking, the practice has broken down in a measure, under its operations.—Liquor dealers state that the sales have decreased one-half. A rectifier of this County, states that his business has become so profitless that he intends giving up in the Spring, and adopting another occupation. In other sections of the State, the law is working equally as well, which fact stamps it as an effective, a good law.

Secondly, the law has been in active operation only a few months, and it is impossible as yet to perceive the full benefits that will accrue to the State by its continuance. The law has not gone fully into effect, and it would be an outrage to repeal a law before fully testing its merits. Besides, the representatives in the Legislature, at this moment, do not, when they advocate the repeal of the existing law, express the true sentiments of their constituents. At the time of their election, not a single beneficial feature of the law had been perceived, and opposition to it was expressed, by those now favorable to its continuance. Under the circumstances, the Governor could not sign a bill, repealing it; but would feel in duty bound, to veto it.

Thirdly, Governor Pollock is a moral and a religious man. All his acts have favored the progress of morality. Even if he were induced to sign a dozen rum bills, he could not gain the political influence of the party favoring the liquor traffic, for the principle of rum selling is in opposition to everything moral and religious, and no rum seller could consistently poll his vote in the future for Gov. Pollock, even if that gentleman should so far forget his duty as to sanction the adoption of such an act.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.—Another week, and no Speaker yet. We are gratified to perceive that the Pennsylvania American delegation in the House, with the exception of those controlled by the cotton politicians of the cities, still stands firmly by Banks. He is the only candidate for the Speakership, that Pennsylvania, with an eye to her true interests, can vote for. For years the Democracy of this State has gone Free Trade, excepting alone Coal and Iron. With this selfish policy alone in view, Pennsylvania can claim no sympathy in her Tariff views from other sections of the Union. By an exhibition of this exclusively local feeling on the question of Protection, she came near having the duty taken off of railroad iron, by driving New England into a bargain with the South, to protect her manufactures. Now by supporting Mr. Banks, a New England man, for the Speakership, Pennsylvania shows an interest in general protection, and at the same time benefits herself.

It is humiliating to watch the course of Mr. Fuller, on the question. He has unhesitatingly thrown himself into the arms of the South and forfeited the confidence of his constituents. If the Luzerne political principle of bargain and sale were not so strong in his composition, he might have been elected Speaker. As it is, he is a "dead cock in the pit."

Richardson, the Democratic candidate for the Speakership, is an out and out Free Trade man, a strong advocate of the principles of the Tariff of 1846, and opposed to all protection of Pennsylvania iron.

HOW IT WORKS.—Our friends throughout the County, will confer a favor by informing us per letter, or otherwise, how the existing Liquor Law operates in their respective sections. From Ashland we have conflicting accounts in regard to its operations. One informant states that things have improved, and that liquor selling is in a measure, restricted. While another says things are worse, in consequence of indiscriminate licensing by the Court, of places to sell liquor. In Ashland there are four places, where liquor is sold openly. We have excellent testimony to the effect that since the present liquor law went into operation, that sales in this Region have fallen off fully one-half, and it is wisely surmised, that by spring the traffic will not amount to one-fourth the magnitude which distinguished it a year since. In fact one rectifier with whom we are acquainted, contemplates abandoning the profitless business next Spring, and adopting another occupation. The present law is undoubtedly working well; but we want full and reliable information in regard to its effects throughout the County, and we shall feel indebted to any of our friends who will furnish us with such information.

ACT TO REPEAL THE RESTRAINING LIQUOR LAW.—By the following Act, submitted to the Legislature for action, it will be perceived that it is called upon to repeal unconditionally, the existing Liquor Law, and again throw open all the beer-shops and low groggeries. Can the people submit to it? All the tavern keepers, and nine-tenths of the community are opposed to the reopening of these dens of destruction. Watch your representatives in the Legislature. See that they vote right on this question. The act to which we refer, is as follows:

An Act to repeal An Act to restrain the sale of Intoxicating Liquors:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the act entitled "An Act to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors," approved the fourteenth day of April, Anno Domino one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, be and the same is hereby repealed.

THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The old officers of this company have been re-elected. F. Frailey, Esq., as President, is a quiet but efficient officer. Some consider Mr. F. a little too slow for the post; but all admit that he is sure. We notice the complaint that he does not make enough noise for the benefit of the stock of the Company. In a business point of view, it is not advisable to inflate stock beyond its real value. Without directly benefitting the interests of a corporation, in the case of a transporting company like the Schuylkill Navigation, it would lead naturally, to charging higher rates to keep its inflated value up, which recoils upon the interests of the business men of a Region like this. We therefore prefer seeing Mr. Frailey as President of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, quiet, not noisy and blustering merely to enhance the value of the stock in the hands of the stock-holders.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, a certain remedy for all Liver and Stomach complaints. The daughter of Mrs. Farlow, of Maiden Lane, New York, was for three years in a most deplorable state of health, caused by her liver and stomach being out of order. The mother tried a variety of remedies, but unfortunately the child was not benefited by them; on the contrary, she gradually became worse. Seven weeks ago, she commenced to use Holloway's Pills in accordance with the printed directions. They have completely cured her, after every other remedy had failed to give her the slightest relief.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS, an astonishing Remedy for Erysipelas.—Mr. Henry Turner, of Dover, Maine, was afflicted with Erysipelas, large purple blotches came on his face and neck, and all parts of his body, and despite of the many remedies he tried he was not benefited. At length, he had recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and made up his mind to persevere with these remedies, which he did. The result was, that in a few weeks, he was perfectly cured, and his general health wonderfully improved. This case has created quite a sensation in Maine.

WHO WANTS TO BE MARRIED?—No excuse for remaining single now. You can marry whom you love. They cannot help it. They must reciprocate your passion. Only read Professor Roxpour's book. He not only shows the "Bliss of Marriage," but betrays the secret by which the wedding can be made a thing inevitable. Only one dollar for a wife or a husband. Read the advertisement in our columns to-day.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.—By the *America* we are in receipt of European dates to the 5th inst. The prospects of peace are a shade brighter. Russia accepts the third point relative to the neutralization of the Black Sea, in a sense however, that the Allies reject. It is thought that Sweden will take the field in the Spring. Nothing doing in the Crimea.

THE COAL TRADE.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 13,473 00 tons. Total for the year 131,684 14 against 173,251 11 tons to same period last year.

There is but little change in the retail price of Coal in the cities abroad—we have discontinued our quotations for the present.

MINE HILL AND SCHUYLKILL HAVEN RAILROAD.—In publishing the quantity of Coal sent over the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad, we gave the net amount in comparison with the gross last year. The increase of gross Coal tonnage for 1855 over 1854 was 369,059 tons, instead of 289,147 tons. The increase of other traffic over 1854 was 2,563 tons, making the increase of tonnage in 1855, 371,622 tons.—We fell into this error last week without observing it.

The Southern Coal Field.

CORRECTION OF AN OLD BUT UNFOUNDED THEORY.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of the 11th inst., contained a second communication from A. on the *Coal* of the Lykens Valley with the above heading, though the second article was written in defence of the first, some parts of which we saw fit to correct, in an article on the semi-Anthracites in the *Journal* of Dec. 29th, 1855. Our present remarks are not intended to carry out that discussion any further, for the assertions we then recorded, are founded on facts and we *never retract* from the truth; neither do we see the necessity of adding anything to them. We should judge from A.'s manner of writing, that he is intelligent enough to perceive the propriety of discontinuing a discussion which can only result in injury to the interest that we would much rather defend; we take pride in pointing to our last number—showing as it does that the *Journal* is the "*organ*," not only of "Schuylkill county," as A. inadvertently remarked, but of the entire *Coal Trade*.

However with the above remarks, as an introduction, we will take the occasion to correct a general but erroneous idea, that still holds theoretical sway among geologists and others who have neither guide than their reports, or those who are not acquainted with the developements, that recent investigations have made.

This theory, which is inconsistent with the laws of nature, and alike inconsistent with itself, takes for granted that the Coal of all the Anthracite basins hardest at their eastern extremities than in their centers, or western ends, since, it affirms that the Coal gradually decreases in hardness as the basins continue westward, and such we admit is the general impression though it is an unfounded and false one, which we think can be proved to any mind beyond a doubt in a very few words.

In the first place the very quotation from Silliman, which A. has made use of in the article in question, as an argument in his favor, can be made use of against him in the most conclusive manner. Silliman says: "The hard and *more perfect* Anthracites, are found in the eastern and north eastern margins of the Anthracite Regions of the Lehigh, Mauch Chunk, and Wilkesbarre districts. Here the great natural causes above alluded to, have exercised their fullest effects—the whole of the Bituminous matter has been completely expelled, and this *result having happened under enormous pressure!!* Now if this "enormous pressure" expelled the bituminous matter from the Coal of the Lehigh and the eastern ends of the basins to the north, which we must believe to be the fact, where the causes that effect the pressure are comparatively small, the same "great natural causes" must have ten-fold more effect, when they are ten-fold greater. Is this not logical? To those who are not acquainted with the facts we would say, that all the basins at the eastern, as well as the western extension are extremely shallow and sustain a comparatively small quantity of earth above them—not more than from 200 to 500 feet—while, in the centre of the Southern Field, they lie from 200 to 2000 feet below the surface, and consequently sustain this truly "enormous pressure" in these vast concaves. Without going further, the above would furnish the argument. But we will also give the result of our experimental knowledge which fully sustains every assertion that we have made on this subject. The Coal mined from the identical veins, even above water level in the centre of the first Coal Field, is equally as hard and dense as in the eastern extremity—though many of the over-laying red ash veins are not so above water level. But in the deep basins the Coal in the same veins is harder. In speaking of the *identical* veins, some of our readers may not know that, the same veins which are worked on the Swatara and the Schuylkill, are also worked on the Lehigh, and that there are the underlying ones—that is, the bottom veins of the formation. Thus, though the hard Coal of the Schuylkill extends itself to the Lehigh, the soft ones do not, for the reason, that the bottom ones are so elevated that the upper ones have no surface to form in, or in mining phrase they "run out" long before reaching the Lehigh.

In the second Coal Field, Hazleton and Jeanesville are on the eastern extremity, where the Coal is daily taken from the bottom of the basins below water level, but which still, is not harder than the Coal from the same veins, above water level, in the Mahanoy Basin, which we consider about the centre of the second Coal Field of which Treyorton is the western extremity.

In the third, or Northern Coal Field, the Coal at Nanticoke, which is only eight or ten miles from the western end, and more than forty from its eastern extremity, is harder than it is at Carbondale, and at least 200 pounds to the square yard heavier.

Thus, however "glaring a fact" this old theory might have been, it is now exploded, and therefore neither a theory now nor fact, and we hope that writers on this subject, will cease to make use of paragraphs which were written, or penned from the writings of geologists whose impressions were made many years ago, instead of being guided by recent developements and the discoveries of today, which are eminently at variance with much that has been said and written, on this *dark* subject, for dark as it naturally is, it must have been mysteriously dark, to those, who had not the facilities that we have, to examine it throughout its windings in the deep caverns where nature placed it. The recent discussion which we had with our Lehigh friends on this subject, contained only this one feature of variance with ourselves, and they too mistakenly and unfortunately, made use of those obsolete arguments to sustain a theory which they must have known to be erroneous, they had been properly posted up in mining matters; and, we did not persue the argument further at that time, for the very reason that the arguments made use of by us, were unanswered and unanswerable, and this, our Lykens Valley friends, unintentionally, yet nevertheless, positively sustain. For if the *soft* Coal of the western extremity of the Southern Coal Field, be so much superior to the *hard* Coal of the centre, or eastern extremity, it would be logically impossible for the *hard* Coal to be superior to the *soft*, as our Lehigh friends assert: therefore one of the two must be wrong.—But we do not intend, nor have we been in the habit of making unfavorable comparisons when speaking of Coal, for every kind that we are acquainted with, have their peculiar qualities, and are adapted to purposes which an opposite kind could not supply. Yet we do not go beyond the bounds of propriety, when we assert, that the hard Anthracites are the most economical now in use, and will do more execution than any other kind for manufacturing and steam purposes.

As well as for domestic uses under the present arrangement of furnaces, stoves, &c., it is impossible for a more highly carbonized material for fuel to be obtained, and likewise impossible for any other kind of fuel to be found which will contain so much heat and effect, in so small a compass; and, we should not be surprised—nay, we yet expect to see the hard Anthracite made use of on every ocean steamer, and almost every locomotive in use. They are destined to be still more appreciated for every achievement of science in this peculiar line of improvements will add to their utility and usefulness.

As but little is written in a gentlemanly and an intelligent manner, and we are only sorry that he has come to his unfortunate conclusions through the mistakes of others, therefore he will allow us to remark, in conclusion, that he is evidently not acquainted with his subject, or he never would have penned the remarks he did.

We admit with him very willingly—indeed it supports our assertions, that the "Virgin Coal" lying between the Swatara and Bear gap; is superior to that at the extreme western end, for *some purposes*, because it *increases in hardness as it approaches the centre of the field*.

A. also admits that the Coal increases in density and hardness as it increases in depth. This we also endorse, for it is the very fact that we have been trying to establish and impress upon the public mind. His remarks about the trouble of burning hard Anthracite we do not think worth our attention—it was only poor Shoemaker, and the pioneers of his day that experienced these difficulties.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FRIDAY, 3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Freights from Richmond to—
New York, ... 1 50

Report of Shipments

From Richmond, for the week ending Saturday, January 12th, 1856:

To	TONS.
New York,	301
For season,	64,129
Last Year,	55,518

Coal Trade by Railroad for 1856.

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

	WEEK.	
Port Carbon,	5,060 19	
Pottsville,	700 03	
Schuylkill Haven,	3,467 02	
Auburn,	253 14	
Port Clinton,	3,990 17	
		13,473 00
Previously this year,		118,211 14
Total,		131,684 14
To same time last year,		173,251 11
Decrease,		41,566 17

Schuylkill County Railroads—1856:

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.	3,458 07	1,089 02
Mt. Carbon " "	977 05	2,358 13
Schuylkill Valley to Jan. 12		2,865 05
Mt. Carbon & Pt. Carbon to Jan. 12		6,423 05
Mill Creek " "		5,604 18
Little Schuylkill " "	3,032 09	17,440 17

Rates of Toll and Transportation on RAILROADS.

	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 25	1 15	1 05	1 05

COAL STOCKS, AND OTHER SCHUYLKILL CO. STOCKS,

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

RAILROADS	PAR.	OF.	ASK.
Philadelphia, Reading & Pottsville	50	43¾	43¾
Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven	50	65¼	65½
Mount Carbon.	50	50	52
Mount Carbon and Port Carbon	50	50	52
Mill Creek.	50	50	52
Schuylkill Valley	50	50	52
Lorberry Creek	50	00	00
Swatara	50	00	00
CANALS.			
Schuylkill Navigation	50	18	18½
Schuylkill Navigation, Preferred	50	27¼	27½
Union Canal	50	8½	9
Union Canal, Preferred	50	10½	10½
Del. & Hudson Coal & Transportat'n Co's	100	111	120
RAILROAD & COAL COMPANIES.			
Little Schuylkill Nav., R. R. & Coal Co.	50	43¾	43¾
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.	50	78	79
Hazleton Coal Co.	50	60	60½
Buck Mountain Coal Co.	50	00	00
Pennsylvania Coal & R. R. Co.	100	93	97
Dauphin Coal & R. R. Co.	100	48	50
Lykens Valley Coal & R. R. Co.	50	00	60
Beaver Meadows Coal & R. R. Co.	50	51½	52
COAL COMPANIES.			
Forest Improvement Co.	25	25	25
North American Coal Co., Preferred	25	25	25
" " " " Common	25	8	9
Delaware Coal Co.	50	00	00
Cumberland Coal Co.	50	27	27¼
New Creek Coal Co.	50	1½	1⅝
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Miners' Bank	50	58	00
Farmers' Bank	50	00	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 ADVERTISEMENTS

C. F. SHOENER,
Wholesale Dealer in Boots, Shoes, and FANCY STRAW AND PALM LEAF HATS,
No. 142½ North Third Street, Philadelphia.
January, 19, 1856 3t-y

HOMEOPATHIC BOOKS AND MEDICINES.
PROFESSOR SMALL'S Manual of Practice. Herring's Domestic Physician, Laurie's Parent's Guide, with the Medicines, and Family Medicine Chests, for sale by J. MORGAN,
Third Street, Pottsville.
Jan. 19 '56 (June 9, '55 2-1y)

PROCLAMATION.
NOTICE is hereby given that on MONDAY, the 18th day of February, 1856, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, an adjourned Court of Common Pleas, for the trial of causes at issue, will be held in Pottsville, and will continue for one week.
Sheriff's Office, Pottsville. WM. MATZ, *Sheriff.*
Jan. 19, 1856. 3-5t

PROCLAMATION.
NOTICE is hereby given that on MONDAY, the 4th day of February, 1856, commencing at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, an adjourned Court of Common Pleas, for the trial of causes at issue, will be held in Pottsville, Schuylkill county, and will continue for one week. WILLIAM MATZ, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Pottsville.
Jan. 19, 1856. 3-3t

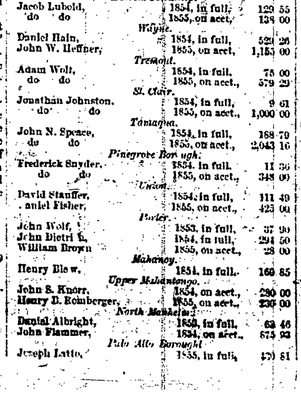
VALENTINES! VALENTINES!!
THE subscriber is prepared to supply orders for valentines in any quantity. They can be furnished assorted, at 50 ₰ $5 $10 and $20, and upwards. The assortment this season is the most complete and splendid ever offered. Selected from the different manufactories. *Liberal Terms to Dealers.*
B. BANNAN.
Centre street, opposite the Episcopal Church.
January 12, '56 3-

500 BOXES CHEMICAL OLIVE SOAP, extra quality;
200 boxes Chemical Olive Soap, medium quality;
200 " " Brown, Pale and Fancy Soap;
100 " " Genuine Castile Soap, mottled;
50 " " " " white;
200 " " Stearine and Adamantine Candles;
200 " " Tallow Candles;
100 cases Sal Soda: for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by MARLE & DIXON,
Commission Merchants, No. 22 South Wharves, 2d door above Chesnut street, Philadelphia. Jan. 19, '56 3-6m

SELLING OFF STOCK.
A Great Chance for Cheap Books!
THE hasty decision of our Judges with regard to traveling Book Peddlers, holds out no redressment, and gives no protection to those engaged in the Book business residing in the county. While other branches of business are protected we have therefore resolved to sell off our large stock of Books as rapidly as possible. We therefore invite those in want of Books to give us a call. We will sell *better Books as cheap* as any Traveling Bookseller can. All we ask is to give us a trial, being determined to reduce our stock at least one-half. B. BANNAN, *Bookseller.*
Pottsville, Jan. 19, 1856

C. H. DENGLER & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Exchange,
2 doors South of the Express Office, Centre Street, Pottsville, Pa.,
WILL strictly attend to all collections entrusted to them, negotiate Business Paper, Loans, Stocks, and all other securities.
Messrs. Taylor, Brothers, Bankers, New York. Drafts on Union Bank of London, Belfast Banking Company of Ireland, National Bank of Scotland: also at the office of Messrs. Green & Taylor, Liverpool.
Messrs. Taylor, Bruce & Co., Leith, Scotland.
Coin and Bank Notes bought and for sale for any amount, from £1 upwards, in sums to suit purchasers.
These drafts are payable at sight, and are good in every part of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. The current Bank Notes exchanged at the best rates. Land Warrants bought and sold. Jan. 19, 1856 3-

A. L. ARCHAMBAULT'S
PORTABLE STEAM
HOISTING AND PUMPING ENGINES,
Manufactory S. E. Cor. 15th and Hamilton Streets, Philadelphia.



FOR Loading and Discharging Cargoes, Pile Driving, Raising Iron Ore from Mines, Pumping Water, Driving Ore Washers, Portable Saw Mills, &c. These Machines can be removed by a team on an ordinary road. The first premium Silver Medal was awarded by the Franklin Institute, at their Exhibition in 1851 and 1853, and by the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Fair, at Philadelphia in 1854; the Philadelphia County Fair, at Philadelphia, in 1855. Also, the New Jersey State Fair, at Camden, N. J.
Also, manufactured to order, Stationary Engines, large or small, Lime Shafting, Mill Gearing, Cast and Small Screw Jacks for Railroad companies, and Machinery in general. Repairing promptly attended to.
These Engines may be seen at the Factory. As orders are constantly being filled, circulars will be sent by mail when required, giving a description of them.
Philadelphia, January 19, 1856 3-5m

STATEMENT,
OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF Schuylkill County, for 1855.

ISAAC WARD, Treasurer of Schuylkill County, in Account with Schuylkill County, from the 1st day of January, 1855, to the 7th day of January, 1856:

DR.

By balance remaining in the hands of Isaac Ward, Treasurer, as per report of Auditor, for the year 1854,		$14,023 63
Taxes on unseated Lands,		1,989 58
Taxes on seated property,		132 25
Commissioners' Redemption Money,		2,068 67
Taxes on Land sold at Treasurer's Sale, 1854,		886 40
Taxes on unseated Land redeemed,		735 71
Taxes on Land sold at Commissioners' Sale,		542 01
Miners' Bank, Temporary Loan,		4,000 00
James Nagle, do do		2,000 00
Farmers' Bank, do do		2,000 00
Alfred Linder, do do		250 00
James Nagle, Sheriff, Fines and Verdict fees,		1,008 66
James Nagle, Sheriff, Judgment vs. Jenkin Edward,		86 81
William Frailey, Esq., for witness fees refunded,		1 25
Mr. Castle, for gas consumed at Court House,		1 00
Paul Brand, Esq., stray Cattle,		13 02
J. Kistler, Esq., do do		3 20
Daniel B. Kershner, Judgment vs. George Medlar,		569 71
Samuel Huntzinger, Proth'y, Verdict fees,		8 00
Meyer Strauss, Bail Money,		40 00
Levi Laubenstine, on Judgment bond vs. M. Kerchesberger,		100 00
Rover & Huntzinger, cost in full for George Wagner,		25 00
Thomas Bannan, for deed fees, notes, &c., collected for Schuylkill county,		200 00
Jacob M. Long, for water pipe,		4 00
AMOUNTS RECEIVED FROM COLLECTORS.		
Schuylkill Haven.		
Nathan Butz,	1854, in full,	523 19
M. B. Allenbach,	1855, on acct.,	437 00
Ehred Township.		
Jacob Lubold,	1854, in full,	129 55
do do	1855, on acct.,	128 00
Wayne.		
Daniel Hain,	1854, in full,	528 26
John W. Heffner,	1855, on acct.,	1,155 00
Tremont.		
Adam Wolf,	1854, in full,	75 00
do do	1855, on acct.,	579 29
St. Clair.		
Jonathan Johnston,	1854, in full,	9 61
do do	1855, on acct.,	1,000