THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY BENJAMIN BANNAN, OPPOSITE THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH, IN THE BOROUGH OF POTTSVILLE, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

I'LL TEACH YOU TO PIERCE THE BOWELS OF THE EARTH AND BRING OUT FROM THE CAVERNS OF THE MOUNTAINS, METALS WHICH WILL GIVE STRENGTH TO OUR HANDS AND SUBJECT ALL NATURE TO OUR USE AND PLEASURE.—DR. JOHNSON.

VOLUME 9. SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1836. NO. 9.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

Two Dollars per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding twelve lines, will be inserted three times for one dollar—twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion; larger ones in proportion.

All letters, &c addressed to the Editor on business connected with the establishment must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

AGENTS FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL

Philad'a... Jonathan [illegible] Merchants Coffee House
New York... W. M. F[illegible] 6 Merchants Exchange.
Reading... Samuel Ritter P. M.

Notice.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firms of Neligh, Lewis & Co. at Pottsville, and Neligh, Bull & Co. at Philadelphia, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the said firms are requested to present the same to Jacob Bull & Samuel Lewis for settlement, and all those indebted to either of the said firms are requested to pay the same to them—they being duly authorised to settle all accounts.

JACOB BULL,
SAMUEL LEWIS,
HENRY E. NELIGH,
ROBT. B. NELIGH.

December 29th, 1835.

The business in Pottsville will be conducted under the firm of Jacob Bull & Co., in Philadelphia under the firm of Lewis & Bull.

JACOB BULL,
SAMUEL LEWIS.

Jan 2 7-3

DR. J. W. HOOD'S TRUSS.

For the immediate Relief and Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.

DR. ENOS CHICHESTER has purchased the right of vending and applying Dr. J. W. Hood's Truss in Schuylkill county. This Truss has received the sanction of the most respectable Surgeons & physicians of Philadelphia, by which a radical cure of this disease, an expectation that had nearly been abandoned as hopeless, is accomplished with almost absolute certainty and with perfect safety. Upwards of a hundred cases treated within a short time in this city and vicinity, are known to be permanently cured, and the patients can now dispense with the use of any instrument. A success like this is unexampled in the annals of Surgery. This instrument, and the method of perfecting a radical cure of Hernia, are now offered to those afflicted with this troublesome complaint.

He proposes it with confidence for the treatment of this disease, and as meeting every indication on correct surgical principles for its radical cure. The trusses heretofore employed merely palliate the symptoms of the disease, they rarely ever effect a radical cure, and hence must continually worn by the patient, often greatly to annoyance. After the cure by the present apparatus is effected, all instruments are discontinued.

This Truss, with its appendages, can be worn at any age, and by both sexes, without interruption of business.

Gentlemen are referred to the following members of the profession relative to this instrument and its claims in effecting radical cures.

William Gibson, Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania.
Granville Sharp Pattison, Professor of Anatomy in the Jefferson Medical College.
Samuel Jackson, Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania.
George M'Clellan, Professor of Surgery in the Jefferson Medical College.
Henry Bond, Secretary of the Philadelphia College of Physicians.
Edwin A. Atlee, M. D.
Edwin P. Atlee, M. D.

Letters to the above named gentlemen must be [illegible] of expense.

Copy of a letter from Samuel Jackson, Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania,

Dr. Hood;

Dear Sir:—From the uniform failure of all trusses I have seen, and of the treatment employed for hernia in procuring a radical cure by means, I had abandoned all expectation of this desirable object reached. I must confess that your apparatus and method of treating has, I believe, accomplished this desideratum; and the disease is rendered not only manageable, but in the greater portion of cases curable by the processes of art.

The principle of your treatment and of the operation of your apparatus is based to the physiology of the tissues, and is one of the soundest in medical and practical surgery.

There is nothing empirical in your proceedings or instruments. They are the application of a well established principle of our science to the production of a specific effect. Professional information, skill and tact are necessary to attain it with certainty. The instruments alone, without appropriate management and the adaption of them to the individual according to the constitution and other peculiarities of each case, would be of little utility, or might even defeat the intention of the treatment.

From the remarkable success that has attended your treatment, and the cases of decided cures that have come under my own observation, giving the sanction of facts in support of the scientific principle, I have no hesitation in regarding your apparatus and method of treatment as established in medical science. With consideration and respect, truly yours,

SAMUEL JACKSON.

I have in our possession a number of certificates of the first respectability relative to the cures effected by this instrument, which we will show to any person desirous of satisfying himself with regard to the efficacy of the invention.

Persons desirous of being cured of hernia or rupture will do well to call on the subscriber before the extreme hot weather sets in, as the disease can be more readily cured in moderate than in hot weather.

Physicians desirous of procuring the right to use the above invention, can receive information on the subject or purchase the right of the subscriber, who is authorized to act as agent of [illegible]

ENOS CHICHESTER, M. D.

16 26-1

Fresh Fruit.

BOX Raisins
Currants
Almonds
Citrons
Figs, &c. for sale by
N. NATHANS & Co.

From the New Yorker.

THE NEW YEAR.

Year of the gladdened Future! slow emerging
From out the depths of Time's unfurrowed sea,
Whose billows' measured sweep is darkly surging
The far horizon of our destiny—
Hail to thy welcomed advent!—far departed
The wrecks of buried joys shall dimly lie,
While careless we, exulting and stout-hearted,
Smile at Fate's arrows, hurtling harmless by.

Year of our hopes! from Memory's hoarded treasures
We cull no gems to deck thy radiant brow,
Nor e'er invoke the shade of vanished pleasures
To cloud the joy which springs to greet us now.
If from thy fount are bitter currents flowing,
Let them not tinge the rill which sparkles here;
If o'er thy path Affliction's thorns are growing,
We turn not now to shed th' untimely tear.

No! lightly o'er us plays the smile of Heaven,
As warmly still Life's genial current rolls:
To us be that celestial radiance given—
Its Bow of Promise mirrored in our souls:
Fondly we dream of thine unvarying gladness;
Fondly we haste thy trackless ways to tread;
The Past has aye enough of gloom and sadness;
We hail thy birth—be sorrow for the dead.

Year of our Life! as on thy brink we ponder,
And scan thy current, fleeting as a dream,
We mark, while near thee listlessly we wander,
Our forms, where imaged in thy glassy stream:
Perchance our step hath something less of lightness—
Our voice hath lost of buoyancy a tone;
Our eye reveals not all its wonted brightness,
And ev'n a freshness from the heart is gone.

We reck not! such is Fate's high mandate ever;
We bow serenely to the stern decree:
'Tis but the soul demands our stern endeavor,
To train it upward to its destiny:
If on the mind one ray of light hath broken,
'Tis wisely purchased with the cheek's rich bloom,
Though silvered locks and tottering steps betoken
How surely now those steps approach the tomb.

Year of the Present! bright thy sun above us,
As sternly o'er thy waves our barque bears on;
Around us hearts we love and hearts that love us,
To cheer its day as thus we hail its dawn:
Vouchsafe us Faith and Hope, with Love unchanging,
As darkly on the tide of being rolls;
Firmly we breast the woes from Mirth estranging,
Since nought may dim the brightness of our souls.

From the Commercial Herald.

A DREAM OF WAR.

Behold! the scene is darkening o'er us,
The clouds are blackening from afar,
E'en now, I hear the echoing chorus,
Freemen's son's! prepare for war.

Behold! our brethern, kindred Nation,
Who for freedom bravely fought;
Will they lose the honorable station
Which their noblest son's hath wrought?

Hark! the distant thunder pealing
Dark forebodings, sad foretell;
Still, its rapid progress stealing,
Proclaims aloud—not all is well.

Hear the warlike tempest sounding,
The roaring cannons on the sea,
Their echoes o'er the waves rebounding,
Now confirms our destiny.

See! their pennons proudly waving
Mystic o'er the mighty deep;
Behold the numbers they're enslaving,
Hear the widow'd mothers weep!

But look! the clouds begin to sever,
E'en now the Eastern sky is clear;
The *watchword* now is *Peace Forever*!
Whence arose this *dream* of fear?

God of peace! oh, may never
Changed our glorious motto be;
But more resplendent, shine forever,
Friendship, Truth, and Liberty. X.

HENRY CLAY.

Henry Clay, it is understood, is about to retire from the tumultuous and exciting scenes of public life, to the peaceful shades of his own beloved Ashland, and the endearing circle of his family and friends. For more than a quarter of a century, this distinguished man has filled a large space in the public eye. His fervid and impassioned eloquence, ever exerted to advance the cause of freedom, the rights of man, and the best interests of his country—his ardent and devoted patriotism—his plain republican manners, united, as they were, with a manly bearing and dignified self-respect—all combined to draw upon him the admiring gaze, not of his countrymen alone, but of the civilized world, and to win the affections of a most extensive circle of devoted friends, whose attachment to him can only cease with the pulsations of life.

But though thus admired and loved, Mr. Clay has been made to feel,

"How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is,
To have a thankless country!"

For seven years he has been the prominent mark at which the poisoned shafts of calumny have been hurled. The vocabulary of invective has been ransacked, to find epithets of abuse to heap on his devoted head. His character has been assailed, his motives misrepresented, his patriotism scoffed at, and not a term of reproach to be found in the English language, has been suffered to go unapplied to him. To say that he heeded not these attacks, were to suppose that he was indifferent to the good opinion of his fellow citizens; he felt them—keenly felt them—but bore them like one sustained by the consciousness of his innocence, relying upon time to show their falsity, and resolved that they should not prevent him from still devoting his energies to that country which so misjudged and wronged him. He relaxed not his labors; and while malice was thus endeavoring to blacken his name, he a second time became a mediator, saved his country from the horrors of disunion and civil war, and secured to its industry the rewards of its labor and enterprise, by his celebrated compromise—though the service was as thankless as it was patriotic and important.

Let those who have reviled Henry Clay, look back through the vista of twenty-five years, and say at what period, in all that time, Mr. Clay was ever absent from the post of duty, or was ever false to the great principles of constitutional liberty? He may be said to have commenced his public life by advocating freedom, in supporting with his voice and with his pen, a plan for the gradual abolition of slavery in Kentucky, and he has ever proved true to the principles he then advocated. His first speech in Congress was in favor of the encouragement of domestic industry, and by that means, of securing the independence of his country upon a broad, firm, and lasting basis. Has he ever proved recreant to the principles he then advocated? He was among the ablest champions of the last war, and sustained that measure and the administration of Mr. Madison, in the darkest hours of adversity, with an indomitable spirit and an irresistible eloquence. When has he ever proved recreant to the principles he then advocated?

But he voted for Mr. Adams as President, instead of General Jackson, and was appointed by the former, Secretary of State. This was the unpardonable sin for which he has been for years past, hunted down with a spirit of malice and revenge worthy only of men actuated by the most malignant passions. The testimony of Mr. Adams on this subject, may not be inappropriately introduced here: "The Department of State itself," says Mr. A., "was a station which, by its bestowal, could confer neither profit nor honour upon him; but upon which he has shed unfading honor, by the manner in which he discharged its duties. Prejudice and passion have charged him with obtaining that office by BARGAIN and CORRUPTION! BEFORE YOU, MY FELLOW CITIZENS, IN THE PRESENCE OF OUR COUNTRY AND OF HEAVEN, I PRONOUNCE THAT CHARGE TOTALLY UNFOUNDED."

"Of my motives for tendering to him the Department of State when I did, let that man who questions them come forward—let him look round among the statesmen and legislators of this nation and of that day—let him then select and name the man whom, by his pre-eminent talents, by his splendid services, by his ardent patriotism, by his all-embracing public spirit, by his fervid eloquence in behalf of the rights and liberties of mankind, by his long experience in the affairs of the Union, foreign and domestic, a President of the United States, intent only upon the honor and welfare of his country, ought to have preferred to Henry Clay. Let him name the man, and then judge you, my fellow-citizens, of my motives."

This is but a just tribute to the eminent person alluded to, and the day is not distant when it will be admitted, by every individual in the nation, to be "the words of truth and soberness."—Time, which conquers all things, will yet dispel the clouds of obloquy that have gathered round this lofty statesman, and the mists of prejudice which have obscured his name, and prevented the world from seeing him as he is, will yet be dispersed by the rays of truth.

Heretofore Mr. Clay has been looked upon by some ambitious men, as an obstacle in the road to the goal at which they aimed. This obstacle it was necessary to remove, that their way might be clear. To do this, every possible means, fair or foul, has been resorted to, and with signal success; he no longer stands in any man's path, nor impedes any man's elevation; his ambition is satisfied, and he is about to leave the stage upon which he has long acted so conspicuous and noble a part. But will he be forgotten? No; HENRY CLAY can never—never be forgotten. So long as splendid talents and fervid eloquence shall be admired; so long as distinguished services and unbending integrity shall command respect; so long as a warm heart and generous feeling shall nurture love, so long shall the name of Henry Clay be pronounced with enthusiasm and respect, embodying in it the idea of all that is lofty in feeling, irresistible in eloquence, devoted in patriotism, unswerving in principle, and ardent in friendship. The present generation may not do him justice, but history will, and to posterity may he safely appeal, as an impartial tribunal, to judge of his acts and his motives, and to assign him that place in the Temple of Fame, which is justly his due.—*Com. Herald.*

THE HORRORS OF WAR.

Extract from a Sermon of the Rev. Thomas Chalmers, entitled, "Thoughts on Universal Peace."

The first great obstacle, my friends, to the extinction of war, is the way in which the heart of man is carried off from its barbarities and its horrors, by the splendour of its deceitful accompaniments.—There is a feeling of the sublime in contemplating the shock of armies, just as there is in contemplating the devouring energy of a tempest; and this so elevates and engrosses the whole man, that his eye is blind to the tears of bereaved parents, and his ear is deaf to the piteous moan of the dying, and the shriek of their desolated families. There is a gracefulness in the picture of a youthful warrior burning for distinction on the field, and lured by this generous aspiration to the deepest of the animated throng; where, in the fell work of death, the opposing sons of valour struggle for a remembrance and a name; and this side of the picture is so much the exclusive object of our regard, as to disguise from our view the mangled carcasses of the fallen, and the writhing agonies of the hundreds more, who have been laid on the cold ground, where they are left to languish and to die. There no eye pities them. No sister is there to weep over them. There no gentle hand is present to ease the dying posture, or bind up the wounds, which in the maddening fury of the combat have been given and received by the children of one common Father. There death spreads its pale ensigns over every countenance, and when night comes on and darkness around them, how many a despairing wretch must take up with the bloody field as the untented bed of his last sufferings, without one friend to bear the message of tenderness to his distant home,—without one companion to close his eyes.

On every side of me, I see causes at work which go to spread a most delusive colouring over war, and to remove its shocking barbarities to the background of our contemplations altogether. I see it in the history which tells me of the superb appearance of the troops, and the brilliancy of their successive charges. I see it in the poetry which lends the magic of its numbers to the narrative of blood, and transports its many admirers, as by its images, and its figures, and its nodding plumes of chivalry, it throws its treacherous embellishments over a scene of legalized slaughter. I see it in the music, which represents the progress of the battle; and where, after being inspired by the trumpet-notes of preparation, the whole beauty and tenderness of a drawing room are seen to bend over the sentimental entertainment; nor do I hear the utterance of a single sigh to interrupt the death tones of the thickening contest, and the moans of the wounded men, as they fade away upon the ear, and sink into lifeless silence. All, all goes to prove what strange and half-sighted creatures we are. Where it not so, war could never been seen in any other aspect than that of unmingled hatefulness; and I can look to nothing but the progress of Christain sentiment upon earth, to arrest the strong current of its popular and prevailing partiality for war.

PREDICTIONS FOR THE YEAR 1836

This year will be famous for a thousand wonderful things. From January to December, the days will consist of 24 hours each; and there will be such a number of eclipses, that many wise people will be in the dark. There will be fogs in Maine, fires at Constantinople, and a lack of brains in many a fool's head.

South America, this year, will not extend beyond Cape Horn; and the North Pole will be exactly in ninety degrees of latitude. Those who lose money will look sad, and those who are in want of cash when they borrow, will want it more when they come to pay.

Wisdom will cry aloud, but few will regard it. There will be long speeches in Congress; but, for all that Lake Superior will not be upset.

Quadrupeds, this year, will go upon four legs, pretty generally; and cows' horns will be crooked—fate of lottery tickets will be dubious, but whether there will be a war with France or not, mortal wounds will be apt to kill, and he that is sick with old age, will have a disease harder to cure than the mumps or chin-cough.

The celestial aspects indicate that political parties will not agree for some time to come; but, whoever is President, water will run down hill, and ducks will waddle as heretofore.

Cabbages, this year, will be rather round than three cornered, and carrots will be decidedly red. Coals will be as black as ever; cats will love fish, but hate to wet their feet, and all on account of Halley's comet.

The world, this year, will turn upside down, but not in consequence of the Governor's proclamation. The crop of hay will depend upon the weather; but, whether it rains or not, there will be plenty of sand at Cape Cod.

Whoever sells his house to buy moonshine, will hardly get his money's worth. Whoever runs to catch the rain bow, will get out of breath for his pains. For all that, eastern lands may be had for the buying.

Locomotives and auctioneers' tongues will run fast. There will be mortal war between cats and rats, as well as between aldermen and roast turkeys. People will talk about the end of the world, but it is ten to one that the solar system will not run against the dog star between now and next December.

Sea-serpents, this year, will be hard to catch, and none but a conjurer will be able to get a quart into a pint pot. Those who have wooden legs will suffer little when they freeze their toes. Wigs are expected to be fashionable among the bald, but blind folks will have some difficulty in seeing.

Divers steamboats will blow up this year, yet it is hardly probable that any southern slang-whanger will be able to set the Mississippi on fire. Apples will ripen about October, sooner or later; but that is all one provided we have cider enough. Foxes will pay particulars attentions to poultry; there will be very few old birds taken with chaff, and wild geese will not lay tame eggs.

But, most of all, there will prevail this year a horrible epidemic, worse than the cholera, small-pox, or plague, which there will be no escaping, and for which there will be no cure!! The Italians call it *poco danaro*; the Germans, *kein geld*; the French, *faute d'argent*; in this country it goes under various appellations, but is most commonly known by the name of *empty pockets.*—*Boston Courier.*

The Beresfords where they ought to be.—In another column will be found a very interesting report of a police trial in New York, which we extract from an American paper.

The scions of nobility imagined that they had been in a land where titles are sometimes more frequently honored than sobriety and virtue.—They accordingly set to playing their fantastick pranks, outraging decency, and disturbing the peace of an unoffending and honest people. Honour to the American magistrate who meted out the measure that was due to nobility when it debases itself. The trial to which we refer will be read with pleasure by all admirers of hereditary virtue, and the real lovers of the pure and untainted "blood of a real Beresford." What will the exterminating Marquis say to the plans of demolition and destruction concocted by his illustrious namesake.—*Dublin Freeman's Jour.*

The following rhyme was often quoted by Swift:—

"A pigeon, a plover, a pig and a lover, should never be cold."

The subjoined maxim is taken from a book containing "The Words of the Wise," recently published in Boston:

"Tight-lacing is a circumvention of the Devil, to supply hell with young women."

To accuse another who is not present to answer for himself, is mean, cowardly, and base.

Spanish Maxim.—Perfect equality exists only among the dead.

REPORT, &c.

To the Stockholders of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, January 4, 1836.

The President and Managers have peculiar pleasure in submitting their present annual Report, as it exhibits a season of great prosperity; interrupted by few occurrences affecting injuriously the interests of the Company, and by very few accidents to the Company's works, which have gone on steadily, and afforded every accommodation to the trade.

Some loss was occasioned by a general combination of the boatmen engaged in the transportation of coal, who suspended their business for nearly three weeks, in consequence of a difference with their employers about freights. A further declination in the Tolls has been caused by the early setting in of winter, which closed the Navigation on the 29th of November, being about three weeks earlier than usual. Still the amount received is highly satisfactory, and evinces a healthy condition, which slight disturbances cannot materially impair.

The new Reservoir, which the Board stated it to be their intention to construct, has been nearly completed; and, with the old one, will, it is believed, furnish such a supply of water as will insure a full trade at all times during the boating season. At the outlet of the Girard Canal the new lock has been finished, and has been in operation since the early part of last season, as has also the new lock at Kernsville; at Frick's two additional locks have been constructed, and are now in operation. A new lock has been erected at Pigeon Creek, which will be ready for the passage of boats on the opening of the Navigation in the spring.

Preparations are making to go on immediately with the locks at the Tunnel; for which purpose nearly all the stone for the desired work is on the ground, and the masonry will be commenced as soon as the weather will allow.

The quantity of coal brought to market in 1835 was, from Schuylkill

	Tons	334,872
Union Canal		5,226
Lehigh		131,250
Lackawana		90,660
		562,008

And there was on hand 1st of April, 1835, of Schuylkill coal

	26,654	
Lehigh	40,797	
Lackawana	12,365	
		79,816
Making the whole supply	Tons	641,824

From which deducting the consumption of the year ending 1st of April, 1835, of Schuylkill coal

	240,038	
Lehigh	102,447	
Lackawana	67,335	
		409,820

There appears to be a supply beyond the consumption of the year ending 1st of April 1835, of Tons 232,004

The anticipations indulged with respect to the coal trade have been fully realized; and although the quantity brought to market from the Schuylkill in 1835, exceeds that of the preceding year by upwards of 113,880 tons, and from the above mentioned sources more than 230,000 tons, yet is supposed there will be no surplus in the spring; and thus the field will be open for a very great increase of trade in the coming season.

The demand for coal has continued to enlarge, and from the gradual increase of the consumption, it is but fair to suppose that a very considerable addition to the quantity brought down in 1835 will find a good market in 1836. By the improvement of the Navigation the cost of delivering the coal here has been considerably reduced, as the time required for making the trip is sensibly diminished, and the boats are enabled to carry much larger cargoes than heretofore. It is estimated that the doubling of the locks has already produced a saving in time of at least five or six days, which is more than equivalent to a reduction of one half the Tolls. In fact, unless this accommodation had been afforded, it may be doubted whether all the trade of the past season could have passed. From the improved condition of the boats combined with the improvement of the works, it is believed that sixty tons will not hereafter be an uncommon load for a boat. There have been instances in the past season of fifty-eight tons being brought.

Already we have experienced the benefit of the Danville and Pottsville Rail Road. It has conveyed to the Navigation 4168 tons of coal, which is only an earnest of what may be expected from that source.

The usual tabular statements are herewith furnished of the business of the Company, comprising the account of articles transported on the works, the Capital Stock, Money borrowed, Expenses, &c.

There was delivered between Mount Carbon and Philadelphia, short of the city, of coal Tons 17,683

The Toll on coal, amounted to	$310,475 19
And on all other articles,	123,168 45
Making the total receipt of Toll	$433,643 64

Of which there was from the ascending trade $70,782 28
And from the descending trade $362,861 36
The whole Tonnage conveyed in 1835 was Tons 535,194
Of which belonged to the ascending trade, Tons 57,451
Ditto descending ditto Tons 477,743
Of the Toll which was derived from the Union Canal there was of the ascending trade $41,192 48
Ditto descending ditto 32,753 01
Making a total of $73,945 49
The rents in 1835 from Real Estate, Ground rents and Water-rents, amounted to $19,798 54
And the arrears are 6,454 00
The income from rents in 1836 is estimated at $18,712 40

The Annual Report has generally been limited to the occurrences of the year that preceded it.—The Board have deemed it useful, now to take a larger retrospect, that with the actual state of the works, the Stockholders may also have before them a connected view of what has been done for the last ten years, of its costs, and of the advantages derived from it, and thence be enabled the better to judge how far their interests will be promoted, and the public convenience be advanced, by further expenditure and improvement.

In the Report of the 3d of January 1826, a view was presented of the actual condition of the works, then considered to be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] such further particulars as were deemed necessary to convey to the Stockholders full information upon so interesting a subject as the actual result up to that time of their persevering efforts and advances.

Although at the period just mentioned, the works were so far completed as to afford free access to the Coal region, and a communication with every part of the line between Philadelphia and Mount Carbon, yet it was apparent that much more was necessary to be done in order to make the Navigation as complete in every respect as it ought to be. Some of the channels and Towpaths in the pass were imperfect; injurious interferences of Mill powers with the Canals required to be removed; and it was perceived soon after, that the combined locks caused very serious delays in the trade, which could only be remedied by doubling them. The light of further experience has suggested as a proper subject of consideration, whether the locks ought not to be doubled in all situations, even where there is only one.

The Act of incorporation, having fixed a limit to a time within which the works were to be completed, which might have interfered with the contemplated additions, and improvements, it was deemed necessary to apply for an extension of this period, for a further term of fifteen years, ending in 1845. This was promptly and liberally granted by the Legislature.

The President and Managers have from time to time presented to the Stockholders their views of the affairs of the Company, and of the measures proper to improve them; the Stockholders have sanctioned their plans, and with a liberal confidence have authorised them to raise money by loan, for accomplishing the new works which were expedient. The sums thus raised from 1826 inclusive to the present time, have amounted to one million one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. The Board propose now to lay before the Stockholders a general statement of the objects to which this large amount of money has been appropriated, with some information of the present condition and capacity of the works, and their opinion of what remains to be done, in order to advance still further the interests of the Company and the convenience of the public.

Among other items remaining to be settled at the beginning of the last ten years was that of damages; that item is nearly closed & any remaining claims are but small. The amount paid on this account since 1826, that year included, is $67,967

The Towpaths and Channels in all the pools below Reading were imperfect, as well as those in the dam above Reading; the Channels particularly in Fair Mount and Flat Rock pools were very bad; indeed, in places, almost impassable. Much expense was incurred in making these good. The dams being completed, the only expedient to be resorted to was coffer-damming, which is costly. The expenditures on this head may be put down at $72,500

The next difficulty that presented itself was the interference of old rights of water-power with the Canals, by causing too rapid currents, or by creating other impediments. At Plymouth Canal it became necessary to buy out one right, and to widen the Canal, as well as to construct a feeder to furnish water for the mills there. The cost of this was $90,000

At Kernsville, the old mill-dam which was used by the Company was imperfect; the mill required all the water and it became necessary to buy out that concern, and to erect a new dam and a mill-race distinct from the Canal. This purchase, like that at Plymouth, will probably be a source of profit hereafter, but in the meantime the cost remains a charge to the Company of $36,700

At Norristown a grant of water-power had been made, which it was found would be interfered with by the raising of the dam, which had become requisite for the Navigation, and it was necessary to purchase the mill at a cost of $10,000

At the date of the Report in 1826, the works were only extended to Mount Carbon, but the charter required them to be extended to Mill Creek, about two and a half miles further; this extension was completed by the erection of two dams and five locks, overcoming a lift of thirty feet, at a cost of $27,599

The Reading Canal, from the moment of its first trial, was a source of vexation and uneasiness. It passed over a Limestone formation, and was constantly subject to breaches, causing much delay and expense; resort was had to planking it, and a very large sum was expended, of which there was paid out of the loan above mentioned $60,000

After this was done, and every method tried to make it water tight, the board was reluctantly forced to the determination of abandoning it altogether and erecting an entire work, partly in the river and partly by a Canal on lower ground, one mile long. The whole improvement is about six miles long. There are three dams and eight locks, the cost of which was $181,[illegible]

When the Union Canal was going into operation, it became necessary for this Company to erect a new dam and lock at Mifflin's Island, where the two works are connected. The cost was [illegible]

The necessity of doubling the locks at places where they were combined, or from other causes inadequate, became too apparent to escape the notice of the Board: measures were therefore taken, and are still in progress for this purpose. Forty-nine locks are completed, of which the following is a list. The cost of them has been $[illegible]

Fair Mount,
Manayunk,
Plymouth,
Norristown,
Oak's Canal,
Vincent Canal,
Girard Outlet,
Pigeon Creek, Girard Canal,
Frick's do
Laurel Hill do
Duncan Canal,
Althouse's, Hamburg Canal,
Moore's, do
Shoemaker's, do
Garber's, do
Kernsville,
Mountain Dam,
Port Clinton,
Wessler,
Gebhard's,

[illegible]