Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, M[illegible]

☞ The circulation of the MINERS' JOURNAL is equal to the aggregate circulation of any THREE other newspapers published in the County—and as it circulates among the best portion of the population, an advertisement inserted in its columns is, of course, worth as much to the advertiser as if published in any three other papers. In our cities the rates of advertising are always graded in price according to the circulation of the paper.

WANT of space precludes the possibility of noticing in detail, the new advertisements in the JOURNAL this week. We can but direct attention to them in a general manner.

GOV. MARCY is going to Europe.

A COTTON FACTORY is about to be established in New Orleans.

TO HON. C. M. STRAUB we are indebted for public documents.

HON. JAMES BELL, United States Senator from New Hampshire, is dead.

THE furniture of the National Hotel, Washington, was sold at auction this week.

SENATOR BUTLER, of South Carolina, died on Monday. His disease was dropsy.

NORTHAMPTON is a comfortable county—there is not a prisoner in the Easton jail.

TENNESSEE is rapidly becoming one of the largest wheat growing States in the Union.

THE wife of Dred Scott and his two daughters, have been emancipated by their owner.

THE new cent is a pretty coin—certainly an agreeable substitute for the old, bulky coppers.

THE GERMAN SAENGERFEST will come off in Philadelphia about the middle of the coming month.

OUR State is so apportioned that hereafter the Senate will consist of thirty-three members, and the house of one hundred.

COMET STRUCK people can now rest easy. The comet which was predicted to strike the earth in June, is rapidly receding from it.

THE steam frigate Minnesota has sailed from Philadelphia for China via. Norfolk. Mr. Reed the new minister, will join her at Norfolk.

A JUST subject of complaint is the meagreness of the salary of the Governor of Utah. It is $2500—a sum which might be spent in reaching that Territory.

THE RECREANT SON.—James B. Clay, son of the late Henry Clay, has been nominated for Congress by the democrats of the Ashland district in Kentucky. He has accepted the nomination.

THE MORMONS.—The Mormon population is estimated at one hundred thousand souls in Utah, and two hundred thousand in adjoining States and territories all actuated by the will of Brigham Young.

IMMIGRATION.—There have arrived in this country, since Sept. 30, 1843, up to the close of last year, 3,635,460 passengers. The greatest number came in 1853, and more than doubled the number in 1856.

BANKING CAPITAL OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The banking capital of this State, which before the late Legislature was $23,575,000, will by the various additions authorized in the bank bills, be increased $6,510,000, thus reaching an aggregate of $30,085,000.

POOR FELLOW.—The editor of the Boston *Courier* became so thoroughly dissatisfied with the weather last week, that his notion of Paradise was that of an inexhaustible coal mine; and a certain place, never mentioned to ears polite, lost all its terrors.

FEMALE OPERATORS.—On many of the lines in the United States, and on several within the limits of our own State, women are employed as telegraph operators, and the result has shown that they are entirely competent for the duties they are expected to perform.

THE citizens of Alton, Illinois, held a meeting on the 18th inst., to take measures for erecting a monument to the memory of Rev. Elijah Parish Lovejoy, who twenty years ago was murdered by a mob in that city, because he felt it his duty as a Christian Minister to teach that Slaveholding was a sin against God and humanity. Mr. Lovejoy's brother, Owen Lovejoy, is a Republican member of Congress from Illinois.

A RIGHTEOUS SENTENCE.—On Saturday last, in the Criminal Court of Philadelphia, John Cochran, an Irish Democrat, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years, for perjury. At the general election, in October last, he swore that naturalization papers of another person of the same name as his own, belonged to him, and thereby obtained his vote. There are a large number of other cases in Philadelphia for fraudulent voting, more than the entire Democratic majority last fall. If all these cases are tried, another penitentiary will have to be built at once.

THE ACQUISITION OF CUBA.—The project of the Administration, is to offer Spain the sum of one hundred and twenty millions of dollars for the Island—an advance of twenty millions on the previous offer—and to bring the rich house of the Rothschilds into the scheme through the interposition of their partner, Auguste Belmont, now the United States resident minister at the Hague, but soon it is rumored to be transferred to the Court of the Escurial. To the South this may be a very pretty scheme to add to the slavery representation in Congress; but we doubt its feasibility. The movement is a *leetle* too premature.

LANDLORD'S DUTIES.—Judge Pearson of Harrisburg, has decided that landlords were bound to accommodate all persons who asked for it, so long as they had room; that it made no difference if the applicant was a person of mistrustful appearance—taverns were regarded by the law as places for the accommodation of travelers, and their proprietors had no right to turn any away, no matter whether they thought them able to pay for their lodging or not. His Honor said this was clearly the object of the law, and no license would hereafter be granted where it was known that this part of the landlord's duty had not been complied with.

LIBEL SUIT.—Messrs. Flanegan and Sanderson, publishers of the Philadelphia *News*, have brought a libel prosecution against the *Sun* of the same city. Something of a joke that. Wonder if F. & S. are not poking fun? The *Sun* now is determined to carry the war to its utmost extremity. No quarters will be given and it asks none. In concluding a notice of the prosecution, the *Sun* says:

"Now do these miserable tools—these lick-spittle of locofocoism—these humbuggers of poor honest Native Americans think that they can frighten us from our determination to save the American Party from the "embraces of Democracy," merely that such contemptible beings may negotiate a little longer on the American soil which they disgrace? What can you expect from Sanderson, but that he should betray a party for which he has no love—with which he can have no connection and to which he never belonged."

JUST DENUNCIATION.—The Louisville *Journal* has the courage to denounce, with unsparing severity, the conduct of the mob in that city, that took out the four miserable negroes from their imprisonment, and hung them without judge or jury. On the very day after the atrocious act was committed, the *Journal* opens its withering denunciations on the frenzied populace, and dares to tell them, in so many words, that "the finger of the world's scorn is already pointed at them." It is a welcome sign, that *one* paper, at least, in that quarter has the bravery to rebuke this dangerous spirit of lawlessness, and to warn those who are carried away with it, of the inevitable consequences to which it leads. It is time that the press in all quarters took higher ground in relation to these outrages against law, and instead of seeking to curry favor with the mob spirit that rules the hour, to denounce and defy it on all occasions without regard to any considerations but those of duty. We honor the bravery of the Louisville *Journal*.

SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY.—The Richmond *South*, which like its colleagues, the Charleston *Mercury* and New Orleans *Delta*, understands the purpose for which the Missouri compact was violated, and openly avows it, opposes with great vehemence the resolution that the Kansas Convention will submit its work to the people. It is certainly true, as the *Courier and Enquirer*, but it is equally true, and much more important, that the act of Congress confers no authority whatever for calling any convention. That is a power which under the alleged principles of the act, is reserved to the people. Mr. Buchanan came into office affirming the right of the people to decide the vexed question when they reached the point in the progress of their emancipation from the sovereign control of the general government of forming a State Constitution. But the honest organs of Southern policy spurn the doctrine with contempt. They allege that it was not intended to allow the people to have anything to do with the matter at any time. Popular government and squatter sovereignty have served their turn. They were counterfeit presentments at best.

PEN, PASTE AND SCISSORS.

☞ Deaths in New York last week, 383.

☞ Deaths in Baltimore last week, 108.

☞ Deaths in Philadelphia last week, 183.

☞ Rod Hudson shad fisheries are successful.

☞ Mad dogs are annoying the citizens of Philadelphia.

☞ Green corn has made its appearance in New Orleans.

☞ John S. Richards, Esq., of Reading, is convalescent.

☞ Emigrants continue to pour into Kansas in large numbers.

☞ Strawberries are selling in Baltimore at 25 cents per quart.

☞ Ullberg's first Concert in St. Louis, realized two thousand dollars.

☞ There are one hundred thousand Germans in the city of New York.

☞ Gottschalk, the pianist, is dying in Cuba. His disease is consumption.

☞ The house carpenters of Philadelphia are on a strike for higher wages.

☞ Alex. Smith, the Poet, of Glasgow, has married Flora McDonald of Skye.

☞ Patrick Lynch, editor of the *Irish American*, died in New York on Sunday last.

☞ The good order of society runs on three wheels—Breakfast, Dinner and Supper.

☞ Hail stones, nine inches in circumference, fell a week since in Hinds county, Miss.

☞ Burton's Theatre, in Broadway, New York, has been sold, and is to converted into stores.

☞ In Norfolk, peas are selling at $4 00 per bushel, and strawberries at 20 cents per quart.

☞ The New York Hotel proprietors contemplate increasing the price of board to $3 a day.

☞ A man named Hartshorn, died at Newton Upper Falls, Mass., last week, from the bite of a spider.

☞ The Magdalena recently arrived at Liverpool, with two millions of specie from Melbourne.

☞ There are now two hundred and fifty patients in the State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg.

☞ The Sugar Crop of Vermont this year is estimated by the *Montpelier Watchman* at over 8300 tons.

☞ Signor Guidi, the well-known tenor and music teacher, has lost his voice by severe illness at Chicago.

☞ A Coal train brakesman fell from a train of cars near Mohrsville, on Saturday last, and was cut to pieces.

☞ The Russian Grand Duke Constantantine is 30 years of age, and would be taken for an American anywhere.

☞ The late Geo. Steers, of New York, left his family utterly penniless, and a subscription for their behalf is suggested.

☞ During the recent session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, Governor Pollock signed 837 acts and 22 resolutions.

☞ In the north of Ireland, wages of laborers are at the rate of from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. per diem, and for a pair of horses 9s. a day.

☞ Georgia county, Ohio, it is said, has produced 622,000 pounds of maple sugar this season. Ashtabula county, 368,000 pounds.

☞ Charles D. Phillips has been fully committed in Chester county, to answer the charge of murdering Jonathan C. Bartholomew.

☞ Marriage is the best state for man in general; and every man is a worse man, in proportion as he is unfit for the married state.

☞ The high prices of provisions, under a speculative mania, portends a financial crisis. They must come down. Labor commands it.

☞ A Complimentary Testimonial to General Small will take place at the National Theatre, Philadelphia, on the evening of the 5th of June.

☞ The Washington *Union* has been induced, by the contemplation of $70,000 in bad debts, to adopt the cash system of conducting a newspaper.

☞ Fred. A. Tallmadge has accepted the place of superintendent of the New York Police, under the appointment of the new Commissioners.

☞ The first shipments of Hemp from Kansas arrived at St. Louis on the 11th inst., from Leavenworth, in the vicinity of which it was raised.

☞ A number of gambling houses have been broken up in Chicago by the Mayor of that city, and a number of Chicago gamblers have left for St. Paul.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, May 30, 1857.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 42,652 09—by Canal 33,562 16—for the week 76,245 05 tons. Total by Railroad 739,274 04 against 794,248 17 tons—Do. by Canal 244,263 04 against 248,462 09 tons to same period last year.

The quantity sent from this region during the week is greater than we anticipated by 6 or 8,000 tons—but it is still short of the shipments for the corresponding week last year 7,826 tons.

The trade from the Anthracite Regions sending Coal to tide, foots up as follows for the week:

	Week.	*Total.*	*Inc.*	*Dec.*
Schuylkill—R. R.,	42,652	739,274		54,974
Canal,	33,563	244,263		4,199
Lehigh—R. R.,	9,033	149,377	114,000	
Canal,	17,152	95,556		62,513
Scranton South,	7,966	110,074	110,074	
Penna. Coal Co.,	17,265	25,250		2,091
Del. & Hudson Co.,	11,072	30,433		13,401
	139,573	1,530,777	224,074	137,178
			137,178	
Increase so for this year, tons,				86,896
The increase up to last week was,				108,670 tons.
				86,896 "
Increase now,				21,774 "
Loss during the week,				

We call particular attention of both consumers and dealers to the present state of the trade. It is our duty to keep them posted—and if prices should run up very high towards Fall and next Winter, we are determined that the responsibility of a short supply shall not rest on the producers. Coal is selling as low now as it has sold within the last ten years—we can and are anxious to supply more than there is a demand for at present—but many consumers are under an erroneous impression that Coal must still be lower, because it was so promised on *paper* by speculating *Coal* companies, who had stock to sell.

But we now put it on record, that Coal cannot, and never will be sold again, *as a business*, at less than present prices. It will advance in price from 10 to 20 cents per ton on board at the shipping points in July and August, and from 10 to 20 cents more at these points in October, if not sooner. Those are the promulgated rates—and all the companies will adhere to them—except so far as a further advance is concerned—they will not be lowered under any circumstances—because if they sell for less, they are bound by their terms to make a reduction on the whole supply for the year. That will not be done this year.

There are other reasons why Coal will never again be sold lower than it now is. They are simply these:—The investments have never paid those who worked them, unless they made a lucky hit, in procuring a very good vein. And the great *bubbles* that have been blown up to such an enormous extent in all the new regions in the progress of opening, by the organization of Coal Mining Companies to sell Coal cheap, (the greatest humbugs of the day,) and thus dispose of lands at enormous profits, by promising Coal unusually low *on paper*, in order to induce manufacturers to take hold of the stock, and save money on their fuel, have all exploded with tremendous force, scattering the killed and wounded in every direction. Therefore, there are no new Authracite Regions to open,—the *green horns* two are becoming scarce, and as "burnt children always dread the fire," and the operators here have generally come to the conclusion that it is better to play than to work without pay, the business hereafter will be conducted on different principles—and Coal will not be given away any longer at less than the cost of production, and besides, no reasonable consumer would expect it. We make these remarks to remove any erroneous impressions that may exist in the minds of consumers that Coal will be lower this year.

We would also suggest to all those residing in our cities on the seaboard who have means, to commence laying in their Winter's stock of Coal at once. They will save the difference in interest, between the prices now and next fall—and besides, they will aid in procuring a supply of fuel in market for their more destitute neighbors at a more reasonable rate in Winter. This is a species of charity that can be practiced by all those who have means, without draining on their purses, and without any disadvantage whatever to themselves. By so doing, they will secure a greater supply of Coal in the market in the early part of the season, when it can be furnished, and prevent the high prices always attendant on a rush for Coal in the latter portion of the season.

It is the interest of the producers, carriers and also the consumers, that the market should be kept as regular as possible, so as to avoid all unnatural fluctuations, which disarranges every thing connected with the trade and the business operations of the heavy manufacturers and consumers. All we ask is regular business at fair remunerative rates for the capital invested, and these producers are determined to have hereafter. The heavy expenses of preparing new collieries with steam breakers, &c., together with the unproductive character of this species of property for a few years past, has checked the starting of many new collieries in the old Regions, and in the newer Regions they will have to recover from the effects of excessive speculation, which generally lasts several years before they will progress very rapidly in the production of Coal. All these indications point to the Coal trade being a paying business hereafter, under the organization matured and now carried out so advantageously and successfully by Mr. John Tucker. We know it has been the means of saving the trade from utter ruin in this Region, and secured to the operators from 10 to 15 cents per ton more than they otherwise would have received for their Coal.

A Dam has given away on the North Branch of the Pennsylvania Canal, which will check the Coal Trade by that avenue North for a period of six weeks or two months. The trade from Wilkesbarre down the river, we understand, is also dull for this season of the year.

[FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

ON VENTILATION OF COAL MINES, AND UNDERGROUND WORKS.

No. 3.

[*Continued.*]

Shafts will, it is hoped, by sunk with more caution and judgment in this country than they sometimes are in England. We see both them practised in the few shafts which have already been sunk in this County. Among these we may mention the shaft sunk by E. W. McGinnis, Esq., to the Mammoth Vein in the town of St. Clair. Here we find that the simple tell tale operation of boring was most seasonably put in practice, and it is the most simple and the most effectual means that can be used to prove the existence and exact position of the Coal veins in this Region. It always ought to be resorted to where the existence of Coal veins is doubtful, previous to the commencement of sinking a shaft.

But we must return to the Lancashire Coal Field from which we have strayed, and transfer our task from the Shafts and Rashs, to the workings of the Coal mines.

It is the general practise after a shaft has been sunk to a workable Coal vein, to commence the winning drifts, or "dip head levels," and drive them in opposite directions from each side of the shaft. Those drifts are driven in pairs and continued to the bounderies of the property, or to some of the principal Faults which sometimes stand as the boundary of a Coal mine. The drifts are also very slightly inclined, in order that the loaded wagons may be easily brought from their faces to the shaft. Then the empty wagons ascending, will need very little force to draw them towards the face of the drifts. Those drifts leading directly to the shaft are called the "main levels" or "dip head levels." We must call them the principal winning drifts, which will be adhering to our own system of nomenclature, in which we have only named two systems of opening drifts. They are the winning drifts which are driven level across the inclination of the vein, and by which a series of basins are cut out to the rise of each drift by each pair of winning drifts, and the exploring drifts which are driven up the incline of the vein, from which a series of pairs, or sets of winning drifts, are set off at right angles and at regular intervals of space. By adhering to these our own system of nomenclature, in which we have only named two systems of opening drifts. They are the winning drifts which are driven level across the inclination of the vein, and by which a series of basins are cut out to the rise of each drift by each pair of winning drifts, and the exploring drifts which are driven up the incline of the vein, from which a series of pairs, or sets of winning drifts, are set off at right angles and at regular intervals of space. By adhering to these our own system of nomenclature, we will need very little force to draw them towards the face of the drifts. Those drifts leading directly to the shaft are called the "main levels" or "dip head levels." We must call them the principal winning drifts, which will be adhering to