Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1855.

AGENTS FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

DAVID J. LEWIS, Mt. Carmel:
ISAAC F. DAVIS, Ashland:
FREDERICK LAUDERBRUN, Tamaqua:
THOMPSON A. GODFREY, Tremont:
VOLNEY B. PALMER, corner Fifth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia:
E. W. CARR, South 3d street, Philadelphia:
CRANE & Co., South 3d street, Philadelphia:
WEBSTER & JONES, N. E corner Third and Race streets, Philadelphia:
C. F. NORTON, Coal Merchant, 52½ Walnut St., Philadelphia:
R. H. BARNES, Gilsey's Buildings, corner Broadway and Courtlandt street, New York:
VOLNEY B. PALMER, Tribune Building, N. York:
CRANE & Co., 102 Nassau street, New York:
S. M. PETTENGILL, 119 Nassau street, N. York:
VISCHER & SCHELL, Appleton's Buildings, Broadway, New York:
V. B. PALMER, Court street, Boston:
S. M. PETTENGILL, State street, Boston:

RECEIPTS

For Subscription to the "Miners' Journal" since last Publication.

H. Nichols, to May 28, 1856,	2 00
H. Longfellow, to November 28, 1855,	1 00
Wm. G. Audenreid, to May 5, 1856,	2 00
R. R. Robb, to May 5, 1856,	2 00
Crosby & Gibson, to May 27, 1856,	2 00
Rev. E. S. Henry, to January 1, 1856,	1 00
Gordon, Bedell & Co., to January 1, 1856	1 25
Fr. J. Butler, to January 1, 1856,	1 00
E. Tibbetts, to June 1, 1856,	2 00
W. J. Burnside, to April 29, 1855,	1 00
Cornelius Garretson, to February 18, 1856,	2 00
Alexander Love, to July 1, 1855,	1 00
W. J. Seigfried, to March 25, 1856,	1 00
James Clark, to January 1, 1856,	2 00
[illegible] Seitz, to January 1, 1856,	2 00
C. B. Bertolet, to June 1, 1856,	2 00
[illegible]n Stitzer, to June 1, 1856,	2 00
George F. Mars, to January 1, 1856,	1 50
J. F. Fisher, to June 1, 1856,	2 00
W. W. Yarnall, to April 28, 1856,	1 00
[illegible] Reddington, to June 2, 1856,	2 00
Wm. Simmons, to March 11, 1856,	2 00
J. F. Voorhees, to June 9, 1856,	2 00
Joseph G. Brackett, to June 9, 1856,	2 00
Isaac Lipman, to April 1, 1855,	4 00
Charles Williams, to June 3, 1856,	2 00
Jacob E. Gehrig, to June 9, 1856,	2 00
J. S. Woods, to January 1, 1856,	2 00
J. H. Fairbanks, to June 9, 1856,	2 00
J. S. Meredith, to January 1, 1856,	2 00
R. S. Hollins, to April 1, 1856,	2 00
Jonathan Jones, to June 9, 1856,	2 00
James Lenord, to June 16, 1856,	2 00
John Preston, to January 1, 1856,	2 00
Lewis Leighton, to April 7, 1856,	2 00
W. H. Jones, to July 1, 1855,	2 00
Shepard Robbins, to May 20, 1856,	4 00
Wm. Province, to July 1, 1855,	2 00
[illegible] & Cogshall, to May 20, 1855,	2 00
Harvey Young, to June 23, 1856,	1 00
John Weightman, to January 1, 1856,	2 00
H. R. Heebner, to July 1, 1855,	2 00
Williams & Leech, to June 16, 1856,	2 00
[illegible] Seitzinger, to June 23, 1856,	2 00
George Deiter, to January 1, 1855,	4 00
Jonathan Yarnall, to July 1, 1855,	2 00
John Gass, to May 27, 1856	2 00
J. F. Petery, to October 28, 1855	2 00
Thomas Kirkpatrick, to June 22, 1856,	2 00
[illegible] Hadley, to June 26, 1856,	2 00
Thomas Weller, to February 3, 1856,	2 00
Charles Dilworth, to July 1, 1855,	2 00
Wm. Atwater, to January 1, 1856,	2 00
Joseph L. Osler, to July 1, 1856,	2 00
Daniel Weaver, to January 1, 1856,	1 00
Wm. Collins, to January 1, 1856,	2 00
Henry Matter, to July 1, 1855,	2 00
George Rahn, to July 1, 1856,	2 00
J. H. Potts, Pottsville, to Jan. 1, 1855,	2 00
J. H. Potts, Philada. to Jan. 1, 1855,	2 00

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

A Mass Convention of the friends of Temperance will be held in Reading, Berks County, on Wednesday the 8th of August, to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

As the enemies of the late Liquor Law are making the most determined efforts for its repeal, it is important that all its friends should attend this Convention. No one need wait to be appointed a delegate, as all who come will be members. Come to the jubilee and show the friends and foes of the law that it cannot be repealed, except by the passage of a more stringent one.

The Address of State Committee will be delivered to members of the Convention for circulation, and they are requested to collect funds to defray the expense.

P. COOMBE, *Chairman &c.*

Philadelphia, June 25, 1855.

☞ Editors throughout the State are requested to publish this notice.

EXCURSION TICKETS

On the Philad. and Reading Rail Road.

We stop the Press to announce that the Managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Rail Road have very generously agreed to issue Excursion Tickets for the Fourth of July, to be good for two days, to enable the citizens from abroad to witness the Inauguration of the First Monument erected in honor of the great Statesman, Henry Clay.

OUR ADVERTISING COLUMNS.—Our limited space this week will not admit of a special notice of each of the new favors contained in our advertising columns to-day. We ask, however, the attention of our readers to them. Much of interest can invariably be gleaned from a perusal of our advertising columns.

GOOD FLOUR.—We have tried a sack of the flour advertised by Mr. John B. Chichester, in our columns to-day, and our women-folks inform us that it is superior to any we have had in our house for a long time.

A STRINGENT Prohibitory Liquor Law has been introduced into the New Hampshire Legislature. This is the only New England State in which a Prohibitory Liquor Law does not now exist.

NEW YORK MINING MAGAZINE.—We regret to learn that this publication was also burnt out in the recent fire in Trows printing establishment, which is the cause of the delay in the issue of the numbers. Mr. Tenney, the editor, assures us that it will be out again in a few days, and will be then published regularly hereafter.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—A grand Mass Convention of the friends of Temperance, will be held in Reading on the 8th of August next. The Convention will be interesting in many respects: affording for instance as it will the people of Berks, a striking contrast in the composition of this Convention and that of the Rum meeting with which they were edified some weeks since. Respectability and good morals vs. lager beer, whiskey and demagogue politicians.

FRUIT, RADISHES AND PEAS.—We have received from Mr. James Downly, Truck Gardener, below Schuylkill Haven, a fine lot of Radishes and Peas, grown on his farm, which for their freshness and excellent flavor were quite a treat. Mr. Downly gave up tavern keeping about three years since, because, as he stated to us, liquor selling was a "horrid business," and he has now one of the most extensive Truck Farms in this County in a state of cultivation. Mr. Downey is not one of the slow and stationary gardeners, but goes after and tests everything new that presents itself in gardening and farming.

OUR PHILADELPHIA COMMUNICAN.—Our Quaker City" friend favors us with another letter, taking exception to our article of last week, correcting previous statements in regard to an alleged Roman Catholic priest, named Clements. If our communicant is really as pure and innocent, as he professes to be, we can enlarge his optics considerably, by bringing before his mental vision scenes of debauchery enacted by Roman Catholic priests in this county, disgraceful in the extreme. We can, and possibly will, after the excitement of the Fourth, and the dedication of the Clay Monument have passed and we are at leisure, give him the names of four Roman Catholic priests at least in this vicinity, who frequently got drunk and who disgraced their sacred calling by acts, which finally caused their expulsion beyond the boundaries of the county, through the action of their indignant congregations. We could name other priests who go far beyond the bounds of propriety; in their habitual use of intoxicating liquors. We have not much confidence in the Roman Catholic priesthood as a body. They are but human, and liable to err. Their sacred calling entitles them to respect, which we are ever ready to feel for them, individually, or as a mass, when their conduct accords with their religious professions.

THE WEDNESDAY DOLLAR JOURNAL.

Since the advent of this neat little sheet, our cotemporaries have noticed it in the kindest manner, for which we thank them heartily. We flatter ourselves that the *Dollar Journal* merits a quota at least, of the meed of praise bestowed upon it, and we feel confident, from the liberal manner in which the public sustain the undertaking, that the *Wednesday Dollar Journal* meets with their approbation. As a taste of the quality of the many liberal notices bestowed upon the *Dollar Journal* by the press, we subjoin the following:

WE have received a copy of the *Wednesday Dollar Journal*, published by B. Bannan of the *Miners' Journal*, Pottsville. It is very neatly gotten up, looks and reads well. Success to it.—*Pottstown Ledger.*

THE WEDNESDAY DOLLAR JOURNAL, published by B. Bannan, Esq., Pottsville, Pa. It contains some 23 columns of very interesting and useful reading matter. It is printed on new materials, and the typography will compare with any paper in the State. It is conducted with spirit and ability.—*Miltonian.*

WEDNESDAY DOLLAR JOURNAL.—This new paper, from the *Miners' Journal* office, made its first appearance on Thursday. It presents quite a neat appearance, and bids fair to far out-rival, in many respects, the other paper in this borough, published upon the same day. We wish it success.—*Pottsville Register.*

WE ARE in receipt of the *Wednesday Dollar Journal*, published at Pottsville, by Benj Bannan, Esq., of the *Miners' Journal*, and in connexion therewith, giving the people of Schuylkill county a semi-weekly paper. Brother Bannan is a good editor, and we are glad to see the evidences of his prosperity.—*Norristown Herald.*

WEDNESDAY DOLLAR JOURNAL.—Our friend Bannan, of the *Miners' Journal*, Pottsville, Pa., has commenced the publication of a weekly newspaper, under the above title, at the low rate of One Dollar per year. It is a very handsome and sprightly sheet, full of valuable reading, and matters of local interest.—*Philadelphia Times.*

BANNAN'S *Wednesday Dollar Journal*, published in connection with the Pottsville *Miners' Journal*, is now issued regularly—a sufficient number of subscribers having already been received to warrant a commencement. It is one of the neatest papers in the State, and is conducted with rare tact and ability. Success to it.—*Reading Journal.*

THE WEDNESDAY DOLLAR JOURNAL.—B. Bannan, Esq., the enterprising editor of the *Miners' Journal*, at Pottsville, has commenced the publication of a very interesting periodical, at that place, under the title of the *Wednesday Dollar Journal*. It is large, handsomely printed, very interesting, and "dog cheap"—at only ONE DOLLAR per annum. The *Journal* must succeed.—*Bloomsburg Dem.*

WE HAVE RECEIVED the first number of the *Wednesday Dollar Journal*, published at Pottsville, by B. Bannan, proprietor of that old and able paper, known everywhere as the *Miners' Journal*. The *Wednesday Journal* is a regular chip out of the old block, and bears upon it the impress of Bannan's energy, taste and management. We wish it success.—*Sunbury Gazette.*

A NEW WEEKLY—Mr. B. Bannan, of the *Miners' Journal*, has just commenced a new weekly, entitled the *Wednesday Dollar Journal*. It is handsomely printed, is devoted to American Principles, the Coal Trade, Agriculture, Temperance, &c. Mr. Bannan has had much experience in the newspaper business, and a new weekly under his auspices cannot but prove attractive.—*Phil. Inquirer.*

THE second number of the *Wednesday Dollar Weekly Journal*, published by our enterprising friend, B. Bannan, Esq., of Pottsville, contains a sufficient amount of reading matter to make it interesting, and to ensure its success. We heartily recommend it to every family and individual throughout the county as an enterprise highly deserving their support.—*Minersville Bulletin.*

THE WEDNESDAY DOLLAR JOURNAL.—This is the title of a new paper, commenced by B. Bannan, of the *Miners' Journal*, at Pottsville, which is devoted to the local affairs and interests of the region, and the sciences generally. It is a beautiful sheet in appearance, and is filled with valuable matter, selected and original. It should have a large circulation, both in its own neighborhood and at a distance.—*Philadelphia Sun.*

THE *Wednesday Dollar Journal*, is the title of a new paper, just started at Pottsville, by B. Bannan, Esq., editor and proprietor of the *Miners' Journal*. Price One Dollar per annum. If the *Dollar Journal* is conducted with anything like the ability that has characterized the *Miners' Journal*, its patrons may depend upon getting a first class paper. Success to friend Bannan and the *Dollar Journal*.—*Muncy Luminary.*

THE WEDNESDAY DOLLAR JOURNAL.—This is the title of a new paper, which will be issued every Wednesday morning, by B. Bannan, Pottsville, Pa. The second number of this paper was published on last Wednesday, and will hereafter be issued regularly. It makes a handsome appearance, and is principally devoted to the local affairs and interests of that region. We wish friend Bannan success in his new enterprise.—*Sunbury Amer.*

The *Miners' Journal*, of Pottsville, is one of the papers that we always read with interest, and seldom fail to find it well filled with reading matter of the right kind. We are pleased to notice that the proprietors of this paper have commenced the publication of a *Wednesday Dollar Journal*, devoted to education, and the local interests of the State. This enterprise deserves a liberal patronage, and will no doubt receive it.—*Coudersport Jour.*

THE WEDNESDAY DOLLAR JOURNAL, is the title of a new paper just started by B. Bannan, Esq., of Pottsville. It is published in connection with the *Miners' Journal*, thus affording to the people of Schuylkill county the advantages of a semi-weekly paper, sustaining true American principles. Brother Bannan is one of the most enterprising publishers in the interior, and we are glad to note this renewed evidence of his prosperity.—*Reading Journal.*

MR. BANNAN, the enterprising editor of the *Miners' Journal* of Pottsville, has commenced a new paper, the *Wednesday Dollar Journal*. Its name implies what it is. This will give him two weekly papers for the same office, one on Wednesday and one on Saturday.—The new one is devoted to American Principles, the Coal Trade, and everything useful and interesting. The first number is here. Judging from *this*, we may expect an excellent paper.—*Wilkesbarre Times.*

THE WEDNESDAY DOLLAR JOURNAL, is the title of a new paper, to be published in Pottsville, at the low price of $1 a year, by our enterprising neighbor, Bannan, as a sort of a supplemental sheet to the *Miners' Journal*. Its contents will be entirely distinct from those of the Saturday Journal, so that subscribers to both will enjoy all the advantages of a semi-weekly paper, at the reasonable charge of $3 a year. The *Dollar Journal* is one of the neatest little newspapers we ever saw, and its contents are varied and interesting.—*Reading Gazette.*

THE second number of the *Wednesday Dollar Journal*, a new paper, devoted to Temperance, Know Nothingism, and the Mining and Iron interests of the State, and more particularly of Schuylkill county, has been issued from the *Miners' Journal* office, and is a most creditable sheet, as well in regard to the ability with which it is conducted, as to the beautiful typographical appearance it presents.—Whatever Mr. Bannan, the enterprising publisher, undertakes, very generally *must* succeed; for he always throws rather more than the usual amount of energy and perseverance into all his undertakings. Persons who want a good and cheap paper from Pottsville, can do no better than by investing *One Dollar* in the above publication.—*Danville Democrat.*

MAINE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—The State Temperance Convention assembled at Bangor, on Wednesday. A series of resolutions were adopted, declaring that experience had demonstrated the necessity for a prohibitory liquor law, and rejoicing that the Democrats had thrown off the mask and arrayed themselves in opposition to the Temperance cause. The resolutions also declare that the Portland riot was instigated by unprincipled politicians, and commend Governor Morrill as well worthy of re-election to the post he now occupies. Neal Dow, Mayor, was not present at the Convention, his attendance being prevented by serious illness. The Convention adjourned in the evening. There was a strong feeling in the body against the regular Democratic party, in consequence of the Maine Law resolution of the recent Democratic State Convention. The course of Neal Dow relative to the Portland riot was sustained.

☞ It is not safe to keep birds in painted wire cages, especially in warm weather. The paint softens in the heat, the birds are apt to nibble at it, and to get poisoned. This is a fact, and those having valuable birds in such cages should remove them at once.

Modern Progress in the Medical Profession.

The public have latterly had presented to them rather a novel feature in the journalism of the day, in the shape of elaborate scientific treatises on medical subjects appearing in consecutive chapters in the advertising and news columns of the daily and weekly newspapers of this city. These articles are from the pen of Dr. Hunter, No. 828 Broadway, the well known practitioner in pulmonary and bronchial diseases, and are distinguished from the empyrical programmes usually put forth thro' the same medium, by their thorough acquaintance with the subjects treated of, the simplicity and clearness of their language, and the demonstrative force of the arguments employed.

With these qualities to recommend them to our attention, we cannot but welcome the appearance of these articles as heralding an important and beneficial revolution in the traditions and practice of the medical profession. There is no pursuit in which the spirit of old fogyism has, in spite of the enlightenment of the age, managed more completely to trammel and subdue the human intellect. With a view to unity, like the Roman Catholic Church, it maintains its hold upon the almost superstitious awe and reverence of ignorant and unreasoning minds by involving the little of truth that it possesses in technical phraseology, derived from classical sources, and consequently incomprehensible to the multitude.

But few men belonging to the craft—for such more correctly may be designated the medical profession—have had courage to emancipate themselves from the code of conventional as well as collegiate regulations which has been built up for its protection.—Like the novitiate of the Egyptian priesthood, its mysteries and its privileges could only become accessible by a prescribed track, and after a long, and often painful probation.—There has been hitherto no short cut to professional success and fame recognized within its canons. Any man departing from the beaten road laid down for his guidance has been invariably treated as an outcast, and stigmatized as a quack. The result has been, that whilst the medical profession has been reduced to a close monopoly, it has extended but little its sphere of knowledge, and has consequently conferred less benefits upon the human race than it might otherwise have done.

One of the barriers by which the profession has endeavored to fence itself around, has been the prohibition or discouragement held out to all attempts on the part of its members to enter into direct communication with the public. A medical man may address himself through the medium of a book, and under the cover of technicalities to his own profession, but he must not appeal to the common sense and natural intelligence of the uninitiated members of the community, lest the arcana of the healing art should cease to be, like the Eleusynian mysteries, an exclusive and profitable possession. The effect of this jealous and narrow minded system on philanthropic and high spirited men may readily be conceived. They have had to chafe in silent indignation under restraints, the direct bearing of which has been to protect the privileges of the senior members of the profession, and keep down and discourage as much as possible all evidences of rising talent.

We are rejoiced to find that one man, and that a practitioner whose professional merits and skill cannot for a moment be questioned, has had the moral courage to break through the trammels imposed upon him by the old routine of his art. Dr. Hunter wisely, and in time, arrived at the conclusion that if such acquirements as he possessed were worth anything, the more extensive the circulation he gave to the results of his researches and experience the greater the benefits he would not only confer upon himself but upon the community. Between the limited publicity afforded him by the usual professional resource of book publication and that offered by the newspapers it is not surprising that he chose the latter. It presented the advantages of rapidity, comprehensiveness and popularity, objects which to a man ambitious of fame in his profession, were the readiest and surest elements of success.

We have had personal experience of the happy results of the Doctor's mode of treatment, and can vouch for its success. Owing to the severe drudgery incident to our pursuits, and that tendency to bronchial diseases with which the peculiarity of our climate afflicts such a large proportion of our population, we have been suffering for several years past from a throat affection, which all the medical remedies that we had formerly applied failed to cure. We can truly say that we have found more relief and greater hope of ultimately getting rid of the malady from Dr. Hunter's mode of treatment than from that of any other medical man to whom we had previously submitted our case.

The lesson afforded by this brief sketch of Dr. Hunter's career is calculated to be useful to the medical profession. Here is a man who, chained down by the conventional prejudices and usages of his medical brethren, might have toiled on for half his life without arriving at the results to which his acquirements entitled him to aspire. It cost him an effort of moral courage, and no doubt a sacrifice of some professional pride, to emancipate himself from the thraldom of associations in which they bound him. By having sufficient independence of character to shake loose these ties, and devote his talents to the general good of the community, he has, within an unprecedentedly short space of time, won the highest prizes within the reach of a medical practitioner.—*N. Y. Herald.*

PEN, PASTE AND SCISSORS.

☞ Deaths in Baltimore last week, 107.

☞ The tamarind is grown successfully in Virginia.

☞ The editor of the *Railroad Advocate* and his better half, have gone to Savannah.

☞ The health of New York City continues good.

☞ The venerable Judge Wilde, of Boston, is dead.

☞ The cry from the West is that Breadstuffs must come down.

☞ George Riston, Esq., of Philadelphia, is dead.

☞ Squirrels have been introduced into the Squares of Boston.

☞ A Great American Demonstration will take place on the Fourth of July, at Bordentown, N. J.

☞ The Louisville *Journal* endorses the American Platform of Principles.

☞ The new Liquor Law of this State goes into effect to-morrow.

☞ The crops in Berks county this year will be the largest and best ever cradled.

☞ The anti-Americans have carried Norfolk at the municipal election.

☞ In 1853 there were over "9,000 accidental deaths" in France. Of these 58 were steam and railroad accidents.

☞ A State Regatta for sail and rowing boats is to take place on the 4th of July, at Newport, Rhode Island.

☞ Hon. Edward Everett is to deliver an oration on the coming Fourth of July, in his native town of Dorchester, Mass.

☞ Mary Edmann, aged 15 years, committed suicide in New York on Monday. Cause,—disappointed love.

☞ Miss Cheeseman, aged 18 years, committed suicide in Edinboro, Erie Co., Pa., lately. Cause—opposition of her mother in a love affair.

☞ Major Freas has been doing some trout fishing in Sullivan county, and gives an interesting account of the trip in the *Telegraph*.

☞ A brook trout, weighing six pounds and five ounces, was recently caught in the southern part of New York State.

☞ The steeple on the new Court-House, at Norristown, has been completed. Its apex is 195 feet from the ground, and is visible for many miles off.

☞ M'lle Rachel, it is finally determined will leave Paris about the first of August, and give her first performance in this country on the first of September.

☞ In Mississippi lately a negro while endeavoring to burn out fleas, communicated fire to his cabin, and destroyed his whole family, with the exception of himself. Ingenious darkey.

☞ The total amount of money appropriated by the State of Ohio, and raised by the townships for public school purposes, during the year 1854, was $2,268,457 12.

☞ The *Courier and Enquirer* hopes that some adequate acknowledgment will be made Gen. Winfield Scott, for his past services, ere the silver chord which retains the noble veteran among us, is loosed forever.

☞ The Mayor of New York city is preparing energetically, to enforce the new Prohibitory Liquor Law. The authorities throughout that State are likewise fully determined to enforce the law strictly.

☞ John Monigle attempted to commit suicide in Philadelphia on Friday, by *swallowing a quantity of molten lead.* Cause, unrequited love. He was dreadfully burned, and is not expected to recover. Foolish John!

THE Clay Monument will be inaugurated at Pittsburg, on the 4th of July. Gov. Pollock has been invited to be present.—*Phila. Inq.*

Pottsville has the credit of the work, we believe.

THE COAL TRADE.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 51,978 10 tons—by Canal 31,034 17 tons—for the week 83,013 07 tons; showing an increase of 2,356 tons over last weeks shipments, which is about equally divided between Canal and Railroad. Total by Railroad 1,104,413 19 against 957,982 11—ditto by Canal 422,825 17 against 362,300 19 tons to same period last year.

The trade remains without change—prices are too low to remunerate, and the demand, though fair, is not brisk. The shipments from Richmond were heavy last week, reaching 48,260 tons, which is considerably more than the receipts at that point for the week.

Our remarks last week with regard to an increase in the rates of toll and transportation on the first of July, met the approbation of the whole trade, both at home and abroad. If any increase is intended, it ought to be postponed by the Companies until the first of September, and notice given in the mean time of the proposed amount of increase. Such a course will carry the Trade through the months of July and August, (the dullest months of the year,) and thus secure a full supply of Coal in the market without too much crouding the trade and enhancing prices towards the close of the season.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says:—

"We understand there is rather more than the usual competition in the retail coal trade of this city. The Lehigh white ash coal has for years stood first on the list, and in this market commands usually from fifty cents to one dollar per ton more than the red ash coal from other coal regions.—This being the fact, it is said that some dealers advertise the gray ash coal from Tamaqua as Lehigh coal. The Tamaqua coal comes to market by way of the Schuylkill. It is a very good coal of its kind, but is not what is known in the market as Lehigh coal, which reaches here through the Lehigh and Delaware Canals. We do not desire to direct buyers to any particular coal; we only wish to give them information of a fact. If the Tamaqua coal is better worth its price than the Lehigh is the price demanded for it, of course it will find buyers, and *vice versa.*"

The writer of the money articles in the *Ledger* is deeply interested in Lehigh stock and loans, which accounts for the great leaning of these articles to the Lehigh Region. There is however nothing wrong in this, when the truth is told—but the above article is very ingeniously written, Jesuitical in its character, and far from the truth, or in other words, conceals the truth. It would convey the impression that the Lehigh Region only produces White Ash Coal, and that the Coal from other Regions is Red and Gray Ash.—Schuylkill County produces Red, Gray and White Ash Coal—at Tamaqua but one Red Ash Colliery is worked—and the larger portion of the Coal is White Ash, *being the same veins worked by the Lehigh Company only four miles East of Tamaqua,* where the Region narrows, and the veins are thrown together which forms the Lehigh Summit Coal beds or quarry. The Schuylkill Broad Mountain White Ash veins of Coal are the same as the Lehigh veins, and the Coal is equal in quality to any of the Lehigh. It is true that some portions of the Lehigh Coal is a little harder than portions of the Schuylkill White Ash; but there are White Ash veins equally as hard in some portions of Schuylkill County, and better in quality too than some portions of the Lehigh. A few years ago the Editor of this paper was engaged in the Coal business, and mined Coal from the Jugular or Mammoth vein above St. Clair, which was equal to any Coal furnished by the Lehigh Region, for manufacturing or any other purpose. At that period we furnished a factory with this Coal standing at the side of the Lehigh Company's Wharves at Kensington. They, after trial, preferring to cart this Coal from the Schuylkill, to using the Lehigh which could be obtained within a stone's throw of their Factory. And even now, there are a large number of manufacturers who vastly prefer the Schuylkill Coal, when they procure good Coal without admixture with more inferior qualities. If the facilities for trans-shipment were greater at Philadelphia, and the Schuylkill Coal from the different veins could be shipped separate, or only the suitable kinds mixed, it would be found equal in quality for the various purposes for which it is required to that of any other Coal produced in the country. For culinary purposes the Schuylkill Red Ash and Gray Ash Coals are preferred to all others, and in the New York markets particularly, and also in other markets, the Schuylkill Red Ash Coals command a higher price than any of the White Ash Coals from Lehigh or elsewhere—and good Red Ash Coal in Schuylkill County always commands 25 cents a ton more than the White Ash Coal, in consequence of the quantity being limited.

The whole secret of the matter is simply this—the Lehigh Coal is prepared better for the market; and having but few varieties, they find out its adaptativeness to the purposes for which it is used, and sell it accordingly. When our Broad Mountain Coal is prepared equal to that of the Lehigh, and is kept separate from other kinds, it will command as high a price as the Lehigh or any other White Ash Coal. The Mahanoy and Ashland Coal from the Second Basin, is equal to any Lehigh Coal ever offered in the market, and so long as it is kept separate, will command as high a price as the Lehigh. Our object is not to disparage Lehigh Coal, but to vindicate our own.—The Coal from the Lehigh Region, so long as it is better prepared than our Coal, will, and ought to command a higher price, because the cost is materially enhanced by the increased care in its production. If the Lehigh Coal was sent to market in a bad condition, as a considerable portion was last year, the complaints would be quite as numerous as they have been with regard to Coal from Schuylkill County. Schuylkill Coal, however, is shipped much better this year than it was last season.

An experiment was recently made in Coal for Locomotives on one of the Eastern Railroads.—Lehigh and Cumberland Coal was tried, and the preference given to Cumberland over the Lehigh. Afterwards a trial was made of Schuylkill Gray Ash, and found to be superior for Locomotive use than either the Cumberland or Lehigh. In some instances the purity of the Coal is an objection and unsuits it for some uses; while for other purposes its greater purity commends it. For an intense heat, and particularly for smelting iron, a hard, compact, tenacious Coal is required, while for other purposes a hard Coal that burns with considerable flame and fractures more easily, is preferred—for other purposes a soft, free-burning Coal is preferable to either of the other kinds.

To those uninitiated into the Coal Regions, we will here remark, that there are, properly speaking, three Basins of Anthracite Coal in the State—they are known as follows:

The first or Schuylkill Basin extends from the Summit Hill in Carbon County through Schuylkill County to the Swatara, where it divides, and one branch extends to the Wiconisco and another to the Dauphin Company's lands. The Summit Mines above Mauch Chunk is the Eastern end of this Basin, where the Coal is thrown in a pile or quarry, embracing the Broad Mountain veins only, and one or two of the Gray Ash veins. We would here remark, that generally speaking, the Coal is hardest at the Eastern termination of the Basins—there is, however, but little perceptible difference in the Broad Mountain range for a distance of at least 25 or 30 miles from Summit Hill.

The second is the Mahanoy and Shamokin, or Middle Basin. This Basin has for its Eastern terminus the isolated Coal fields above Mauch Chunk, such as the Beaver Meadow, Hazleton, Jeansville, &c., lying in Schuylkill, Carbon, and Luzerne Counties. From this Basin the purest Coal is mined. The Coal in this Basin, as it approaches the west, also becomes softer, and finally terminates in a species of semi-bituminous Coal at Trevorton. Some of the veins however at Shamokin, produce very hard White Ash Coal, while others produce Red Ash. In the neighborhood of Ashland and Mount Carmel, and also at the Colliery of Cochran, Peale & Co., the Coal is very hard.

The third Basin is the Wilkesbarre Region; all hard White Ash Coal; but the quality of some of the veins is not equal to that found in the Schuylkill and Mahanoy Basins. The eastern end of this Basin is worked by the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company, where the veins are not very thick, and the Coal, generally speaking, is not as good and pure as it is found in some veins further down the Valley.

The whole may be summed up as follows:

The Schuylkill or Southern Basin embraces the same range of veins as the Lehigh Company's Works at Summit Hill and Nesquehoning.

The Mahanoy or Middle Basin embraces the same veins as are worked in the isolated Basins at Jeansville, Beaver Meadows, Hazleton, &c., in Luzerne, and at Ashland in Schuylkill, and at Mount Carmel and Shamokin in Northumberland County.

The third or northern Basin embraces the Wilkesbarre Region.

We will here take occasion to remark that we are preparing a Book to be called a Guide to the Coal Regions, which will give a full description of all the Anthracite Coal Fields in the State, their outlets to market, extent of Coal deposit, &c., together with the investments and other information of importance to the Coal dealer, Land owner, Consumers, &c., for which we have been collecting the materials for a year past. This Book will be issued about the close of this year. Such a work is greatly needed at the present time, and will be made *reliable*, as far as the facts can be ascertained from the present knowledge of the Coal Regions.

The Buck Mountain Coal Company have made a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 20th July.

GOOD COAL STOCKS.—The United States *Mining Journal* says that *good* Coal stocks are beginning to be sought after. But Mr. *Journal* how are you going to tell which are good stocks, under the modern mode of organising Coal Companies? Here lies the difficulty. We would not invest one dollar in any modern Coal Company until a thorough examination was made in all its affairs, and the price per acre at which the lands was thrown in was first ascertained. The reports, generally speaking, are about as great humbugs as the Companies themselves. It is really astonishing to see how the services of even Scientific and Professional men can be prostituted for pay.

[FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.]

CARBONDALE, June 18th, 1855.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Dear Sir:—I have just arrived at Carbondale—this town of miner houses and railroads, stationary engines and inclined planes, standing on a little eminence to the West of the town proper, we have a general, though not a commanding view of Carbondale, and the numerous railroads leading through and around it. To see hundreds of empty and loaded cars running in almost every direction, crossing and recrossing each other's track, one—a "green-horn," we mean—might, *would* be at a loss to know the "why and because," for there is no visible power, no discernable impetus given to them; but gravity, water and steam are the working spirits—here *they* are all made subservent to the *Mighty*, the *monstrous Coal Trade.* Yet, so intricate, so numerous, are the improvements here, that at a single glance, I will not attempt to describe them. If I can make myself acquainted with the mines, machinery and Coal formations in much less than a week—that is of the valley above Wilkesbarre, in less then a week, I shall be very well satisfied.

The valley from Wilkesbarre to Pittston, as well as from the same place down to Nanticoke, is of course beautiful—every body says so; it is of world-wide fame, and for me to attempt to delineate its delightful scenery, its history, its wealth in minerals and soil, &c., in these short letters would be as bad as attempting to empty the Susquehanna with a riddle. From Kingston the Lackawanna valley extends to Carbondale. A large portion of the valley is very picturesque and beautiful. It is a continuation of the Wyoming valley, but far inferior to that celebrated vale in every point of view. A proper and appropriate name would be "The Great Nothern Anthracite Valley. From one end of it to the other there appears to be a general stir at present; and, though the Coal Trade seems to be dull—that is, prices are low, and the demand for the "Black Diamond" comparatively small—operators, speculators and land owners are in a fever of excitement, and are preparing to mine millions, instead of thousands of tons of Coal.

I must confess myself much astonished at the developments which the last few years have made in the lower portions of the Region, and at the miracles which enterprise and money are accomplishing—the stupendous works which the genius of men are erecting.

Scranton seems to be the centre of attraction in the Lackawanna valley. Here they build Hotels like palaces; Churches like huge cathedrals; Depots large enough for a "World's Fair," and engines which count by the *thousand*, rather than by the hundred horse power.

The Lackawanna Iron and Coal Co. have the two largest engines ever erected at a stationary land engine; or the largest that I recollect hearing of—they are one thousand horse power each. It is quite a curiosity to see those monsters at work, and wonder-seeking strangers make a practice of visiting them as such. They are the most terrible looking slaves that I have ever seen, and yet a boy manages them.

I observe there are two papers published at Scranton, the *Lackawanna Herald* and the *Spirit of the Valley*,—appropriate name for such a place, but not so general as the *Miners' Journal*, which, by the by, I find to be generally acknowledged as the "organ of the Coal Trade."

I promised in my last to say something of the enterprise of Schuylkill County men in the letter, but I must leave that to begin a letter with—I have "the notes."

I did intend to give you some idea of this town of miners, but some old ladies have been gossiping so loudly at my elbow—interesting kind of gossip too—about the *Free Masons*, that I could not keep my left ear shut, and consequently have given you rather *one sided* thoughts, I mean facts. I do not know how to give you a better idea of the town and its general apppearance, than to suppose that some of your suburban houses were blown here during a thunder storm, and let down promiscuously on hill and vale, amongst railroads and Coal Mines. I do not recollect of seeing a *brick* since I left Scranton, and I have yet to find, if it can be found, a single stone house in Carbondale. The houses are all built of wood. As for the people generally, I cannot say much, but I have already formed a prejudice against the tailors. Having by some strange maneuver got part of the stage into my coat pocket, and torn it, (the coat not the stage) I applied to one of the *guild* for repairs, but he of the shears and the goose being an aristocratic Carbondale tailor, most indignantly refused to *darn* my coat. If it would have done any good, and if I was not a "moral man," I might have *darned* him.

Please do not publish the above until you feel sure that I am safe out of Carbondale, and I will promise not to inflict you with my private affairs, in lieu of Coal statistics in future.

Yours truly, CARBON.

CARBONDALE, June 19th, 1855.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Dear Sir:—My impression of Carbondale to day, as compared with that obtained from the glance of yesterday evening, is widely different in many respects. Travelers who are hasty in their judgment, we know, are very apt to judge wrong, whether it be of the general appearance of places, or of the customs and manners of nations.

It is true that the greatest portion of the town is composed of miners' houses; and, as the Company allows their "hands" to build them according to their taste and means, those houses are not generally neat, clean, or in any manner prepossessing. The houses of the Irish population, a good(?)ly number, are conspicuous as a class, not as much for their *beauty* as their *style*—indeed a fair sample of the greatest part of Carbondale, may be found at almost any of the Collieries in Schuylkill County. But the houses of the Welsh, that class of persons here who are next in number to the Irish—generally wear all neat and comfortable appearance in comparison with their neighbors.

The lower part of the Main or Centre street contains some dingy, though well furnished stores, the proprietors of which, I observe, all pretend to sell *cheaper* than their neighbors,—it is "cheap for cash," "cheaper than the cheapest," and "cheap, cheap, cheap" on almost every sign, yet I am led to believe that *cheap* has not been here yet. I note one imposing Catholic Church. The upper part of Carbondale contracts singularly, yet pleasantly, with that part before described. The houses are generally built in the cottage style, surrounded with tastefully laid out gardens, and ornamented with a profusion of graceful shade trees. The cottage of Charles P. Wurts, Esq., the general Coal Agent for the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company,—the only operator here,—is a rather fanciful, yet picturesque and pleasing building. Indeed the cottage with its decorations and surroundings, is a beautiful embodiment of the elegant and charming.

The gentlemen whom I have met in the prosecution of my business have treated me with much courtesy and kindness, and to several of them we are indebted for valuable information.

But as a general thing the majority of the people here are of that class, which, as a gentleman observed, makes Know Nothings. There are about seven hundred voters in the place, largely democratic, though that party lost the last election. It has not increased much for the last six years. The Company employs between 1400 and 1500 hundred hands in mining and shipping of their Coal. They mine and transport about 2400 tons per day at present—almost to the extent of their capacity. The Coal is generally of a good quality, much better than it is generally described to be, by those who are evidently Know Nothings in respect to the qualities of Anthracite. Yet I would prefer the Baltimore Coal Company's Coal of Wilkesbarre, before any that I have yet seen, in this region. It is very interesting to witness the working of the transporting machinery here. There is a perfect stream of Coal continually going up the mountains. Every five minutes a train passes, and after starting from the foot of No. 1 plain, it can be taken, as it frequently happens, over the five plains, about three miles to Honesdale without a single stop. Perpetual motion is kept up here, but water and steam are its chief and powerful agents. The most stupendous water wheel, I presume, that is in existence, is at the top of No. 1 plain. It is estimated at one hundred horse power.

I intend to make a trip to Honesdale to-morrow if the weather should clear up—it rained very heavy on several occasions to day. I expect to give your readers a general idea of the wonders of the road on my return.

There are two papers printed here, the *Carbondale Transcript*, and the *Democratic Standard*, George Reynolds the publisher of the *Transcript* is a talented editor and an industrious compositor. He deserves an encouraging patronage and a much larger subscription list than Carbondale will ever raise, unless there should be a general turning from "darkness unto light" among the poor priest-ridden people who are his present enemies. It must have required some nerve and resolution to hoist the Know Nothing platform in such a "nest" as Carbondale, yet his craft sails with a steady breeze beneath it—success to the *Transcript*.

I would like to say something of Mr. Clarkson's large and rare collections of Coal slates, with vegetable impressions, and other rare petrefactions and fossils, that would be appropriately named a cabinet of beautiful and valuable curiosities, that can scarcely be matched for singularity and effect by any other collection of the kind. But must leave it for some other time.

Yours truly, CARBON

The Iron interest is beginning to look up a little—stocks are light, and prices of both Foreign and Domestic have advanced a shade, with an upward tendency.

PORT RICHMOND AND NEW YORK COAL MARKETS.—No change to notice in prices since our last publication.

Boston Coal Trade.

[Corrected from the Boston Courier, June 28th.]

Sales of 2000 chaldrons coarse Pictou at equal $5 50, cash; two cargoes prime do at $4 50 @ 4 75 ℔ chaldron, cash; small lots of English Cannel at $12 50 @ 13 ℔ do do.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Cannel	℔ chal.	10 50 @ 12 00	
Newcastle,	do	— @ —	
Orrel	do	— @ —	
Sydney	do	5 25 @ 5 50	
Pictou	do	5 50 @ 5 75	
Bridgeport	do	— @ —	
Virginia	do	— @ —	
Schuylkill, white ash,	℔ ton	5 50 @ 5 75	
do red ash	do	5 75 @ 6 00	
Lehigh, lump	do	6 25 @ 6 50	
Lackawanna	do	5 75 @ 6 00	

RETAIL PRICES.

Cannel	℔ chal.	13 00 @ — —
Newcastle, coarse	do	12 00 @ — —
do fine	do	10 00 @ — —
Orrel	do	12 00 @ — —
Scotch	do	— @ — —
Welsh	do	10 00 @ — —
Cumberland, run of pit	℔ ton	8 00 @ — —
do fine	do	7 75 @ — —
do coarse lump	do	9 00 @ — —
Sydney	do	9 00 @ — —
Pictou, coarse	do	7 00 @ 8 00
do fine	do	7 00 @ — —
Lackawanna, lump	do	7 50 @ — —
Lehigh, lump	do	7 50 @ — —
White ash, lump	do	7 00 @ 7 50
Anthracite, white and red ash.	do	7 00 @ — —

BY TELEGRAPH.

FRIDAY, 3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Freights from Richmond to—

New York,	$1 00
Boston,	1 50
Providence,	1 40
Albany,	1 25
New Haven,	1 25
Washington,	1 05

Report of Shipments

From Richmond, for the week ending Saturday, June 23d, 1855:

TO	TONS.	TO	TONS.
Albany,	594	New London, Conn.,	450
Bangor, Me.,	215	Newport, R. I.,	513
Boston,	11,549	New York & Brooklyn,	8,868
Bridesburg, Pa.,	1,313	Norfolk, Va.,	40
Cambrige, Mass.,	621	Norwich, Conn.,	429
Camden, N. J.,	130	Pawtucket, R. I.,	210
Charleston, S. C.,	316	Petersburg, Va.,	245
Charlestown, Mass.,	460	Plymouth, N. C.,	50
Chelsea,	550	Portland,	520
Chester, Pa.,	50	Portsmouth, N. H.,	1,285
Chew's Landing, N. J.,	31	Poughkeepsie,	238
Christiana, Del.,	17	Pt. Richmond, Va.,	199
College Point, N. Y.,	213	Providence,	1,568
Danvers, Mass.,	220	Randall's Island, N. Y.,	214
Derby, Conn.,	133	Roundout,	123
Dighton, R. I.,	200	Roxbury, Mass.,	911
Fall River, Mass.,	2,224	Rye,	80
Flatbush, N. Y.,	218	Salem,	2,206
Filly Landing, R. I.,	180	Saco, Maine,	118
Frankford Pa.,	70	Salem, N. J.,	151
Georgetown, D. C.,	249	Sing Sing, N. Y.,	129
Gloucester, Mass.,	148	Southport, Conn.,	185
Glen Cove,	117	Spuyten Devil Cr'k, N. Y.,	83
Greenwich, R. I.,	44	St. Johns, N. B.,	212
Harlem, N. Y.,	127	Stony Point,	115
Hartford, Conn.,	443	Taunton, Mass.,	136
Havana,	400	Torresdale, N. J.,	25
Holmesburg, Pa.,	132	Vanderbilt's Lg. S. I.,	262
Hudson, N. Y.,	694	Ward's Island, N. Y.,	512
Jersey City,	855	Wareham, Mass.,	173
Mamaroneck,	192	Warren, R. I.,	188
Marcus Hook, Pa.,	110	Washington, D. C.,	458
May's Landing, N. J.,	25	West Chester, N. Y.,	193
Medford, Mass.,	130	West Farms,	200
Moorestown, N. J.,	50	West Point,	396
Nahant, Mass.,	224	Wilmington, Del.,	225
Nantucket,	150	Yorkville,	135
Newark, N. J.,	552		
New Bedford, Mass.,	195	Total for week,	48,260
New Brunswick, N. J.,	140	For season,	670,805
Newburyport, Mass.,	530	Last year,	562,962
New Haven, Conn.,	895		

Shipments by Canal,

For the week ending June 7th, 1855:

DELIVERED	TONS. CWT.
On the Line	5,804 03
Philadelphia	7,132 19
Vicinity of Philadelphia	232 00
Wilmington	408 00
Newark	178 00
Jersey City	176 00
Other places in New Jersey	628 00
New York and vicinity	16,475 15
Total for week	31,034 17

By Rail Road and Canal.

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

	RAILROAD.	CANAL.
Port Carbon,	16,777 06	11,183 16
Pottsville,	2,628 09	1,352 15
Schuylkill Haven,	25,375 15	15,932 13
Auburn,	1,198 04	000 00
Port Clinton,	6,588 16	2,565 10
	51,978 10	31,034 17
		51,978 10
Total for the week,	tons,	83,013 07
Total by Railroad in 1855,		1,104,413 19
" Canal		422,825 17
Total by Canal and Railroad,	tons,	1,527,239 16

Shipments to same period last year:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
By Railroad,	47,535 08	957,982 11
By Canal,	30,123 13	362,300 19
	77,659 01	1,320,283 10
		1,527,239 16
Increase in 1855, so far,	tons,	206,956 06

Rates of Toll and Transportation on

RAIL ROAD, TO JUNE 30, 1855:

	From Mt.Carbon.	From S. Haven.	From Pt. Clinton.	From Auburn.
To Richmond,	$2 00	$1 95	$1 80	$1 75
To Philad'a.,	1 90	1 85	1 70	1 65
Spring Mills,	1 65	1 60	1 45	1 45
Reading,	1 20	1 15	1 05	1 05

Rates of Toll by Canal to June 30, 1855:

	From Pt. Carbon.	Mt. Carbon.	S. Haven.	Pt. Clinton.
To Philad'a.,	70	79	77	65
Spring Mills,	70	69	67	60
Norristown,	65	64	62	55
Reading,	48	47	45	41

Rates of Freight by Canal:

	From Pt. C. & Mt. C.	S. Haven.	Pt. Clinton
To New York,	$1 90	$1 85	$1 80
To Philad'a.,	90	85.	80

Schuylkill County Railroads—1855:

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

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Mine Hill and S. Haven R. R.,	41,594 19	634,759 13
Mt. Carbon "	3,362 10	84,226 14
Schuylkill Valley "	13,755 19	244,329 00
Mt. Carbon & Pt. Carbon "	16,902 09	316,907 05
Mill Creek "	14,652 05	272,203 03
Little Schuylkill "	8,412 07	205,946 03

Union Canal R. R. Coal Transportation.

Amount transported during the month of May, 1855:

	MONTH.	TOTAL.
Union Canal	8,745 00	23,284 00
Swatara Railroad,	2,105 00	7,079 00

Lehigh Coal Trade.

Sent from The Lehigh Region for the week ending Saturday evening last:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Summit Mines,	15,042 14	115,305 02
East Lehigh,	1,959 16	16,248 12
Room Run Mines,	3,216 17	20,324 06
Beaver Meadow,	1,487 10	17,552 06
Spring Mountain Coal,	[illegible] 06	52,190 17
Colerain Coal,	[illegible] 03	30,953 16
Stafford Coal,	[illegible] 13	5,330 14
East Sugar Loaf Company,	3,02[illegible] 1	16,076 11
New York and Lehigh Company,	1,185	9,927 03
French Am. Coal Company,	358 1[illegible]	925 05
A. Lathrop's Pea Coal,	119 05	748 13
Hazleton Coal Company,	6,028 18	44,197 12
Cranberry Coal Company,	3,008 03	25,778 00
Diamond Coal Company,	1,135 00	7,349 10
Buck Mountain Coal,	4,392 15	22,106 19
Wilkesbarre Coal Company,	2,202 10	11,753 00
Total,	54,515 09	401,788 08
Last year,	44,067 06	347,649 09
Increase in 1855, so far.		54,138 19

Wyoming Coal Trade.

We glean the following from the *Record of the Times*, published at Wilkesbarre:—Shipped for the week ending Saturday last, down the river:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Pittston Coal Trade,	5,479	46,196
Wilkesbarre,	6,153	46,133
Plymouth,	3,062	13,605
Nanticoke,	2,238	17,443
Total,	16,932	123,377

Cumberland (Md.) Coal Trade for 1855.

For the last week:

	WEEK.	YEAR.
Total,	14,822 00	248,811 00
Same period last year,	21,691 00	222,744 00
Increase in 1855 so far,		26,067 00

The weekly shipments from the Cumberland Coal Region this year, are less than they were last year, although the aggregate sent to market is greater. Our readers will recollect that they had a turn out last spring, which lasted upwards of two months, almost entirely cutting off the shipments for that period.

COAL STOCKS,

AND OTHER SCHUYLKILL CO. STOCKS,

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY A. E. STRAUB & CO., BANKERS.

	PAR.	OF.	ASK.
RAILROADS.			
Philadelphia, Reading & Pottsville	50	46⅝	46¾
Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven	50	74	74¼
Mount Carbon	50	00	00
Mount Carbon and Port Carbon	50	00	00
Mill Creek	50	00	00
Schuylkill Valley	50	50	52
Lorberry Creek	50	00	00
Swatara	50	00	00
CANALS.			
Schuylkill Navigation	50	21⅜	21⅝
Schuylkill Navigation, Preferred	50	32	32½
Union Canal	50	8¾	9
Union Canal, Preferred	50	11⅞	12¼
Del. & Hudson Coal & Transportat'n Co.'s	100	132	133
RAILROAD & COAL COMPANIES.			
Little Schuylkill Nav., R. R. & Coal Co.	50	52	52½
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.	50	72¾	73
Hazleton Coal Co.	50	00	00
Buck Mountain Coal Co.	50	00	00
Pennsylvania Coal & R. R. Co.	100	112½	113
Dauphin Coal & R. R. Co.	100	48	50
Lykens Valley Coal & R. R. Co.	50	00	00
Beaver Meadows Coal & R. R. Co.	50	52¾	52½
COAL COMPANIES.			
Forest Improvement Co.	50	00	00
North American Coal Co., Preferred	25	18	18½
" " " Common	25	8	8½
Delaware Coal Co.	50	00	00
Cumberland Coal Co.	50	31	31¼
New Creek Coal Co.	50	2⅛	2¼
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Miners' Bank	50	58	00
Farmers' Bank	50	50	52
Pottsville Gas Co.	50	25	30
Pottsville Water Co.	25	16	18
Lumber and Car Co.	50	53	55

☞ The Stock of all Coal Companies will be added to the above list, when furnished by those who desire their publication.

NEW ADVERT'MENTS

FARMERS, READ!

WE HAVE a full assortment of Farmers' Implements constantly on hand, and for sale, such as Plows, Cultivators, Cultivator teeth, Harrows, Corn-shellers, Cutting Boxes, &c., of the most approved patterns. Also, Superphosphate of Lime, and Land Plaster. BRIGHT & LERCH.

Pottsville, June 30, '55 26-tf

TO THE LADIES PARTICULARLY.

Patterson's Clarified Soft Soap.

For Washing and Bleaching Muslin, Linen, &c.

ONE QUART of this Soap, and one pound of hard Soap will be sufficient to wash twenty dozen of the dirtiest kind of clothes. All the ladies who have tried it, say it is the best Soap ever used for saving labor, for preventing the clothes from being worn on the wash-board, and saving hard Soap. All it requires is a fair trial to convince the most incredulous person, that no Soap ever introduced to the public can equal its cleansing properties.

PRICE ONLY FOUR CENTS A QUART.

Palmatine Soap for washing carpets, painted woodwork, &c., &c.

PRICE, TEN CENTS A POUND.

Transparent Soap, Honey Soap, Herptic Soap, for curing burns and scalds, and removing sallowness, pimples, tan, and other blemishes, leaving the skin smooth, soft, and delicately white; all other kinds of Toilet Soaps, at city prices. Orders punctually attended to.

J. P. PATTERSON,

Toilet Soap Manufacturer & Perfumer,

Courtland Street, between Market and Norwegian

Pottsville, June 30, '55 26-

NEW ADVERT'MENTS

GRAND CONCERT!

To be given at the Town Hall, Pottsville,

ON FRIDAY EVENING, July 6th, 1855, by SIGNOR A. ROBBIO, violinist, pupil of the immortal Paganini. Mr. C. WOLFSOHN, pianist, and Mr. J. B. PREISER, violoncellist, assisted by Miss FANNY PAQUET, the celebrated vocalist. Tickets 50 cts.

Doors open at 7 o'clock—Concert to commence at 8.

June 30, '55 26-1t

BRIGHT & LERCH

HAVE JUST returned from Philadelphia and New York, and have received the largest assortment of HARDWARE ever offered in Schuylkill county, consisting of English and American Cutlery of all kinds, Building Materials of all kinds, Locks, Latches, Hinges, &c., Carpenters' Tools, Masons' Tools, Saddlery, Shoe Maker's Tools, Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Screws, Bolts, Rivits, &c., comprising the most extensive assortment in the county, to which we invite the attention of purchasers. BRIGHT & LERCH.

Pottsville, June 30, '55 26-tf

JUDGE CURTIS' EDITION

OF THE

Decisions of the Supreme Court of the U. S.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., law and foreign booksellers, Boston, have in press, and will shortly publish, the Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, with Notes and a Digest, by Hon BENJAMIN R. CURTIS, one of the Associate Justices of the Court. In eighteen volumes octavo, comprising the cases reported by Dallas, 4 vols.; Cranch, 9 vols.; Wheaton, 12 vols.; Peters, 16 vols.; Howard, 16 vols. In all, 57 volumes.

EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE.

"This work contains the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. The opinions of the Court are in all cases given, as they have been printed by the authorized reporters, after correcting such errors of the press or of citation as a careful examination of the text has disclosed.

"I have endeavored to give, in the head-notes the substance of each decision. They are designed to show the points decided by the Court, not the dicta or reasonings of the Judges.

"The statements of the cases have been made as brief as possible. For many years, it has been the habit of all the Judges of this Court, to set forth in their opinions the facts of the cases, as the Court viewed them in making their decision. Such a statement, when complete, renders any other superfluous. When not found complete, I have not attempted to restate the whole case, but have supplied, in the report, such facts or documents as seemed to me to be wanting.

"In some cases turning upon questions, or complicated states of fact, and not involving any matter of law, I have not thought it necessary to encumber the work with detailed statements of evidence which no one would find it useful to recur to. These instances, however, are few.

"To each case is appended a note referring to all subsequent decisions in which the case in the text has been mentioned. It will thus be easy to ascertain whether a decision has been over-ruled, doubted, qualified, explained or affirmed; and to see what other applications have been made of the same or analagous principles.

"The paging of the authorized reporters has been preserved at the head of each case, and in the margin of each page, for convenience of reference; the reporters being designated by their initials,—D. for Dallas, C. for Cranch, W. for Wheaton, P. for Peters, H. for Howard.

"It is expected that all the decisions of the Court, down to the close of the December term, 1854, will be embraced in eighteen volumes. To these will be added a Digest of all the decisions."

We ask attention to the following approval, by the members of the Supreme Court of the United States:

"We approve the plan of Mr. Justice Curtis' 'Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States,' and believe that its execution by him will be of much utility to the legal profession, and to our country."

ROGER B. TANEY, Chief Justice.
JOHN McLEAN, Associate Justice.
JAMES M. WAYNE, Associate Justice.
JOHN CATRON, Associate Justice.
PETER V. DANIEL, Associate Justice.
SAMUEL NELSON, Associate Justice.
ROBERT C. GRIER, Associate Justice.
J. A. CAMPBELL, Associate Justice.

*** The Old Series of these Reports are in 57 volumes, the catalogue price of which is $217 50. This Edition, in 18 volumes, will be offered to subscribers at the low price of $3 a volume, or $54 the set; thus bringing them within the means of all. The volumes will be delivered as fast as issued, and it is intended that the whole work shall be completed within six months from the present date. Vols. I, II and III, are nearly ready for publication.

☞ Those wishing to subscribe, will please send in their names to the Publishers as early as possible.

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Lawyers desiring to subscribe to these Reports will please leave their names with B. BANNAN,

Agent for LITTLE, BROWN & Co.'s Law Publications.

June 30, '55 26-

MISCELLANEOUS.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, Lacing Leather for Belts. Also, Sole Leather for Pump Leather for Mines. For sale by

JOHN L. MENNIG, *Railroad street.*

Pottsville, February 10 1855 6-tf

BACON'S PATENT WATER FUSE,

FOR Blasting in wet ground and under water—superior to anything now in use, patented May 8th, 1855. Also, all other kinds of Fuse, of the best quality, manufactured by PHILIP BACON & CO., Simsbury, Conn. June 23, 1855 25-6m

LIME! LIME!!

THE SUBSCRIBER informs the public that he has taken the Lime-kiln in Morris' Addition, close by the Railroad, where he will keep always on hand a superior quality of Lime for sale, in large or small quantities. CHARLES T. BOWEN & CO.

Pottsville, June 23, 1855 25-

PATENT COLD LARD LAMPS.

THE subscribers being appointed sole Agents for the sale of Stonesifer & Smith's Patent Cold Lard Lamps, in Schuylkill county, have a large assortment for sale, which are highly recommended for economy and convenience. BRIGHT & LERCH.

Pottsville, April 14, 1855 13-

FAIRBANK'S SCALES.

THE subscribers, agents for the manufacturers, have just received a new article, called the "Union Counter Scale," calculated to weigh from ½ an ounce to 240 lbs. For sale at the York Store.

E. YARDLEY & SON.

Pottsville, April 28th, 1855 17-

IRON COMMISSION WARE HOUSE,

CENTRE STREET, Pottsville.—The subscribers are prepared to furnish the Trade Machinists and Operators at Philadelphia prices, (freight added) wholesale or retail, best American Bar Iron, manufactured at Pottsville, and warranted of superior quality. Also, light T rails suitable for mines, and Cable Chains furnished at short notice direct from the importer.

E. YARDLEY & SON.

York Store, Nov. 22, 1853 47-tf

FLOUR.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish the merchants of Pottsville and surrounding towns with flour of the best brands in the market, in any quantity. All flour sold by me is selected by a competent judge, from the largest establishment in the State. Office, *Mining Register* building, Centre street, above Market, Pottsville. J. B. CHICHESTER,

Commission Merchant.

May 5, 1855 18-tf

SHAEFFER'S MAP OF SCHUYL. CO.,

In Form for Mailing.

PERSONS at a distance desiring Shaeffer's New Map of Schuylkill County, with the Statistics of the Coal Region, can have them sent per mail, in sheets, on remittance of 75 cents in postage stamps. The prices, delivered at our store are—framed, $1 50; on rollers, $1 25; pocket form, 75 cents; sheets, 62 cents. For sale by B. BANNAN.

May 19, 1855 20-

A CARD.

THE subscriber has taken an office in Silver Terrace, Pottsville, and established an agency for the buying and selling of Coal, and Real Estate, the collection of rents, the *Inspection of Mines, &c., &c.* He is well acquainted throughout this Region and the State at large, and has had an experience of several years in the several departments of business named. Any communications addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and all orders carefully fulfilled.

WM. P. STEINBERGER,

March 17, 1855. 11- Pottsville Pa.

FLOUR AND FEED PARTNERSHIP.

M. B. BELL having associated with himself Jesse Mathers in the flour and feed business, the above business will be continued in all its various branches as heretofore. They have now on hand and are constantly receiving large lots of flour and mill feed, as well as hay, oats and corn, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash or approved credit. M. B. Bell returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him in his individual capacity, hoping that strict attention to business, and an endeavor to accommodate customers, will continue to the new firm all the patronage heretofore extended to himself as well as bring new customers to the present firm of BELL & MATHERS,

Corner Railroad and Callowhill streets, opposite Snyder's Foundry.

May 12, 1855 19-1y

CHEAP MAPS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

BARNES' MAP OF PENNSYLVANIA and adjoining States, on rollers—very cheap.
Williams' map of the United States, on rollers, ditto.
Ranney's new map of the United States and Territories.
Guide Book through the United States, with descriptions of the States, cities &c., with large map.
Mitchell's, William's & Phelp's new Travelers' Guides through the United States.
The Western Tourist's and Emigrant's Guide.
Traveler's and Tourist's Route Book through the United States.
New Railroad map of the United States and the Canadas, compiled from the latest surveys.
Ensign & Thayer's Guide through the Western States.
Railroad and Township map of Ohio.
Shaeffer's new map of Schuylkill county, in pocket form, on rollers or framed.
Colton's new series of maps of the separate States.

Persons going west, and traveler's generally, are invited to call and examine these new and useful maps and guide books, at B. BANNAN'S

Book and Stationery Store

June 9, '55 23-2m

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PRINTER, BOOKSELLER & STATIONER, Centre Street, Pottsville, Pa., respectfully asks the attention of Merchants, Teachers, and the public generally, to the large assortment of books, &c., offered at his new store, comprising standard works for the professions, Church Books for every denomination, German and English,

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Thomas' American Fruit Culturist.
Downing's Lindley's Horticulturist.
" Ladies' Companion to the Flower Garden.
" Fruits and Fruit Trees of America.
Elliott's Fruit Grower's Guide.
Allen's Treatise on the Grape.
Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry.
Cole's American Fruit Book.
Thomas' Farm Implements, 200 engravings.
M'Mahon's American Gardener.
Browne's Field Book of Manures.
" American Poultry Yard.
Bennett's Poultry Book.
Dixon & Kerr's Ornamental and Domestic Poultry.
Mason's Farrier and Stud Book.
Youatt on the Horse, by Skinner.
Mason's Farmer's Practical Farrier.
Hind's Farriery, by Skinner.
Diseases of Animals. (Coles).
Browne's American Bird Fancier.
Saxton's Rural Hand-books, viz: The Hive and Honey Bee, The Cow, Pests of the Farm, American Bird Fancier, Chemistry made easy, Manures, Rose Culture, Agriculture, The Hog, On Flax, Domestic Poultry—25 cents each.

For sale at BANNAN'S

May 2, 1855 1- *Book, Stat. and Book Store.*

Latest News.

By Telegraph and Yesterday's Mails.

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE.	PHILADA.	NEW YORK.	BALTIMORE.
Wheat flour, bbl.,	10 37	8 12 @ 13 75	9 87 @ 10 00
Rye " "	7 50	7 00 @ 8 50	7 56 @ 7 75
Corn meal "	4 63	4 87 @ 5 00	4 75 @ 5 00
Wheat, red, bush.,	2 35	2 00 @ 2 05	2 00 @ 2 20
" white "	2 45	2 40 @ 2 50	2 20 @ 2 25
Rye, "	1 50	1 53	1 50
Corn, white, "	1 12	1 19 @ 1 22	1 02 @ 1 04
" yellow "	1 06	1 00	1 03
Oats, "	60	61 @ 65	50 @ 56
Cheese, per lb,		6 @ 10	
Coffee, "	10½	9½ @ 14½	10½ @ 15
Hams, "	13½	8½ @ 9½	9½ @ 11½
Mess pork, "	18 50	16 44 @ 19 50	19 50
Butter, dairy, "		16 @ 24	
Sugar, "	6¼	5½ @ 6½	6 @ 7½
Molasses, per gall.,	30	23 @ 32	28 @ 33
Oil, sperm, "	2 10	1 80	
" whale, "	77	73	66
" linseed, "	93	94	

PHILA. & N. YORK METAL MARKET.

		PHILADELPHIA.	NEW YORK.
IRON.			
Anthra'te F'ndry, No.1,	ton	25 00 @ 25 25	32 00 @ 34 00
" " No.2,		24 00 @ — —	26 00 @ 29 00
" " No.3,		22 00 @ 23 00	— — @ — —
Charcoal Fo'ndry, No.1,		24 00 @ 25 00	— — @ — —
" " No.2,		— — @ 23 00	— — @ — —
Scotch Pig, No. 1,		30 00 @ 31 00	30 00 @ 31 00
Railroad Bars,		55 00 @ 58 00	55 00 @ 60 00
English Refined,		— — @ 75 00	55 00 @ 60 00
American Bar, Hammered,		65 00 @ 90 00	80 00 @ 90 00
" Rolled,		80 00 @ 85 00	— — @ — —
Blooms,		65 00 @ 75 00	45 00 @ 58 00
Castings,	ton	40 00 @ 55 00	— — @ — —
Boiler Plates, No.1,	100 lbs.	— — @ 5 00	— — @ — —
" " No.2,		— — @ 4 00	— — @ — —
Axles, Am. Ham'ered,	ton	85 00 @ 90 00	— — @ — —
" Rolled,		— — @ — —	— — @ — —
R. R. Spikes,		5 00 @ 5 50	— — @ — —
STEEL.			
American,	100 lbs.	4 50 @ 6 00	4 37 @ 5 50
English,	"	6 00 @ 15 00	9 00 @ 14 00
" Spring,	"	— — @ 6 25	6 50 @ 7 50
COPPER.			
Sheathing,	100 lbs.	— — @ 31 00	28 50 @ 29 50
Rods,		— — @ — —	— — @ — —
Old,	"	18 00 @ 20 00	17 50 @ 18 50
LEAD.			
Pig Galena,	100 lbs.	6 25 @ 6 37	— — @ — —
Chester County,	"	6 25 @ 6 37	— — @ — —
Virginia,	"	6 25 @ — —	— — @ — —
Foreign,	"	6 25 @ 6 37	6 12 @ 6 25
Bar, No. 1,	"	7 25 @ — —	6 50 @ 6 75

POTTSVILLE PRODUCE MARKET.

(Retail Prices.)

Wheat Flour is sold at $11,50 per barrel; the market in this article is pretty well stocked, and business moderate, with a downward tendency of prices. Rye Flour, $7,25; and scarce. Corn meal, per bu., $1,15; good supply—business moderate.

GRAIN.—Wheat, the average quotation is about $2,40; fair supply on hand—demand good. Rye, is in demand at $1,40 per bu.—Prices of corn remain the same as last quoted, $1,10. Potatoes, (old) very few in market. New Potatoes have made their appearance.

The tendency in all prices of all kinds of produce is downward.

POTTSVILLE LUMBER MARKET.

(Retail Prices.)

Hemlock, $16 ℔ m. White Pine Boards, $16 @ $25. Panel lumber, $25 @ $45.—The supply continues good. The prospects are of a decline in the market.

Earthquake at Baltimore.

At eighteen minutes after 12 o'clock on Thursday morning last a shock of an earthquake was experienced at Baltimore, lasting ten seconds. The citizens were brought into the streets by the schock, from their dwellings in their night clothes, and many were so terror-stricken, that they were afraid to go to bed and remained up until daylight. Window glass was broken by the shock. An earthquake of violence at any of our large cities would be frightful; the height of the buildings and their often weak construction, would insure them speedy destruction, accompanied by a lamentable loss of human life.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER BALTIC.

A Week Later.

The steamship Baltic at New York from Liverpool, brings European dates to the 16th inst.

The papers furnish the details of the French capture of the Mamelon and White Works, after a sanguinary conflict, in which 5000 men were killed and wounded. The French took 62 guns and 500 prisoners, and their new position enables them to shell the shipping in the harbor of Sebastopol.

Simultaneously with this gallant action by the French, the English stormed and took the riflemen's works in the quarries, but lost five hundred in killed and wounded. Since then the fire has been slack.

The allied fleet have achieved fresh successes in the sea of Azoff, and have burned the stores at Taganrog, Maripol and Genitsch, and a land expedition is fitting out against Perekop.

The Russians are reported to have evacuated Anapa.

There is nothing from Tchernaya or the Baltic.

The latest telegraphic advices bring nothing of special importance.

There is talk that the Austrian army will speedily be reduced, by 100,000.

France.

The Empress is *enciente.*

The park of siege artillery is at length shipped in the American clippers Great Republic, Queen of Clippers, Gauntlet and Alleghanian. The Great Republic is shipping 400 cavalry horses. Not fewer than 30,000 horses have left France since the war began.

Italy.

It was reported at Rome that the Ex-King Louis of Bavaria—the monarch of Lola Montez celebrity—now in his 70th year—is about to marry the Countess Spaur, otherwise called the Widow Dodwell.

The King of Sardinia is about to proceed to London to negotiate for the hand of the English Princess Royal.

The Crimea.

Cholera still prevails.

All accounts agree that there is a vast amount of disease and despondency in the garrison of Sebastopol.

Private letters and documents taken at Kertch give a fearful account of the sufferings of the Russian army, as well from wounds as sickness.

Gen. Lamokra, the younger, has died of Cholera at Balaklava.

☞ There was quite an exciting trial of skill at billiards in Philadelphia on Wednesday evening, between two celebrated players, Michael Phelan and Joseph N. White. Quite an assemblage of amateur players witnessed it. White was victorious.

THE CROPS IN THE VALLEY OF THE SUSQUEHANNA.—Major Freas, of the Germantown *Telegraph*, who recently took a trip into Lycoming and other counties, says that the crops of wheat, oats, and potatoes, particularly, are magnificent. One single field of wheat of *sixty acres*, was expected to yield *thirty bushels per acre!* The grass was also very heavy, and equal to any grown in this region. The corn, though small, had come up regularly, was well cultivated, and a few days of warm weather would send it rapidly ahead. Altogether, at every point on the Major's trip of some two hundred and thirty miles, the crops were in the highest degree promising, and he was informed that a much larger amount of ground was cultivated this year than ever before.

ACCIDENT ON THE SUNBURY AND ERIE RAIL ROAD.—The late rains caused an immense land-slide about three miles above Milton, covering the track to the depth of six feet.—The through train on Tuesday, from Niagara, with about twenty passengers, was suddenly brought to a halt; the locomotive leaped the pile of earth as it struck, turned completely over and righted itself in the canal. The engineer, fireman and a passenger were carried with the locomotive and escaped injury. The baggage-car was broken, and the baggage-master had his hand badly mashed. The passenger car was jammed in against the baggage car, breaking up the platform, but, with the exception of a few bruises, the passengers escaped uninjured. Their escape is described as being truly miraculous. Had not the coupling broke, the car would have gone into the canal, and the result been fatal to all.