TERMS OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION.

Two Dollars per annum, payable semi-annually in advance, to those who reside in the County, and annually in advance to those who reside out of the County. The publisher reserves to himself the right to charge $2 50 per annum, when payment is delayed longer than one year.

TO CLUBS:

Three copies to one address,	$5 00
Seven " " " "	10 00
Fifteen " " " "	20 00

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Every subsequent insertion,	25
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Miners' Journal.

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1852.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Subscribers to the *Miners' Journal* will be taken for the Campaign, from the first Saturday in July, until after the Presidential Election, at the following rates:

Single subscribers,	$ 60
Five do to one address,	2 50
Eleven do do do	5 00
Twenty-three do do do	10 00

☞ Payable in advance.

OUR NEW LEDGER.

Subscriptions paid to July 1st, 1852, and in advance, during the week ending on Thursday evening last:

Moretz Heller,	to July 1, 1852,	$1 50
John Williams,	to July 1, 1852,	2 00
Dr A. Hezer,	to July 1, 1852,	2 00
Bowman, Moyer & Co.,	to July 1, 1852,	3 00
C. Lösser, Esq.,	to July 1, 1852,	2 00
Harris, Burnish & Co.,	to July 1, 1852,	2 00
William Bottomly,	to Jan. 1, 1853,	1 40
James B. Levan,	to July 1, 1852,	2 00
Wm. G. Johnson,	to July 1, 1852,	2 00
Rev. A. Levering,	to Aug. 1, 1853	1 00
L. D. Jones,	to Jan. 1, 1853,	1 25
Samuel Lewis,	to July 1, 1852,	2 00
Brady & Elliott,	to July 1, 1852,	2 00

DEMOCRATIC WHIG MASS MEETING.

There will be a Mass Meeting of the Democratic Whigs of Schuylkill County, at the House of JOHN C. LESSIG, in the Borough of Pottsville, on SATURDAY evening, July 31st, at 8 o'clock.

Let those who are in favor of Whig principles come; let those who are in favor of General WINFIELD SCOTT come; and let those who are in favor of proving that republics are not ungrateful turn out, and by their presence assist in starting the Whig Ball, which must roll on in triumph until SCOTT and GRAHAM are triumphantly elected. An invitation has been extended to several distinguished speakers who will be present to address the citizens.

Committee—D. G. MCGOWAN, T. D. SHOENER and J. P. BERTRAM.

Democratic Whig Delegate Election.

The Democratic Whigs of Schuylkill county, and those in favor of General WINFIELD SCOTT and WILLIAM A GRAHAM, are requested to assemble at the following places, in the respective Election Districts, on SATURDAY, August the 7th, between the hours of one and six P. M., of said day, and elect two delegates to represent them in County Convention which will assemble at Schuylkill Haven, upon Monday the 9th day of August, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of placing in nomination a general County Ticket, to be supported at the ensuing Election in October, next.

The Committees named to superintend the Election of Delegates, will please attend to the said duty, and see that none but those who are regularly qualified, and who are "Whigs," be permitted to vote at the said Election:

Pottsville Borough—South Ward, at the House of John Spoon—Committee, E. E. Bland, John S. C. Martin.

North West Ward—House of Jno. C. Lessig—Committee, John H. Hill, Moses Strause.

North East Ward—House of Peter Wool—Committee, Benjamin Cook, Daniel Shiarts.

Middle Ward—House of Jno. Hawley—Committee, David Heisler, Philip Womelsdorf.

Mount Carbon—Mount Carbon Hotel—Committee, Henry Bell, Henry Butts.

North Manheim—House of Mr. Graber—Committee, Isaac Strauch, John Flammer.

Schuylkill Haven—House of Geo. Kauffman—Committee, Jacob B. Levan, D. H. Stager.

South Manheim—House of Benj. Reber—Committee, J. S. Davidson, Esq., Daniel Reber.

Landingville—House of Mrs. Coller—Committee, Samuel Leffler, Geo. Rickert.

Orwigsburg—House of Margaret Greaff—Committee, William A. Hammer, Jos. R. Graeff.

West Brunswick—House of Samuel Yost—Committee, Joseph Albright, Daniel Miller.

Port Clinton—House of William Moyer—Committee, J. H. Sigfried, E. Kerlin.

East Brunswick—House of B Bensinger—Committee, George Drehbiebes, Andrew Bock.

West Penn—House of Wm. Kistler—Committee, John Bolig, David Kistler.

Tamaqua—East Ward—House of Gumbar and Harris—Committee, Dr. John Hunter, Geo. Happes.

North Ward—House of M. Beard—Committee, Michael Beard, Dr. Wm. W. McGuigan.

South Ward—House of Samuel Mann—Committee, A. L. Boulgner, Robert Ratcliff.

Rush—House of Henry Hawk—Committee, William Kaup, Eli Neifert.

Mahanoy—House of J. Lindemuth—Committee, Jonathan Lindemuth, Elias Faust.

Union—House of Jacob Rapp—Committee, Mark Butler, Samuel Rupert.

Butler—House of J. F. Davis—Committee, William Davis, A. B. Jones.

Barre—House of F. Dengler—Committee John A. Otto, Israel Reed.

Eldred—House of Decatur Herb—Committee, Simon Seigel, H. Kohler.

Upper Mahantango—House of William Probert—Committee, Adam Herb, G. W. Erdman.

Lower Mahantango—House of A. Schwenk—Committee, Philip Osman, Joseph Beesler.

Pradley—House of David Lonison—Committee, J. Hassinger, Esq., Geo. Krook.

Tremont—House of Daniel McVoy—Committee, J. K. Fernsler, L. G. Transue.

Porter—House of Abraham Ernst—Committee, Jos. Workman, Jacob Houtz.

Pinegrove Borough—House of Philip Koons—Committee, Peter Filbert, F. G. Wernts.

Pinegrove Township—House of Philip Koons—Committee, Peter Stein, Isaac Henry.

Wayne—House of Jos. Hummel—Committee, John Heffner, Esq., William Lewis.

Branch—House of Damon Schrub—Committee, Jos. Reshill, Joel Youndt.

East—House of Benj. Sheffer—Committee, Wm. Ritzman, C. W. Peale.

Minersville Borough—East Ward—House of Jacob Adam—Committee, Joseph Frech, John Jones.

West Ward—House of Philip Jenkins—Committee, William Sterner, Philip Jenkins.

New Castle—House of Jacob Lindemuth—Committee, George Yost, Ephraim Philips.

Norwegian—House of John B. Gerber—Committee, Charles Reed, John B. Doubty.

N Claire—House of J. Johnson—Committee, Wm. Jno. L. Seinzinger, Esq.

East Norwegian—House of Wm. C. Barber—Committee, Thomas Macken, Jacob S. Gordon

East Carbon—House of Michael Weanda—Committee, Jacob B. Fidler, Joshua Seigfried.

Blythe—House of Joseph Ballist—Committee Chas. Marsh, Samuel Keller.

Schuylkill—House of Charles Blee—Committee, A. Seber, John Coburn.

☞ FRANKLIN HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.—We refer our readers to the advertisement of Mr. B. H. Woolman, who has taken the Franklin House, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia and reduced the rate of charges to $1,50 a day, a very important consideration now-days.

☞ WE INVITE attention to the advertisement of Rev. Mr. Good's Female Seminary, in Reading, in to-day's paper. Mr. G. is represented to us by those who have long been acquainted with him, as an experienced, able, and highly successful teacher—the institution referred to, stands unrivalled in the city of Reading. Mr. G. was Rector in the Preparatory Department of Marshall College, for a long time.

We can hardly advise our citizens to send their daughters abroad, to secure an education, while we have several excellent institutions, for that purpose, at home; but, if it must be done, we believe Mr. G's. Seminary may be relied upon as being in all respects what we have represented it.

☞ WE HAVE received from ELWOOD MORRIS, Esq., a report on the preliminary surveys, &c., of the Cincinnati, Hillsborough and Parkersburg Railroad, being the connecting link between Baltimore, Cincinnati and St. Louis, accompanied with Maps showing the routes of the different rival Roads now proposing to secure the trade of the Great West. It is an exceedingly interesting Report, and embodies a vast amount of valuable and interesting statistics of the resources of the country through which it passes.

☞ PERSONALITIES.—The *Register* is welcome to excuse its Billingsgate propensities toward us, *personally*, to its heart's content. It may call us crazy, fanatical or anything else the fertile genius of the editor can suggest; but until our arguments are met and its charges answered, its venom falls harmless.

A PICTURE TO LOOK UPON.

We stated two weeks ago that there was a Tavern and Beer Shop for every 14 voters in the Coal Region. In that calculation we did not embrace the Stores licensed to sell liquor. These, of course, ought to be included, which gives a different result. The vote in the Coal Region last year, at the Governor's election, was, in round numbers, 5,400.

From the returns, it appears there are, in the Coal Region, Stores licensed to sell liquor, 132

Taverns licensed, in the Coal Region one year ago, (the number has since been increased,) 130

Beer Houses, &c. returned by the County Appraisers, to be licensed in the Coal Region, 268

Brewers and Distillers, 5

Total, 535

Grand total, independent of unlicensed Tippling Houses in the Region, FIVE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE PLACES FOR SELLING LIQUOR!! Now divide this 535 into 5,400, and it gives a licensed Liquor establishment to every TEN VOTERS IN THE COAL REGION! *Besides the numerous unlicensed Tippling Houses.* We question whether a parallel can be found in the United States.

The people groan under taxes—our Coal Operators suffer to the amount of thousands annually—thousands of dollars in debts cannot be collected, the prospects of women and children destroyed and families reduced to misery and wretchedness by the infernal traffic, yet we find not only apologists among those who ought to set a better example, but many persons who suffer by the traffic even heap abuse upon those who attempt to stem this torrent of woe.

Grand Jury after Grand Jury have denounced this state of affairs for the last two years, and attributed to it nearly all the crime in the Region—yet the Court goes on increasing the evil against the most earnest remonstrances of the People, in defiance of the Grand Juries and of Public Opinion.

There are many worthy landlords, who keep good houses, prevent tippling as far as possible, and try to conform to the law, but the great multiplicity of Licences granted for political and other purposes, and the numerous tippling houses thus *virtually sanctioned by the Court*, forces many of these to to encourage the sale of liquors to secure themselves from loss. Is not the Court therefore responsible for the evil?

☞ WE PUBLISH the following communication at the request of the writer. We must expect the lawyers to sustain the Court publicly—whatever they may think privately. The large mass of the people, however, in this region believe that the Court is influenced, and it was the firm conviction of Hugh Stevenson, that he could not obtain justice, as soon as he found a certain party employed against him, and his case put off at their instance, that caused him to go out of Court and immediately shoot himself:

[FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

DEAR BROTHER:—Your Pinegrove correspondent and yourself have both pretty freely indulged in the use of my name, in connection with the granting of the Umbehauer license by our court at the June Sessions, and for this cause I claim the right to be heard as well in relation to that transaction, as to the grave charge made by your Pinegrove correspondent against the integrity of our Court.

I care very little about what may be said of myself in the public papers of the day, provided my conduct meets with my own approval. But when the integrity of our Court is attacked, the public, as well as every member of the bar practising at that Court, are deeply interested in the issue, and it may not be regarded as presumption in those, at least, to whom reference is made, to speak of what they do know upon that subject.

It is pretty well known in this community that I am not one of the political friends of Hon. Judge Hegins; that I did not advocate his election, but preferred another. And being in that position, I have been a careful observer of his judicial conduct on the bench, since his election to that important office, and I am constrained to say, (and I am well satisfied that the sentiments will be responded to by all the members of the bar) that there does not exist any just ground for charging corrupt motives to him or any other of the members of the Court, in relation to granting Tavern licenses or any other matter brought before the Court; but on the other hand we, who have the best opportunity of knowing, are gratified to think that we have in the President of our Court an able lawyer and an honest Judge, and, whatever may be his private predilections, he has exhibited nothing of favoritism upon the bench, and any person who has an honest cause need not fear the result in his hands, no matter how humble the advocate or to what political party he may belong.

I am fully aware of the fact, and it is much to be regretted that it is so, that an impression has been extensively made amongst the people, that in order to have full justice from the Court, the services of F. W. Hughes, Esq., must be secured as counsel. This is an evil, and is no doubt as embarrassing to the Court as it is unfounded in fact.—Whenever favoritism of this description exists in any Court, the opposing counsel will be the first to make the discovery, and the first to denounce it.

This improper impression has arisen not from any action or countenance of the Court, but from other causes. The injudicious inuendoes and insinuations of Mr. Hughes' especial friends, who well understand the importance of such an impression to him, have contributed largely towards it, whilst others (such, for instance, as your Pinegrove correspondent) adopt their insinuations as true for the purpose of grounding their accusations against the Court; and between both classes of men, many honest men who have no evidence or knowledge upon the subject, think that where so much is said, something must be true.

In respect to the Umbehauer license, in which I was concerned, whether correctly granted or not, it is rather too small game for the Court to throw away its integrity upon. I will vouch for it that it will not shorten the vote of the brave General SCOTT one vote. If my old friend Umbehauer should make the discovery that his little isolated liquor shop should make such a political revolution in the country as "Pinegrove" would attribute to it, he will certainly be down upon the party for an office; and I, for one, would not dislike to see the old man comfortably posted.

But whilst upon the subject of granting Tavern licenses, I will admit that they are often obtained when they ought not to be, and the cause is not so much with the Court as with the evidence. The friends of the cause of Temperance do not seem to comprehend that Courts act upon evidence and are bound by it. Remonstrances are not evidence. All experience has shown that neither recommendations nor remonstrances are to be relied upon. Remonstrances, coming from a respectable quarter, are always received by the Court to put tavern keepers to the proof, and they having a deep interest in the question generally are on the alert to get the proof, whilst on the other hand their opponents generally rest satisfied with the presentation of a well drawn remonstrance; and if they do resort to evidence they fail of their work for want of attention to the subject, and thus the fault rests more frequently with the opponents of the measure than with the Courts.

I have said this much because of the improper attack made upon our Court, and not out of any hostility to the cause of Temperance; for I do commend the laudable efforts of every person engaged in arresting the progress of Intemperance; but Temperance men become Intemperate when they charge officers with corruption, simply because they have failed to enlist them as zealously in the cause as themselves.

JNO. BANNAN.

POTTSVILLE, July 23d, 1852.

[FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

TIPPLING HOUSES,

THE "REGISTER" AND THE COURT.

"I am not the man to decline the consequences of my principles."—*Kossuth.*

That there should be an expression of "disapprobation" and "disgust," *in certain quarters*, at the public exposure of the facts attending the licensing of the Tippling House of HENRY UMBEHAUER, and that that "disapprobation" should be "general"—that is to say, from the SECRETARY down—down through "the Court," the *Register*, and even unto the *gasometer*—is just what was hoped for and expected, and is about as natural as it is for water to run down hill.

"There is a great deal of *human natur* in folks;" and those who constitute THE RUM-TRUCKLING REGENCY of this county, are no exceptions to this great modern truism.

The article of the last *Register* gives the best evidence possible, in the nature of the case, that the purpose for which we deemed it our duty to call public attention to this matter, is accomplished.

If the facts we have submitted in relation to Umbehauer's Tippling House can be disproved, let the *Register* try it. If the inferences and charges drawn from those facts are false, let the *Register* refute them. If there is *not* an impression prevalent throughout the county, that an influence, *other than law*, affects the action of the Court in the matter of licensing Tippling Houses, let the *Register* show to the contrary.

Something of the sort, indeed, was attempted by the *Register*, in its first rejoinder; and by the aid of its correspondent, it accomplished the triumphant refutation of a charge which was never made! In endeavoring to refute another charge, it stated that "Umbehauer votes as frequently for the Whigs as he does for the Democrats." This assertion, however, happens to be untrue.—Its correspondent stated roundly, that the witnesses who testified in Umbehauer's case, "swore to the utility of the house, and the unfounded nature of the charge made against it." This, also, happens to be untrue.

As to the character of the last article of the *Register*, with the exception of a few sentences, it is nothing but cowardly personal abuse, which, as a matter of course, is beneath our notice. This, the Editor of the *Register* knows well; and it is not, therefore necessary, to assure him, that billingsgate is not *our forte*; and that, as neither our principles, practice, nor taste lie in that direction, we cheerfully yield the palm to him on that score.

His convulsive homily on all kinds of "Moral Intemperance," is decidedly rich; and although we agree with him on several points, yet, the peculiar appropriateness of *his* prating about "intemperance of language," about morality, &c., while reeking with detraction uttered in defence of Tipping Houses and debaucheries, reminds us forcibly of a scene in Bailey's *Festus*, in which Lucifer himself harrangues a gay company of mortals on the cardinal virtues, and lays down a new system of theology for them.

But in justice to the editor of the *Register*, we must say that he has proved himself one of the most temperate persons alive—on two points at least, if not more. The first is upon the merits of the case in general between us, and particularly upon *the facts* connected with Umbehauer's Tippling House and its license by the Court. He is so infinitely temperate as to these facts that in all the vaporing of his last article he does not even allude to them. His practice on this point evidently proves his motto to be "Touch not, Taste not, Handle not." And as to the employment of *truth* in his article, which is the second point upon which we admire his temperance—he is such an arch-anchorite model of a tee-totaller, and so rigidly abstemious in this regard, that we fear some will be led to conclude that he belongs to that class,

"Who love a lie, where truth would pay as well."

The editor of the *Register* informs us that he holds "that he who habitually prostitutes his public journal to private malice is infinitely more pestiferous than he who sells spirits." We agree with him here to the letter, and we hope, therefore, that no one will ever accuse him of entertaining a very high opinion of himself.

But really the best thing the *Register* has said on this subject, is the following:

"If our laws are wrong in tolerating or providing for the sale of spirits, let us amend them. But while they are laws let us respect them, and the rights of those who act under their sanction."

We say *amen* to this with all our heart; and our lip curls in sorrow more than scorn to think that so correct a sentiment should be uttered by a ranting hypocrite like the *Register*, while shamelessly defending Tippling Houses which exist without law, and against law, and attempting to justify a Court which prostitutes its powers to sustain, and perverts the law to create them. PINEGROVE.

[FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

MR. BANNAN—You will confer a favor on a number of your readers by publishing the following article from the Philadelphia *Sun*, which gives the other side of the question with regard to the present Mail difficulties.

A SUBSCRIBER.

"THE POST MASTER GENERAL

And the Reading Rail Road.

The recent discontinuance of the conveyance of the United States mail *via* the Reading Railroad to Pottsville, and from thence to Wilkes-barre, &c. has been the subject of much newspaper comment, and we think our contemporaries have not taken sufficient pains to investigate the relative duties of the Postmaster General and those having control of the Railroad. We have refrained from any reference to the attacks upon the official department at Washington, till we could learn the whole causes of difference, deprecating, as we must do, the ex-parte statements which have thrown all the responsibility upon the Postmaster General.—That officer is curbed in all his operations by wholesome laws, and among the duties thus prescribed to him, is the classification of the mails carried by the several railways, according to their size and importance, while the compensation to be allowed for the transportation of the mails of each class, is fixed by legal enactment, beyond his control, revision or alteration. This classification is not intended to designate the character or quality of the railroad, but the size of the mails and the frequency of transportation over them, together with many other incidents affecting the value and importance of the service rendered. A railroad may be one of the best in all respects, and yet entitled only to a small compensation for carrying mails of comparatively minor importance, while an inferior road may properly be allowed a higher compensation for conveying mails of a higher class. As the law requires the Postmaster General thus to classify the mails, presuming, doubtless, that he would be better qualified than any other person to form a correct judgment of their relative importance and size, he must of necessity exercise his own discretion in performing the duty.

It is well known, that with the view of acting towards the railroad companies with fairness and deliberation, he deferred the consideration on their claims until the hurry and excitement of the great "lettings" were over. On mature consideration, he determined that he could not, consistently with his duty, offer the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company more than one hundred and fifty dollars per mile per annum, for the mail service required on that road. The Company declined the service on these terms, and claimed to be placed on a footing with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad line. It is obvious to all, that the Postmaster General had substantial reasons for his refusal to admit this claim, as the transportation service rendered the Department between Philadelphia and Pittsburg is of much greater comparative importance and value, than that between Philadelphia and Pottsville. The Reading road would carry local mails only, while those conveyed by the Philadelphia and Pittsburg line, would supply, not only the seat of government of Pennsylvania, and the commercial city of Pittsburg, but also a considerable extent of country beyond the latter place. The *bulk* of the mail requires consideration before the value of the intelligence which is transmitted by it, and upon this estimate alone, can the Postmaster General base his judgment as the classification. It is a fact, which properly cannot be asserted to their prejudice, that no railroad proprietors in the United States have been satisfied with the classification of their service by the Department. Many previous instances are fresh in our memory of similar disagreements. At one time the mail between Baltimore and this city came by the way of York and Columbia—a round about way, but the best the Department could obtain, consistently with its duty to make a uniform classification. And strange as it may appear, the public voice has seldom been raised in justification of the officer who sought to protect its interests. Thus it will be seen that the duties of the Postmaster General, in this respect, are not only delicate and complicated, but extremely ungracious; for while acting for the general good, under uniform laws presented for his governance, he has to contend with local interests, and the exactions of companies, who being protected in their corporate monopolies by the public, should always be willing to serve that public at the lowest remunerating prices. Suppose the Postmaster General had yielded to these exactions in the case of the Reading Railroad—or we will say their claims, for we speak of exactions in no invidious significance, for the road is doubtless a first class road, and its proprietors have a right to place a first class estimate upon its services—what would have been the consequences? He would have been compelled by justice and consistency, to have increased the compensation of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and indeed to alter all the classification under the late lettings. He could not thus repudiate his deliberate judgment, nor abandon his ideas of duty, by adopting the views of each company, respecting the value of its own service.

The Postmaster General has acted under no excitement, nor has he sought to coerce the Reading Railroad Company, or drive it into a loosing bargain. Before making other provisions for transporting the mails over or near the line of its road, it is under our knowledge that he sent a Special Agent of his department to this city to confer with the Company, hoping that a full explanation of the circumstances limiting his discretion, and controling his action, would have induced them to accommodate the citizens of the counties interested, on the terms prescribed by the act of Congress. But the Company, for reasons doubtless sufficient in its own estimation, still refused, leaving the Department to the alternative of sending the mails by Railroad to Norristown, and thence by wagons on the turnpike. Though this has been done, in the exigency, the Department is still prepared to contract with the Company on the terms offered by the Postmaster General, whenever it shall signify its willingness to accept those terms. We trust the matter may be reconsidered on the part of the Company, and taking into consideration the fact, that the Department has acted solely with a view to the protection of the public interests, and with its discretionary powers limited by Congressional enactments, that we may soon have the pleasure of announcing that the mails have been restored to the route whose expedition suits its service to the views and wishes of our people. But until this is done, it is unfair to charge the entire blame upon the public officer who is faithfully and impartially doing his duty. The political journals which have fattened upon the patronage of the Department, have coldly turned from its defence when nothing was requisite to constitute that defence but a plain statement of the facts. From this it is evident that the political sun of the present administration is setting; hand its orb been rising, and the advertisements for contract-letting in the perspective, we should have had glowing eulogies on Judge HALL, and his course would have been held up for the example of all public functionaries. We have never received one cent of profit from the Department; we were overlooked when it had the opportunity of giving us advertisements, which would have reached thousands where they did hundreds through the mediums chosen, and therefore we cannot be charged either with mercenary feelings, or as being under obligations of gratitude in defending its action in the present case. Nor can the Reading Railroad Company for one moment suspect us of unfriendly feelings towards it, for we have been its friends when friends were needed; nor can it consider us swayed by any partiality in the matter. We are solely actuated by a desire to do justice to one of the most efficient departments, under Mr. FILLMORE's excellent administration, which now, in its last months, seems to be forgotten by its former parasites, and deserted by those who only "crook the pregnant hinges of the knee, where thrift may follow fawning." Our advice in all sincerity to the Reading Railroad Company, is to accept the terms of the Department, and restore its utility to the entire communities, now suffering by the slow transmission of the mails, over routes where greater speed having been previously enjoyed, its deprivation is more seriously felt.

CANAL COMMISSIONER

The Schoolmaster Wanted

The Locofocos have nominated a person for Canal Commissioner by the name of WM. SEARIGHT, of Fayette county. The following letter, it appears, is genuine and was given to the public by a member of the Locofoco party—by a member not pleased with the nomination. It is certainly a choice specimen of his abilities for the office of Canal Commissioner:

SEARIGHTS Feb 14 1840

Mr. Hugh Keys Dear Sir—I will Just inform you that Mills has not brot more than two hundred dollars home with him we have been to the bank he paid of The interest & has gave me a Judgment for Twenty five hundred which I have Entered on the County dockett he has Gon back to richmond where he says he Can git his nots discounted that his Friend Sold negraes for in orleans on a Credit of Six and nine months and will return in one month and pay of one half of the bank if so the Judgment will be good for the ballens I have my doubts But as I wase gilty of forgery by sining your name to his note and the penitentiary Staring me in the face I thot bast to release you from the bank and I have taken all the responsibility on my self but if ever I do such an act again Dam me.

I presume he has written to Coplan and you for to do Something for him I have nothing to Say in his favor you Can do what you pleas you are released from the Bank I take it all on my self But if you do know that he has don more for the party now in power Then some men that has got the fattest Contracts on the Canal and if he had the mens Wood do more for his freands than Some that wood follow Like penny dogs when the think the have something to gain and nothing to Lose.

I mean mills wood help when his friend was in adversity not Like Some wood be freands that will hang to the Coat tail when in prosperity.

I have promised to pay of the bank if mills fails this spring and that will Take about all the money I will be able to Colect as it has to come By the hardst your friend meguire its most Likely will fail in paying the money he borrowed of me and that will not be treting his frieands wall he got about all I ever got for our work and you now I must have a gooddeal to start that work pleas give my resects to my frieands Coplan and Flannaken.

yours truly & Respectfully
WM. SEARIGHT.

The Uniontown *Sentinel* virtually admits the letter, and tries to explain away the "Forgery business," by stating that there was an understanding between Keys and Searight, "by which they frequently signed the names of each other to checks and other papers, and that this was the fact in relation to the note referred to in Mr. Searight's letter." The above is the explanation of the Uuiontown *Sentinel*, but Mr. Searight puts the signing in a more serious aspect. He says the Penitentiary was staring him in the face, and men do not often try to make their guilt greater than it really is in such cases.

Can even Locofocoism swallow such a man for Canal Commissioner? or does it make no difference as to character or capacity, so that they can only clutch the spoils?

Since the above was written, we learn from the Philadelphia *News* that some of the party feel inclined to throw Searight overboard. This is certainly a sign in favor of the progress of intelligence.

☞ MR. B. CRIST, of Llewellyn, announces himself in the last *Emporium*, as the Native Candidate for Sheriff, at the ensuing election.

☞ WE WERE not a little amused at an article which appeared in our columns, last week, charging Truman Smith, H. D. Moore and others, with bolting from the Locofoco ranks—rather funny, we admit, but "accidents will occur, &c." Its insertion is yet as much of a mystery to ourselves as to anybody else.

We are sorry to have taxed the *Pennsylvanian* half a column of useless labor, this hot weather—but, poor fellows, they are so mortally frightened at the nomination of Gen. Scott, and the determination of the people to elect him President, they greedily snatch up anything that falls in their way.

☞ THE PERVERSITY OF HUMAN NATURE.—A community will spend *twenty-four thousand dollars* to build a Court House to try criminals, and *ninety thousand dollars* for a jail to punish the convicts—then license rummeries, to fill this Court-House with business, and the prison with the convicts, and it is all right—but if a few thousand dollars are asked to built a school-house to educate the rising generation, prevent crime, and keep the citizens out of prison, it is soon pronounced an *intolerable tax that cannot be endured*. Is not human nature most grossly perverted?

☞ OUR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS are due to Senator COOPER for various public documents.

THE COAL TRADE FOR 1852.

The quantity sent this week by Railroad, is 38,017 06—by Canal, 19,514 47—for the week 57,532 03. Total by Railroad 965,657 00 against 976,941 03, last year—do by Canal 385,136 01 against 297,848 05 tons, last year.

The shipments this week amount to only 57,532 03 tons, showing a falling off of upwards 4,800 tons since last week. The increase so far from the Schuylkill and Lehigh Regions, is as follows:

	1851.	1852.	Increase.
Schuylkill,	1,274,789 11	1,350,793 01	76,004 00
Lehigh,	495,605 00	509,689 02	14,084 02
	1,770,394 11	1,860,482 03	90,088 02

Making the increase from the Schuylkill and Lehigh only 90,088 tons. From the Delaware and Hudson Companys' Works we have no return.

Scarcely seventeen weeks of the shipping season to December remain, and the average weekly shipments from this Region last year, during the months of August, September, October and November, were 54,390 tons. We *may* increase our shipments over this amount from 6 to 8,000 tons per week on the average, but this is the full extent of what we can do should no interruption whatever occur. This would make the increase from this Region, during the season, about 200,000 tons. The Lehigh may increase 50 or 60,000 tons—they cannot do more. *A single week's interruption, however, on the Schuylkill and Lehigh, would cut off about ninety thousand tons of this increase.*

The Schuylkill Navigation Company, we learn, have awarded the premium to Aldridge on the ground of the refusal of Connelly to comply with the restrictions promulgated by the Company to govern their further running. We presume the Company will put a stop to any further rivalry of of the kind on their works. In offering the premiums they never contemplated a contest which would enlist "outsiders" to the extent this did, and if not checked in time would have ended in a general row. The blood was up, and reason was fast losing its sway.

A report has been industriously circulated, that our townsman, SAMUEL SILLYMAN, Esq., one of the Managers of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, had staked $5,000 on Aldridge's Boat. This he publicly contradicts. He has not a dollar bet on either of the boats—his sole object was to put a stop to the race by amicable means, and to the satisfaction of both parties, but "outsiders" interfered and prevented him from accomplishing his praiseworthy object.

The Coal Trade to the East is very active, upwards of 17,000 tons were received at that port in a few days, principally from Philadelphia.

By Telegraph.

PORT RICHMOND, FRIDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, P M.

Rates of freight from Richmond,—

To Boston,	$1 50
To Rhode Island,	1 30 to 1 35
New Haven,	1 25
To New York,	95
Albany,	1 25
Washington,	90 to 95

Amount of Coal sent by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and Schuylkill Canal, for the week ending on Thursday evening last:

	RAILROAD.		CANAL.	
	WEEK.	TOTAL.	WEEK.	TOTAL
Pt.C.	10,540 19	295,504 14	8,479 00	191,527 00
Mt.C.	1,830 05	66,440 09	2,138 02	43,427 08
S.H.	19,967 05	447,492 17	6,126 19	118,109 15
Pt.C.	5,678 17	156,219 00	2,770 16	32,071 18
Total,	38,017 06	965,657 00	19,514 17	385,136 01
		385,136 01		
Total,		1,350,793 01		
To same period last year by R. R.				976,941 03
do do do do Canal.				297,848 05
				1,274,789 08

Increase this year, 76,004 00 tons.

RAIL ROADS.

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

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Mine Hill & S. H. R. R.	25,965 17	530,013 14
Little Schuylkill R. R.	8,011 05	163,894 00
Mill Creek do	9,236 04	247,201 14
Mount Carbon do	4,026 18	103,861 08
Schuylkill Valley do	12,467 02	215,081 19
Mt. Carbon & Pt Carbon	12,673 05	262,672 10
Union Canal R. R.,	2,047 14	34,246 04
Swatara R. R.	1,264 14	19,847 19

LEHIGH COAL TRADE.

Sent for the week ending July 24th, 1852.

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Lehigh Coal & Nav. Co.,	14,294 05	190,468 00
Room Run Mines,	2,733 18	36,076 09
Beaver Meadow,	1,992 00	21,608 10
Spring Mountain,	4,689 12	65,574 13
Colerain Coal,	1,213 19	16,763 01
East Sugar Loaf Co.,	274 18	2,035 08
Cranberry Coal Co.,	1,774 09	19,028 11
Hazleton Coal Co.,	4,764 16	55,575 03
Diamond Coal Co.,	1,342 00	16,124 19
Buck Mountain,	3,275 10	67,227 10
Wilkesbarre Coal Co.,	1,203 06	19,204 12
Total,	37,558 17	509,689 02
To same period last year,		495,605 00
Increase this year,		14,084 02

RATES OF TOLL AND TRANSPORTATION ON RAIL ROAD UNTIL SEPT. 1, 1852.

	From M. Carbon.	S. Haven,	P. Clinton
To Richmond,	1,60	1,55	1,35
To Philadelphia,	1,60	1,55	1,35

TOLL BY CANAL UNTIL SEPT. 1, 1852.

From Port Carbon to Philadelphia	$0 60
" Mount Carbon, do	59
" Schuyl. Haven, do	57
" Port Clinton, do	50

RATES OF FREIGHT BY CANAL.

	Philada	N. York.
From Port Carbon,	65	$1 65
" Mount Carbon,	65	1 65
" Schuyl Haven,	60	1 60

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the well known Tavern-Stand, called the *Pottsville House*, situate in the Borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. It is large and commodious, and in good repair, and situate in the most central part of the business portion of the town. Any person wishing to engage in active employment, either as a Merchant or Inn-keeper, will find it to their advantage to call and examine the premises before they purchase elsewhere. For terms apply to the undersigned at his office, in Market street, Pottsville. D. G. McGOWAN.

July 10, 1852. 28-tf

TO MINING SUPERINTENDENTS.

THE Practical Mining Superintendents, of Schuylkill county, are invited to attend a Meeting at the house of Mr. HENRY BOHMMEN, in the Borough of Pottsville, on Saturday, the 31st of July, inst., at 8 o'clock, P. M., in accordance with a resolution of the Mining Association adopted at a meeting held on the 17th.

JAMES DANIELL, THOMAS MARSDEN,
HENRY TONKIN, CHARLES REED,
JOHN TREGAR, Committee.

July 24, 1852. 30-1t*

GAS-FITTER AND PLUMBER.

JEREMIAH WILHELM, having had very considerable experience as a Gas Fitter, feels great confidence in offering his services to the citizens of Pottsville. He has commenced business on his own account, in the shop of Mr. ISAAC SWEAR, in Norwegian street, where all orders either for Gas Fitting or repairing may be left and they will receive the most prompt attention. His pipes and other materials shall be of the very best kind, and Fittings of every description that may be desired will be furnished and put up in a workmanlike manner, and at the shortest possible notice.

June 26, 1852. 26-tf

PORD VENETIAN BLIND AND TRANSPARENT WINDOW Shade Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail, No. 24, South 6 Street, Philadelphia. LETTERED SHADES for Store Windows painted to order.

ALSO Reed Blinds, Buff Shades, Paper Curtains, Pirebord Plates, Oilcloths, &c. Gilt Cornices, Bands and Pins, &c., for Drapery Curtains.

August 16, 1852. 33-1y

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of Schuylkill County, the subscriber, Administrator of the Estate of Elizabeth Merkle, late of Schuylkill Haven, in the County of Schuylkill, deceased, will expose to sale by Public Vendue, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of George Kaufman, in the Borough of Schuylkill Haven,

All those certain lots of ground situate in the said Borough, to wit:—Purpart No. 1, being one lot on Dock Street, and running back to a 22 feet wide street, bounded by lot of John Zimmerman and others, in Spring Garden, with the appurtenances, consisting of two dwelling houses and outbuildings.