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 in 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
Four lines, 1 time,	25
Subsequent insertions, each,	12½
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Business Cards of 5 lines, per annum,	3 00
Merchants and others, advertising by the Year, with the privilege of inserting different advertisements weekly,	12 00

☞ Larger Advertisements, as per agreement.

Miners' Journal.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 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,	$ 50
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:

Wm. F. Boyer,	to July	1, 1852,	$2 00
John W. Webber,	do	1, 1852,	2 00
F. C. Green,	do	1, 1852,	2 00
Michael Seltzer,	do	1, 1852,	2 00
Charles Worman,	do	1, 1852,	4 00
John Shippen,	do	1, 1852,	1 00
Henry Van Dusen,	do	1, 1852,	1 00
William Wolff,	do	1, 1852,	2 00
Joseph Whitfield,	do	1, 1852,	2 00
Joseph Bishop,	to Oct.	19, 1852,	2 00
Andrew Petherick,	to Aug.	7, 1853,	2 00
Peter Cox,	to July	1, 1852,	1 00
William Harlan,	to July	1, 1852,	2 00
James Clark,	to Jan.	1, 1853,	2 00
John H. Adam,	to July	1, 1852,	1 00
Robert Smith,	to Jan.	1, 1853,	2 00
Samuel B. Haas,	to Sep.	24, 1852,	2 00
Johnston & Co.,	to July	1, 1852,	2 00
Maj. J. M. Wetherill,	do	1, 1852,	2 00
William Maiz,	do	1, 1852,	2 00
James Focht,	do	1, 1852,	4 00
Mortimer & Brother,	do	1, 1852,	2 00
Maj. J. C. Lessig,	do	1, 1852,	2 00
James G. Cochran,	do	1, 1852,	2 00
Joseph F. Carroll,	do	1, 1852,	2 00
Charles Cowley,	to June	1, 1853,	1 00
James Gillingham,	to July	1, 1852,	2 00
Mrs Byron Phillips,	do	1, 1852,	4 00
John H. James,	do	1, 1852,	2 00
George James,	do	1, 1852,	1 00
Jonathan Wesley	do	1, 1852,	2 00
Abner Huston,	to Jan.	1, 1853,	2 00
Peter Pocket,	to Aug.	18, 1853,	2 00
David A. Smith,	to Jan.	1, 1853,	1 00
Daniel Aurand,	to July	1, 1852,	3 50
S. Arnout,	to Jan.	1, 1853,	1 50
Thos. Thorn,	to July	1, 1852,	4 00
Rife Remington	to Aug.	11, 1853,	2 00
Joseph S. Silver,	to April	10, 1853,	2 00
T. J. Harris,	to July	1, 1852,	2 00
John Jones,	to Mar.	1, 1853,	2 00
John Seutz,	to Jan.	1, 1853,	1 00

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED!

MASS MEETING AT HARRISBURG.

Scott leads the Column—Forward, Wilies.

The Whig citizens of Pennsylvania are invited to meet in Council at HARRISBURG, on FRIDAY, August 20th, to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Churubusco.

Let it be an out-pouring worthy of the day, the man and the principles which it is intended to commemorate.

On that day, *five years ago, ten thousand* American soldiers, led on by the great Republican, General WINFIELD SCOTT, achieved a victory over *thirty-two thousand* of the foe—*a victory unsurpassed in the history of the world.*

In honor of that memorable day, let the people of Pennsylvania TURN OUT IN THEIR MIGHT, and mingle their gratulations at the bright prospects that are before them.

From Lancaster, Allegheny, Philadelphia, Chester, Somerset and distant Erie—from counties where the Whig banner always floats in triumph—let the glad voices of men accustomed to victory be heard! From the far North and East, where the Whig fires burn dimly, let the brave watchers come, and reanimate their hearts at the enthusiasm of their more fortunate brothers! LET PENNSYLVANIA'S VOICE BE HEARD speaking in thunder for HER CHOSEN CANDIDATE, and her cherished principles!

Come with MUSIC and BANNERS! Come with the proud hearts of men who march onward to the fulfillment of a high and glorious duty! Come in the name of your Whig ancestors of the Revolution, and in the name of Right, Truth and Liberty! Come for the sake of your country's most illustrious citizen, and show the world that American freemen know how to honor their good and great! Come for the sake of him who never *fell or fainted* on the field of battle, but who always led his men to glorious victory.

By request of the State Central Committee, JAMES C. TAGGART, Chairman.

C. THOMPSON JONES, Secretary.

P. S.—Hon. Jas. J. Jones, Governor of Tennessee, and Hon. Edward Stanly of N. C., will be present, with a number of other distinguished public speakers, from different parts of the State, and from Congress, whose names will be announced hereafter.

Make way! for a torrent is coming—
The millions in battle array:
Their glad shouts will soon cleave the well-won,
For Victory and Old Chippewa

THE MAIL.

We regret to learn that no arrangement has been made yet between the Post Office Department and the Philadelphia and Reading Rail Road Company, by leaving Philadelphia say at 4 o'clock P. M., and arriving at Pottsville about 1 o'clock P. M., the following day, and leave Pottsville at the same hour and arrive at Philadelphia at the same hour next day. The distance could easily be run in fifteen hours, and this would give us the Mail at the usual time we received the morning mail by the cars, while at the same time it would keep up all the connections with the mails on the line and at both ends of the route, as formerly. The afternoon mail, of course, would be dispensed with, but that is not a matter of so much importance. The present mode of running has so completely disarranged the business and correspondence, that the people scarcely know, or care, whether they have a mail or not—so irregularly are letters and papers received.

☞ A BANNER FOR ENGLAND.—It is reported that some of the friends of Pierce and King intend presenting a Banner to the Editor of the *London Times* and other *English papers*, for their prompt support of Pierce and King and Free Trade. Others propose annexing Canada immediately to secure their votes in favor of Pierce and King, in consequence of the disgust some of the Canadians exhibited at the recent celebration of the battle of Lundy's Lane. We presume, of course, they will expect the sons of the Emerald Isle to contribute to the Banner for the Editor of the *London Times*.

☞ A *soldier* named Jisette, who had been sentenced to death by court martial at Oran, for striking a sergeant, was shot on the 23d of May, at Mersel Kebir. He was struck by seven balls, but had strength left to raise his head and say—"Encore un ball!" ("another ball,") when another shot terminated his existence.

☞ THE EMPORIUM of Thursday contained an interesting letter from the Editor's daughter, Mrs. Abel C. Thomas, written from Liverpool.

☞ AMERICAN vessels on the fishing coast are reported to be treated very insultingly.

THE N. H. RELIGIOUS TEST.

We clip the following from a Locofoco exchange paper, purporting to be extracts from a letter by Hon. Edmund Burke:

"The Constitution of New Hampshire was adopted some 10 years ago, while the Federal party was in the ascendency in the State. It was the Constitution of the Federal party, was *framed, adopted*, and for many years administered by that party. All its odious features are the work of the *old Federal party* of New Hampshire.

Since the Democratic party have gained the ascendency in that State, repeated efforts have been made to call a convention to alter and reform it. The question has several times been put to the people and voted down—the great body of the Democratic party voting in favor of a reform, and the great body of the Federal (now Whig) party *voting against* it.

Within twenty years the question has been referred to the people no less than three times, and in every instance defeated by the Federal party, who, almost to a man, voted against any change in the Constitution.

On the last reference of the question to the people, every Democratic paper in the State advocated an alteration in the Constitution—every Federal paper opposed it."

Now, we don't know whether Mr. Burke ever wrote such a letter or not, but we *do* know that a baser set of fabricated falsehoods it would be almost impossible to crowd together into the same space. That the "great body of the Democratic party voted in favor of a reform" is contradicted right flatly by the official returns of the election, at which the matter was considered; and every body knows that the old "Federal party" in New Hampshire, of which Mr. Pierce's father was a member, is essentially the present Locofoco party. The facts of the case, as they stand on legible record, give the "lie direct" to this entire list of unfounded assertions. We are inclined to think Mr. Burke never penned any such letter in his life, but if he did, he has written himself as great as scoundrel as George M. Dallas, who did not hesitate to make the same charge, with the facts, proving the assertion to be false, from beginning to end, before him.

THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

Greeley, in a late number of the *Tribune*, gives the following account of the great Niagara gathering, with the annexed estimate of the Presidential vote, in November next—no individual, we presume, in the U. States is better posted in these matters than Horace Greeley—his calculations seldom err:

"But the great numbers assembled were by no means the most significant feature of this gathering. Nearly half the speakers on the ground, with many hundreds of old soldiers and others who shrink from addressing public assemblages, were opponents of the Whig party in the last Presidential Election. Among these were John H. Bradley of Indiana, Gen. William Larimer, Jr. of Pennsylvania, Daniel R. Tilden, of Ohio, and Charles Quin, of Michigan, who supported Van Buren in 1848. Others spoke who were for Cass in that struggle. And all, whether Whigs or otherwise, spoke with the utmost confidence of carrying their own States respectively for Gen. Scott. However Ohio might doubt New York, or New York Ohio, or Indiana Michigan, or Michigan Indiana, each felt morally certain that their State would go right."

"What we saw and heard at Niagara changed our opinion with regard to Ohio.—We had previously considered that a doubtful State; we now confidently expect its vote for General Scott. It would certainly have voted for him in 1848; it was proved a Whig State in the vehement contest of 1841: we believe it is now a Whig State, and still more decidedly for Scott. We shall be disappointed if Gen. Scott does not receive in Ohio 25,000 more votes than were ever yet given there for any man, and 5,000 more than can *now* be given to anybody else.

Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana and even Illinois look better than we supposed they did. We think Gen. Scott *must* have two of them, and *may* have *all*.

The following is our estimate of the present probabilities of the canvass:

Probably for Scott		*Doubtful*		*Probably for Pierce*	
Massachusetts	13	Maine	8	New Hampshire	5
Rhode Island	4	Indiana	13	Virginia	15
Connecticut	6	Illinois	11	S. Carolina	8
Vermont	5	Mich.	6	Georgia	10
New York	35	Wisconsin	5	Missouri	9
New Jersey	7	Iowa	4	Arkansas	4
Pennsylvania	27	Tenn.	12	Alabama	9
Delaware	3	Florida	3	Mississippi	6
Maryland	8	Cal.	4	Texas	4
N. Carolina	9				
Ohio	23	Total	66	Total	70
Kentucky	12				
Louisiana	6				
Total	158				

THE LAW-ABIDING SOLDIER.

It is no small praise to be able to say of WINFIELD SCOTT that he is emphatically a law-abiding hero. He has ever made the law of the land his rule of action, and has not only always fulfilled its utmost requirements, but never in a single instance transcended its claims. Unyielding and unconquerable in battle, he has ever been ready to submit to the civil authorities, however arbitrarily or unjustly exercised. Read what he says about his arrest in Mexico, after a march unsurpassed in the annals of military operations, which resulted in the captures with a handful of men comparatively, of the enemy's metropolitan city, numbering 200,000 persons, in which he had established wholesome police regulations, restored order and quiet, acquired the confidence and respect of the Mexicans themselves, and, in fact, accomplished the great object of his mission—Peace:

"HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Mexico, Feb. 9, 1848.

SIR:—I have received no communication from the War Department, or the adjutant general's office, since my last report (No. 41) dated the 24 inst.; but I learn from newspapers and letters from Washington have come to interested parties here representing, I learn, that the President has determined to place me before a court, for daring to enforce necessary discipline in this army against certain of its high officers! I make only a passing comment upon these unofficial announcements, learning, with pleasure, through the same sources, that I am to be superseded by Major General Butler. Perhaps, after trial, I may be permitted to return to the United States. My poor services with this most gallant army are at length to be requited as I have long been led to expect they would be.

I have the honor to remain, with high respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR."

If ever Marcy's cheeks tingled with a sense of shame, they must have done so about the time he read this letter.

THE DEMOCRACY WHO MEAN IT.

A personal friend of long standing at Rochester, who has always hitherto acted with the self-styled "Democracy," but writes to the New York *Tribune* that he shall this time vote for Scott and Graham, gives the following incidental glimpse of the prospect in Western New York:

"To-day, Scott is the same as elected President for four years from the 4th of March next. *That* is a "foregone conclusion;" and "the Democracy" might as well (as *some* of them *do*) "take something warm," and go to sleep till the polls are closed in November, and then get up and see the Whig bonfires and listen to the *Telegrams* from the four winds of heaven proclaiming the triumph of Scott.

"I understand all the blustering, lying and betting on the head of that forlorn Hunker and foe to all true Democracy, Frank Pierce: but mark me! the "Democracy" *here*, of both stripes is as hollow as a stove-pipe. *One-half* of the Van Buren wing will vote for Scott and Graham; one-fourth for the Pittsburg nominee, and the balance for Pierce, impelled by *faint* hopes of keeping in the line of promotion to office when "the party" shall triumph again. The Cass men will divide in the same proportion, except the Pittsburg quarter, who will save shoe-leather on the day of election by staying at home. J. G."

☞ HON. ROBT. RONTOUL, Jr., Representative from Massachusetts, died suddenly at Washington last Saturday.

WHO HAS TURNED?

We copy the following article from the Doylestown *Intelligencer*—it addresses itself directly to the plain practical common-sense of every reader:

The substance of the following dialogue was spoken in the presence of the writer; and much of the conversation is given word for word as it fell from the lips of the speakers:

Loco Foco.—Well, I hear you've *turned*—changed your politics, to vote for Scott.

Democrat.—You are mistaken about my *turning*, as you call it—my politics are the same now that they have been for more than fifty years past; and if I get to the election my vote will be given in favor of Gen Scott, as a proof of it.

L. F.—How can you do that and be a consistent Democrat? That's the question.

D.—First tell me how a *consistent* Democrat can do otherwise, under present circumstances, and then you shall have my plain answer to your question.

L. F.—"Why, by stickin' to the party and voting the Dimacrat ticket. I never did wrong in my life—I always voted my party ticket, and a man that does that *can't* go wrong—I—"

D.—Why you are as bad as the man that used to vote in this district, and who said publicly:—"I will vote for the devil—horns, tail, cloven foot and all, if he is put on the Dimacrat ticket."

L. F.—"So will I. I'm a *party* man.—I would vote for General Scott if he was on our ticket—he's a fine man, and has done a great deal for his country: nobody ever heerd me say anything agin him; but I'll vote agin him right or wrong. I'm a party man."

D.—Well, such being your ideas of a *consistent* Democrat, you shall now have mine. "Principles before men," and "Principles and men," are Democratic mottos, which are truly Republican, both in signification and practice; and as a Tariff, a system of Internal Improvements, Improvements in our rivers and harbors, strict economy in all branches of public Service, and honesty and capacity as the necessary qualifications for all public officers, are all measures based upon such principles, and of Democratic origin, they have always received my approval and support.

L. F.—What has Scott to do with such things more than Pierce has?

D.—Much; Scott has always approved and supported those principles, and is now pledged to support them, if elected, during his administration; while, on the other hand, Pierce has alwas opposed them; even when Jackson and Van Buren adopted them—and he stands pledged to go against them hereafter. So much for "Principles and men"—now for the reasons why every Democrat can, consistently, vote against Franklin Pierce for the Presidency:—He was not a candidate before the people for nomination—he was smuggled on the ticket, over the heads of our chosen men, without a single delegate having been instructed by his constituents, to vote for him—our treacherous delegates to the Baltimore Convention, in defiance of the will of the party, and on their own responsibility, threw off such men as Cass, Buchanan and others placed before them by their party, and nominated the unnamed and obscure Pierce in their stead:—Therefore, as the action of that Convention was in direct violation of the powers delegated to it, its proceedings are not binding on the Democratic party of the United States, and we are left at perfect liberty to choose, consistently between a candidate foisted on the party by Secessionists, Abolitionists, Demagogues and political Gamblers, and whose history presents no claims on the country, for past services, nor present capacity for the high office to which he aspires; and one whose public acts, for more than forty years, bear the stamp of true Democracy, though he is called a Whig. Those who are satisfied with the mere name of Democracy may vote for Pierce, but those who regard the substance, will vote for Scott—and so my vote will be given.

L. F.—Then, it seems, you've turned Whig altogether.

D.—No; if those with whom it has been my pride to act for many years past choose to abandon our cherished principles and measures which we pledged ourselves to maintain as the bond of our Union, in party struggles, and follow, blindly, demagogues without any apparent good principles, it is they that have *turned*—or changed their politics. And, if the Whigs have adopted Democratic principles, and intend to carry them out honestly, they are entitled to the co-operation of every consistent Democrat in their endeavors to do so—especially as they have given us an assurance of their sincerity, by nominating such well-tried and faithful public men as WINFIELD SCOTT and WILLIAM A. GRAHAM for the Presidencies.

L. F.—Well, you may do as you please and so will I—I'm a *party* man. DEMOCRITUS.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The following shows the proportion of Representation according to the Apportionment Bill, lately passed by Congress. The *Intelligencer* says the action of Congress in the premises was rendered necessary on account of the accidental destruction of a portion of the population returns of California by fire, as in their absence it was impossible for the Secretary of the Interior to make the apportionment according to the provisions of the law of May 23d, 1850. Under the act of Congress just passed, the whole number of Representatives will be two hundred and thirty-four, distributed as follows, viz:

Maine,	6	Mississippi,	6
New Hampshire,	3	Louisiana,	4
Vermont,	5	Virginia,	17
Massachusetts,	11	North Carolina,	8
Rhode Island,	2	Tennessee,	10
Connecticut,	4	Kentucky,	10
New York,	33	Missouri,	7
New Jersey,	5	Arkansas,	2
Pennsylvania,	25	Indiana,	11
Delaware,	1	Illinois,	9
Maryland,	6	Michigan,	4
Ohio,	21	Wisconsin,	3
South Carolina,	6	Iowa,	2
Georgia,	8	Texas,	2
Florida,	1	California,	2
Alabama,	7		
		Total,	234

Adding two to each State for Senators, will give the electoral vote of each.

A GOOD SPEECH.

At a recent meeting of the young Whigs of New York, among the speeches made was one by Theodore E. Tomlenson, which contains many excellent points. We give an extract:

"The Democratic Platform is a cold, cheerless and barren platform, made of *British iron*, heated by *British coal*, riveted by *British labor*; its great champion, the London *Times*. There is no living thing upon it. It sustains the *coffin* of River and Harbor and great Internal Improvements.

The Whig Platform is made of *American iron*, is heated by *American coal*, riveted by *American labor*. It has two champions—the living and the dead—HENRY CLAY and DANIEL WEBSTER.

But Free-Trade is right. So Peace is right. We require Protection for Free-Trade, as we require fortresses and ships of war for Peace. Names are things. There is music thrilling in the world Free! Free Lands, Free Homes, Free Men, Free Trade! But *death* to British Free-Trade! All hail to *American Free-Trade!*

Labor is not so material a thing as a ship—it is not as visible. It is down in the mines, up in the garret, or far away in the factory.

The Democratic Congress protected the Collins line of steamers by a direct money grant *against* Free-Trade, and the Congress *did right*. They would not see our gallant crafts borne down by British ships, with Free-Trade at the helm.

Then why permit Labor to be destroyed by the *same* Free-Trade, disguised in British bales and in British freight?

There is *no hope* for American Industry from the Democracy.

In this contest there will be no temporary delusion of Polk, Dallas and the Tariff of '42—no noise and confusion to hide the abandonment of River and Harbor Improvements.

Franklin Pierce is the living embodiment of his platform; the history of his political life consists in his refusing to do anything for his country. His policy was so cheerless that he voted against beneficent measures that Jackson maintained; his constitutional scruples were so nice that he opposed relief to the widow of President Harrison, that the Senate granted.

A FAMOUS TRIO.

When the war broke out with Mexico, President Polk appointed three political favorites—Cushman, Pierce and Pillow—all of whom were lawyers, and probably never smelled powder, to the command of Brigadier Generals. Their military history is rather amusing, and shows how war will enable men to extinguish themselves. Their prominent and distinguishing achievements may be summed up thus, according to history:

Cushman, in an amorous adventure after nightfall, fell down and broke his legs; Pillow, with his great military genius, dug the ditch on the *wrong side* of his fortifications, and Pierce tumbled from his horse, on different occasions, at a sight of the enemy.—What a glorious trio of *heroes!*

☞ *There are* 400,000 Indians in the United States' Territories west of the Mississippi. Among them are laboring one hundred ordained missionaries, besides assistants, and 10,000 Indians are communicants.

THE COAL TRADE FOR 1852.

The quantity sent this week by Railroad, is 41,321 09—by Canal, 22,544,07—for the week 66,865 16 Total by Railroad 1,051,231 15 against 1,051,254 00, last year—do by Canal 428,315 18 against 329,022 13 tons, last year.

The shipments this week show an increase of 2,938 tons by Railroad, and 1,909 tons by Canal—making an increase for the week of 4,846 tons.

The demand for coal continues a little slack for the New York market, owing to the absence of dealers. From other sections it is good—and in two weeks hence will be greater than the ability to supply. Our Operators, therefore, must be careful and not sell much coal ahead, as the price must advance as the demand increases, particularly as the production in this Region is limited to about the present weekly average, owing to the want of Colliery improvements and the scarcity of Miners—while in the other Regions the supply is limited for the want of transporting facilities.

The supply of coal from the Lehigh Rehion (deducting the two days for which the shipments are made up ahead of last year's report), is about the same as last year. The Delaware and Hudson Company, and the Pennsylvania Company will not increase, we learn, over 100,000 tons this year—the increase in this Region so far is 99,271 tons.—This makes but a small increase so far not exceeding 150,000 tons from all the Regions, against an increase of upwards of 600,000 tons to same period last year.

The Delaware and Hudson Company, we learn, have sold every ton of coal they can deliver this year, so that they are out of the market. The Pennsylvania Coal Company have also sold all their prepared coal, and have only a small portion of Lump for sale, of this year's supply. The Lehigh will send less to tide water this year than they did last, so that the whole increase for the balance of the season must be principally derived from Schuylkill county,—and our increase for the balance of the season will not much exceed 100,000 tons, provided no stoppage should take place. In such a contingency, it might fall short of that quantity.—A day or a week lost cannot be retrieved in the present state of the trade here.

We publish the following card with pleasure from Mr. Connelly, which shows that the apprehended difficulties (caused entirely by the interference of outsiders,) which were likely to grow out of the contest between him and Mr. Aldridge have been amicably settled, and that both Captains, continue (as they always have been) on the most friendly terms

A CARD.

TO MY FRIENDS:—In consequence of the general excitement produced by the Boat race contest between myself and Mr. Aldridge, stimulated by the premium offered by the Schuylkill Navigation Company, and the desire on my part, and always expressed by my friends, to avoid anything calculated to lead to a breach of the peace, I have retired from the contest. In taking this course, I am sustained by the consciousness of having acted throughout the contest with fairness, and in strict conformity with any conditions imposed by the Schuylkill Navigation Company, in their published offer of premiums.

To my friends who have so generously aided me, I return my most grateful acknowledgements—among those who have thus assisted me, I cannot refrain from referring to the very valuable and efficient aid afforded by Mr Geo. S. Reppler

The annexed statement shows the number of trips made, the time, and tonnage carried during the contest:

			Tons.
March 16, 1852,	1st Bill of Lading,	No.—	171.00
April 3, 1852,	2 do	do No. 17,	161.00
April 19, 1852,	3 do	do No. 37,	163.00
May 3, 1852,	4 do	do No. 54,	165.00
May 15, 1852,	5 do	do No. 74,	157.00
May 29, 1852,	6 do	do No. 94,	158.00
June 10, 1852,	7 do	do No. 113,	159.00
June 21, 1852,	8 do	do No. 133,	156.00
June 30, 1852,	9 do	do No. 137,	156.00
July 8, 1852,	10 do	do No. 146,	144.10
July 17, 1852,	11 do	(7 d. 3 h.) No. 160,	147.00
July 24, 1852,	12 do	do No. 169,	154.00
Aug. 2, 1852,	13 do	do No. 180,	149.00
Total,			2042.10

THOMAS CONNELLY, Capt.,
Boat Thos. Connelly,

The contest for the premium to Philadelphia continues between Capt. Kerkeslager of the Boat COL. C. HUNTZINGER, and Capt. Burkert, of the Boat GEORGE REIFF, but the Captains have entered into an agreement that Capt. Kerkeslager is to run only two horses and employ three men, and take no extra towage, and make no change of horses during the trip. Capt. Burkert is to run three horses, with three hands, and comply with the other conditions imposed upon Capt. Kerkeslager. Capt. Kerkeslager made a trip in 3 days, 10 hours, and 40 minutes, from Schuylkill Haven to Philadelphia and back, including loading and unloading, which we presume cannot be beaten. Capt. Burkert made two trips in eight days including loading and unloading, but finding that they were both losing money by the extra expenses incurred, and the desire of the Navigation Company to check the speed of the boats, they entered into the above agreement. Capt. Burkert's Boat is now on its 23d trip, and Capt. Kerkeslager, who commenced running a short time after Capt. Burkert for the premium, is on his 20th trip.

By Telegraph.

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

Rates of freight from Richmond,—		
To Boston,	$1 50	
To Rhode Island,	1 30	
New Haven,	1 25	
To New York,	95	
Albany,	1 25 to 1 35	
Washington,	1 00	

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

RAILROAD.	WEEK.	TOTAL.	CANAL.	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Pt C.	13,020 13	320,792 12	10,108 19	210,778 00	
Mt.C.	2,862 13	71,499 15	2,319 00	48,193 01	
S. H.	22,982 00	492,030 12	7,405 02	132,138 08	
Pt.C.	3,447 13	166,909 06	2,711 00	37,208 09	
Total,	41,321 09	1,051,231 15	22,544 07	428,315 18	
		428,315 18			
Total,		1,479,547 13			
To same period last year by R. R.					1,051,254 00
do do do Canal.					329,022 13
					1,380,276 13

Increase this year, 99,271 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.	30,912 05	589,973 08
Little Schuylkill R. R.	7,618 12	179,928 13
Mill Creek do	11,455 04	269,009 03
Mount Carbon do	4,872 00	113,479 00
Schuylkill Valley do	12,118 14	237,672 15
Mt. Carbon & Pt Carbon	12,463 00	287,035 05
Union Canal R. R.,	2,222 15	38,720 13
Swatara R. R.	1,291 19	22,432 03

LEHIGH COAL TRADE.

Sent for the week ending Aug. 7, 1852.

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Lehigh Coal & Nav. Co.,	8,222 14	212,371 19
Room Run Mines,	2,216 16	40,930 18
Beaver Meadow,	1,504 03	24,618 01
Spring Mountain,	3,685 14	74,363 00
Colerain Coal,	933 17	18,999 01
East Sugar Loaf Co.,	388 03	2,953 16
Cranberry Coal Co.,	1,420 13	22,332 07
Hazleton Coal Co.,	3,451 04	63,219 11
Diamond Coal Co.,	1,001 10	18,488 06
Buck Mountain,	874 15	71,091 05
Wilkesbarre Coal Co.,	1,268 19	21,937 08
Total,	24,969 17	571,304 12
To same period last year,		554,227 05
Increase this year,		17,077 07

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

☞ *Observance of the Sabbath.*—About 1600 of the citizens Milwaukie, of all parties and religious creeds, have addressed a memorial to the Mayor of that city, praying for a more rigid enforcement of the laws for the observance of the Sabbath day, and the abatement of illegal performances on that day.

☞ *The Detroit Advertiser* says, not a day passes over their heads wherein they do not hear of one or more men who have usually voted against us, declaring their intentions to go for Scott. That paper states it as their settled belief that Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin are sure for SCOTT.

☞ *The Democratic party leaders* are not thieves. The thieves refused to rob General Scott of his dearly bought medal; but the leaders of the Democratic party would rob him, and not only him, but his country, of the laurels of two wars—with England and with Mexico.

☞ *Gen. Harrison* ran with "General Depression," and Gen. Taylor with "General Distraction."—*Post.*

It is related of Gen. Pierce, that on several occasions, he ran with "General Indisposition," and that he is at present, running with "General Disappobation."

☞ *The Supreme Court* of New Hampshire has decided that the passage of letters between unmarried parties—ladies and gentlemen—*is equivalent to a promise of marriage.* We shall reef our sails at once. No more *business*, by letter, with the ladies.

☞ *Fiscal Affairs.*—The receipts of the Government from April 1st to June 30th, exclusive of the trust funds, were $11,174,316 91, and the expenditures $8,063,681 91.

☞ *It is said* there are about twenty-five members of Congress, heretofore Locofocos, who are opposed to Pierce and King.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE!

THE subscriber willoffer at Public Sale on SATURDAY the 4th day of September next, at the Public House of JOHN RIPPLE, in the town of Tremont, Schuylkill County, the following described property, located in the most desirable and business part of Tremont, viz:

One lot of ground in Main street, marked No. 4, containing in front 50 feet, and in depth, 145 feet, to a 20 foot alley, the improvements consisting of a two story frame house 30 feet front & 33 ft. deep, with basement, and on two and a half story frame house with open front, and 22 feet deep, with cellar, and one FRAME SHOP, 16 by 18, with all the necessary outbuildings, and water at the door. TWO LOTS OF GROUND in Spring street, in the above said town, No. 221-3, both 40 feet front by 100 feet deep.

Attendance will be given and the conditions of sale made known at the time and place of sale, by

J. B. ZIEGACH.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Aug. 14, 1852. 33-3t

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS IN LIGHTNING-RODS.

THE Subscriber manufactures and puts up an improved LIGHTNING ROD, which is based on purely scientific principles, and has been tested by some of the most learned men of the age, and is now being adopted by the worthy President of the Girard College. They are cheap, durable, effective, and highly approved of by all who use them. Call and examine for yourselves, on A. C. BROWN, at his Hydraulic Ram, Lift and Force, Well, Cistern and Chain-Pump Establishment, No. 209 MARKET Street, where each of the above can be seen in satisfactory operation.—Don't forget the place, 209 MARKET STREET, third door above EIGHTH, north side, Philadelphia.

Aug. 14, 1852. 33-1m

COTTAGE or Enameled FURNITURE

Patent Extension and Spring Bedsteads, Extension Dining Tables, Oak and Walnut Office and Dining Room Chairs, &c. &c.

HART, WARE & CO., No. 280 CHESTNUT ST., above Tenth, Philadelphia, offer for sale, at very low prices, a large and handsome assortment of ENAMELED FURNITURE *of their own manufacture*, suited to both city and country residences, complete sets or single pieces made to order. Persons furnishing Hotels and Boarding Houses, will find it cheap and desirable article. Complete setts for chambers, consisting of Bureau with glass, Bedstead, Washstand, Table, and 4 cane seat Chairs, from $55 upwards. Also, superior WALNUT EXTENSION DINING TABLES, from $15 to $25. Patent Extension Spring Bedsteads, Office, Dining Room, Rocking and other Chairs, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Mahogany and Walnut, Plain and Fancy Furniture in great variety, &c., &c.—The public are invited to call and examine.

N. B.—Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

Aug. 14, 1852. 33-6m

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

CHARLES F. FREEMAN & CO., (late FREEMAN HOPKINS & Co.,) Importers and Jobbers, 144 BROADWAY, 1 door South of Liberty Street, New York, having now on hand, and will be receiving daily through the season, *New Goods*, direct from the European manufacturers, and each *Article*, *Fashionable, fancy Silk Millinery Goods.* Our stock of *Rich Ribbons* comprises every variety of the latest and most beautiful designs imported.

Many of our goods are manufactured expressly to our order, from our own designs and patterns, and stand unrivalled. We offer our goods for *nett Cash*, at lower prices than any credit House in America can afford.

All purchasers will find it greatly to their interest to reserve a portion of their money and make selections from our great variety of *rich cheap goods.*

Ribbons rich for Bonnets, Caps, Hashes and Belts. Bonnet Silks, Satins, Crapes, Lisses and Tarlatons. Embroideries, Collars, Chemisettes, Capes, Berthas. Habits, Sleeves, Cuffs, Edgings and Insertings. Embroidered Reviere, Lace, and Hemstitch Cambric Hdkfs.

Blonds, Illusions, and Embroidered Laces for Caps. Embroidered Laces for Shawls, Mantillas, and Veils.

Honiton, Mechlen, Valenciennes, and Brussels Laces. English and Wove Thread, Smyrna, Lisle Thread, and Cotton Laces.

Kid, Lisle Thread, Silk, and Sewing Silk, Gloves, and Mits.

French and American Artificial Flowers.

French Lace, English, American, and Italian Straw Bonnets and Trimmings.

Aug. 14, 1852. 33-4m

TO COUNTRY STORE KEEPERS AND WEAVERS.

THE subscriber respectfully calls the attention of Store-keepers and Weavers to his fine assortment of Cotton and Linen CARPET CHAIN, COTTON YARN, TIE YARN, Candlewick, Indigo Blue Yarn, Coverlet Yarn, Cotton Tidy and Stocking Yarn. COTTON LAPS of all sizes and qualities, Woolen Stocking Yarn, Carpet-filling, &c., &c.

All of which I will sell as low as any other store in the city.

R. T. WHITE,
No. 148 North 3d St., Philadelphia.

July 31, 1852. 31—2m

**GAS-FITTER A