Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1857.

☞ The circulation of the MINERS' JOURNAL is equal to the aggregate circulation of any THREE of the papers published in the County—and as 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 circulation the rates of advertising are always graded in price according to the circulation of the paper.

RECEIPTS

For Subscriptions to the Miners' Journal since last publication.

Chas. Baber, to July 1, 1857,	$2 00
Wm. Simmons, to March 11, 1858,	2 00
E. Pounder, to Jan. 1, 1858,	2 00
J. W. Falls, to June 14, 1857,	1 00
Chas. Worman to July 1, 1857,	2 00
Alfred Kampton, to July 1, 1857,	3 00
Ed. P. Haskell, to July 1, 1858,	2 00
J. F. Whitney, to July 1, 1857,	2 00
S. Dillinger, to July 1, 1857,	2 00
C. C. Carpenter, to July 1, 1858,	1 00
Peter Seitzinger, to July 1, 1857,	8 00
John Phillips, to Jan. 1, 1858,	1 00
Gallagher & Winchester, to July 1, 1858,	2 00
William Nathans, to July 1, 1857,	2 00
J. A. L. Tice, to July 1, 1857,	1 65
C. O. Muzzy, to June 1, 1857,	2 12
W. Wallace, Jun., to June 1, 1857,	2 86
Capt. John Chynoweth, to Feb. 23, 1858,	2 00
S. E. Grissom, to July 1, 1857,	6 00
Ann Grissom, to July 1, 1857,	2 00
John F. Lewis, to Jan. 1, 1858,	2 00
J. S. Hast, to Jan. 1, 1858,	2 00
A. B. Young, to Jan. 1, 1858,	2 00
Lykens Valley Coal Co. to Jan. 1, 1858,	2 00
Daniel Kelser, to July 1, 1857,	2 00
Jas. G. Turner, to July 1, 1857,	2 00
Jas. Lyman, to Jan. 1, 1858,	1 00
Wm. Hilliard, to Jan. 1, 1858,	1 00
Wm. R. Robinson, to July 1, 1858,	2 00
G. W. Wintersteen, to Jan. 1, 1858,	2 00
Chas. Hewitt, to July 1, 1858,	2 00
Thos. Leedon, to April 5, 1858,	2 00
Wm. De Frehn, to Aug. 4, 1858,	4 00
W. J. Lobbins, to Nov. 1, 1857,	1 00
Henry B. Rockwell, to July 1, 1858,	2 00
Levi Kistinger, to July 1, 1858,	2 00
Charles Cowley, to Jan. 1, 1858,	2 00
Richard Mulcoh, to Jan. 1, 1858,	2 00
John A. Brown, to March 26, 1858,	2 00
Ellis Branson, to July 1, 1858,	2 00
Joseph Morgan, to Jan. 1, 1858,	2 00
Charles Smith, to July 1, 1858,	2 00
B. W. Cumming, Esq., to July 1, 1857,	2 00
David Latsha, to Nov. 17, 1857,	1 00
Aaron D. Eckel, to Oct. 2, 1857,	2 00
N. P. Hosach, to Jan. 1, 1858,	2 00
Packer, Lockhart & Co. to Jan. 1, 1858,	2 00
Wellington Kline, to Jan. 1, 1858,	2 00
James Daniels, to Jan. 18, 1858,	1 00
Baker & Foor, to Oct. 23, 1858,	3 00
Joseph H. Stats, to April 29, 1858,	2 00
Jonathan Odum, to Nov. 6, 1857,	6 00
Joshua Roudenbush, to Jan. 1, 1858,	2 00
Capt. L. Wolmsleder, to Jan. 1, 1858,	2 00
Jerome Wolmsleder, to Jan. 1, 1858,	3 00
L. B. Hatch, to May 21, 1858,	2 00
Wm. Mortimer, Jr. to July 22, 1857,	2 00
J. G. Bellinghause, to Jan. 25, 1858,	1 00
Jacob Hammer, Esq., to Jan. 1, 1858,	2 00
A. Wilhelm, to April 1, 1858,	2 00
John Tregise, to Jan. 1, 1858,	2 00
B. F. Suples, to July 12, 1858,	2 00
David Fessler, to July 25, 1858,	2 00

It is impossible for us to notice in detail each of the new advertisements to be found in to-day's JOURNAL, in consequence of limited space. We can but refer the reader to them in a general manner.

"WORKINGMEN'S ADVOCATE" is the title of a new paper published in Minersville, by Price & Ellmonds, in place of the *Bulletin*, discontinued.—It has our best wishes for its success.

"NOTHING TO WEAR."—This admirable poem, which will be found on our First Page, is said to be the production of William Allen Butler, a talented and promising young member of the bar of New York. It is a powerful hit at the times, and as it sometimes costs one to two thousand dollars to fit out a young lady for Newport or Saratoga in summer, and something more, with a host of jewel trinkets for a winter campaign at home, it is to be hoped that it may do the good the writer meant. The satire is as seasonable as it admirable.

M'KIM'S LETTER TO HIS WIFE.—Whilst making an examination of the person of M'Kim, for the instrument used in cutting his irons, the following letter was found concealed in his clothes:

Hollidaysburg Blair County July 6th 1857.

My Dever Wife And Dever Child Here Are The Last lines That you will Receve From Me Donte worry or Greve About Me fore I Di Ainasante of The Murder of Norcoss Now if I suck-sede in getting To The water I wil gumpo in And Thate wil Inde my Trubbles in this world I wil Sink my Self with Awaite to the Bottom And When found Dere wife I wante you To Reseve my Boddy And have me Buried At Marcus Hook Church yard.

Mr. WILMOT's letter to the Committee of the Altoona American Convention, we publish to-day. The letter is a clear and unqualified exposition of Mr. Wilmot's sentiments in reference to the guards that should be thrown around the ballot-box, to protect it from the assaults of corrupt and designing politicians, who work with the aid of the worst classes of foreigners, who seem to think that in this country, they are privileged in the name of Democracy to perpetrate outrages, and set at defiance the law and public sentiment.—The letter is most convincing, and we ask for it, a careful and attentive perusal.

TREVORTON COAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A number of invited guests from New York, Baltimore York and Harrisburg, visited the mines of this Company, via. the Northern Central Railroad, last week. At the mines the guests were welcomed by some three hundred miners, men and boys, dressed in the regular working suits, with lamps on their caps. The breaker at these mines is capable of breaking eleven hundred tons of Coal per day. After going into the mines, feasting, passing some resolutions, etc., the guests again took their seats in the cars, and were soon again on the banks of the Susquehanna, pleased and profited by their trip.

"SENTINEL."—This is the title of a new paper published in Tamaqua by the brothers Foulke.—Many supposed before it appeared, that it would be the organ of the pro-Slavery Democracy of the county, and we believe, the original intentions of the publishers, had the party come up to terms, was to make it so. Much to general surprise however, the first number which appeared, had Wilmot for Governor at its head, and boldly proclaimed itself in a series of well written articles, Democratic free soil to the death. We welcome our able and spirited cotemporary into the field, for Wilmot, and agree with him that every Democrat who loves freedom, cannot but adopt the same course. The *Sentinel* is well printed, and edited with much ability.

MINERALOGICAL SPECIMENS FOR THE POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE.—Berks and Schuylkill counties have contributed to this Philadelphia College full *suites* of Specimens illustrating their Mineralogy. Other counties of the State have promised their quotas. Two boxes containing impressions of coal plants, represented as equal in beauty to the best ever obtained in Schuylkill county, have recently been donated to the College by J. E. Barnes, Esq., of Tamaqua, Superintendent of Little Schuylkill Navigation, Railroad and Coal Company. One of the specimens measures 28 by 24 inches. It is indeed, gratifying to observe that the importance of the only American Industrial College is practically acknowledged and appreciated by the citizens not only of Philadelphia, but of the interior.

TAXATION without representation, caused the American revolution. Similar causes have produced the same result among the descendants of revolutionary heroes in Kansas—where regiments of U. S. troops are marching to aid the tax-collectors in robbing the honest yeomanry of the land, under laws passed by a legislature notoriously chosen by the people of Missouri.—The citizens of Kansas, remark the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, may not be able to cope with a well disciplined military force, commanded by a ruffian such as Harney—but they should pay no cent of taxes thus imposed, but at the point of the bayonet. There is no disgrace in submitting to a superior force, but there is disgrace in paying their money quietly, to sustain such scoundrels as the bogus territorial legislature and the officers it appointed.

A MORMON RECIPE.—Heber C. Kimball, one of the shining lights of the Mormon Church, gives a new method for making old men young men. He says:

"I would not be afraid to promise a man who is sixty years of age, if he will take the counsel of Br. Brigham and his brethren, that he will renew his age. I have noticed that a man who has but one wife, and is inclined to that doctrine, soon begins to wither and dry up while a man who goes into plurality looks fresh, young and sprightly. Why is this? Because God loves that man, and because he honors his work and word. Some of you may not believe this, but I also know it. For a man of God to be confined to one woman is a small business; for it is as much as we can do now to keep under the burdens we have to carry, and I do not know what we should do if we had only one wife apiece."

The philosopher's stone sinks into insignificance beside the recipe of Br. Kimball. We hope however, for the sake of the pockets of those gentlemen disposed to adopt the recipe of Br. Kimball for becoming rejuvenated, that the angels they contemplate monopolizing have something to wear. To marry a dozen women who positively have "nothing to wear," would be the initiatory step to a grand individual financial crash, the effect of which would be the reverse of rejuvenating.

EVILS GROWING UP IN THE BANKING SYSTEM.—It is a well known fact, and too keenly appreciated by those doing business in the city of Philadelphia, that in the banks of the metropolis, none can get discounts, unless having on deposit large sums. In the use which those institutions make of the sums belonging to depositors, large amounts are loaned to brokers for "shaving" purposes. Instead of doing a legitimate business for the accommodation of the business public—the great end and object of such incorporations—at the legal profit, 6 per cent. per annum, the system that is being grafted upon their mode of operating, yields them 9 and 10 per cent. per annum, to the derangement of business, and its material injury. Almost every city bank practices this system, and the evil is extending, for it is rumored that many of the country banks are falling into the same course. The mania for "shaving" when it begins to affect the uprightness and integrity of our banking system, should attract serious attention, and cause the people to consider well where these things tend.

No bank that permits itself to swerve from its duty to the business public, should upon application, be rechartered, because in its acts it is hostile to the very object for which it was created. The object of its incorporation, is to accommodate and aid, at a fair profit, the community in which it is located. This end is not achieved, if in its locality, business men are compelled to pay for the use of money from 12 to 15 per cent., while they can only realise at their business, 6 per cent. profit. Insanity therefore, as it is the policy as well as the advantage of government, to keep down the rate of interest and thereby encourage business, it is also the duty of the press and the people, to oppose warmly, the rechartering of every bank which practices the system to which we refer.

The transfer of money from the city to the country, and from the country to the city, by the banks, for the purposes of "shaving," is not uncommon. Some of the banks in Philadelphia cut off in a great measure those facilities, naturally expected by the business community, and which it has a right to receive, and loan money to "shaving" shops in the country, whereby their profits are enhanced, but too plainly at the expense of legitimate business. We are cognisant of an instance in which one of the banks of Philadelphia loaned fifty thousand dollars to a "shaving" shop of Schuylkill county. Every cent of that sum was diverted from its legitimate channel.—As in this instance, so in hundreds of cases of a similar character, money which properly used, would meet the wants of legitimate business, is placed at the command of "shavers," to crush and ruin the producer, and imporvish the working classes.

In view of the evils which are growing up in the banking system, we are utterly opposed to the further incorporation of banks, unless we can be assured that the use of money will be secured to the people at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and no more. The capital used in the establishment of banks, is often drawn from active business, and has if not judiciously used, and calculated to foster other branches of business, a depressing effect. It would be far better to have no further increase of banking capital, if in taking business, its object is antagonism to business.

The country banks should keep their notes at par. In this county where much foreign paper is constantly in circulation, in fact where the mass of the circulating medium is compose of notes of other banks in the State, considerable annoyance has been experienced. Our banks are trying the experiment—an excellent one—of receiving the depreciated notes on deposits, and paying them out. It is but right, as this money enters largely into our business transactions.

THE SALE OF NOTES, BONDS, ETC.—No law is more urgently demanded in Pennsylvania, than one prohibiting the sale of notes, bonds, and every species of paper representing money, at a higher rate of interest than 6 per cent. Custom, that tyrant of the race, politically, in business, and socially, has rendered the practice of "shaving" less obnoxious in the popular eye, than at former periods. It is however, not only illegal, strictly, but it is an evil, which demands an effectual remedy. A repeal of the usury laws has been asked for, unblushingly and clamorously. The demand however, cannot be complied with. As despicable as many men who occupy seats in the Legislature are, they would not dare to brave the storm which would descend upon them in such an event, from the people of this State. A repeal of the usury laws would create a revolution, the mutterings of which would be heard, as the first *yea* was given for the repeal in our halls of legislation. We do not think it possible that any member not from the city, would vote for it. If a single one from the interior could be found to sanction it, we would not give much for his carcass, should he trust it within reach of his constituency, after voting for the repeal.

The usury laws must stand and be more rigidly enforced. In addition we must strike at the root of the present "shaving" evil by passing a law prohibiting positively, the sale of notes, bonds, etc., at a higher rate of interest than 6 per cent. As business is now too often conducted, the reckless man in hopes of temporary relief, permits his paper to be shaved at exorbitant rates; engages in the business himself, and in the crash that ensues, is ruined and drags down with him others with whom he has been brought in business connection. No legitimate business can by any possibility pay over 6 per cent. The man who pays a higher rate of interest than that for the use of money or that representing money, engages in a transaction he cannot stand, and which will assuredly imporvish him.

All classes are interested in this matter, the consumer as well as the producer, and we hope the necessity of agitating the matter will occur to the citizens of this County, as well as the State at large. In this County, for instance, candidates for the Legislature will shortly present themselves. The American-Republicans will nominate no County Ticket. Let the independent candidates express themselves on this question—let the principle of fixing the rate of interest on notes, bonds, etc., at 6 per cent. per annum, enter prominently into the contest. Let the people elect men who at the next session of the Legislature will vote for a law to that effect. Such a law would not be unconstitutional. If no other plan can effect it, the people should organize into associations—*a la* Know-Nothing—having for their object, the success of this principle. They are many who would like to assist in pushing on the good work, but dare not openly. Thousands will rally to the banner having inscribed on it—no higher rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum on the sale of notes, bonds, and every species of paper, the representative of money. The question will be universally popular throughout the State. Think upon this subject. Ponder its importance. Citizens, resolve to act in this matter.

A WIDOW has been removed from the post office at Chester, and a fellow named George W. Weaver, too lazy to work at his trade, appointed in her place. In commenting severely upon the fact, the editor of the *Republican* excited the ire of Mr. Weaver, who threatened pistols, bludgons, etc., from behind, but when faced by the intrepid Walter, coward-like, declined using his weapons. The fellow is not only a coward, but is unmannerly, and Mr. Walter with spirit says that he will object to his continuance in office, until he graduates in the school of good manners—a school to whose ethics he is at present an entire stranger. A beautiful appointment. The Postmaster General should take Mr. Weaver in hand and give him a few lessons in good breeding, before removing him. A small piece of business at the best—removing a poor widow, to instal a man who should be at his work-bench.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—Per steamship North America, we have European advices to the 15th ult. Breadstuffs were declining. The mutiny among the native troops in India had extended to twenty-three regiments, and although they had been defeated, they still remained in possession of Delhi. The fall of that city was, however, hourly looked for. General Anson, Commander-in Chief, had died of the cholera, and had been succeeded by Sir Colin Campbell. The loss to the Bengal army, in consequence of the mutiny, is estimated at 30,000. The details of the conspiracy in Paris gave it a more serious aspect than was at first anticipated. It contemplated an assassination of the Emperor, and a revolution thoughout the whole of Southern Europe. The advices from China state that the frigate San Jacinto and the English gun boats, had gone up the Canton river to attack the Chinese junks.

SINCE the sale of the Main Line of our Public Works, there only remains three hundred and forty-two miles in the possession of the State.—An effort should be made by the next Legislature to divorce entirely all connexion between the Commonwealth and these unprofitable works.—Let us get rid of the old batch, and begin anew.—*Del. Co. Republican.*

We also hope that this matter will be introduced to the attention of the next Legislature.—The State can with *safety* and profit no longer hold in her possession, the residue of the public Works unsold.

BANKING AND FRAUD.—To the annexed communication, from a New York correspondent, we ask attention. We agree with "J. M." that an increase of banking capital will cure the "shaving" evil, but it must be done by the enactment of a General Banking Law. His reference to stock operations in New York is startling, and calculated to arrest attention:

DEAR SIR:—I like your article on Banking and Shaving, but I do not come to the same conclusions. In your Borough of Pottsville, if I am correctly informed, your Banking Capital is something like $500,000, while your Curbstone de Shaving Capital is about three times that amount. If this is the case, the presumes is in favor of the outside business, and of course the honesty of the bankers, like all other business in the shaving line, is directed to the source of profit—or, if limited by law, he directs his favors in a way to share the profits. To cure the evil, increase your Banking Capital and competition will settle the question. It will also drive from the street the *Bears* whose business it is to fabricate the working people for the purpose of reaching their earnings, and it will induce the banker to assist the industrious, instead of confining his discounts to the heavy capitalists.

In this city the system works well, and would probably cure the evil were it possible to regulate the gambling in stocks. The business has become the curse of the age, and is now disturbing and destroying every branch of trade. In a single day's business the transaction or reported amount to the interest on the whole Banking Capital of the country, and as there is interest and commissions to be deducted, you can imagine the extent of the fraud on the profits. In the stocks of the Reading Railroad the sales during the last 53 days amount to 220,297 shares, which is 15,619 more than the entire stock of the Company. At par, the amount would be $11,964,250, and if continued until the year is ended, the business would reach $29,951,500! About $20,000,000 more than the Banking Capital of the city! The entire ordinary business is based on about 16,000 shares in the hands of the Bulls and the Bears, and which like Pennsylvania's bonds, have neither increased or diminished during the last 18 months. The interest and commissions here, are a fixed fact, and if we put the amount within the bounds of reason, it costs the citizens of the city of New York, about $4,500,000 per annum, to keep up the furor on the Reading. One of the fraternity, a sort of "lame Duck" on the street, has realized $150,000 in the last three months, and has retired to enjoy the fortune he has secured from nothing.

Yours, J. M.

New York, July 27, 1857.

P. S.—It gives me pleasure to say that a slight reaction took place in the Reading yesterday. The *sales* amounted to 1,200, which gives a total in 56 days of 241,337, and reduces the average to 4,309 shares per day—which again multiplied by 310, makes 1,355,790 shares per year. At par, this amount would give a business of $56,789,550, on which the broker's profit, at one cent, and the commissions amount to $5,009,212 50 per year. A nice business, ain't it? Why don't you leave off printing and come to New York? To succeed, you have only to leave behind you, your notions about honesty—and bearing false witness against thy neighbor.

CONVENTION OF COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.—During last week, a Convention of the Superintendents of the different counties throughout the State, was in session in Reading. Fifty-seven members answered to their names, among them J. K. Rewsson of Schuylkill. At the evening session, July 23d, and before the Convention adjourned *sine die*, the following resolutions among others, were adopted:

Resolved, That upon the fidelity, efficiency and prudence of County Superintendents, in the discharge of their duties depend, in no unimportant sense, the permanence and stability of the office.

Resolved, That great care and caution are necessary in the issuing of permanent certificates to teachers, and that such certificates should not generally be granted without a personal inspection of the method of teaching practiced by the applicants.

Resolved, That new Superintendents have full discretionary power under the law, and in conformity with previous instructions from the school department, to require a *re-examination* of teachers holding the permanent certificate, granted by a predecessor in office; if, after visiting their respective schools, the Superintendents should discover any want of ability or tact in teaching and discipline.

Resolved, That we recommend County Superintendents to cause at least two Institutes to be held annually in their respective counties.

Resolved, That our worthy State Superintendant, Hon. H. C. Hickok, has our most cordial sympathy, and we pledge him our most earnest support and co-operation in his efforts to carry out to their ultimate perfection, the grand designs of our noble school system.

Resolved, That this opportunity of mutual interests and consultation, has inspired us with fresh vigor for the prosecution of the duties of our office, and that we pledge each other, our hearty co-operation, and our individual, undeviating and untiring energies to render our Common Schools what they should be: *the glory of the Keystone State.*

Resolved, That in consequence of frequent failures heretofore, in making the railroad arrangements complete, we are led to appreciate highly the faithfulness and energy, with which this duty has this time been performed by the school department.

HON. DAVID WILMOT has resigned his Judgeship for the purpose of having a clear field and giving his whole time to the Gubernatorial contest before us. He has also challenged Gen. Packer to meet him on the stump, there to discuss before the people the various political topics of the day. If Mr. Packer declines, Judge Wilmot will canvass the State alone. Mr. Wilmot is an effective speaker, and in the good cause will win thousands to vote for the great principle of Freedom in the Territories, and for its ardent, able defender, David Wilmot.

Annexed is Mr. Wilmot's letter on the subject:

TOWANDA, July 14, 1857.

HON. WM. F. PACKER—*Dear Sir:* I purpose to spend some time during the summer and fall, in canvassing before the people of the State the principles and issues involved in the pending State election.

Party meetings being out only by a portion of the people to whom the call is made, and the addresses are necessarily all on one side, whereas it is desirable that the whole people, so far as may be, should have both sides fairly presented before them the same time.

If it should meet your views, I propose that we canvass so much of the State as is practicable, in company, addressing alternately the same meetings. Should this meet your assent, please to inform me at your earliest convenience, so that we may arrange the times and places of meeting, order of speaking, &c., &c.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. WILMOT.

OREGON.—Such are the exertions making to extend the area of slavery, that it is deemed not improbable, that Oregon, located in the latitude of Iowa, may enter the Union a slave state. On this subject, a writer in the New Orleans *Delta* says:

"Oregon will be the next slave State. I was in the whole political campaign, and nothing but slavery seemed to be the go. Mark my word, her Constitution will be adopted with the slave clause. It is a one-sided question. The inhabitants are all Missourians or Kentuckians, and go their death on the old issues."

The same statement is made in many other quarters. There must truth in it. The Democratic or pro-slavery party has just elected an overwhelming majority of the Convention to draft a State Constitution unpledged on the great leading issue. It remains to be seen what will be the real charter of the State, but it is greatly feared that Oregon, for the present at least, is lost to freedom.

THE AUTHORSHIP OF "NOTHING TO WEAR."—There is a pretty mystery in connection with this matter. While Mr. Butler, the reputed author, in the most unreserved and unqualified manner, claims the poem as entirely his own, an Episcopal clergyman of New York, Rev. Isaac Peck, writes to the New York Post that about a year since, his daughter, prompted by a little incident, wrote three poetical fragments, the first consisting of nine, the second of twenty-four, and the third of six lines, on the same sheet of paper, and that in passing from the care through a crowd she dropped and lost the same. He gives these fragments, and, as presented, there certainly is an extraordinary coincidence between them and a portion of the poem as published. Many lines are identically the same, and the differences in the other lines are confined to one or two words only; but here and there additional couplets are introduced. As the matter stands, it is an interesting question of veracity, between Mr. Butler and the clerical "papa."

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS loudly protest that the people should rule. The Hartford *Courant* pertinently asks, did the *people* rule in the October election of Pennsylvania? Were the frauds practised in Philadelphia, which secured the state to Buchanan an exponent of popular rule? The Judges of the Supreme Court say of those frauds, "Indeed, the whole testimony shows that the election was here carried on in the most reckless manner—the whole object being, apparently, to get votes into the ballot box, regardless of their legality!" When a Chief Magistrate owes his election to such open, gross, glaring frauds, can one of his party papers have a face brasen enough to say "let the people rule?" No, the motto for these spoilsmen should be "let the Democratic party rule," no matter by what means. All glory to "Dead Rabbitism," it furnishes offices for Democratic demagogues, at the expense of honor, honesty and fairness. "Let Dead Rabbitism rule!"

OREGON A SLAVE STATE.—When during the last Presidential campaign it was stated that movements were in progress to convert Oregon into a slave State, the statement was ridiculed by the Democratic press, as a Republican freak of the imagination. No such thing was contemplated! No such thing could by any possibility occur! Yet the last news from that territority, says the policy of making Oregon a slave State continues to be zealously urged, and that a prospectus has been issued for a pro-slavery paper. Should the pro-slavery party lose Kansas their efforts will be directed to Oregon.—The area of slavery must be extended even to the waters of the Pacific. Notwithstanding the fact that the institution actually impoverishes the land it pollutes with its presence, and that seven-eighths of the people are opposed to its extension, yet the slave-king points westward, and the northern dough-faces are prepared to do his bidding. It should not be.

☞ In a trot last week between "Flora Temple" and "Belle of Washington" for $1000, mile "heats" best three in five, which came off over the Centreville course, L. I., *Flora* proved victorious. Flora's time—2 31.

☞ Henry Drab, of Lancaster township, Lancaster county, was kicking by a wasp, a few days ago, from the effects of which he died.

☞ The wife of President William N. Allen of Girard College, died at that Institution on Thursday evening of last week.

☞ Rev. Henry Ward Beecher writes that within two weeks three of his nephews have met violent deaths—two by a railway accident in Ohio, and one by drowning in New Hampshire.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, August 1, 1857.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 44,640 01—by Canal 43,624 00—for the week 88,264 01 tons. Total by Railroad 1,123,514 12 against 1,235,510 16 tons. Do. by Canal 602,267 03 against 555,871 17 tons to same period last year.

The shipments this week are heavy, being 9,444 tons greater than for the corresponding week last year and 4,297 tons more than last week. The Canal runs the Railroad pretty close again this week. She gains over the corresponding week last year 14,134 tons, and the Railroad loses 4,690 tons.

The trade in the aggregate sums up as follows compared with last year, showing the increase and decrease by the different routes to market:

	1856.	1857.	Gain.	Loss.
Schuylkill—R. R.,	1,235,511	1,123,514		111,996
" —Canal,	555,872	602,267	48,395	
Lehigh—Canal,	337,629	286,448		149,181
" R. R.,	66,253	250,161	183,908	
Del. & Hud. Canal,	214,506	171,315		43,193
Penna. Coal Co.,	241,516	240,229		1,287
Scranton,	12,344	117,119	104,775	
	2,873,563	2,963,054	324,128	305,657
		2,873,563		305,657
Increase in 1857,			89,471	89,471

The trade for this week from the above regions is 11,941 tons greater than for the corresponding week last year.

The prices for a considerable portion of Coal remains ruinously low—but the position of many is such that they cannot stop without suspending altogether. We regret to state that several suspensions have taken place within the last few days among some of our best operators. In some instances time has been obtained, and in others the collieries have passed out of their hands to prevent a total sacrifice of their property, and to secure at least a portion, if not all, to those creditors who have aided them in their business. The Shavers, we learn, are beginning to suffer some, and the whole community rejoices at *their* misfortunes. They are the *first* to destroy the credit of the business man, by decrying his paper in order to get a heavy shave, and the *first* to pounce on him when difficulties commence.—While there is great sympathy for the oppressed business man, there is none for the Shylocks, and every effort to secure to those creditors who have aided them in their business operations, what property remains, to the exclusion of the *Shavers*, meets with the general approbation of the community. They are beginning to be looked upon as little better than highway robbers, who dog and watch their neighbor, and when they have him in their power, demand his purse. The *principle* is the same, although the letter of the law, but not the spirit, may be *twisted* and invoked to cover this system of robbery. It was a sad day when the first Shaver put his foot on our soil—and there would be great rejoicing—aye, a GRAND JUBILEE, among the people, if the whole batch could be collected together in a body and driven beyond the limits of the County.

An Operator stated to us the other day, that those persons who shipped their Coal by Canal from Port Carbon, in addition to the other advantages, saved from four to six cents over the rates by Railroad. The toll from Port Carbon to Mt. Carbon on the Railroad is four cents—the shipping expenses by Canal at Port Carbon is four cents—but the lateral railroads allow five per cent. for wastage. No allowance is made on Coal on the Canal, when sold, but the Company allows 5 per cent. on the tolls, which covers the loss in dirt, unless short weight is given. On hard White Ash Coal the loss by trans-shipment does not amount to over 2 or 2½ per cent. and the Operator here reaps the advantage. Even at the other shipping points in this region where no toll is saved, the advantage derived from the 5 per cent. in shipping by Canal, amounts to from two to four cents a ton on the hard Coal. There is every inducement for our Operators to ship Coal by the Canal, and nothing but an equalization of the rates, by allowing a drawback to the Operator who sends his Coal by Rail Road, and who is suffering the most, will increase the trade at Pt. Richmond the present year.

All the Coal sent from Ashland takes the Canal. The Boat Loan Trust furnish the cars exclusively for this trade. The Railroad Company from the start declined sending their cars to Ashland.

In reply to frequent inquiries, we state that the drawback of 10 cents per ton allowed by the Schuylkill Navigation Company, is only on Coal discharged at Philadelphia. The 10 cents is refunded to those in whose name the Coal is shipped. It was intended for the Operator, but in many instances it is relinquished to the purchaser in order to obtain funds to pay the tolls.

Vessels continue very scarce at Port Richmond—there were only eight in Port yesterday. This is becoming a serious drawback to the trade at that point, and only tends to increase the other embarrassments of the Rail Road.

THE IMPROVEMENTS AT THE LOCUST GAP.—We recently gave an account of the operations at the Locust Gap. The "Summit Improvement Company," which by the way, does not mine, but has made the necessary improvements for mining at that point, is we learn, in an excellent condition, pecuniarily, being clear of debt, and with some $6000 surplus funds on hand, after completing the Summit Colliery recently described by us. We notice the fact with pleasure, for the Company is an Association for the improvement of the Coal lands of the Region which is the scene of its operations, fills that position now, which will have yet to be adopted in Schuylkill County, namely, the opening of Coal lands and the erection of improvements for individual operators, who themselves are unable to make the necessary improvements. The fine operations at Locust Gap, are deservedly attracting attention, for the fine quality of Coal they produce, and the admirable manner in which they are managed.

We publish the following communication from a friend in reply to our remarks of last week:

For the Miners' Journal.

MR. BANNAN:—In your Coal article of last Saturday, you state that an effort will be made to change the present management of the Schuylkill Navigation Company on the ground of inefficiency. As one interested, I should like to know for what reasons? Such a movement on the part of the stockholders, it seems to me, would be preposterous, particularly as the trade is about equal to that of the Railroad, and is on the increase while the latter is on the decline. This looks like anything but inefficiency in the management.—The Coal trade of the Schuylkill Navigation is heavier now than it ever has been, and that too at a period of general depression in business, when the trade of the Lehigh, and I believe that of all the other Canals, is not increasing, but in many instances decreasing. The trade of the Lehigh Canal, similarly situated, has considerably declined this year, while that of the Railroad has increased. I cannot believe the charge of incompetency can be made against the management, when such are the fruits of their management.

FAIR PLAY.

"Fair Play" would seem to be right in drawing his conclusions, but there are some who think differently. They assert that circumstances have forced the trade on the Canal, and that with more energetic management, they could just as easily be carrying fifty thousand tons of Coal now, weekly, as forty thousand, which would largely increase the revenue, without materially increasing the expenses. These are the charges made and the ground of opposition. Twice we have been approached by persons representing themselves to be stockholders, to obtain the aid of the *Journal* against the present management; but we have declined any such crusade, until at least those who found fault could point out some better policy to be pursued, or at least would satisfy us that a better policy would be adopted in case of a change. It is a very easy matter to pull down and destroy, but not so easy to build up again as some people imagine. It may however result in some benefit to all parties to make the management acquainted with the charges preferred against them. It is evident that the Canal, in the present position of the trade, is the main stay of this Region,—it requires less capital in those who mine and sell their own Coal, insures them a better price for Coal—and keeps the different kinds of Coal seperated to a greater extent than by Railroad; and all the operators are seeking this avenue to market. It is therefore of the utmost importance that every exertion should be made on the part of the managers to increase their boat and car facilities, to meet the wants of the trade by that avenue. It is true that it was hardly to be expected that so large a portion of the trade would be thrown into the Canal this year—but our impression is, that the Canal will hereafter always have as much trade as she can carry, if she will make the necessary provisions for it—and just in proportion as she increases her tonnage can she cheapen her toll. The trade growing up at points within the reach of boats, without trans-shipment, is largely on the increase, and in a few years will be equal to the whole capacity of the Canal, and the sooner she pushes her tonnage to that point, the better for the trade and also her stockholders. Difficulties are multiplying at Port Richmond—the limiting of freights and driving off vessels, is becoming a serious evil—the increased tonnage from other regions at the various shipping points centering near New York, with weak lower freights to the East, thus drawing off vessels from Philadelphia, which, together with the determination of every operator who is forced to sell his Coal here, not to send a ton to Port Richmond, if he can procure another outlet, while the middle interest is maintained at that point, all militate largely against the Coal Trade at Port Richmond,—and nothing but the equalizing of these disadvantages will increase the trade much at that point the present year.

NEW YORK COAL MARKET, July 30, 1857.—The inquiry for domestic has continued quite active, and with liberal arrivals present and prospective prices favor the buyer, and cargo sales have been made at rather lower figures; stock is accumulating rapidly, but the increased yearly wants of the trade will doubtless require it all as well as the additional supplies via. railway during the Winter months; sales by the cargo $3 75 @ $4 75, and from yard $4 40 @ $5 50 ⅌ ton. In foreign nothing has transpired, and quotations would be no guide to the market.

Boston Coal Market.

[*Corrected weekly from the Boston Courier.*]

The demand for foreign Coal continues moderate, and the sales have been small at $1 70 @ $1 75 for English Cannel; $7 10 @ $7 20 for Pictou, and $7 @ 7 25 for Sydney. Most of the arrivals of Pictou were previously contracted for. In Anthracite, steady retail sales at $7 ⅌ ton.

WHOLESALE PRICES—PER TON OF 2000 POUNDS.

Schuylkill, white ash,	$5 50	@	$5 75
do red ash,	5 75	@	—
do nut,	6 00	@	6 25
do lump,	6 25	@	—
Lehigh, lump,	5 50	@	5 75

RETAIL PRICES—PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS.

Cannel,	$14 00	@	—
Newcastle, coarse,	10 00	@	—
do fine,	—	@	—
Orrel, do	—	@	—
Scotch, do	10 00	@	—
Welsh, do	—	@	—
Cumberland, run of pit,	7 50	@	—
do fine,	—	@	—
do coarse lump,	—	@	—
Sydney, coarse,	9 00	@	—
Pictou, coarse,	—	@	—
do fine,	—	@	—
Lackawanna, lump,	7 00	@	—
Lehigh and Schuylkill lump,	7 00	@	7 50
John's Lump, (Schuylkill)	7 50	@	—
Prepared white and red ash,	7 00	@	—

BY TELEGRAPH.

FRIDAY, 6 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Freights from Richmond to—

Providence,	1 40	Salem,	1 70
Boston,	1 65	Newburyport,	1 75
Norwich,	1 00 to 1 10	Beddeford,	1 88
Bridgeport,	1 25	New York,	1 05
Roxbury,	1 67	Troy,	1 25
Alexandria,	1 00	Lansingburg,	1 40

Schuylkill Coal Trade for 1857.

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

	RAILROAD.	CANAL.
Port Carbon,	12,277 12	10,958 10
Pottsville,	3,349 17	1,517 00
Schuylkill Haven,	20,960 08	28,634 10
Auburn,	1,231 15	000 00
Port Clinton,	6,420 09	2,414 00
	44,640 01	43,624 00
Total for the week,	tons,	88,264 01
Total by Railroad in 1857,		1,123,514 12
" Canal "		602,267 03
Total by Canal and Railroad,	tons,	1,725,781 15

Shipments to same period last year:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
By Railroad,	49,220 00	1,235,510 16
By Canal,	29,490 00	555,871 17
	78,820 00	1,791,382 13
		1,725,781 15
Decrease in 1857, so far,	tons,	65,600 18

Schuylkill County Railroads—1857: The following is the quantity of Coal transported over the different Railroads in Schuylkill County, for the week ending on Thursday evening last:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Mine Hill and S. Haven R. R.,	48,305 14	835,470