Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1855.

AMERICAN TICKET.

Favorable to American Institutions and American-ising adopted citizens, and opposed to all inroads of Popery, Jesuit Priests, and all American Demagogues who court their support, and also all anti-American Doctrines, come from what source they may:

CANAL COMMISSIONER:
KIMBER CLEAVER.

SENATE:
JOHN B. McCREARY.

ASSEMBLY:
WILLIAM A. HAMMER,
FRANCIS DENGLER.

SHERIFF:
DANIEL KOCH.

TREASURER:
F. A. WHITAKER.

COMMISSIONER:
PETER MILLER.

AUDITORS:
JEREMIAH WINGERT,
JACOB FAUST.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
ROSS BULL.

RECEIPTS

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

Stephen Brooker, to March 1, 1856,	$1 00
Rogers, Sinnickson & Co., Phil., to July 1, '55,	3 00
" " " N. York, " "	3 00
" " " Pottsville, " "	3 00
Francis Daniels, to July 1, 1855,	3 00
Miss Daniels, to July 1, 1855,	3 00
Dr. Geo. Mears, to March 22, 1856,	1 00
Peter K. Kline, to April 1, 1856,	1 00
L. S. Spangler, to January 1, 1856,	2 00
Voorhees & Bacon, to September 15, 1856,	2 00
James McKee, to January 1, 1856,	2 00
Reeves, Buck & Co., to January 1, 1856,	2 00
Wm. P. Foulke, to January 1, 1856,	2 00
Philadelphia Exchange, to January 1, '56,	2 00
Wm. Levan & Son, to January 1, 1856,	2 00
J. W. Downing, to October 1, 1855,	1 75
Thomas Biddle, to January 1, 1856,	2 00
Saml. J. Rothermel, to January 1, 1856,	2 00
Lawrence Lewis, to January 1, 1856,	2 00
Lehigh Coal Company, to January 1, 1856,	2 00
Philada. Athenaeum, to January 1, 1856,	2 00
Chas. Miller & Co., to January 1, 1856,	2 00
Wm. M. Heyle, to August 26, 1856,	2 00
C. E. Spangler, to January 1, 1856,	2 00
M. W. Baldwin, to January 1, 1856,	2 10
Wm. D. Lewis, to January 1, 1856,	2 10
Renner, Dougherty & Thomas, to June 1, '55,	2 00
H. W. Safford, to January 1, 1856,	2 00
James Neill, to July 1, 1855,	2 00
Saml. C. Ford, to January 1, 1856,	2 25
Andrew Cochran, to January 1, 1856,	2 10
Adams Foster, to January 1, 1856,	2 00
E. M. Green, to January 1, 1856,	2 00
A. Carson, to January 1, 1856,	2 00
J. W. Bullock, to January 1, 1856,	2 00
J. S. Silver, to January 1, 1856,	2 00
Wm. Thorne, to January 1, 1856,	2 00
Crawford & Son, to January 1, 1856,	2 00
Scull & Thompson, to January 1, 1856,	2 75
McClintoch & McKnight, to January 1, '56,	2 00
Thos. E. Cahill, to January 1, 1856,	2 00
B. S. Janney & Co., to January 1, 1856,	2 00
F. Tyler & Co., to January 1, 1856,	2 00
Mercantile Library, to October 1, 1855,	1 75
Roberts & Walton, to January 1, 1856,	2 00
Buck Mountain Coal Co., to January 1, '56,	2 00
A. S. & W. Roberts, to July 1, 1855,	1 00
B. F. Brown, to Sept. 22, 1856,	2 00
Mine Hill & S. H. R. R., to January 1, '56,	2 00
Blackiston & Cox, to Jan. 1, 1856,	2 00
Geo. V. Scott, to August 5, 1855,	2 00
L. Audenried & Co., to July 1, 1855,	3 00
Lewis Audenried, to January 1, 1856,	2 00
Stichter & McKnight, to April 22, 1855,	2 00
Isaac Eckert, to January 1, 1856,	2 00
John Bailey, to January 1, 1856,	2 00
C. Louchman, to January 1, 1856,	2 00
J. W. Sherman, to June 24, 1855,	2 00

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PLEASE look at J. R. Gaskin's advertisement—it speaks for itself.

SEE advertisement of Pulaski Lodge, No. 216, A. Y. M. It is important.

MUSICAL.—Miss H. E. Mennig, of this Borough, is prepared to give instructions on the Piano. See advertisement.

TO LET.—The Empire Coal Co. of Wilkesbarre, want a first class tenant to work a Colliery on their property. See advertisement.

A SPLENDID PIANO and two elegant Melodeons are for sale by B. Bannan. See advertisement.

LEE, BRIGHT & CO.'s new Rolling Mill at Palo Alto, is now complete, and orders are solicited. See advertisement.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH, Window Shades, &c., are for sale by J. S. Depuy & Sons, No. 223 North Second Street, Philadelphia. See advertisement.

CONTRACTORS will notice an advertisement in another column, calling for proposals for work on the Jeddo and Carbon County Railroad.

A FINE assortment of Watches and Jewelry, is constantly on hand at Avise's store, No. 72 North Second street, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.—Alexander Convery, Broad street below Vine, Philadelphia, has a horse, wagon and harness for sale. For particulars see advertisement.

FANCY FURS.—John Fareira, No. 284 Market street, Philadelphia, has on hand one of the largest and best variety of stocks of Furs, to be found in the city. See advertisement.

BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.—Faussett & Green, No. 15 North Second street, Philadelphia, have for sale a fine assortment of Fall Goods.—For particulars see advertisement.

TWO FEMALE TEACHERS are wanted for the Public Schools, of this Borough, and one Male and one Female Teacher are wanted for the Public Schools of Orwigsburg. See advertisements for particulars.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FEMALE COLLEGE at Perkiomen Bridge, Montgomery County, offers facilities for the education of young ladies, unsurpassed by any similar institutions in the country. For particulars see advertisement.

PHILLIPS, STRYKER & JENNINGS, wholesale dealers in foreign and domestic Dry Goods, Nos. 1 & 3 Bank street, Philadelphia, possess an extended and enviable reputation, in a business point of view. See their card in another column.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR.—J. B. Chichester, Commission Flour Merchant, Centre Street, one door below the Episcopal Church, has just received a small consignment of very superior flour, which is offered by the barrel or in sacks, at a reduced price.

MITCHEL & CROASDALE have succeeded S. W. Ridgway & Co., in the Oil Store at No. 30, North Wharves, Philadelphia. It will be recollected that S. W. Ridgway was killed by the late accident at Burlington. He was well known as a business man in this region.

SEE the advertisement of B. C. Everett's Philadelphia Surgeon's Bandage Institute. He can supply arms, legs, and other appendages of the "human form divine" which are almost as natural as life. These articles are much wanted in the Coal region.

A. PURVES, corner of South and Penn Sts., Philadelphia, has those articles on hand which are so much used in the Coal region by foundry men, machinists and others. We have seen his establishment, and can say that he has both "*tin*" and "*brass*" for sale—articles much needed now-a-days. Please think of it.

JAMES S. MOYER, at Hamburg, has 44 men and boys, besides horses, constantly employed in manufacturing the "pleasant weed" into *smokable* form, and turns out 22,000 cigars per day. Now not, recommend smoking, and would therefore rather *puff* Mr. Moyer than his cigars. Please look at his advertisement.

RARE CHANCE.—The office building of Esq. Wilson, advertised in to-day's paper, possesses all the advantages claimed for it—substantially built and well finished, and in a most desirable business location. It offers peculiar inducements to purchasers, particularly to young professional gentlemen. Property is every day going up in Pottsville—now is the time to buy.

WE call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of William Colbert, No. 55 South Front St., Philadelphia, in this week's paper.—This gentleman has an extensive establishment, and can do work in his line that will give satisfaction. He is now getting up a splendid lithograph of D. P. Brown & Co.'s establishment, at Oak Hill, which we gave an account of some weeks ago.

A CHEAP HOME FOR ALL.—We ask particular attention to the advertisement of the Ridgway Farm, Agricultural and Coal Company, in another column. In the brief space allotted to this notice, we cannot speak of the advantages offered to the public by this Company. We only ask an attentive perusal of their advertisement.—It cannot fail to convince the most skeptical that a great country is in embryo in the northwestern part of Pennsylvania.

MANY new advertisements will be found in our advertising columns this week. Among others, our readers will please take notice of the advertisement of Bushnel & Tull, manufacturers of a beautiful and elegant style of children's carriages, rocking horses, &c. They are large manufacturers of all kinds of articles in their line of business, and send them to all parts of the country.—Their exhibition of children's carriages, gigs, rocking horses, &c., attracted universal attention at the recent State Fair held in Philadelphia.

TERRIBLE TIME.—The Liquor League men have a terrible time of it at night on Norwegian street, swearing the most terrible oaths of fidelity to the Rum interests. Poor fellows! Wonder if they have an idea of the ridiculous figure they cut?

A BIT OF ADVICE.—We understand that the brewers are going round and advising the liquor dealers to violate the Liquor Law, which goes into effect on the 2d proximo.—Now we know that the law will be enforced—the Court has decided that it shall be, strictly—and that the proper authorities will do their duty. So liquor dealers, if your friends, the brewers and rectifiers, are willing to go to prison for you, set the law at defiance; but recollect, if they don't, *you must go to prison.* Liquor dealers will find that such a course will hardly "pay."

THE NEW LIQUOR LAW.

As our citizens are aware, the Legislature of this State at its last session, passed "An Act to restrain the sale of Intoxicating Liquors," to go into operation on the 2d of October coming. Although not strictly, the law desired by the friends of Prohibition, the matter was compromised for the time being, by passing this Act.

As a radical change has thus been made in our license laws, it is well that all should thoroughly understand the changes thus made. *Three* bills have been recently passed, which now combine to form our license system.

The first is Buckalew's Law, or "An Act passed 1854, to protect certain domestic and private rights." The second is the "Sunday Law," and the third, the late "Act to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors." The provisions of these are as follows:

BUCKALEW'S LAW.

1. A fine of from $10 to $50, and imprisonment from ten to sixty days, for wilfully furnishing intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, by sale, *gift or otherwise*, to minors or insane persons—to any one when intoxicated, or to one *known to be intemperate*. The same penalty for thus furnishing such liquors to any intemperate person, for three months after notice from friends forbidding the same.

2. Any person furnishing liquor to another, by gift, sale, or otherwise, in violation of this, or *any other act*, is held responsible for damages, to persons or property, resulting therefrom.

3. A fine of $50, and imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court, for marrying a person when intoxicated.

4. A fine of $50, for the unwholesome adulteration of intoxicating beverages, or the wilful sale of the same. For the second offence, $100 fine, and imprisonment not exceeding sixty days.

5. Expenses, not exceeding $20, to be paid to prosecutor. No action to be maintained for liquor sold contrary to any law, and Courts may revoke license, &c.

SUNDAY LAW.

1. A fine of $50 for *each case* of selling, trading, or bartering of spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider, on Sunday. The same penalty for wilfully permitting them to be drunk on, or about, the premises.

2. In cases of conviction for offences on *two separate* Sundays, a fine of from $50 to $100, and imprisonment from three to twelve months, with loss of license.

3. On failure to pay fines and *costs*, imprisonment, not exceeding three months, or until discharged by due course of law.

4. Constables, Sheriffs, or Prosecuting Attorneys, are fined from $50 to $100, for refusing to inform on and prosecute offenders against this act.

5. Suits for penalties must be brought in the name of the City or County. Any citizen of the county may prosecute—*he is witness*, and *receives one half of the penalty*—the other half to be paid over to the Guardians of the Poor. Any Mayor or Judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions, may revoke a license for violations of this act. No compromise of suits allowed.

THE ACT TO RESTRAIN THE SALE, &C.

1. *All Drinking Houses prohibited*, and a fine not exceeding $50, with imprisonment not exceeding one month, for selling, and affording a place, indecement, or any other convenience, where intoxicating liquor may be sold and drank. For the second offence $100, and not exceeding three months imprisonment. The same penalties when two or more persons combine, the one to sell, and the other to furnish a place for drinking, or for *aiding or abetting*.

2. All sales in less measure than a quart, are prohibited. Courts of Quarter Sessions may—not shall—grant licenses to citizens of the United States, provided they be of temperate habits, and give bond, with two good securities, in the sum of $1000, conditioned for the faithful observance of *all* laws relating to the sale of said liquors, to be filed in Court; on which bond, fines and costs may be collected, upon the conviction of the principal. The applicant for license must present his petition, have it lawfully advertised, and the Court shall fix a time when objections may be heard.

3. No hotel, tavern, eating-house, or oyster-house; no theatre, nor any other place of refreshment, or amusement, can receive license to sell *by any measure whatever*, and no *unnaturalized* person, under any circumstances.

4. Druggists are prohibited from selling intoxicating beverages, except when *mixed with other medicines*.

5. Clerks of Quarter Sessions cannot issue a license until the bond has been filed, fees paid, and the certificate furnished. Fees for license, *three times the present amount*; but no license granted for less than $30.

6. Persons licensed to sell by the quart and greater measure, must frame their license, and place it conspicuously in their chief place of business, or forfeit it; and all sales contrary to this act, punished according to the second section.

7. Constables, for failing to return places, kept in violation of this act, are fined not exceeding $50, and imprisoned from one to three months.

8. Importers may sell in the original package, without appraisement and license; commissioned auctioneers are also exempted; domestic producers, brewers and distillers, may sell liquor *made by them*, in quantities not less than *five gallons*.

9. Appraisers of licenses, under this act, are appointed according to former laws, except in Philadelphia, where three reputable and temperate citizens, in no way connected with, nor interested in, the liquor business, shall be appointed annually by the Court of Quarter Sessions.

The foregoing synopsis of these laws, exhibit the fact that combined, they produce, entire Prohibition on Sunday; the abolition of all drinking houses, and sales by the *small*; entire Prohibition of sale to all persons, except *temperate adults*; the transfer of liquor-selling from hotels and eating-houses, to stores and other places of business; no liquor sold by *unnaturalized* citizens, and the declaration by Government, that "intoxicating liquor is no part of *entertainment* for man or horse," and the holding of persons legally responsible for the damage resulting from either gift or sale.

We give the provisions of the new Liquor Law, in order that there may be a full understanding on the part of those, whose business will cease the moment that the law goes into operation. Those hotels whose licenses do not expire until next March, will of course, sell as usual; but those who did not obtain their licenses until after the passage of the new Act, must close *instanter*, on the 2d proximo. The prosecution of their business, an hour after the new law goes into effect, renders them liable to severe penalties, which will be inflicted upon each and every offender, under the provisions of the law. No porter, ale nor beer shop is at liberty to sell, under any circumstances; and only those citizens, who can give bonds in the sum of $1000, for the faithful observance of all laws relating to the sale of liquors in this State, can obtain license under the provisions of the new law. As a man not thoroughly temperate in his habits, and of fair character, will find it difficult to obtain good securities to this amount, it is not possible that any but the best men will succeed in obtaining licenses in the future. This will effect the reform so much needed in this and other sections of the State, viz: the closing of low grog shops, places that have been productive of much crime and misery. Manufacturers, brewers and distillers it will be perceived, may sell liquors made by them, in quantities not less than five gallons. Under the law rectifiers of liquor can neither make nor sell.

We are glad to know that in our County, the provisions of the law will be strictly and fearlessly enforced by the proper authorities, and that Judge Hegins will resolutely refuse to license any place for the sale of liquor, unless the law is complied with in every particular, and the respectability of the applicants warrants the granting of a license. He will not license those places where poison is dealt out now by the small.

In our opinion, one respectable person in each district, should be appointed to sell by the quart and upwards. It would certainly, be sufficient for the wants of the people, and would dispense with all places where liquor can be purchased by the small.

It is a fallacious argument to assert that the new law will injure respectable hotels, by cutting down their receipts. It is not so. On the contrary, they will be benefited, for they will gain that custom, which now patronizes those small taverns, where the principal object appears to be, not to furnish travellers with good board and lodging, but to accommodate rum-drinkers. Everything with them is of secondary consideration to rum-selling, and consequently these miserable places will cease under the new law, and their custom will naturally revert to those houses, where the comfort of their guests is a primary object.

Before closing this, we would remind all good citizens of the necessity of personally seeing that no improper places are licensed, after the 2d proximo, and strenuously opposing all applications, which they know to be improper ones. Many cunning plans have been, and will possibly, be devised by liquor sellers to accomplish their designs. They must be met and frustrated. We are cognizant of the fact, that last Spring, three liquor dealers of this County—one doing business in Orwigsburg—took out licenses in advance of the time, that their existing licenses would expire. It is decided that this course was illegal, and that the licenses so issued will not stand. We mention these facts to place the authorities, and people on their guard. No evasions must be permitted; no violations winked at. The new Liquor Law must be strictly enforced in every particular.

IMPORTANT TO THE TAX PAYERS OF THE COUNTY.—There are features of the sham Democratic rule in Schuylkill County, which must impress themselves strongly on the cognizance of every tax-payer in our midst.—Leagued as that party always has been, and is with a peculiar foreign squad—who are endeavoring to use the public Treasury for the purpose of robbing it—and courting its favor, Democratic officials generally, in this county, have never hesitated to squander the people's money, in a lavish manner, to secure firmly to their party, its peculiar associates, and hold fast its special favorites.

When the tax-payers consider that the present County Reform Commissioners have saved to the County, during the past three years, the sum of not less than $20,000, they can see how shamefully they were defrauded in former years, in the County Commissioners' Office, under sham Democratic rule. By a system of favoritism, discreditable to the parties engaged in the management of the construction of the County Prison, that building cost $30,000 more than was requisite, really, for the purpose. Thus through the various ramifications of that political rule in our County, can be perceived a succession of systematic attempts to rob continually, the tax-payers of Schuylkill County.

The most disgraceful blot upon the character of sham Democratic rule in this County, however, is the management of the Alms House. An institution that required in fact, but about $5000 per annum to support the paupers, now requires from $12,000 to $17,000 per annum, to pay its expenses, or nearly one-half of the taxes of the whole County. The total amount of taxes of the county are about $38,000.

Now there can be no question of the fact that the conduct of this Institution is nothing more nor less than a system of robbery. It is proven that bills without dates or items, are paid, which in connection with other facts brought to light, prove what mis-management exists in the Alms House. In addition to this, an investigation last week, into some charges brought against the management of our Alms House, revealed the fact, that the sick and insane paupers, are placed under the control of brutal Irish paupers, temporarily elevated to the position of superintendents or keepers, and that they are treated worse than a man would treat the beasts of the field. It is bad enough for the tax-payers of Schuylkill County to be compelled to foot the bills foisted upon them, through mis-management, if not dishonesty, without being compelled to become cognizant of treatment to the helpless paupers, which would disgrace a prison of the most uncivilized country in the world.

As the eyes of the tax-payers of our County become opened to the iniquities and robberies which have disgraced, and continue to disgrace the good name of our County, and deprive them of their hard earned dollars, in the shape of taxes, they must in self-defence, resolve without regard to party feeling, to elect only good and honest men to the more important County offices, particularly those offices, where the funds and taxes of the County are settled and imbursed; men who will put their shoulders energetically to the wheel of reform, and assist in putting a check to the system, which casts upon tax-payers the heavy and unnecessary burdens which now oppress them.

In concluding these remarks, which should command the serious attention of every tax-payer in the County, we cannot too warmly urge every good citizen to cast aside for the nonce, all party predilections and bias for candidates, because they happen to be on certain tickets, and vote only for those whom they esteem honest, and who they know will aid in *Americanizing* the Alms House, and crush the practice now so common in that Institution, of hiring brutal Roman Catholic Irish paupers to fill positions there, in which they display no ability, except an aptitude to insult and abuse unfortunate persons in the Institution. The picture drawn by some of the unhappy inmates of the Alms House, of the treatment of one McCabe, superintendent of the sick ward, made our blood curdle with horror, and caused us to wonder if we were not transferred by some superhuman power, back to the degradation, misery and brutality of the 16th, in place of existing in the enlightened, the refined, the progressive 19th century. We hope that the subject will meet that attention its importance warrants.

WE RECEIVED the following letter from a gentleman in Carbondale, containing $5 for subscription to the *Miners' Journal*. The letter speaks for itself. The statement alluded to, that there is a liquor selling establishment in the County of Schuylkill for every 9¼ voters, is correct. In the Coal Region only, there were, a year ago, one Liquor establishment for every 7¼ voters. Thank God, the number will soon be reduced. The writer speaks warmly on the subject—but where is the family that has suffered from the *accursed traffic*, that does not feel as the writer of this letter?

CARBONDALE, Sept. 8, 1855.

EDS. MINERS' JOURNAL—*Gentlemen*:—Enclosed I send you Five Dollars, for which you may send me the *Miners' Journal*, &c. I found on my return home a few days since, a copy of the *Journal*, which some one has been pleased to send me, and was well pleased with its contents. I am glad to see that you are *down upon the whole rum traffic*—for if ever there was any one business that is cursed, contemptible, mean and wicked, above all others, it is that of *drinking and selling rum*. It was that which brought my father to a premature grave; and having seen so much of the evil in early life, I at the age of 9 years, *swore eternal vengeance upon the whole traffic*. I do not know what money might tempt me to do, but I do not believe that there is money enough in this Commonwealth, to tempt me to compromise my principles in this respect. I had somewhere, about a year ago, seen a statement that there was in your Region a *grog shop or lager beer shop* to every 9¼ tax ables or voters—this is certainly a deplorable state of things, and the man that can stand up, under such circumstances, for *truth* and *temperance*, as shown forth in your *Journal*, is certainly entitled to the respect and patronage of all well-meaning, order-loving men; and so long as the *Journal* shall oppose intemperance and the course of politicians, and others courting the grog shops for their support, (unless some unavoidable circumstances should occur,) you can consider me a subscriber to the *Miners' Journal* for a long time to come.

Yours truly,

H. A. C.

THE WEDNESDAY DOLLAR JOURNAL.—This sheet is rapidly, we are pleased to state, growing in favor with families both in this and adjoining counties. It is undeniably, one of the best family papers published in Pennsylvania, and we think from the reasonable price asked for it, and its peculiar character, that those persons miss a great deal that would well repay, who do not take it. A principal object of its publication, is to teach the young to acquire a habit of reading, and to convey to them information of a lasting character. As the long winter evenings are approaching, and the *Wednesday Dollar Journal* is recognised as an amusing and instructive family paper, we advise those having children to subscribe immediately. We are confident that no one will regret the small investment of $1 per annum. This paper is distinct in its contents from the *Miners' Journal*, and those taking the *Miners'* can readily subscribe for the *Dollar Journal*, with advantage to themselves.

NEW STATE.—As there is but little doubt that the Lake Superior Mining region, must become eventually a distinct State, the name suggested for it, is On-to-naw-gon.

Our Pottsville Correspondent.—We recieve regularly, letters from our attentive Foreign Mining Correspondent. The importance of the information contained in this series of letters, to Coal Operators, and others interested in mining operations, cannot be overestimated. Our friends by directing the attention of their acquaintances in the business who are not subscribers, to this new and expensive feature of the *Miners' Journal*, will confer a favor upon us, and aid materially, in extending the influence and circulation of our already widely circulated journal. The information contained in this series of letters alone, is worth to those interested in the mining of Coal, much more than the price of a year's subscription to the *Miners' Journal*.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, a certain cure for termination of Blood to the Head.—Elias Hope, 056 of the most celebrated advocates of temperance in the Union, admits that he suffered more than any one he ever heard of from termination of blood to the head, although he was most abstemious both in eating and drinking; also in taking rest; yet he was so bad at times, that in the midst of his most eloquent discourses, he was compelled to leave off addressing his auditors, and on several occasions has been carried away from meetings completely senseless. Having seen the good effects of Holloway's Pills, he was induced to give them a trial, and to use his own words, they acted like magic. It is fourteen months ago, since he commenced taking this celebrated medicine, which completely cured him in two months, and he has not had any return of this complaint since. These Pills are wonderfully efficacious in all disorders of the stomach and bowels.

THE COAL TRADE.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 48,526 11—by Canal 32,304 07—for the week, 80,830 18 tons. Total by Railroad, 1,744,592 04—against 1,569,480 03 tons. Do by Canal, 777,118 12—against 675,702 03 tons, to same period last year.

The shipments show a falling off this week of 3,729 tons. They are also less than they were for the corresponding week last year. The trade is dull in all departments, and the orders for Coal is ceasing. Prices are ruinously low here. There is no other alternative but a curtailment of the shipments. Coal cannot be sold lower than at present prices. The better qualities maintain prices, but the rates at which a large portion of the second quality sells, does not pay expenses. Our impression is that the shipments must continue to decrease, unless the demand increases. At the shipping ports we learn that prices remain without change, and according to the Philadelphia *Commercial List*, the stocks are not increasing at either Port Richmond or Bristol. This is significant, and shows that Coal is wanted, but that there seems to be a determination to force our Operators down to the lowest points, and many here aid them in doing so, by shipping Coal to New York and other markets unsold, which is in almost every instance sacrificed. Nothing but a curtailment of shipments will meet this evil.

The increase sent to market last year, under the great disadvantage of high prices, &c., amounted to 652,218 tons Anthracite and Semi-Bituminous Coal. The increase of Bituminous Coal from Cumberland and other regions, was increased about 200,000 tons over former years, making in the aggregate an increase of about 852,218 tons. All this Coal was consumed, and the markets were bare of Coal last spring. This year, with low prices, and the Iron Works nearly all under way, (and those lying idle preparing to go to work,) the increase of Anthracite, so far, is as follows:

	Tons.
From Schuylkill Region,	275,520
" Lehigh "	77,313
" Lackawanna, " not over	190,000
Total increase on Anthracite, tons,	544,042

There is an increase from the Shamokin Region, but the decrease from the Wilkesbarre Region will about balance it.

There is now and will be a decrease of Semi-Bituminous and Bituminous Coals thrown into the market this year from last year's supplies, leaving the increase this year only 544,042 tons against 852,218 tons, with only two months of the shipping season by Canal remaining; and the weekly shipments from all the Regions only about averaging the shipments for the corresponding weeks last year. The idea, therefore of holding back any longer on the part of purchasers and consumers, under the expectation that Coal will still be lower, is preposterous. All the Coal that can be sent to market this year will be required, (and if we are not greatly mistaken, more too,) and there is every probability the prices of Coal will go up when cold weather sets in, and there will be a rush. The price of freight constwise always advances in October and November. The above statements are *facts*, and both dealers and consumers can draw their own conclusions.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.—The first train of cars laden with Coal passed over this road from Mauch Chunk to Easton and over the Central Railroad to New York last week. The road is nearly ready for business, but before any quantity of Coal can be transported over it, a Bridge will have to be built over the Lehigh to connect the other Roads with it, before much Coal will be transported. The necessary machinery for carrying Coal will also have to be provided, so that but little Coal will be carried before next Spring to market. The Railroad from Scranton leading to New York will, in all probability be ready to carry Coal by next Spring to that city also.

The following from the Mauch Chunk *Gazette*, confirms this statement:

"Although the Lehigh Valley Road is connected with the New Jersey Central, and will be connected in October, with the Trenton & Belvidere Railroad, yet the Road is not stocked with cars, and the improvements to be made during the winter by the Beaver Meadow Railroad Company, preparatory to the construction of a second track, will prevent them from shipping Coal during the winter by Railroad!

"We make this statement to correct an erroneous impression abroad, that Coal could be purchased to be delivered by Railroad during the winter."

SHAFTING.—We were struck with the small expense of sinking shafts in England, as given in the letter from our Foreign correspondent. He says:

"A shaft 300 yards deep and 11 feet in diameter—a very common measurement here—would cost ordinarily from $10,000 to $12,500. One 300 yards deep and 14 feet in diameter, from $12,500 to $15,000. A shaft 8 feet in diameter and about 200 yards deep, may ordinarily be sunk and walled for $15 per yard; and one of 11 feet in diameter for less than $25 per yard. These figures are on the assumption that no unlooked for casualty, such as the inroads of water, or the occurrence of treacherous material be met with. When such is the case, the expense of course is greatly enhanced."

The expense of sinking shafts so far in this region, has cost treble this sum. We have written to our correspondent to give us more particulars on this subject.

LEHIGH COAL, &c.—The senior editor, under whose supervision all Coal articles are prepared, has been absent for the last 8 or 10 days, and did not see the articles in the Mauch Chunk *Gazette* last week, and the paper containing the first article was mislaid. Will the editor be kind enough to forward us another copy of the Gazette of Sept. 6, and we will reply to the articles next week.

We would merely mention this week, that we desire to discuss this question in a fair and gentlemanly manner. If the writer in the *Gazette* persists in *misquoting* our remarks, or selecting a sentence here and there in such a manner as to pervert their meaning, we will have nothing to do with any such writers. It is both *petty* and disreputable. We do publish the Boston and New York Coal markets whenever reliable papers reach us containing them; but last week the Boston and New York papers did not reach us, and this week, the New York paper has failed again. We are aware that the wholesale price of Lehigh Coal is higher in Boston than Schuylkill White Ash Lump Coal, but this is owing to its being higher at Bristol. The retail prices of both kinds is the same, as the quotations show.

Coal Lands and Coal Mining in the Wyoming Valley.

We promised, while on our tour through the Wyoming Coal region, to give the readers of the *Journal*, some account of the Colliery Establishments, in the vicinity of Wilkesbarre and Plymouth; but imperative duties having called our attention elsewhere, this interesting subject has been delayed, though not forgotten, until the present time.

It may be recollected that an allusion was made in our letters, which we intend continuing, to some of our enterprising Schuylkill County men, who have, during the last few years, established themselves in the Coal business there. Amongst others, we may mention the operations of Thomas and James Wren & Co., on the lands belonging to Stanton, Payne & Co., in the vicinity of Wilkesbarre; Messrs. William and Andrew Patten, of Plymouth, and William L. Lance, of Nanticoke, which we then visited, and now take pleasure in describing.

A short distance North of Stanton, Payne & Co., purchased a tract of land, known as the McCarter & Maffet tract, containing 496 acres, which is situated about one mile to the south of Wilkesbarre, and contains seven veins, averaging about 75 feet of Coal. This tract was bought at a low figure per acre, and before the recent mania of land speculators in that valley. The proprietors were offered above $50,000 for their bargain, over and above what they gave, but a short time after they had purchased. Indeed, though Coal lands have sold as high as five hundred dollars per acre, in the valley, the value of some is much higher, and many who have invested, even at that rate, may consider themselves safe; if they can afford to wait for the developments which a few years promises to make in this comparatively new region.

One Colliery has been established on this property, which is leased from the proprietors by Thomas and James Wren & Co., and is now in active operations.

The land owners make part of the improvements, and lease the Collieries at a reasonable rent to responsible persons, who are bound to take out 50,000 tons of Coal per year, less or more as the parties may agree. They are preparing three other Collieries on the same tract; two of which will be on shafts and one on a tunnel opening. The present one—that is the Colliery in operation, is on the Mammoth vein or No. 5, which is known in the valley as the "Baltimore Coal," and is on a slope opening.

The first shaft, which we understand has been commenced, will cut the three upper veins, ending in No. 4. It is 10 by 18 feet in diameter, and will be, it is calculated, about 165 feet deep. This shaft is intended for pumping the water from the upper veins, and for an avenue to bring the Coal from No. 4. Another shaft, we are told, is to be sunk in close proximity to the first, through the two of the upper veins, No. 7 and 6, ending in No. 5, which will be a dry shaft, and used for the purpose of hoisting the Coal from the three veins through which it will lead.

At the "crop" of No. 4, or the Baltimore bed, they contemplate driving a tunnel to the three bottom veins, respectively, No. 3, 2 & 1, which is the lowest in the series, or formation. The bottom vein, or No. 1, is about 20 or 25 feet in thickness, as near as the imperfect development so far made, will warrant the assertion. No. 2 is about 9 feet; No. 3, 7 feet, and No. 4, "or Baltimore (Mammoth) Coal, from 28 to 32 feet in thickness, averaging about 17 feet, good coal. From these openings, completed, in progress, and in contemplation, the land owners, Messrs. Stanton, Payne & Co., expect to obtain 150,000 tons of Coal, during the next season; which can be increased to 250,000 tons per year, as the market requires it.

Their Coal will be taken over the Lehigh Railroad to White Haven, where they have a wharf which will contain a large amount of Coal, and from thence be shipped by way of Lehigh and Delaware and Morris Canals to the cities. The Colliery leased by Thomas & James Wren & Co., was only commenced in the early part of this season, but such was the perseverance with which the improvements were driven, that in August the establishment was ready for operation. The slope having been sunk 150 yards deep, engine houses, engines and breakers erected, and about 700 yards of lateral railroad, mostly on tressel work, made from the slope to the tips above the breaker. The slope is 17 feet wide at the bottom, 15 at the top, and 6½ feet high, which, though rather small, gives ample room for two 4 feet tracks, with pump and traveling ways. It is well secured with substantial square timber, and built in a workmanlike manner. Iron rails are made use of exclusively.

The engines—a 40 horse pumping and hoisting, and a 20 horse breaking engine, with all the machinery of breaker &c., were built by the same firm at their "Washington Iron Works" in Pottsville. Their pump, which is new in this region, being a double acting one, with a *single working barrel* is now being finished in their machine shop. The peculiarity of this pump is, that it will throw as much water as the present double acting pole plunger, and twice as much as the single acting pumps.

There has recently been an improvement made on the double acting pole pumps, by an Operator of this (Schuylkill) region, which does away with the double working barrels, and at the same time combines durability with strength and simplicity. The plan on which Messrs. Wren & Co. are building their pumps, have been in use successfully for several years in the Wyoming Region.

The Coal from this Colliery is taken over a short lateral, to the Wilkesbarre Coal Co.'s Railroad, which is about one mile in length, joining the Lehigh Navigation Company's road, at the foot of the planes ascending the Wyoming mountain. These planes are three in number and inclusive, about three miles in length, overcoming an elevation of about 1000 feet.

The quality of the Coal on this tract is in no way inferior to that of the Baltimore or that of the Wilkesbarre Coal Co.'s Coal; in fact, the veins appear to be larger and at the same time more uniform in the vicinity of Wilkesbarre than at any other point in the valley; though we are aware that there is equally as much Coal on other lands in that region, and probably more than there is on the tract which have been the subject of our remarks, as there are more than *seven veins* in the Wyoming Valley. But those seven veins—all pure White Ash Coal with the exception of some benches in the lower veins—are the only veins which are generally found, and which are considered at present workable.

We will continue this subject.

The following communication from Mr. Anspach, in reply to Col. Connor ought to have been published last week:

OFFICE LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL & IRON CO.,
September 13, 1855.

B. BANNAN—*Sir*:—Please publish the following note in reply to a communication which appeared in the *Miners' Journal* of the 8th inst., from Mr. Jas. C. Connor:

In publishing the card to which Mr. Connor refers, I had not the most distant idea that I should be drawn into a discussion, or that it would attract the least attention from any of the parties interested in the Ashland estate, either as owner or operator, and was therefore surprised to see that it is intended as a reply to my card, intimating that I felt disposed to deal unfairly and dishonorably in reference to his Coal &c. In answer, I beg to state distinctly, that up to the 25th day of August last—five days after the card was published—I had never heard the name of *Locust Mountain Coal* in connection with his Colliery. The only name I heard previous to that date, was either *Mammoth or Connor's Ashland Colliery*.

Mr. Connor takes it upon himself to pass judgment upon the quality of the Coal, whilst I prefer to leave that to a disinterested public, feeling entirely satisfied to abide by the decision arrived at by those who consume the Coal.

Truly yours,

J. ANSPACH, JR., *Pres't.*

COAL IN MCKEAN COUNTY.—The Coudersport *Journal* says that there is a fine prospect for a heavy Coal business in M'Kean county. A six foot vein has been discovered at La Fayette, and an experienced miner pronounces to be the best Bituminous Coal yet found in the United States. The *Journal* says that there are undoubtedly valuable Coal beds in M'Kean county and it hopes some intelligent pioneers will discover them.

COAL IN MICHIGAN.—A Coal Company has been organized in Michigan, and thirteen hundred acres of land, comprising the beds, have been purchased. One of the beds is upon the Central Railroad, another on the Detroit and Milwaukie Railway, and the third on the Detroit and Lancaster Plank Road. A. G. Bradford, of Pennsylvania, has surveyed them, and pronounces them equal to any in the United States. A large bed of Coal also exists on the Saginaw River.

COAL IN OREGON.—Coal, in great abundance, has been found near the line dividing the British possessions from the old boundary line of Oregon. A Catholic Missionary reports that this Coal is far superior to any he had seen on the coast.

Boston Coal Trade.

[*Corrected from the Boston Courier, Sept. 20th.*]

Sales of two cargoes Sydney at $9 cash, and one cargo do at $9 ⅌ Boston chaldron, 4 mos; also, 75 tons English Cannel at $12 50, and 100 tons do at $13 ⅌ chaldron, cash:

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Cannel	⅌ chal.	12 50	@ 13 00
Newcastle,	do	—	@ —
Orrel	do	—	@ —
Sydney	do	6 00	@ —
Pictou	do	5 75	@ —
Bridgeport	do	—	@ —
Virginia