Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1855.

DELEGATE ELECTION.

AMERICANS TO YOUR POSTS!!

The members of the *American Party* in Schuylkill County are requested to meet at the usual places of holding elections, on

SATURDAY, the 4th of AUGUST next,

between the hours of 2 and 7 P. M., to select two delegates from each District, to assemble in County Convention on the Monday following, 6th, at the House of Charles Sailor, in Schuylkill Haven, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating a County Ticket.

By order of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

July 28, 1855. 2t

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A WOODS MEETING is being held in Port Clinton.

SOME natural curiosities are on exhibition on Norwegian street, back of Mortimers' Hotel.

SEE AUDITOR'S NOTICE in reference to estate of Jacob Moyer, deceased.

CANAL.—Byron McKeevor, of the East Mines, this County, has lost two cows. For particulars, see advertisement.

STRAY COW.—W. B. Frizel, below Mt. Carbon, is in possession of a stray cow. For particulars, see advertisement.

TEACHERS WANTED.—A lady and gentleman teacher are wanted at the public school in Pinegrove. See advertisement.

REV. JOHN DAGNALL of Brooklyn, N. Y., offers to send (free) prescriptions for the cure of nervous diseases. See advertisement.

SCOTT RIFLE.—A stated meeting of this fine military corps will be held on Tuesday evening next.

POTTSVILLE ACADEMY.—The Fall term of this Institution commences on Monday, September 3, 1855.

JACOB RAPP'S ESTATE.—The time fixed for the distribution of the assets in the hands of the Administrator, has been postponed to the 14th of August. See notice.

MISS ALLEN'S School for Young Ladies, in this Borough, will re-open on the first Monday in September next. We refer our readers to her advertisement in another column.

SEE Mr. Hobart's notice of distributions of money raised under writs of Fi. Fa. Parties, E. M. Beatty *vs.* I. S. Struthers, and C. Hasseler *vs.* S. Deft.

OIL CLOTHS.—At the ware house of Thomas Potter, No. 79 Arch street, Philadelphia, can be obtained Oil Cloths of all descriptions, and of unsurpassed quality. See advertisement.

SELF-SEALING CANS.—Arthur's Patent Air Self-sealing Cans, for preserving fresh Fruits and Vegetables, can be bought at Bright & Lerch's Hardware Store, in this Borough.

TO LET.—Davis & Loder, of St. Clair, have a store-house to let; and also have on hand at their new store, a fine assortment of articles for sale. See advertisement.

IRVING'S Life of Washington, is receiving an extensive circulation. B. Bannan is sole agent for this County. This invaluable work is furnished only to subscribers.

SPORTING MATERIALS.—Edward K. Tryon, No. 134 North Second street, Philadelphia, has for sale, a fine assortment of guns, bags, flasks, powder, caps, &c. See advertisement.

Call still the attention of our lady readers to *Patterson's Liquid Soap*, advertised in our paper. It is highly recommended by a number of ladies who have used it for several years, as cheap and labor saving.

TRUSSES.—At C. H. Needles' Truss and Brace establishment, S. W. corner of Twelfth and Race streets Philadelphia, articles of this description of the finest quality can be obtained. See advertisement.

SHERIFF'S SALES OF REAL ESTATE.—On the 25th inst., as will be perceived by reference to our advertising columns, there will be sold at Mortimers' Hotel, in this Borough, at Sheriff's Sale, a large quantity of valuable Real Estate.

TREEMOUNT SEMINARY.—This educational establishment near Norristown is open for the reception of pupils. The situation is healthy, and the reputation of the Institution gives full warrant that parents may readily trust the education of their children to the care of Mr. Samuel Aaron, the Principal. See advertisement.

JENNY LIND.—This renowned vocalist, and her husband, it is said, are harmoniously and actively engaged in carrying out her plans for the establishment of public schools in Sweden.

WON'T DO.—A panic is endeavored to be raised, in regard to recent rains injuring the wheat crop. Won't answer. The stories are undoubtedly intentionally exaggerated for effect. Speculators must try a new tack to effect their selfish ends.

POSTAGE TO CALIFORNIA.—The postage to California, whether by overland or the Isthmus, per single letter not weighing more than half an ounce, is declared to be *ten cents* by the recent act. Prepayment here, as in other cases, is required.

COMPLETELY DEFUNCT.—The bank of the United States is about to die. It will be "very dead" on the 21st of this month, when the final dividend will be made. Its capital has been entirely swamped. The stockholders will not, it is believed, receive a penny, while the creditors will not be paid in full. Good management in its affairs during the past few years, might we think, have saved much to its creditors.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT RECONNOISSANCE.—From the first running over into the second page of to-day's *Journal* will be found the result of the reconnoissance made for the Auburn, Port Clinton and Allentown Railroad, by Ellwood Morris, Esq., civil engineer. The report is addressed to the President and Directors of the Auburn and Port Clinton and Allentown Railroad Companies, and will be found upon perusal to be one of the most important projects of the character to this Region, ever brought to public notice. Up to the period of the publication of the result of Mr. Morris's reconnoissance, we had not looked upon this projected route as feasible; but we are now satisfied that this is destined to be a great and important outlet for the peculiar productions of this Region. The feasibility of the contemplated route is beyond disputation, and the advantage that would accrue to the interests of Schuylkill County in the event of the construction of the Auburn, Port Clinton and Allentown Railroad, cannot be too highly estimated. We ask for the reconnoissance, a careful and attentive perusal. Its importance will be immediately perceived by the intelligent reader.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF KANSAS.—Our readers are of course cognizant of the fact that John L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Governor of Kansas in place of Mr. Reeder. As the pretence that speculations in Indian lands were the cause of the removal, has never been made by the Secretary of War and ex-Senator Atchison, the real authors of his proscription, nor by any friends of theirs, it is presumable that Gov. Reeder is dismissed for the simple reason that he has not proved a perfectly obedient and efficient tool of the Missouri mob. In speaking of his successor, Mr. Dawson, a Washington correspondent of the *Courier and Enquirer* says that he is a man of more plastic material. He will do whatever the strongest lobby men about him require at his hands. He has been for six years a member of Congress, and during that period has been chief patron and advocate of the Homestead Bill. He is a regular democrat, and has no political identity outside of his party. If a democratic convention should renominate Gen. Pierce, or decree him dictator for life, or annex Kansas to Missouri, or Pennsylvania to Virginia, Mr. Dawson would not dream of disputing its authority or resisting its decision. Stringfellow, therefore, will find Mr. Dawson the very man for the emergency, and under his Administration the principles of the Nebraska Bill will be carried out harmoniously. Our readers can draw their own deductions from the new movement of the Administration in this quarter. In our view it is placed in a still more humiliating position by thus truckling to "popular sovereignty," whose argument is the bowie-knife or revolver, in place of firmly enforcing the laws of the country, for the benefit of its citizens.

We wonder at the want of manly spirit in the breast of Mr. Dawson, which, if in his possession, would prompt him to indignantly spurn the vile commission.

OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

With the next number of the *Miners' Journal*, we contemplate commencing the publication of the first of a series of European Letters, written for the *Journal* by a young Mining Engineer, who is at the present time making a tour of Europe, on foot. The writer is a gentleman of ability, experience and discernment, and as he is engaged in personally visiting and inspecting the various extensive Mining operations of Great Britain, we can promise our patrons, in the perusal of his letters a mass of invaluable information, such as is even not generally known in the very kingdom in which the operations referred to, exist.

In connection with this matter, we would suggest to those who are interested in Mining operations in this country, and whose names are not enrolled upon our list as subscribers, to send in their names before we commence the publication of these interesting letters.—We are resolved in the conduct of the *Miners' Journal*, to spare no trouble or expense in perfecting every department of the paper, and that portion devoted to Mining, here and abroad, shall be particularly the object of our care, in order to render the *Journal* useful to the operator and the general dealer.

The increased expenses which we naturally incur in these efforts, induces us to ask our patrons to assist us in increasing the already large circulation of the *Miners' Journal*, and its consequent usefulness. A neighbor or business friend might readily be induced to subscribe, when the cheapness of the paper, and we flatter ourselves, its peculiar excellence, are mentioned. The large amount of reading matter given weekly is alone a feature which should insure an increased circulation, as its insertion calls for an increased expenditure on our part, independent of the literary aid which we call into requisition, to render the *Journal* acceptable in every way to our patrons.

With these facts in view, we trust that our list of subscribers, which has already increased in a gratifying manner, since the first of the present year, will through the exertions of our friends and an appreciating public, both at home and abroad, continue to lengthen until we may be enabled, by munificent patronage, to render the *Miners' Journal* faultless in every respect—in fact a model newspaper. Those who do not subscribe, and desire to peruse our European Mining correspondence from the beginning, should send in their names early next week, as the first letter will appear in the *Journal* of Saturday next. To many the information contained in them, will more than repay the slight expenditure incurred in securing them for perusal.

We hope this statement will receive due attention from our friends and patrons, and that their good feeling toward us will prompt them to assist us in increasing the circulation and usefulness of the *Miners' Journal*.

COAL COMPANIES.

It is a well known fact that the only accessible Coal lands in this Region lying idle, were those owned by the North American and Delaware Coal Companies, the management of which was controlled abroad. These Companies have both, as we are pleased to learn, abandoned all idea of mining, and are leasing out their lands to individuals to work. Messrs. Rogers, Sinnickson & Co., leased the Delaware Coal Company's mines last year, put the works in order again, and are now turning out some of the best Red Ash Coal of the Region. We are informed that the Messrs. Sheafer have leased the old Peach Mountain Vein on the lands of the North American Coal Company, and have erected the necessary machinery—breakers, &c.—and are now turning out about 100 tons a day of this celebrated Red Ash Coal, the same as is worked on the Delaware Coal Company's lands. The works at Crow Hollow are also progressing under a lease by the same parties, and the veins to be reached by this opening are the Primrose, Holmes, Orchard, Seven Foot Vein, and the Mammoth, which was bored to last year. This opening, when completed, will make one of the most valuable Collieries in the County, and will produce a good income to the Company. The property has been extricated from the mortgage debt, by the issue of additional stock authorized by the Legislature; and they have also laid out a town plot adjoining the Borough of St. Clair, from which the Company expect to realize a considerable sum from the sale of lots. The management of this Company for a number of years, fell little short of a regular system of swindling—but we are assured that under the auspices of those, who now control it, the policy will be changed—that stock-jobbing is to cease, and that the lands will be developed as rapidly as possible under leases to individuals; and that a legitimate business is to be pursued hereafter and not stock-jobbing.—When this property is fully developed we have no doubt but that it will prove very productive, but the outlay will have to be considerable before the stockholders can expect to realize any dividends. *It is a notorious fact which challenges contradiction, that no exclusive Coal Corporation in this or any other Anthracite Region, ever paid a dollar to the stock-holders, until its mining business was abandoned and thrown into the hands of individuals.* This is the only true policy to adopt.

COMMUNICATED.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I observed during last winter that our Marshal Mr. Crist visited all places where liquor was sold and stopped certain individuals from getting any more liquor at these places, under a penalty to the seller of prosecution—a thing which was certainly right in all respects, for it ought to be stopped. But seeing those individuals whom Mr. Crist stopped from getting liquor, going through our streets, reeling and staggering from side to side, with more liquor in them than they could get before said liquor was stopped, I think Mr. Crist should now take another step, and prosecute all such offenders of the law who sell liquor to these people after having had notice to the contrary. Now, gentlemen, the law is very severe on the subject of selling liquor to inebriates, and I think that if Mr. Crist would only make a few arrests, it might do a great deal of good.

TEMPERANCE.

"Temperance" should remember that public officers, no matter how efficient, can effect but little themselves in enforcing the law, and protecting public morals, if their endeavors are not seconded by the community in which they act. It is certainly an up-hill business, to attempt reformations in any respect in our midst, if the public, which should esteem it a duty to assist its officers, passively look on, or coldly acquiesce in movements tending to the general welfare. To one person the hog ordinance is obnoxious; to another, suppressing the sale of intoxicating liquor, is an unpopular movement; and so on to the end of the chapter. We thus degenerate into a hoggish, drunken community, because we lack that unanimity of sentiment and opinion, necessary to ensure the enforcement of wise laws and local ordinances. Good officers, "Temperance," should be sustained by the people, in all their efforts; and we fancy that the reason so many enactments are inoperative is, the apathy, and too often criminal opposition of the public to their enforcement.—Assist your officers, if you would stop drunkenness, and consequent crime, and thereby lessen the number of criminals annually sent to the State and County prison, and empty comparatively, our alms-houses.

There is another reason why both officers and citizens do not prosecute in Rum cases. They have but little confidence in the Court as at present constituted in these cases. It is notorious that the influence of the Court is in favor of Rum—this is a common remark, made even by strangers who have watched its proceedings in these cases.

COUNTERFEIT NOTES.—Beware of Counterfeit $10's on the Bank of Montgomery county, Pa. They are in circulation, and said to be well executed.

THE WHEELER SLAVE CASE.

Judges are sometimes apt to act too hastily, and with less circumspection than attaches to the gravity of their official functions. In this light, may be viewed the recent action of Judge Kane of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in his commitment of Mr. Passmore Williamson, on the plea that Mr. Williamson made an evasive return to the writ of habeas corpus, in the Wheeler slave case, in which Mr. Williamson is implicated. A lengthy and admirable review of the case, with citations of precedents, both English and American, is furnished to the *North American*, by a gentleman of legal ability, in which the writer says after furnishing abundant evidence of the limited power of Judges in cases of habeas corpus, that one may be excused for inquiring where could Judge Kane have sought for the law which justified him in immuring Mr. Williamson in a prison without bail or mainprize, and at the pleasure of the Judge. If he is wrong, which seems very manifest, Judge Kane has assumed an awful responsibility, which he may not soon hear the last of, and which may recoil on him with resistless force. It is not at all uncertain that Judge Kane by his hasty action in this case, has rendered himself liable to an action for damages, as did Lord Brougham, the Lord High Chancellor of England, for an order in Chancery subjecting a British subject to imprisonment for contempt, and perhaps, to impeachment.

The case is further implicated from the fact that the late slaves of Mr. Wheeler, liberated by the voluntary act of their owner in bringing them on the undesecrated soil of Pennsylvania, are now in New York city.—In consequence of the statement published by Mr. Wheeler that they were *forcibly* abducted from the state of slavery in which he held them, and consigned to freedom greatly against their own will, Mrs. Johnson, the mother of the family, went before Judge Culver, of New York, and made an affidavit to the effect that she voluntarily and willingly effected her liberation from servitude. In it she swears as follows:—"Nobody forced me away, nobody pulled me and nobody led me; I went away of my own free will; I always wished to be free, and meant to be free when I came North; I hardly expected it in Philadelphia, but I thought I should get free in New York; I have been comfortable and happy since I left Mr. Wheeler, and so are the children; I don't want to go back." This in connection with other statements in relation to the matter render it conclusive that Mr. Passmore Williamson did not make an evasive return to the writ of habeas corpus, for which he has been incarcerated, and place Judge Kane in an exceedingly delicate position. In fact if he escapes a prosecution for damages on the part of Mr. Williamson he may esteem himself singularly fortunate. We will watch the various phases of the case with interest. Let justice be done, though the heavens fall.

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE WAR.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

Russian Sorties.

By the steamship *Asia* we are in possesion of Liverpool dates to the 21st ultimo. The war news is unimportant. The weather in England, had been favorable for the crops.

The War.

The general prospects of the war, at home and abroad, were not very encouraging.

Pelissier, whose character suffered much after the repulse of the 18th of June, was regaining confidence, and from the stength of the French works, now close advanced towards the Malakoff, there is a probability of its early capture.

A despatch from General Simpson is published, giving an account of the embarkation of the body of Lord Raglan for England.—Pelissier placed a garland of *immortelles* on the coffin, and the French troops formed an avenue of men, six miles long, from the camp to the sea.

The Russians made sorties on the allied approaches on the nights of the 15th and 18th of July, but were repulsed with severe loss on their side.

General Eyre, the British General, has had his leg amputated. General Sir John Campbell died within Sevastaopol, and under a flag of truce his sword was returned.

Great Britain.

Mr. Roebuck's motion for a vote of censure on the Government, after being debated at great length, was thrown out, in the House of Commons, by a majority of 107, the numbers being—for the motion 182, against it 289.—The debate occupied twenty-six columns of the *London Times*. The Palmerston ministry has thus a new lease of life.

A Committee has been investigating into the police outrages in the recent Hyde Park demonstrations.

Dr. Arnoud, Napoleon's St Helena Doctor, is dead.

The sum set apart for the expenses of the fete Napoleon, on 18th August, is to be distributed to the widows and orphans of the war. Five hundred Russians, now at Toulon, are to be exchanged at Odessa for French prisoners oy June 18th.

Germanic Relations.

The London Morning *Chronicle* publishes the text of an Austrian Circular, dated June 25th, to the Germanic Diet. The document speaks strongly for peace, and also says that Austria will continue to hold the Principalities till peace be restored.

The Black Sea.

Another sea expedition is fitting out, but the destination is unknown.

Asia.

Reliable accounts to June 23d state that the Russian army, under General Muravieff, had invested Kars, while a small corps d'arme had advanced upon Katala, and was pressing the Turkish garrison of Batoum.

Italy.

Mazzini publishes a letter in the Genoa papers, warning Italians against Bonapartist intrigues.

Spain.

Don Escalante is appointed Minister to Washington, in room of M. Custo.

A telegraph message from Madrid says, the rupture with Rome is complete, the Roman Charge having demanded his passport on the Church Property bill.

The Black Warrior dispute with the United States is definitely settled by the indemnity of a million of reals.

Russia.

A Vienna letter, in the Cologne *Gazette*, reports that marked differences have arisen between the Czar and his brother Constantine, and that the journey of the Prince of Prussia to Petersburg is for the purpose of acting as mediator.

NEW YORK LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

The Farmer and his Beans—Predicament of the N. Y. Correspondent—The Liquor Law—Its practical workings in the City—The rural Districts—Drunken Arrests—Progress of the new Telegraph—Party from New York—The Lime Kiln Man—Matters Musical and Theatrical—Advice gratis—New Fashions—Ladies look out.

NEW YORK, July 30th, 1855.

DEAR JOURNAL:—Rumor says, and *of course* then the story *must be* true, that there once lived a farmer who in the course of his agricultural employments, strange to say, planted beans,—but when all was finished, he was surprised to find that he had no poles. However his wife suggested a substitute by planting a sunflower in each hill to sustain the vines. All went excellently well until the sunflowers began to grow so fast that they uprooted the beans. Now, friend *Journal*, in which term we include the dear public also, to which we are supposed to be speaking, your New York servant is very much in the condition of the aforesaid beans. You rightly judged that the heat of the weather and his own personal predilections in the premises, had driven him to some portion of the country, where the old Christian custom of broiling steaks on gridiron and frying fish in pans still obtained, instead of the raging fashion in Gotham, of having the sidewalks flagged with frying pans and the streets laid with gridirons. The enjoyment of all this however has placed him in this bean-predicament, for so rapidly do men and things move in this goodly city of ours, that one does not forsake his post for a few days even without finding on his return that he has completely drifted out of the current of events, and must straightway post himself up on matters of the day. This huge sunflower of New York grows so fast that all such poor beans as your correspondent are jerked up by the root, in the unavailing endeavor to keep up with the times.

The operation of the new Liquor Law in our city, is a positive nullity—no more notice being taken of it, than if such an institution had never existed—rum flows at every street corner in profusion, and we are unwillingly forced to believe that more liquor is now consumed in New York than ever. It is a certain fact that the scope for its sale is now greater than ever, since the whole system of licenses is abolished and free trade in rum is the order of the day, provided only where one has a few shillings wherewith to start a stock in trade and a board to sell it upon.

Much of this has undoubtedly been brought about by the instructions of the Mayor to the police, a copy of which was embodied in one of my previous letters. They were actually nothing, and the officers acting under them could in no practical case whatever arrest an offender or seize liquor. In most of our bar rooms, even down to the lowest groggeries of the Points, conspicuous signs are displayed "none but imported liquor sold here," and of course a drop of domestic rum is more scarce than sands of gold in the public streets. The quantity in market disappeared in a twinkling on the fourth of July—*of course* we are wholly unable to imagine where it went and must believe that its mysterious disappearance is only one more of those wonderful events which have conspired to make the day, world-wide and famous.

Our police however fail not to jug every unfortunate which they find intoxicated, the penalty for which under the new law, is ten dollars fine or ten days imprisonment. The police courts every morning present a motley crew of all ages and sexes, and the various excuses which they offer, form as laughable a collection as Mrs. Partington's Carpet Bag or the vagaries of Philander Doesticks.

One thing however we will say for the new law and that is, that in a recent tour through the State, we noticed that in very many of the villages, the taverns were closed and weeds had already attained a thrifty growth in the door yards, while those houses which still remained open complained that their business was ruined. In the rural districts the law seems to have taken hold in thorough earnest and accomplished the end for which it was intended.

Some weeks since I wrote you quite a lengthy description of the new telegraph to connect the two worlds. This gigantic project is rapidly advancing towards completion. The vessel having the first instalment of cable, seventy-four miles in length, is now lying at Port au Basque, waiting to lay it down, which being finished, telegraphic communication will be completed to St. John's, in Newfoundland, which will give us European news in six days. The long cable from St. John's to Cork in Ireland, 1630 miles, will be laid down with all possible despatch. The steamer Calhoun leaves New York to-murrow with a party on board to proceed to the Gulf of St. Lawrence and tow the vessel across, when the wire will be laid down as they sail. The Calhoun advertises to take a few passengers out and back, the round trip, for one hundred dollars. The company will be choice and the trip both highly interesting and delightful.

Among the events of the past week we may chronicle the death of the *Lime Kiln Man*, as he was universally known. All citizens of New York and many visitors to the Metropolis knew him well—he was one of those oddities who attract attention wherever they go—tall and erect of form, with a dignified and intellectual countenance, even though disguised by dirt and long naked hair—covered with lime from head to foot he has been a constant traveler in our streets for a quarter of a century. He has slept for the whole of the long period in a lime kiln in Fourteenth street, which accounts both for his appearance and the singular soubriquet by which he was known. He rarely spoke to any person, but when he did, his ideas are said to have been marked by distinguished ability. He ranked among the peculiar *institutions* of Gotham.

In matters, musical and theatrical, we are quite dull; the Payne Opera Troupe are playing at Niblo's, which is all that we have, in addition to our ordinary theatricals, some of which by the way are at a stand for a few week's vacation.—This state of affairs however is only the lull which precedes the tempest, for by another month we shall witness in the operatic sky, the lustre of some great stars. Rachael makes her debut on the 1st September, and agents are abroad who will bring to America for the Fall campaign, artists of the greatest stability. Posters already line our walls and fences announcing in yard high letters, the promised appearance of the great French Tragedienne.

We might spin out our effusion to an enormous extent, if we were to touch upon some all absorbing topic now rife here, instance the hot weather—the soda market, *cream syrups*, and all—concerning them we could discourse most *feelingly*, and hold forth most *profusely* (in a literal sense too, if perspiration were of any account,) but we have no doubt that our readers are tolerably posted on the same subjects, and will therefore bid them God speed for another week, hoping that they may be able to survive the inflictions of the thermometer—advising them withal that if the temperature becomes too much for them, to cut off the top of the tube and not allow the mercury to rise so high—the effect of such a proceeding on the weather could not be otherwise than astonishing—try it?

Tell the ladies that now fashions are being introduced in Gotham—we shall prepare a pill for the feminines in our next.

THE COAL TRADE.

The quantity sent by Rail Road this week is 57,911 12—by Canal, 30,654 14—for the week, 88,566 06 tons. Total by Rail Road, 1,356,354 00 against 1,202,331 06 tons—do by Canal, 561,693 02, against 486,320 03 tons, to same period last year.

The shipments are very heavy this week—that by the Rail Road being the largest ever transported over this road in one week before. We understand it would have reached 60,000 tons if a break down had not occurred, which retarded the cars longer than usual.

The Companies decided, very prudently in the present state of the trade, not to advance the rates of toll and transportation on the first of August. We think, however, it is highly probable that they may advance on the first of September. Much however will depend on the state of the trade at that period, whether it will bear any advance on rates already too high.

The demand for Coal continues fair, and prices are firm; no further reduction need be apprehended for the future this year. The increased supply of Anthracite Coal this year from all sources up to the first of August, does not exceed 300,000 tons, if it reaches that quantity. The whole increase from the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions so far, is about 280,000 tons. The Wyoming trade has fallen off nearly as much as the Shamokin has increased—and we doubt whether there has been much if any increase by way of the Delaware and Hudson Canal. We made application for the shipments from that quarter, but so far have not been able to procure them. The motives that prompts the suppression of these shipments, in the present state of enlightened commercial enterprise, we are not acquainted with. It may effect the price of stocks, but that consideration ought to be secondary to the great interests of trade and commerce.

A friend in Boston, whose good opinion of our *Journal* we appreciate, writes to inform us that all Coal now sold *by retail* in Massachusetts, is by the ton of 2000 lbs. according to law, and not by the chaldron.

The same writer also states that we are in error with regard to the price of freights from Philadelphia to Boston. On two occasions before the freights were as low, and one year lower than at present. In May 1842, freights were at $1 25 per ton, and in July and August of the same year, $1 00, and in September, $1 12½. The highest rate paid that year was $1 50. In July and August of 1848, freights were as low as $1 25; and in August and October of 1849, freights touched as low as $1 25 per ton. We were not posted up quite so far back as 1842 with regard to freights to the East, but this statement only confirms the position we assumed last week, *"that the shipping and commercial interests of a country only prosper in proportion as its domestic productions are fostered and protected."* Look at the periods of low freights—in 1842 just before the establishment of the admirable Tariff enacted that year, when free trade was the order of the day. Again in 1848 and 1849, after the Tariff of 1842 was destroyed by the substitution of the bill of abominations of 1846, the effects of which were staved off in 1847, by famine abroad. After this period its destructive tendency told severely on the industry of the country, until the discovery of gold in California, the influx of which enhanced prices and greatly aided our business prospects. And now, again, when all the gold we are receiving from California, and more too, is shipped abroad to pay for foreign goods, while our own manufacturing establishments are lying comparatively idle.

QUALITY OF COAL.—Our readers will recollect that the writer of the money articles in the Philadelphia *Ledger*, who, we learn, is a Broker and a large Stockholder in Companies on the Lehigh, published a *roseatly* article with regard to the quality of Schuylkill Coal. We replied to that article then, and a writer in the Mauch Chunk *Gazette* of last week asks us some questions on the same subject. We will answer these queries at length next week, and also throw some light on the different Coal formations, the quality of Coal, &c., and if the *writer of the Ledger* should fall into the pit, he was trying to dig for us, it is his own fault, and not ours. Our readers will bear testimony that we have never made such invidious distinctions with regard to our own, or any other Coal, as this writer did—but the time has arrived, when the truth should be told, and with this view our Reporter has, within the last six weeks visited all the different regions for the express purpose of examining the Collieries, the different qualities of Coal, &c., and the result of this examination will be given to our readers next week.

White, Red and Grey Ash Coal.

TUSCARORA, July 24th, 1855.

MESSRS. EDS:—It is not generally known, as you remarked in your comments on Mr. Gaylord's Plymouth letter, in the Journal of the 14th ult., that *Red Ash* Coal exists in the "Great Northern Anthracite Valley;" or, in fact, that it exists in any other region but the Schuylkill. But such is not the case, for *it is found in each of the three Coal fields.* The present article on the ashes of the various Coals, is rather prematurely drawn from me, by the remarks of Henderson Gaylord, Esq., and the want of "light on the subject," which now seems to be generally felt. In describing the Wyoming Region, commencing at Carbondale, and from thence descending, I would naturally arrive at Wilkesbarre and Plymouth "some time," and in connection, would describe the peculiarities of the Coal and formations in these localities.

In the vicinity of Wilkesbarre and Nanticoke, the Coal appears to be thicker and deeper than it is in other portions of the region; but at Wilkesbarre it is deeper than at Nanticoke, where it commences to rise rapidly towards the Western extremity of the formation at Shickshinny.

At Nanticoke and Plymouth, the lower veins are worked above water level, and are cut by the streams in several places. But there are only *three* Collieries in active operation on the lower or *Red Ash* vein, worked at Nanticoke below Plymouth; or in fact, in the Wyoming Valley, though there are others, both old and new openings, which are either abandoned for the present, or are not yet in operation. If the other veins now being worked at Plymouth and other places up the valley, are the bottom veins, including what is called the Red Ash Vein at Nanticoke, as some suppose (!) then the brightest dream of many a Wyoming land owner will never be realized; for if such were the case, the computed quantity of Coal in the region would be reduced nearly one half.

But besides the bottom Red Ash Vein, which we denominate No. 1. There are other Red, Pink, and Grey Ash Veins above the No. 4, or Baltimore Coal, which is worked at Plymouth by the Messrs Pattens and others, under the name of the Patton or Bennett Vein. The No. 5 and 6, called at Plymouth the Cooper and Orchard Veins, are a mixture of Red, Pink, Grey and White Ash Coal; but farther up the valley these same veins are worked at the "Gould Mine Colliery," where they produce White, or rather Grey Ash Coal.

There are, in some parts of the valley, where the intermediate hills or ridges are sufficiently high to contain them, several other Red Ash workable veins, of nearly the same character as our red Ash Veins in this region. Indeed, the geological formation of the three Coal fields are so similar, that we are inclined to think, that the *veins worked in the three regions may be identified with each other.*

Thus, the Mammoth, or Daniel Vein of Schuylkill County, is generally believed to be the same as the Lanesster Vein of Shamokin, and the Baltimore, or No. 4 Vein, of the Wyoming Valley; and there is every reason to believe, that they are the formation of the same era, for this vein differs *as much* in the various localities, where it is worked in the same region, as it does from any other; as does in the three Anthracite Coal Fields where it is invariably found. It is worked with more profit, and consequently, in preference to any others, excepting the Wyoming bottom Red Ash Vein, which we think may be one of those worked at Brockville and other places in the Schuylkill Region.

In speaking of this Coal—the old Smith Red Ash Coal of Nanticoke—we beg leave to differ from Mr. Gaylord concerning its qualities and uses. I have no doubt; and it is very likely, that the old *Germans* on the line, and young ones too, prefer "De old Schmidt Red Ash Coal," to any other for all purposes—being partial to this Coal because their fathers used it, and consequently, having tried no other, they do not know the difference. But notwithstanding their preference or the partiality of others, it must be allowed that the upper Red Ash Veins, wherever found, produce much superior Coal as an article for domestic uses, than either the bottom Red, or White Ash Coal. In the Wyoming Region, the upper Red Ash Veins are not worked, as they exist but in a few localities, and are generally small, and beneath the notice of the Coal Operators. But in the Schuylkill it is different, for here the upper Red Ash Veins are worked to a great extent, and bought readily by Coal merchants at high prices, in *preference* to any other kinds of Coal for domestic purposes. Two thousand pounds of Red Ash Coal from the Schuylkill Region has been conclusively proved, to be equal to two thousand three hundred and eighty-seven pounds of the best White Ash Coal for stoves and grates, as it emits caloric in the proportion of one to one and a quarter pounds; therefore Red Ash Coal at $5 50 per ton is cheaper for such purposes than White Ash at $4 60; and we cannot readily admit that the Wyoming "Bottom Red Ash Coal," is in any manner superior for domestic purposes, to the excellent White Ash of the same region.

The facts are against it; for the Coal which is preferred for blacksmiths, forges, for locomotives and manufacturing uses, is generally dense, hard, and not easily fractured, and these qualities the Nanticoke Coal possesses. For light blacksmith work it has no superior in the world—being much cheaper—because it burns longer, and what is singular, it adds to the weight of manufactured iron. Ten pounds of nail rod, worked into nails with this Coal will make more than ten pounds of nails. But for family uses it requires too much draught to be serviceable; for without the aid of a strong current of air, this Coal cannot be thoroughly consumed. Like some of *our* White Ash Coal, and some of the Shamokin, when burned in grates, the residue of waste, or ashes, is much greater than that which is left from the pure upper Red Ash.

If any person will take the trouble to examine, they will find among the ashes of this Coal, as well as the White Ash from all regions, when burned in grates many pieces not consumed—white outside but still black in the middle. But the Red Ash of Schuylkill or Shamokin, which is inferior to no Coal in the world for family uses, will not, if properly treated, leave any residum, or waste more than the ashes which they contain; and which in the best quality, do not exceed from four to five per cent.

We do not suppose that the Wyoming Red Ash Coal can be made equal to ashes than other Coals, or that it leaves more waste when properly consumed. It requires a stronger draught than the upper Red or even White Ash Coal for consumption in open grates or family stoves. In this respect it is much like the lower veins in the Beaver Meadows, Bucks Mountain, and Schuylkill Co.

We do not know of any Coal equal for culinary purposes, to the Schuylkill or Shamokin Red Ash; though the "poor man's Coal" in the Hazleton and Beaver Meadow Basins being lighter than our White Ash, answers very well. This Coal, which is a "bunch" of about two feet and a half thick, in the middle of the "Big Vein," it is almost impossible to keep separate from the rest of the Coal in the same vein.

The "poor man's Coal"—so denominated by the miners for its excellence in making good winter fires—has some resemblance to the Shamokin Red Ash; but there is no doubt but that the Shamokin Coal, particularly that of Rosser Boyd & Co., from its purity and richness is the best of the two; and though we need not reiterate it, we may remark, that there is no difference between the Shamokin and the Schuylkill Red Ash, except, that some of our Red Ash is much harder than any which has yet been worked at Shamokin.

Most of the Coal washed in the vicinity of Plymouth village at present is White Ash; in fact, when I visited that place in June, there was no Red Ash Coal being mined. The Red Ash bottom vein is worked at Nanticoke, by Leo, Penn & Co., Jameson Harvey, Esq., and William L. Lance—the mines of the two latter are on the Plymouth side. The seams or benches of Mr. Harvey's vein at the water level are as follows—commencing at the top or upper bench:

Beneath the top slate is found 3 feet Coal, 1 foot slate, 3 feet Coal, 1 foot Coal, 8 inches slate, 3 feet *dark Red Ash* Coal, 4 feet *light Red Ash* Coal, 22 inches slate, bone and Coal, and 3 feet good White Ash Coal, which is the bottom or lowest bench resting on the slate.

At Mr. Lance's upper mines about one thousand feet above his lower mines, (Grand Tunnel Mines), the benches are thicker and range as follows:—6 feet bone Coal and slate (roof), 7 feet *good Red Ash* Coal with small strips of hard bone intervening, 2 feet slate, 5 feet light Red Ash Coal (very good), 6 inches bone Coal and about two feet bottom Coal, White Ash.

At Plymouth, the No. 4, or as we suppose, the Mammoth White Ash vein—where worked by the Messrs. Pattens—much resembles the Mine Hill veins, with the exception that the top rock is much stronger and more solid. We give below the column of the same vein at three different places, viz: Plymouth, Wilkesbarre and Mine Hill in rotation:

Beneath 12 feet of solid top slate in the Patten vein, Plymouth, is first 2½ feet good Coal, 3 inches bone, 4 inches slate, 5 feet good Coal, 1 foot bone Coal (sometimes pure Coal), 4 inches slate, 3 to 4 feet good Coal, small strip of bone, 6 inches Coal and 1 foot bone; making about 12 feet Coal—14 feet vein inclusive.

The Baltimore Coal at Wilkesbarre ranges as follows:

One foot Coal, 16 inches slate, 3 feet bone Coal, 6 inches slate (roof), 12 feet good Coal, 10 inches slate, 8 feet good Coal (18 feet workable Coal), 2 feet slate, 9 inches Coal, 15 inches slate and Coal, 2 feet good Coal. The bottom benches beneath the two feet slate, is called the Chuckey vein, and is not worked. The Baltimore Coal averages about 30 feet.

At Mine Hill Gap, Schuylkill County, the Mammoth vein is as follows:

Fifteen and a half yards top slate, 18 inches bone Coal, from 2 to 3 feet mixed Coal, 1 foot bone, 4 inches slate (roof), 5 to 6 feet good Coal, 1 foot bone, 5 feet good Coal, and 18 inches mixed Coal which is left in the mines.

In some sections of the first Coal field, this vein is much larger; indeed it ranges from 12 to 40 feet in thickness, and varies in quality, about the same as it does in the Second and Third Fields.—It has been found to be more dense in the deep basins of Schuylkill County than at any other place. We might give the size, quantity and quality of this vein at various points: Ashland, Tamaqua, Hazleton and other places—having the data—but at present we have scarcely time or space.

It appears, as we before stated, that Anthracite Coal was used by blacksmiths as early as 1768 in the Wyoming Valley, and that it was taken down the Susquehanna *in boats* to Harrisburg, and carted from thence for the use of the United States Armory at Carlisle, as early as 1775. Coal was known to exist as early as 1770 in the Schuylkill Region, was used prior to 1795, and sent to Philadelphia as early as 1800. Coal was discovered in the Lehigh Region as early as 1791 and taken down the Lehigh river in 1806. Yours truly,

CARBON.

PORT RICHMOND COAL TRADE, Aug. 2.—White Ash $4 12½ @ $4 25—Red Ash $4 37½ @ $4 75 on board. Lehigh $4 75 @ $5 00 on board at Bristol. The shipments are heavy, and the Coal goes off as fast as it arrives at the present low prices.

NEW YORK COAL MARKET, AUG. 1.—Anthracite $5 00 @ 5 50 per ton. Sydney $5 50 @ $5 62. Pictou $5 00 @ $6 50. Liverpool Orrel $7 50 @ $8 00. New Castle $8 00; Scotch $7 50; Cannell $11 50 per chaldron. Foreign Coal has advanced a shade.

Boston Coal Trade.

[*Corrected from the Boston Courier, August 2d.*]

Considerable sales of Pictou at $5 50 @ $5 75 ₽ chal *from* cash; other kinds quiet.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Cannel	₽ chal.