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

Five dollars in advance will pay for three year's subscription to the *Journal*.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One Square of 14 lines, 3 times,	$1 00
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 21, 1852.

WHIG MASS MEETING.

There will be a Democratic Whig Mass Meeting held at the house of Daniel Hull, in Pottsville, this (SATURDAY) Evening, August 21st, 1852. There will be several prominent speakers present who will address the Meeting.

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,	$ 40
Five do to one address,	1 75
Eleven do do do	4 00
Twenty-three do do do	6 00

☞ Payable in advance.

OUR NEW LEDGER.

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

Herman Burden,	to July, 1, 1852,	$2 00
William Buck,	do 1, 1852,	2 00
Capt. James Nagle,	do 1, 1852,	50
Gideon Bast,	do 1, 1852,	2 00
Jacob Hoeffer,	do 1, 1852,	2 00
Henry Guiterman,	do 1, 1852,	2 00
Emanuel Stroupe,	to Jan' 1, 1853,	2 00
Mrs. Mary Higgins,	to May 1, 1852,	2 00
Thomas Blunt,	to Nov 14, 1852,	50
A. Steinberger,	to July 1, 1852,	2 00
Jacob Krieger,	to Jan. 1, 1853,	1 33
Crockford & Lawrence,	to Aug. 14, 1853,	2 00
William Mardis,	to Oct 1, 1852,	1 00
E & J Foster,	to July 1, 1852,	2 00
Charles Lord,	to July 1, 1852,	4 00
Joshua Yost,	to Jan 1, 1853,	1 75
Ephraim Philips,	to Aug 2, 1853,	2 00
Isaac Strauch,	to July 1, 1852,	2 00
R K Siegfried,	do 1, 1853,	1 75
Mrs George W Farquhar,	do 1, 1852,	2 00
A Fiest,	do 1, 1852,	2 00
Samuel Sillyman	do 1, 1852,	2 00
John Sillyman,	do 1, 1852,	2 00
Mrs Fister,	do 1, 1852,	2 00
John Clayton,	do 1, 1852,	2 00
Thomas Davis,	to Aug 21, 1853,	2 00
F A Hoagstine,	to Jan 1, 1853,	1 85
A G Swift,	to July 1, 1852,	2 00
George Mason,	do 1, 1852,	2 00
Richard Jones,	do 1, 1852,	2 00
Frank Spencer,	do 1, 1852,	2 00
George W Snyder,	do 1, 1852,	4 00
Capt James S. Carpenter,	do 1, 1852,	4 00
William Gould,	to Jan. 1, 1853,	1 00
Dr J G Shippen,	to July 1, 1852,	2 00
Benjamin Pott,	do 1, 1852,	4 00
Bernard Kaiser,	do 1, 1852,	8 00
David D. Lewis,	do 1, 1852,	2 00
Wm. Brown,	to Jan 1, 1853,	2 00
Jean Fritz,	to Feb. 18, 1853,	1 00
William L. Lance,	to July 1, 1852,	2 00
Samuel Snyder,	to Jan. 1, 1853,	88
William L. Whitney	to July 1, 1852,	2 00
A S Woodridge,	to Jan 1, 1853,	12 00
Daniel Hoster,	to Aug 20, 1853,	2 00

☞ *Clergymen* and *Public School Teachers* will be supplied with the *Miners' Journal* at $1 per annum, in advance.

☞ Baptist Church.—The Rev. James Neill will preach next Sabbath evening, (to-morrow), in the Baptist Church. Service will begin at ½ before 8 o'clock.

☞ We are requested to announce that Rev. F. W. Conrad, of Springfield, Ohio, will preach in the English Lutheran Church, to-morrow evening.

☞ Public Schools of Pottsville.—The Treasurer of the School Board desires us to give notice that he is ready to pay all orders drawn by the School Board, if there are any remaining unpaid. *Mining Register* will please notice the above.

☞ Persons desiring to have their Coats of Arms painted can be accommodated by calling at this office, when each will be shown the Coat, peculiar to his ancestral origin, and all orders left will be promptly attended to.

☞ Railroads and the Mail.—The pending difficulty between the Reading Railroad Company and the Post Office Department, in reference to carrying the Mails between Philadelphia and this place, plainly shows, as we have before suggested, the utility—nay, necessity of an insertion in every Railroad Charter granted, making it obligatory that the Company carry the U. S. Mail. Such a condition is absolutely necessary for the security of the people against mail inconveniences, such as we are now suffering, whenever the Company and the Department cannot agree upon a bargain.—There are numerous applications for new charters of projected Railroads and renewals of old ones at every session of the Legislature, and we presume the same will be done at the next—we hope this matter may be borne in mind, and the stipulation recommended inserted in every charter granted.

AN ELECTIVE JUDICIARY.

The late proceedings of our Court, which elicited such emphatic denunciation in our columns, have been frequently charged as one of the natural consequences of having an *Elective* Judiciary, and we have been taunted with being, personally, served right for having advocated that measure.

True, we did favor the change—the *Journal*, we believe, was the only paper in the County that spoke out upon the subject during its agitation, but we did so for what we considered good reasons, and the result, so far, has by no means changed our opinion. The new system works well throughout the State and elsewhere, where it has been tried; and as for this County, this much can be said,—if we are no better off than before, we are, at least, no worse. It is notorious that the Sunday Liquor Order, issued by the Court Officers preceeding the present, was openly violated before their face—no regard was paid to their authority on that subject, and the law was trampled under foot with impunity, even before their eyes. If, therefore, we cannot congratulate ourselves on much improvement in our Courts, still we are spared the pain of deploring any retrograde movement.

In many other parts of the State, much has positively been gained—the general character of the Bench has been elevated—the laws are rigidly enforced, and everything gives evidence of an improved state of affairs; Philadelphia city and county are forcible examples. So, that, although Schuylkill does not share in the general benefits of the change, we feel too much interest *pro bono publico*, to repent the part we took in its advocacy.

We consider the direct amenability of an Elective Judiciary to the people an important advantage over the old system of appointment by favoritism or other irregular influences, and we believe the effect, if properly cared for, would be most salutary.—Accordingly, so far as we are concerned, we shall do all in our power to bring this influence to bear upon the Courts, by keeping the people fully and fairly advised of the official conduct of those whom they themselves have chosen to preside over them in matters of law and justice.

☞ Ole Bull is in New York.

THE IRON TRADE.

PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE.

Political economists tells us that the intrinsic value of the whole production of iron in the world, exceeds ten times the value of the gold and silver produced, and one half the aggregate values of all other metals.—The magnitude, therefore, of the iron interest, is of no secondary character. It is the real basis of the world's material property,—the instrument by which its wealth is created. It is the sword, the axe, the ploughshare, the railway, the loom, the steam-engine, the trowel, the winged burden-bearer of the ocean. It has to do with every avocation. It is the protector to our commerce—holds our vessels in safety amid winds and waves, is the mariner's beacon by day, and his lantern of safety by night. What does not iron accomplish? How can it be dispensed with? It civilizes—levels forests—locks water-courses for inland navigation—binds continents—perforates mountains. It brings up the streams which silently percolate through the bowels of the earth, to quench the thirst of cities, and makes verdure to spring up in sterile places.

It is not a mere theory on which we speculate, but a fixed reality. We have but to perceive the unexampled effects of this mighty instrument in the order of civilization, to feel that were iron to be withdrawn from the uses of man, he would retrograde to the condition of the savage, who points his arrows with bone and flint. That nation which encourages its employment, increases rapidly in civilization and refinement; while that which leaves its use to caprice, or chance, or absolute necessity, makes no progress in arts or science, or any kind of intellectual or physical well-being.

Should not, then, a due regard to that manual labor which brings iron to its perfected state,—be that state the production of the raw material from the furnace, or the manufacture of the axe, or the steam engine—be one of the first considerations of a government? Iron bears such an intimate relation to all the various branches of domestic industry, that to deny this axiom, were to deny that a nation, remaining inert and idle, and wholly purchasing its necessities from another nation, would not ultimately decay.

The consumption of iron in the United States is about 100 pounds to each individual. Until 1829, the consumption averaged about 25 pounds. Our industrial branches require a million of tons per annum, and of this amount we can, and perhaps do, at present, produce about 400,000 tons. As the ratio of consumption goes on increasing, with the increase of population, how will the future demand be met, unless we are encouraged to build our own furnaces, and construct our own factories? Shall we rely upon a foreign market? That is the issue which must be decided by Congress, and speedily.

It is contended that the consumer should purchase in the market where prices range lowest. This dogma is a fallacy which has ruined communities, and will do so again. Purchases are not to be made, but are to be met; and in order to pay, protection must be afforded to the various branches of domestic industry. This is an established doctrine, despite the fallacies of party, or the arguments of a class. We have recently passed through localities in which the welfare of immense iron interests depends on the action of Congress. The deplorable waste of property, in the dismantling of forges and furnaces, and the closing up of other works of industry, pictured in these localities, defy description. Millions of dollars, ventured in iron mills, under the tariff of 1842, have been literally squandered, and men of capital then—supporters of the laborer under them,—are now poorer, in a pecuniary sense, than the families to whom they gave employment. As for the latter, they may have found other means of support, but a large proportion, we have not the slightest doubt, have found their way to the Almshouse, or live in penury.

The American cannot compete with the Scotch iron-master. Scotch pigs can be landed at our wharves, and transported into the interior within sight of our furnaces, at vastly cheaper prices than that kind of metal can be produced by us. Either, therefore, the domestic manufacturer must reduce his iron to a corresponding price, and ultimately fail—or make up his stock, and close his establishment, to prevent bankruptcy.—The anthracite consumer, may, by being favored with unusual advantages, struggle on; but not so with the charcoal consumer, whose business thus ceases to be a lucrative pursuit. Nine-tenths of the pig metal produced in the Union, is by the use of charcoal. A Free Trade Journal remarking on the apparent prosperity of a few rolling mills engaged in making merchant iron, spikes and nails, says, "what do our tariff friends think of this?" We think, that the fact is conclusive of another fact. The Rolling Mill owner of this class, purchases pig, bar, and scrap iron at his own prices—or rather, the prices that prevail in the market. If the domestic producer of pig-metal, &c., can sell as cheap as the importer of the Scotch article, the rolling-mill owner *may* give the former the preference. But what does this show? That while the rolling-mill owner is endeavoring to protect himself from a ruinous tariff, he is the main instrument in depressing other branches of the same business. Rolling-mills making merchant iron, and spikes and nails, are, as a general thing, wealthy establishments, while the other classes to which we have alluded, are usually conducted with more limited means.—The latter, therefore, are constantly at the mercy of the former, and must yield in the manner stated. But even the rolling-mill owner cannot hope to retain this ascendancy. He must also be controlled by circumstances. Nails will not always command high prices, nor will the supply be limited; for British nails are fast supplanting the domestic production, and prices have already rapidly fallen in the market. This is the true aspect of the question, let free trade journals cavel and protest as they will.

But we have asked whether we shall rely upon the foreign productions hereafter? That to us seems to be a foregone conclusion. The consumption of iron in the United States at present, is about one million of tons per annum, of which over 260,000 tons is pig-metal. We find, by actual statistics, that foreign countries now supply us with nearly 700,000 tons of the entire aggregate, while the domestic product does not much exceed 390,000 tons. In other words, we are patrons to foreign iron labor, in the proportion of nearly two-thirds to one-third of our own iron labor. Now, as we go on increasing in population, and our necessities are augmented, if our furnaces and iron mills be closed, for want of protection, does it not plainly follow that this branch of our industry will be wholly suppressed? How, then, can we escape the alternative, but by reforming a system so pernicious and destructive?

Allowing that such a result as forshadowed will occur, how are we to pay for these vast importations annually? California has already preserved the country from great financial suffering, but Australia is beginning to rival in richness the gold deposits of the Pacific State. The banks of England and France cannot find employment for the precious metals that have accumulated in their vaults. Gold may be depreciated.—Europe is at peace, and may continue so.—The pecuniary wants of nations are regulated by peculiar exigency which, while its consequences increase the value of products of industry, causes an undue demand for money. But we can anticipate no result that will tend to augment the value of gold, and everything to depreciate it. On what then shall we rely to make our payments? Cotton? That fluctuates with every season.—It will bring 8d. per lb. this year, because the crop is large. And as silks and linens cheapen, cotton fabrics must give place to them, and we raise neither the one for export, nor weave the other. At the present hour, with every advantage of an abundance of gold and a favorable demand for it as yet, besides a fair scale of prices for cotton abroad, our merchants are compelled to meet their foreign balances by remitting stocks and railroad bonds, which are yet to be paid for. It is shown in the Commerce and Navigation Report for 1851; that we imported that year, of foreign iron, mixed with steel, to the value of $18,000,000. Hence cotton, railroad bonds, stocks, &c., which might have been appropriated in the market more profitably to the country, were applied to meet this charge upon the resources of the people.—Every pound of this iron could have been manufactured in the United States. And should we progress in our free trade ideas, instead of seventeen, the merchant, the mechanic and the farmer, will be compelled to pay $30,000,000, before the lapse of many years, for iron for our nine thousand miles of contemplated railway track, and the implements of trade and industry with which roads and cities are constructed, and fields are prepared for their crops. Be it further observed, that the calm of Europe is already inviting ventures in extensive inland improvements, and that on the continent there are over thirty railways, either contracted for, surveyed, or are in course of construction, and that in other portions of the globe, thousands of miles are under way. Great Britain and Belgium will supply the principal amount of the iron required for these routes, and, as a consequence, the greater the demand, the greater the increase in the future price of the article. Scotch pig that we now obtain at $18 per ton, may be raised to $50 per ton, and these prices we must pay, or temporarily abandon the use of iron. We say temporarily abandon, because meanwhile our forges and furnaces will be closed, capitalists will have embarked in other business, workmen will be scattered, and the art itself must be partially restored, even at the risk of the employment of inexperienced hands. Much time would likewise intervene before stock could be procured. Yet what guaranty would the iron master have that at the moment he had ventured in business, war abroad might not succeed to peace, the demand for iron on the continent cease, and prices in great Britain again fall?

The expediency of Congress enacting a bill at once, amendatory of our tariff scheme, is as plain as noon-day. If we cannot have a better, at least let us have Mr. James' bill.—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

☞ Thomas Dornan, Esq., the Mail Contractor.—In the late Mail excitement, we have canvassed, and complimented or denounced, almost everything and everybody at all connected with the business; except, perhaps, the one who most deserves a favorable notice at our hands, viz: Mr. Thomas Dornan, the present very efficient Mail-carrier. He has succeeded beyond all expectation in fulfilling the conditions of his contract—making good time and delivering the Mails regularly and in good condition. So far, the people of this community, at least, have not the slightest cause for complaint. Nobody, we presume, could give more general satisfaction, and we can only congratulate ourselves that the business has fallen into his hands, in preference to any other.—Mr. D., moreover, manifests a disposition to do all in his power, to lessen our inconveniences—we understand, he has proposed to deliver the Mails in some four hours less time on the entire route, for an additional compensation. The Department will probably change the hours of running in a few days.

[FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

Mr. Editor—*Dear Sir.* As many of the Merchants and other citizens of Schuylkill may soon have occasion to visit the City of Philadelphia, permit me through the columns of your paper to bring to their notice the *Eagle Hotel*, North Third street, as now one of the most desirable Hotels in the City.

I have often occasion to visit the City on business and have stopped at the various noted Hotels, and hence I hope it may not be considered invidious in saying that I have never found one more pleasant, in all respects, than the *Eagle*, in short nothing is left undone that is calculated to make it a comfortable and pleasant home to the stranger or traveler. Quiet is the stay at this Hotel. More obliging and accommodating gentlemen than the proprietors, Messrs. Allmond & Stern, are not often to be met with; their urbanity of manners makes them universal favorites with their guests.

The lower floor of this House, formerly occupied as a store, is now fitted up and included in the Hotel, forming a spacious reception room for gentlemen, with a strictly private entrance for ladies.—The Ladies' and Gentlemen's parlors are unsurpassed in every respect. The rooms of this Hotel are all replenished with new furniture, and also superior to most others, being large and well ventilated. The Terms are $1 per day, and one to be satisfied need only to give them a trial.

Yours Respt'y, Schuylkill.

SCRAPS FROM THE N. Y. LANTERN.

More Benevolence.—Every day brings some new munificence of Franklin Pierce to light. Governor Steel first announced to a wondering world, that the future ruler of America gave a poor boy a cent to buy Candy with. This donation, magnificent and unparalleled as it was then, for in the words of Pope—

> Sure none but Pierce can be his parallel,

has been beaten out of the field by the following gorgeous discovery. We copy it from the Boston *Post*:—"Many years ago a collection was taken up in his native town for the purpose of increasing the Sunday School Library, and the informant of the *Post* remembers with pride the satisfaction it gave him to see General Pierce empty his pocket as *freely as he did* for that good object."

While we candidly allow that the magnanimity of emptying a pocket very much depends upon what the pocket has in it, we certainly were struck with the comparative heroism of the deed. Our Owl has never been known to have anything else than an empty pocket, and has now a Volume in the Press of Stringer and Townsend, to show that the vacuum Nature most abhors is an empty one. We were, however, not prepared for the startling discovery. Here we are enlightened by the Manchester (N. H.) *American*, which brings to light the veritable subscription paper, dated "Hillsborough, March 10, 1827," and from the document it appears that the largest subscription in that paper is one dollar, and the smallest is 25 cents. About the middle of the list is "Franklin Pierce, 25 cents." Thus the General, at twenty-three years of age, emptied his pockets by giving 25 cents.

If General Scott cannot bring vouchers to prove more than twenty-six cents of charity, he is "a gone coon," and our Owl has great pity for him.

Comparing Babies.—The fair Harriet Prewett, Editor of the Yazoo *Times*, of Missouri, is at issue with our lovely friend, Mrs. Swisshelm, who edits the Pittsburg *Visitor*. It appears that both have lately, to use Mrs. Swisshelm's language, had an affective dispensation, in common parlance, a baby. The fair editor of the Yazoo *Times* thus challenges her sister editor:

"We have heretofore neglected to congratulate our talented contemporary Mrs. Swisshelm, of the Pittsburg *Visitor*, on the happy affair that has made all the sour old bachelor and old maid editors of the country nearly die with envy—her baby. It is, no doubt, a wonderful baby, and pretty, and if it is only one half as smart as its mammy, it will make the world's ears tingle by and bye. But what have you named it? If you will call it Harriet, we will give it the prettiest rattle that can be found in the smutty city of Pittsburg. *By the way we should like to show babies with you.* Yours, no doubt, will do very well, considering you are a Freesoiler and a Democrat, but we will bet our Hattie against creation."

From this it is evident that the Whig Editors excel in babies, which is natural, and that Editors are peculiarly liable to such accidents.

Prize Essay.—We saw an Advertisement the other day for a Clerk. It concluded with the intimation, "no tobacco chewer need apply."

This is the very best Essay that has ever been written against the dirty weed, which reduces the average weight and muscle of our men so fearfully, in comparison with that of their transatlantic brethren.

An Amendment.—The owners of the Henry Clay have requested the public to *suspend* their opinion *for a few days.* We suggest the public had better *suspend the Owners* for *half an hour.* This would be very satisfactory to all.

Singular Coincidence.—Both Scott and Pierce are celebrated for their *Falls!* Of the two, we prefer the *horse* to that of Niagara.

Prize Conundrum by General Scott.—Why is Franklin Pierce like a Stuck of Candy? Because he'll be *licked* to nothing.

Where's Barnum?—The *Fonda Sentinel* advertises for sale, "The very Horse from which General Pierce fell on the Field of Battle."

Long Ears.—The Oswego *Times* says, that the Canadians acknowledge they have heard of General Scott.

New Term in Surgery.—When a lady Faints now, she is said to have *Pierced.*

Sweet Potato.—A pretty Irish Girl; say, Miss Murphy.

☞ Schools.—Mr. Prior announces, in to-day's *Journal*, the re-opening of his Female Seminary on the 1st of September.—This is a superior institution—one that we can safely recommend.

The Winter session of the Academy, under the direction of Rev. Lewis Angele, also commences the first Monday of September. The high standing of this institution in the community renders commendation at our hands superfluous.

Miss Allen's School opens on the 6th of September. This institution has sustained a high reputation for a number of years in our midst.

Rev. Mr. Wardlow has recently opened an Academy in Port Carbon. The known character of Mr. W. as a finished scholar and a practical teacher, renders it probable that his school will rival the foremost in this part of the State, before many years.

The Public Schools of the Borough open again on the 1st September.

ARGUMENTATIVE ENVELOPES.

The Temperance men of Maine have adopted a new method of disseminating the principles of their good work. They use letter envelopes, on which are printed extracts from speeches and arguments by distinguished men in favor of Temperance, and thus distribute the most powerful appeals by hundreds and thousands, to every quarter—a capital idea. The following is a specimen of one of the extracts:

What Ardent Spirits has done in ten years in the United States.

1 It has cost the nation a direct expense of six hundred millions of dollars.
2 It has cost the nation an indirect expense of six hundred millions of dollars.
3. It has destroyed three hundred thousand lives.
4 It has sent one hundred thousand children to the poor-house.
5. It has consigned at least one hundred and fifty thousand persons to the jails and penitentiaries.
6. It has made at least one thousand maniacs.
7. It has instigated to the commission of one thousand five hundred murders.
8. It has caused two thousand persons to commit suicide.
9. It has burned, or otherwise destroyed, property to the amount of ten millions of dollars.
10. It has made two hundred thousand widows, and one million of orphan children.—*Hon Edward Everett*

☞ The Court remains silent with regard to the Umbehauer and O'Donnell License cases. The documents look ugly.—The people are anxiously looking for some explanation of the extraordinary conduct of the Court.

We learn that petitions asking for the revocation of the Licenses will be presented to the next Court.

☞ We find the following in the last *Mining Register*. Straws, &c.:

Declination.—*Editor of the Mining Register, Dear Sir*—Not having been a Candidate before the public for any office—I decline the nomination tendered to me by the County Convention, which assembled at Philip Boyers, in the borough of Schuylkill Haven, on Monday, the second of August, 1852. Respectfully yours, &c.,

G. B. ZULICK.

Orwigsburg, Aug 14, 1852

☞ The article on the Ventilation of Mines received too late for publication, this week, shall appear next.

THE COAL TRADE FOR 1852

The quantity sent by Rail Road this week is 43,138 18—by Canal 22,587 12—for the week 65,726 10 tons Total by Rail Road 1,094,370 13 against 1,083,808 03 tons last year. Do by Canal 450,903 10 against 345,187 12 tons last year.

The Rail-Road has fallen off this week 1,183 09 tons, and the Canal gained 43 tons, making a falling off in the trade, since last week, of 1,140 tons.

The orders for Coal are coming in more brisk every day, and our Operators have determined generally to advance the price of Coal 10 cents per ton on the first of September. Every effort is making to supply the demand, in this Region, and the Transporting Companies are also brushing up. The Canal Company has abundant facilities for the season, except Landing Room at Schuylkill Haven.—The Reading Rail Road Company have recently put on two powerful locomotives, built after Mr. Mollholland's plan, for the exclusive use of Anthracite Coal, which, we learn, perform admirably.—They are supplied with double Water Tanks, so as to prevent frequent stoppages. The despatchers, both above and below, have received orders to be prompt in getting the Cars unloaded and loaded in the shortest period of time. All the other Regions are full of orders for the present and cannot receive any more, we may, therefore, anticipate a brisk trade in Schuylkill for the balance of the season. Schuylkill, however, is "big with coming events," and can, in a short time, prepare herself for almost any emergency. She has a soul as large as her deposit of Black Diamonds.

The Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad Company have declared a dividend of seven per cent for the last six months.

And the Hazleton Coal Company a dividend of three dollars per share, payable on the 9th inst

Freights to the East are now as low as they are likely to be this season, and dealers there are laying in their supplies as rapidly as possible. They are now satisfied that the prices will *not recede* this year, and that there is no risk in purchasing early. At least 25 cents a ton will be saved on every ton of coal going East in the course of the ensuing two or three weeks, at the present rates of freight

By Telegraph.

Port Richmond, Friday, 4 o'clock, P. M.

Rates of freight from Richmond,—	
To Boston,	$1 37
To Rhode Island,	1 25
New Haven,	1 15
To New York,	95
Albany and Troy,	1 25
Bridgeport,	1 10
New London,	1 20
Washington,	90 to 95
Richmond, Va	1 00 to 1 05

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.	12,218 01	333,010 13	12,943 01	222,821 01
Mt C.	2,960 03	74,459 08	1,845 17	50,038 18
S. H.	22,643 12	514,674 04	6,765 09	138,903 17
Pt C.	5,317 02	172,226 08	1,933 05	39,139 14
Total,	43,138 18	1,094,370 13	22,587 12	450,903 10
		450,903 10		
Total,		1,545,274 03		
To same period last year by R. R.				1,083,808 03
do do do Canal.				345,187 12
				1,428,995 15
Increase this year, 116,278 08 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	30,257 00	619,330 08
Little Schuylkill R. R	7,854 09	187,083 02
Mill Creek " do	11,455 04	229,909 03
Mount Carbon " do	4,594 02	118,373 08
Schuylkill Valley do	13,140 09	250,813 04
Mt. Carbon & Pt Carbon	12,627 13	299,662 18
Union Canal R. R.,	2,424 07	41,164 00
Swatara R. R.	1,365 09	23,797 13

LEHIGH COAL TRADE.

Sent for the week ending Aug. 14, 1852.

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Lehigh Coal & Nav. Co,	12,025 17	224,397 16
Room Run Mines,	2,096 08	43,027 06
Beaver Meadow,	66 00	24,684 01
Spring Mountain,	2,604 07	79,367 07
Coleraine Coal,	1,182 04	20,180 05
East Sugar Loaf Co,	558 00	3,511 18
Cruberry Coal Co,	1,347 16	23,680 03
Hazleton Coal Co.,	4,694 07	67,913 18
Diamond Coal Co,	1,405 00	19,893 06
Buck Mountain,	1,897 10	72,988 15
Wilkesbarre Coal Co,	998 15	22,936 03
Total,	31,270 04	602,580 16
To same period last year,		585,165 12
Increase this year,		17,415 04

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,	1,90	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

CARD.

The Patrons of the "Young Ladies' Institute," corner of Market and Adams Street, are respectfully informed that the duties of said Institute will be resumed on MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1852.

M. M. ALLEN, Principal.

Aug. 21, 1852. 34-2t

FALL STYLE! FALL STYLE!

The subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the public to his splendid assortment of FALL STYLE OF HATS, now ready for inspection at his stand—the

NEW HAT AND CAP STORE, *Centre Street, Two Doors above the Miners' Bank*, where will at all times be found the latest and most approved Style of HATS and CAPS, of all description.

He would call special attention to his YOUNG GENTS' NEW STYLE OF HATS, which for lightness, durability and texture cannot be surpassed.

Ever thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon him, he hopes to merit a continuation of the same.

GEORGE TAPPEN.

Aug. 21, 1852. 34-1f

FRANKLIN IRON WORKS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ANNOUNCE to the public that they are the Proprietors of the Franklin Works, Port Carbon, lately carried on by S. Silliman, where they continue to manufacture to order, at the shortest notice, Steam Engines, Pumps, Coal Breakers, and Machinery of almost any size or description, for mining or other purposes. Also Railroad and Drift Cars, Iron or Brass Castings of any size or pattern. Orders are respectfully solicited.

GEO. B. FISLER & BROTHER.

FRANKLIN SHOVEL WORKS.—The subscribers continue to furnish the Colliers and Dealers of Schuylkill County, with Shovels of all kinds, at the lowest Philadelphia prices. Attention is particularly called to their Coal Shovels. Orders for Shovels of any size or pattern promptly attended to.

GEO. B. FISLER & BROTHER.

Aug. 21, 1852. 34-1f

A SPLENDID ARTICLE

Patent Gutta Percha Coated Pen, with Platina Points.

THE subscriber has just imported from Europe, a lot of new and splendid Pens, called the Patent Gutta Percha Coated Pen, with Platina Points. The advantage of this Pen is, that it will not corrode, nor the points wear out like other Pens, one Gross lasting as long as about 20 Gross of the ordinary Pens, and is as pliable as a Quill. As we receive these Pens direct from the Manufacturers in England, we are prepared to supply the Trade with the genuine article a little cheaper than they can be purchased in any of the cities.

B. BANNAN,
Bookseller, Stationer and Binder.

B. BANNAN will also receive from England, in a few weeks, 500 Gross of Steel Pens, embracing different assortments, which, for cheapness, will surpass anything of the kind offered in this section of the country.

Aug. 21, 1852 34—

FLAGS! BANNERS! FLAGS!

ATTENTION, POLITICIANS!

A FULL supply of FLAGS and BANNERS of every description, made of SILK, BUNTING, COTTON, &c., &c., with or without mottoes, and Staffs, suitable for all Parties for the approaching Campaign.

MASS MEETINGS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES and DEALERS can be supplied with any quantity, at low prices.

Also BUNTING and SILK for sale by the piece or yard, at WM. G. MINTZER'S
Fringe, Cord and Tassel-store,
No 93 North 3d St., Philadelphia.

Aug. 21, 1852. 34-3m

A CHANCE FOR BARGAINS.

BOOKS AT TRADE SALE.

As opportunities occur to get expensive Miscellaneous, Medical and Law Books cheaper at Trade sale than their regular sales, the subscriber will receive orders for Books, which he will purchase and furnish at less than the usual rates, provided they are offered at Trade sale.

All orders must be sent in to the subscriber before the 26th of August, inst., as the Booksellers' Trade Sales in Philadelphia and New York commence at that time

B. BANNAN,
Bookseller and Publisher.

Aug. 21, 1852. 34—

FIRE PROOF SAFES!

Evans & Watson respectfully inform the public that they have added largely to their facilities for manufacturing articles in their line, by the erection of a large Factory in Eighth Street, below Vine, and are now prepared to furnish those who may favor them, with FIRE PROOF SAFES, &c., in a superior manner, at the shortest notice. They will warrant their safes to undergo as much heat as any other safes; and in order to satisfy the public that this is not mere assertion, they hold themselves in readiness at any time to test them fairly with any other safes that are made. They have the names of many merchants and others, in this city and other places, which they can give in reference. Their celebrated safes have been well tested by accidental as well as by public bonfires, as the report below will show.

Great Triumph Achieved by EVANS & WATSON'S New 83 Dock Street, Philadelphia.

FIRE PROOF CHESTS!

AT THE STATE FAIR, HARRISBURG, PA., OCT. 30, 1851.

The undersigned, appointed a committee for the purpose, by the officers of the State Fair, were present this afternoon, when Messrs. EVANS & WATSON tested one of their small sized Salamander Fire Proof Chests, at which time they consumed THREE CORDS OF WOOD over it, commencing at 1 o'clock, P. M., and having exposed it to a *white heat for two hours*, sufficient to destroy the cast iron feet. On opening the Chest, the papers, together with 3000 circulars, deposited in our presence, were taken out, not only having been preserved, but not having the appearance of scorch upon them.

Joseph Ritner, Ex-Gov. of Pa. John B. Cox,
A. O. Heister, Chas. E. Heister,
A. T. Newbold, E. E. Boudinott,
Committee

EVANS & WATSON,
Salamander Fire and Thief-proof Safe Manufrs.
No 83 Dock Street, Philadelphia.

Aug 21, 1852. 34-1y

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Pottsville, Pa., Aug. 15, 1852

Allenbach Jacob	Fatey Mich'l	ship Nuss Samuel	
Bickert Henry	Frolich John	do Nau George	
Bery Mr	Galloway James	Neill John	
Brown John	Griffith Manuel	Osterman Jos	
Beck Wm P	Graf Carl	O'Sullivan C	
Border George	Gerz Herman	O'Neill Francis	
Bishop Daniel	Gainey Lawrence	Orbel Peter	
Bricker Henry	Glover David	Pott Mrs S C	
Brooke L P	Gregory Fred'k	Powell J B	
Brophy Thomas	ship Great Wm	ship	ship
Banks F D	do Geary John	do	Quil Joseph
Bomgarder Peter	Garrity John	do	Rizell Simon
Baker S	Hickok Henry C		Ryan Benjamin
Brown Mrs H	Haverty Martin		Roth Absalom
Beddall T	ship Ross George		Reiff John O
Brien Pat'k	do Harner Monroe		Reed Wm
Cooke Prof J T	Heine Herman		Rogers Edward
Cushman M	Hains Aristus		Roth John
Cranny Michael	Higham James		Roberts David S
Crockett James	Hoban M	ship	Ring Miss S
Cowley John	Hilpert Henry	do	Storer F P 5
Chadwick Wm	Jones John		Stengle Raphael 2
Coyne Andrew	Joise James		Stausell Joseph
Cole Miss C	Jenings Martin		Smith James
Cook Miss C	Kohlbecher Geo		Stevens James
Canfield M	ship Kerns Wm		Simpson John
Carr D & J	do Kilnally Mr		Shaw James 1.
Denecke T C 4	Knubel A W		Sheridan M
Daley Owen	Klare Henry		Smith James H
Dressler Wm	Keogh Michael		Steele Silas S
Delany Timothy	Kann Thomas		Shumacher P
Dreher H J	Ketterer M		Swank Abraham
Darling Thos S	Klinpsh	ship	Schwarz B
Dix Jacob	Lee Samuel		Saylor Chas S
Dolphin M	ship Lorens Louis		Schoene Thresia
Develin T	do Lenr E J		Shanklen Bridget
Davies Wm	do Lelar Mrs A		Sturman M A
Denger Henry	do Leaf Mrs H L		Schilling L
Embree N J 2	Lorcan P	ship	Seats Miss R
Eliot Chas W.	Lam Thos	do	Sullivan Jas
Eisenhuth Geo	Martin Bolonon		Shannon O
Ears Miss M	Moran John		Siefker H
Engle Miss J	Mendows Henry		Thomas R
Everly Miss A	Miller Peter		Umlor Wandel
Evans D	ship Morgan Thos		Wilson James
Fox Morgan	Murph