Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1858.

☞ The circulation of the MINERS' JOURNAL is equal to the aggregate circulation of any THREE other English papers published in the County—and as it circulates among the best portion of the population, an advertisement inserted in it is, of course, worth as much as one published in any three other papers. Job Printing by the Press, of all kinds, and of advertising are always greatly in demand, and in proportion to the circulation of the paper.

New York.—O. H. FROST, Room No. 2, 110 Broadway, New York, is authorized to receive subscriptions and collect bills for the MINERS' JOURNAL, in New York and vicinity.

The People's Executive Committee.

The annexed is a list of the citizens of Schuylkill County, appointed at the People's Mass Meeting, held June 8, 1858, to be a Standing Committee for the ensuing year, with power to call county meetings, whenever they may deem it necessary, and also to give public notice of the time and place for holding Delegate Elections in the different wards, townships, districts and boroughs in the county, and also to fix the time and place of the meeting of the Delegate Convention, for the purpose of forming a County Ticket:

CHARLES FRAILEY, *Chairman*,	Pottsville
J. W. HAAS,	
LIN. BARTHOLOMEW,	
ROLAND JONES,	
J. M. REINHART,	
JACOB LONGAKER,	Tamaqua.
L. MILLER,	
FRANCIS BENGLER,	West Penn.
DANIEL SAYLOR,	Pinegrove
CHARLES FOCHT,	Barry.
GEORGE BOYER,	Schuylkill Haven.
GABRIEL DRAKE,	East Brunswick.
JACOB HAMMER,	Elder.
ABRAHAM HEEBNER,	Tremont.
JOSEPH HEISLER,	Orwigsburg.
ALEXANDER JEFFRIES,	Port Carbon.
DR. CORETHAL,	Minersville.
DR. PHILIPS.	St. Clair.
JOHN CONRAD.	New Castle.
JACOB MINNICH,	Washington.
ISAAC MYERS.	Wayne.
CHARLES BENSINGER,	Port Clinton.
ELIJAH BENSINGER.	Middleport.
	Ashland.

RECEIPTS

For Subscriptions to the Miners' Journal since last publication.

John Dike & Co., to April 26, 1859	$2 00
Henry Gable, to May 6, 1858	2 00
Nicholas Jones, to July 1, 1858	2 00
S. S. Ward, to Jan. 1, 1859	2 00
Col. R. Agerlig, to July 1, 1858	2 00
James Taggart, to July 1, 1858	2 00
Geo. Dieter, to July 1, 1858	2 00
R. Reed, to May 19, 1858	2 00
Devilla J. Schollenberger, to May 27, 1858	2 00
Wm. Long, to July 28, 1858	2 00
Tyler, Stone & Co., to May 17, 1859	2 00
Jas. W. Wilise, to May 19, 1859	2 00
Jas. Wilkinson, to May 17, 1859	2 00
H. P. Potter, to May 22, 1859	2 00
John Bittenbender, to Jan. 1, 1859	2 00
Wm. Tiley, to Sept. 15, 1858	2 00
Wm. Moaling, to July 1, 1858	1 00
M. & H. Heller, to Nov. 22, 1858	2 04
Thos. Kirkpatrick, to July 1, 1859	2 00
W. J. Hendricks & Co., to May 22, 1859	2 00
Geo. W. Tubbs, to May 9, 1859	2 00
Mrs. Baird, to Jan. 1, 1859	2 00
Calvin Dickey, to November 29, 1858	1 00
Benj. S. Jackson, to Jan. 1, 1859	1 00
Solon R. Rubsel, to July 1, 1858	10 54
Hannah Bannan, to July 1, 1859	2 00
J. P. Sherman, to May 1, 1859	2 00
McFarland & Verner, to Jan. 1, 1858	2 00
A. McFarland, to Jan. 1, 1859	4 00
J. S. Snyder, to Dec. 18, 1858	1 00
Ewd. Llewellyn, to Jan. 1, 1859	2 20
John O'Reilly, to Jan. 1, 1859	1 00
Saml. Faustz, to July 1, 1858	2 00
W. S. Chillson, to Jan. 1, 1859	4 00
Jesse Mathers, to Dec. 12, 1858	1 00
C. M. Keans, to Dec. 15, 1858	2 00
J. W. Heck, to Jan. 1, 1858	2 75
Abm. Focht, to June 12, 1859	2 00
Minor & Strong, to June 19, 1859	2 00
Azariah Lathrop, to June 19, 1859	2 00
J. R. Olwine, to July 1, 1858	2 00
Duncan & White, to June 1, 1859	2 00
Chas. Painter, to June 10, 1859	2 00
Nehemiah Gibson, to May 27, 1859	2 00
Edward Beck, to Jan. 1, 1858	2 00
Levi Adams, to Jan. 1, 1859	2 00
Saml. McConnell, to Dec. 19, 1858	1 00
Rev. M. Lowrie, to June 2, 1859	2 00
F. M. Dixon, to June 21, 1859	2 00
Buck & Lebo, to July 1, 1858	2 00
T. W. Wellington to June 24, 1859	2 00
J. C. Wellington & Co., to Jan. 1, 1859	2 00
Wm. Robinson, to July 1, 1858	2 00
John C. Perry, to Jan. 1, 1859	1 00
Gulliffar & Winchester, to July 1, 1859	2 00
Fett & German, to March 20, 1859	2 00
Isaac Seltzer, to Jan. 1, 1859	2 00
Pilny Porter, to July 1, 1859	1 00
Charles Baber, to July 1, 1858	2 00
J. P. Newcomer, to Jan. 1, 1859	
T. B. Bryson, to July 1, 1859	2 00
Little Schuyl. Co., to July 1, 1858	6 00
Saml. Buck, to July 3, 1859	2 00

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SEE Statements of Miners' and Farmers' Banks.

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN CEMETERY.—See Notice.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—See Notice.

GIFTS.—See advertisement signed A. Ranney, Agent, No. 293 Broadway, New York.

TO RENT.—A dwelling in Mahantongo street. See advertisement signed Jesse Foster.

DISSOLUTION.—See Notice, signed, Washington L. Heisler and John H. Kurtz, of Minersville.

A TAVERN STAND in Mount Pleasant, this County, is for sale. For particulars, see advertisement.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY to get cheap farms in New Jersey, twenty-five miles from Philadelphia. The farms are now offered. For particulars see advertisement.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.—The Third Annual Exhibition of this Association will open on the 5th, and close on the 8th of October, 1858. See advertisement.

WE ask attention to the Card of Nevin, Sawyer & Co., Shippers of the best qualities of Red and White Ash Schuylkill Coal. Their office is at 106 Walnut street, Philadelphia. This firm is most reliable, and has an intimate knowledge of the business, a knowledge which they have been in the Trade for 10 years. The firm we may state, is prepared to pay cash for Coal, a feature which will be acceptable as well as novel, to those operators who may do business with them. We commend the firm of Nevin, Sawyer & Co., to the confidence of the Trade, as No. 1.

A Good Time to Subscribe.

As this number of the *Journal* commences the second half year of the 34th volume of the *Miners' Journal*, it is a good time for those who desire to take it to subscribe. We are desirous of adding a few hundred more subscribers to our list, believing that it will be to the advantage of the public as well as ourselves. We hope those who approve of our course, will take the trouble to obtain an additional subscriber among their neighbors, which would show their appreciation in a substantial manner.

"CARBON."—Your communication can receive no attention from us. It is unaccompanied by a responsible name.

A NEW CENT is about to be issued from the Mint to take the place of the creation of last year. It is an improvement in design, not in size.

REJOICING IN FAT.—The Washington *Union* concluded an article a few days ago with these words: "It is certainly a good thing to be a Democrat in these days." The *Union* of that day was filled with government advertisements.

HENRY C. CAREY is mentioned as the next Governor of Pennsylvania. His patient and laborious services in behalf of his fellow citizens of this State, would meet with a graceful and merited tribute, should Mr. Carey be elevated to that position.

THE NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Trains will pass over this Road, to Sunbury, on and after Monday next, 5th inst. This arrangement will supercede the boats between Tresverton and Northumberland, and reduce the time of making the passage some three or four hours.

HON. ROBERT T. CONRAD and Hon. Job R. Tyson, valuable citizens not only of Philadelphia, but of the State, died on Sunday last, the former in the 48th, and the latter in the 55th year of his age. Their departure every good citizen mourns; their places cannot well be filled again.

AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Esq., of Schuylkill Haven is suggested as a candidate for County Commissioner, on the People's Ticket. Mr. Hoffman is a gentleman of respectability and standing; speaks both English and German fluently, and would undoubtedly, if nominated and elected, be an efficient and able officer.

THE Democracy of Berks are indulging in a free fight. The Jones faction have threatened to start a new English newspaper, to advocate their cause, and the opposition to Jones also threaten to start a new German newspaper, to defend their side of the house. Both sides have plenty of money to carry the county. So they say.

HON. GEORGE M. DALLAS, our Minister to England, will be removed. Cause, Mr. Dallas thinks differently from the President about Lecompton. His successor, it is said, will be Judge Roseveit, of New York, whose wife is an English lady, and the sister of Sir William Gore Ouseley's wife, the British nobleman, who is now residing at Washington as quasi minister from Her Majesty.

JOSEPH R. CHANDLER.—This gentleman, an old Henry Clay Whig, is as our readers are aware, the recipient of a foreign mission. His whole history is a curious one, and it is one of the oddities of the times that such a man should have been so utterly transformed from what he was in the days of Henry Clay as to become acceptable to such an Administration as is now in power.

HEAVY SALE OF COALTS GROUND.—Messrs. Kirk & Baum and Messrs. Wm. Milnes Jr., & Co. and the lessees of the respective parties, having some difficulty about reaching a tract of land, from their respective works, through negotiations Messrs. Kirk & Baum sold on Thursday last, to Messrs. Wm. Milnes, Jr. & Co., 17 acres of Coal under ground at $27,000. The quantity of Coal in the 17 acres was estimated, and the price fixed accordingly. The sale of course, is independent of the rent to be paid to the landholders.

POOR JERU!—The Reading *Gazette* in speaking of J. Glancy Jones's desire to go to Congress again, and of the necessity of having statesmanship like that of Calhoun, Clay, Webster and Cass, says, rather sharply, "it would be an outrage upon their illustrious names to associate with them, even at the most respectful distance, such a pigmy as Glancy Jones." That is the unkindest cut of all.

THE HOG NUISANCE.—Do the Borough authorities intend to enforce the Swine ordinances of the Borough? Or, are they of no effect? It seems singular to enforce some, and let others pass unobserved. The people are becoming wearied of the nuisance. It is idle to talk of infringing on the rights of poor people in this matter.—A majority of the pigs that go at large in the Borough are owned by those able to pen and feed them. We again ask, are the rights of the many to be treated with contempt, rather than run the risk of raising a hue and cry from owners of swine running at large? If so, the fact is disgraceful.

ARE WE A NATION OF FOOLS?—We have received the title of "a nation of drunkards," the question is, are we also to be called "a nation of fools?" It would almost seem so from the policy adopted in regard to a Tariff, by our Government. Next week we will give some statistical facts, showing how other nations even down to Turkey and Mexico—over the latter we propose extending a Protectorate—protect their manufacturing interests. They will be taken from the Tariff laws of European and other nations. It is quite time that the question should be settled, whether we are entitled to the appellation of "a nation of fools," or not.

THE POSTAGE LAWS.—We were in error recently, in stating that the rates of postage had been increased. The law, as it existed before an attempt to alter it was made, remains precisely as it was, no change having been effected. An effort was made by the Senate, a short time previous to its final adjournment, to abolish the franking privilege, and raise the rates of letter postage to five cents, an amendment, with this object, having been made while the Post Office appropriation bill was under discussion. The House refused to concur in the amendment, and the Senate insisted upon its action. After a number of conferences between the two Houses, the Senate receded from its amendments, and the appropriation bill was passed.

COALS AND COLLIERIES OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.—On our First Page will be found a copy of a paper on this subject, read before the Pottsville Scientific Association, by P. W. Sheafer, Esq., on the 19th ultimo. It contains much information in regard to the veins of Coal. The number of veins is less than was supposed. Mr. Sheafer's estimates and suggestions are no less important than they are correct. It will be perceived that he ignores entirely, the existence of what is called the Jugular Vein, underlying the Mammoth Vein, and it is possible that at those points in this Region where the Vein presents a different appearance, it may be only a turnover of the Mammoth. In other Regions no such Vein is found, and its existence here may at last be definitely traced to the irregularity of the Coal measures. At Ashland for instance, Bancroft, Lewis & Co., thought that they had found the Jugular Vein, but extended explorations convinced them that it was but the Mammoth Vein. Such in all probability, will yet be the case at Heckscherville, where our friend Burda insists quite earnestly, that he has struck the Jugular Vein.

Mr. Sheafer's paper is very interesting. To it we ask attention.

ADVERTISE.—It would be advisable for storekeepers and men of business generally, to advertise more liberally. It is a mistaken notion to keep one's goods hid from public view. Many an article which has been purchased in the city, although the same is on sale here, would have been procured here, had the people been aware of the fact that it was on hand. There is such a thing as being "penny wise and pound foolish," and we think that the store keeper is essentially so who refuses to advertise his goods in a journal of wide circulation. He is behind the age. Let the public know that you are alive; what you have to sell, and our word upon it you will thrive while your less enterprising neighbor fails. Advertising patronage should be bestowed where it will return the most, not from personal friendship. It is all right enough, as far as good feeling is concerned; but if you want business, advertise in a paper widely circulated and generally read, like the *Miners' Journal*. This matter is too much neglected in this Borough. Will our store-keepers and business men wake up to their own interests? If they will, and adopt the right course to attract custom, their first step must be to advertise judiciously. They will soon perceive the advantage of an adoption of our practical suggestion.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Letter Twenty-Fourth.

That men, Mr. President, become more independent in their actions, and more free to combine their efforts with their fellow men, as their facilities become more and more developed, is a truth whose evidence may everywhere be found. So, too, is the communities—that the independence of external action growing in the direct ratio of the variety in the demand for human faculty among themselves. For proof that such is the case, we may pause for a moment look to the working of the English and French systems—the one based upon the idea of extending foreign trade at every cost to domestic commerce, and the other upon that of creating a great internal commerce, as the sure foundation of a profitable intercourse with other nations.

That the total number of persons, of all descriptions, employed in Great Britain in connection with cotton into yarn, and in making the inferior cloths, the pig iron, the earthenware, and other similar commodities, by means of which that country not only pays for all the foreign food required for her numerous population, but is enabled also, to bring their producers so much in debt, does not exceed half a million, is quite certain. That large quantities of produce are there received, and that very little is given in return, is a fact that does not admit of doubt; and one, too, the conviction of whose existence must sooner or later, force itself upon the agricultural communities of the world. Were it now fully understood, and were those communities to arrive at the conclusion that they might as well mine and smelt their own iron, spin and weave their own cotton, and make their own earthenware, at the same time saying to those few people—"Come among us and mine ore, make iron, spin thread and weave cloth;" and that having done so, were they to have the work performed at home that they now have done in England, the effect would be, that instead of feeding four millions of people, they would have but half a million to feed; and instead of feeding such prodigious masses of cotton, sugar, coffee, lumber, dye-stuffs and other raw products in exchange for a little cloth, and very little iron, they would have the whole of that immense quantity to apply to the purchase of improved machinery or to that of the comforts and luxuries of life. Such an operation would require but few years for its accomplishment, and if the system that the British system, based as it is upon the idea of cheapening labor, has little tendency to create demand for anything beyond mere muscular force, that providing a competition that could so readily be established, Great Britain is entirely dependent, for the maintenance of her power, upon the peaceful submission of the agricultural communities, to the system of trading warfare, that as you have seen, Mr. President, has been established; established, too, in full accordance with the declarations of some of the most eminent statesmen of England, in reference to "the necessity of strangling in their infancy" all attempts at competition with British makers of cloth and iron.

What, however, would be the effect upon France of a change of policy, looking to full protection, on the part of Ireland, Turkey, Portugal, Brazil, India, the United States and other countries? Would she be placed in a similar position? She would not, because her policy is that of thoroughly elaborating and perfecting her own rude products, and those of other lands received in exchange. With her, the value of the raw material bears but a small proportion to that of the finished commodity; and while she sends to the world the finest silks and cloths, wines and porcelain, her rival exports, cotton twist, blankets, coal, pig and bar iron, beer and earthenware. The one aspires to lead the world, while the other seeks to underwork it. In the one, artistic taste is being from day to day more fully stimulated into activity; whereas, in the other, the tendency towards making of man a mere machine, increases from year to year. The one looks to the cheapening of labor and land; whereas, the policy of the other tends towards raising the price of both.

Those who desired to supersede the one, would require only the lowest description of manufacturing skill, to be acquired in the briefest period; whereas, those who sought to supplant the other, would need a skill to be acquired only at the cost of very many years of application; and a taste, for the development of which would be required a ready access to works of art; and, whatever might be the progress, France would still continue in advance.

In proof that such would be the case, we need only take the tables of exports—doing which, we find that France finds her customers chiefly in those countries that are already largely manufacturing, and that are, themselves, anxious to compete with her, to wit:

	France.		France.
England,	250,000,000	Switzerland,	55,000,000
U. States,	162,000,000	Zoll-Verein,	42,000,000
Belgium,	121,000,000	Russia,	14,000,000
Sardinia,	72,000,000	Hanseatic cities,	13,000,000
Spain,	63,000,000	Holland,	15,000,000

Adding to these the colony of Algeria, 103,000,000, we have 935,000,000 exported in 1852—leaving 345,000,000 for the rest of the world; and nearly all that balance is so divided as to show that France is, everywhere, ministering to the tastes of the more refined portions of the various communities of the world. So far, therefore, is she from fearing competition, that she has reason to desire it—knowing that with every increase in the power, anywhere, to make cotton and woolen cloths, and iron, there arises an increased demand upon her workshops, for commodities requiring that high development of the artistic faculty, which she alone can furnish.

Turning to England, we find that her exports, in the same year, to the advancing portions of Europe, that is to say,

To Europe, exclusive of Turkey, Italy, and Portugal—amount to only	£19,000,000
While the raw material that has undergone the single process of twisting, and that goes only to manufacturing countries, amounts alone to	£10,000,000

Adding to this the manufactured metals and the coal sent to those countries, we shall obtain almost all the balance—England having, in fact, but little to send to any country that is it-self advancing in civilization.

To this country, the exports were more than £16,000,000; but of this, nearly the whole amount consisted in common cottons and woolens, iron, and other articles requiring little skill or taste; while from France were imported nearly all of those in the preparation of which artistic skill was manifested. Deducting the two quantities above referred to, there now remain no less than £35,000,000, or more than half of the whole, for India, Australia, Portugal, Turkey, Buenos Ayres, Mexico, and other countries, in which there exist few manufactures; and in which, consequently, are found the evidences of barbarism—raw materials being cheap, while finished commodities are dear.

The French system is based upon the idea of the enlargement of commerce—resulting from the compression of raw commodities into their smallest form; and the emancipation of the farmer from the tax of transportation. Commerce grows with the growth of the *powers* of man; and therefore would France profit by the adoption in other countries, of the system that has so well been carried out at home.

The English system is based on the idea of the supremacy of trade, and the augmentation of the tax of transportation. Trade grows with the growth of man's *necessities*; and, therefore, would England suffer under any system leading, in other countries, to development of the faculties and increase in the powers of man.

Such being the case, we can now readily account for the steadiness of the commercial policy of the one, notwithstanding the shocks of repeated revolutions; and for the exceeding unsteadiness of the trading policy of the other, although political revolutions are there unknown. The one, after long experience, has recently announced to the world, through the President of the Council, *M. Billroche*, its determination "formally" to "reject the principle of free trade, as incompatible with the independence and security of a great nation, and as destructive of her noblest manufactures. No doubt," she continued, "our customs tariffs contain useless and antiquated prohibitions, and we think they must be removed. But protection is necessary to our manufactures. This protection must not be blind, unchangeable, or excessive; but *the principle of it is and is firmly maintained.*" The other, on the contrary, has changed its system repeatedly, and especially within the last five and thirty years. Until 1823 it had gone on keeping protection upon protection; but since that time its policy has been altered and re-altered, until the *form* of the existing one bears hardly the slightest resemblance to that of the days of George III, although the *spirit* remains the same.

The one is quiet, tranquil, and confident, in its forward movement; whereas, the other, restless and doubtful, is unceasingly engaged in wars for the extension of trade; military wars carried on by soldiers and sailors, admirals and generals; and trading wars carried on by means of "large capitals" so directed as to crush out competition, abroad or at home.

The one is rapidly becoming the leader of the advancing nations of Europe; whereas, the other is gradually surrounding itself with the ruins of those nations that have been its friends. The policy of the one is in accordance with the views of its own illustrious Colbert; and with those of a Sully, who declared that "that country in whose cargoes there is the greatest proportion of native, and the least of foreign goods, will always be the principal gainer." The other is in harmony with the doctrines of Sir Robert Peel, "buying cheap at home and abroad, at a low price, and selling it, both at home and abroad, at a high one. The one looks to the elevation and enfranchisement of man; the other, to the subjection of the laborer to the trader, and to his ultimate enslavement.

What, now, Mr. President, is our condition, as compared with that of France? Can we maintain commerce where *we will?* Are we not, on the contrary, forced to go where *we must?* Can we send wheat or corn to the people of California or Australia? Do those of Brazil or India desire to purchase rice or cotton? Assuredly not—their demands upon the outer world being for finished commodities, and not for the rude products of the soil. How then, can we compete with France, Brazil and California? Is it not by the circuitous route of Manchester and Lyons—*the whole of the tax of transportation being paid by the farmer and planters of the Union?* That it is so, cannot be questioned.

France, on the contrary, sends the rude products of her soil to every country of the world, in the fine combined tons of corn and potatoes with pounds of silk and cotton, clay and gold, in accordance with the advice of Adam Smith. Sending hundreds of millions in value, compressed into tens of thousands of tons, to both, she is enabled to throw upon those who send her raw materials, all the cost of transportation, while as abilishing, from year to year, an it dependence more and more upon the country, forced to maintain commerce with the world through the medium of foreign ships and mills, become daily more and more dependent on it. Why, Mr. President, is it so? Because the central government, refusing to perform the duties devolved upon it by the States, limits its views to its own protection, and neglects the protection of the people.

As a consequence of this unhappy state of things it is that the planter is compelled to pray for short crops instead of large ones. With the one—freights being low while prices are high—he is enabled to be blessed in both; freights being high and prices low—he is impoverished. So, too, with our farmers, dependent, as they everywhere are, upon the trifling demand of Europe, for cotton, short crops in England: France or Germany. Give them that great domestic commerce, the need of which is to yourself, Mr. President, so very evident—that commerce which France so wisely obtains—and they will be enabled to rejoice in the prosperity of the agricultural interest everywhere.

Hoping that, by aid of reforms to be initiated by yourself, our farmers and planters may be enabled to obtain that free intercourse among themselves and with the outside world of which they have been so long deprived, I remain, Mr. President, with respect,

Your obedient servant,
HENRY C. CAREY.

Philadelphia, March 3, 1858.

POLITICAL.

FRANK P. BLAIR, JR., has been re-nominated to Congress by the Republicans in the St. Louis Congressional district. This makes the third nominee for the district, as all three parties have put up separate candidates. The election will doubtless be a very exciting one.

The lower branch of the Legislature of Minnesota has passed strong anti-Lecompton resolutions, and has endorsed warmly the course of Senators Shields and Douglass. The vote is very significant of the strong feeling in that young and growing Commonwealth, upon the grand question of the day.

MR. BUCHANAN'S CASH ACCOUNT.—When President Pierce went out of office, he left in the

Treasury for Mr. Buchanan,	$77,710,114 (cash.)
The Congress Loan since raised in Treasury Notes,	25,000,000
New Loan,	25,000,000
Now astern,	$77,710,000

Mr. Buchanan has allen behind thus far in one year and three months. What will be his over draft at the end of the term?

THE DALE HOLLING.—The following resolution was adopted at a recent convention of "The People," at Salem, N. J.—

Resolved, That industrial pursuits are the sources of the prosperity of the country, and ought to be especially cared for by the General Government, and that the time has fully come when the working men of the country should unite to obtain for themselves such protection as shall secure their industry from the unequal competition with the pauper labor and overgrown capital of Europe—shall re-open the mills, factories and foundries, furnish again employment to the artizan and mechanic, and give to the farmer a remunerative market for his labor.

THE ADMINISTRATION AGAINST PROTECTION.—The Washington *Union*, the official organ of the Administration, contains an article on the great Mass Meeting recently held in Philadelphia, and in which the doctrine of adequate protection to American industry was eloquently and ably enforced. It ridiculed the whole movement, speaks of the American system as "obsolete," and pronounces the demonstration as one of "surpassing absurdity." It is well enough to note these expressions of opinion on the part of the organ. Mr. Buchanan we may infer, is decidedly opposed to home productions and favorable to the importation of the manufactures of operatives and others throughout the land, who suffered so severely during the recent panic, and who still are suffering, should understand the real state of the case, and which they should unanimously hurl friends from their enemies. The people of this country are sovereign, and when they find the Government warring against their interests and endeavoring to bring them down to a level with some of the working classes of Europe, where ten cents a day are regarded as fair and liberal wages, it is quite time for them to speak out.—*Reading Journal.*

THE last number of the Reading *Gazette & Democrat* pays to J. Glancy Jones the following additional compliment:

"The Allentown *Democrat* copies the 'Declaration of Independence,' made by the editor of this paper last week, and inquires:—'What does all this mean? is our friend Cuyler just awakening to the fact that an editor may spend his whole life and his talents in making *great men* out of the smallest kind of material, and then receive for his pay, (if not kicked,) the blackest ingratitude? This is a truth that is every day verified, and Mr. Getz is by no means the first editor who has learned it by sad experience, nor will he the last.'

"To answer Mr. Buchanan's inquiry carries the answer with it. While we trusted in *promises*, and thought we had a right to look for their fulfilment as a just acknowledgment of our services, we patiently expended, reluctantly and tardily offered to us, upon a tenure so questionable that a word could break it, as a *bribe* for future servitude to the man whose treachery we were then completely exposed. We thank God something of manhood left in us, notwithstanding our long connection with a selfish, corrupt and heartless demagogue; and so we *spurned the bribe*, as we shall ever spurn the bribe."

Jones is an adept in bribes. He swallowed the English bribe himself, and then tried to silence an independent editor.

WHAT OF PENNSYLVANIA?—The hum of preparation for the October election, though not yet mid-summer, is already heard in every Congressional district. The Democrats are in a terrible state of confusion, and are exciting campaign.—Every hour will add to the intensity of the struggle, and every step taken by those who have charge of things at Washington seems to be taken with a distinct view to increase the bitterness which so widely prevails. *The fact that the flagrant attempt upon the regular nominations of the Democratic party in Illinois, instituted and sustained by the officeholders of the Federal Government, has not been disavowed, proves that everything is to give way to Lecompton*ism.

The Locofocos raise the cry for reconciliation the work of proscription goes on. Even while thousands of Democrats in the South are demanding that this proscription should cease, and in the midst of our country, with promises from Washington itself, the guillotine is kept at its bloody work. No man is put into office unless he has proved his readiness to sacrifice everything to Lecompton. Every man is rejected who will not vote for it. The effect which is produced by these daily-recurring events is natural and general.

In Pennsylvania, for instance, there is at this day a spirit of resolute resistance to this proscriptive policy. *In every Congressional district the Democrats are discussing it, and in most, if not all these districts, they will forcibly express it.—Philadelphia Press, June 21.*

Pennsylvania in October next, will give the Administration the severest rebuke it has yet received. This Congressional district has resolved to send in place of Dewart, a *man*—one that cannot be moulded into shape to suit Pro Slavery, Free Trade purposes; but a firm, unyielding friend of Protection, and Freedom in the Territories. Lecompton, every man who voted for it, and Ten Cent Jimmy will be buried in one huge grave next Fall, by Pennsylvania. Mark that.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, July 3, 1858.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 36,010—by Canal 44,740—for the week 80,750 00 tons, which is an increase over last week, but is less by 1255 tons than for the corresponding week last year.

The Canal leads the Railroad this week heavily. The shipments would have been greater by the Canal if Boats had been plenty, but for the first time this year boats were scarce and could not be obtained. During the very hot weather many of the boatmen laid by during the heat of the day and run at night—others have tied up their boats during hay making. As boats are now scarce, and the Fourth of July festivities occurring next week, it is believed there will be a considerable falling off next week in the supply from this Region.

The demand has been good for Coal during the week owing to the accumulation of orders during the turn-out—but it is not believed that it will continue as brisk, as the orders are diminishing already. Prices are more firm but remain without change.

The trade sums up this week as follows:

	1857.	1858.	Dec.	Inc.
Schuylkill—Railroad,	43,060	36,010	6,990	
Canal,	39,905	44,740		5,735
Lehigh—Railroad,	11,311	9,457	1,854	
Canal,	29,075	28,210	10,865	
Del. & Hudson Co.,	18,975	8,521	10,414	
Penna. Coal Co.,	25,206	22,482	2,724	
Scranton, South,	10,657	17,060		3,303
	187,289	163,450	32,577	9,038
	163,450		9,038	
Decrease, tons,	23,839		23,839	

Showing a decrease of 23,839 tons, compared with the corresponding week last year. The trade of the Lehigh and Lackawanna Regions have been effected considerably by the turnouts. At Carbondale, we learn, the men continue out, the Company refusing to yield to the demands of the hands. They continue to supply the demand from the Winter stock of Coal.

The following exhibits the increase and decrease from the different regions compared with last year:

	1857.	1858.	Loss	Gain
Schuylkill—R. R.,	357,740	137,750	219,991	
Canal,	639,761	566,167	69,574	
Lehigh Valley R. R.,	291,224	234,614		24,163
" Canal,	292,500	261,629	11,294	
Del. & Hudson Co.,	93,521	84,760	13,764	
Penna. Coal Co.,	133,131	177,485		34,364
Scranton, South,	151,129	222,184		71,945
	2,241,117	2,054,829	314,729	128,471
	2,054,829		125,671	
Decrease in 1858,	186,288		186,288	

The loss continues to increase weekly, and at the end of next week, we believe it will reach 200,000 tons. There was a decrease of 320,163 tons of Anthracite Coal in 1857, and it is supposed that a similar decrease will take place this year. In 1854 and 1855, the annual increase reached 694,000 tons, which shows a very heavy falling off in the trade of the Country, notwithstanding the increase of population.

Although the Coal Trade is so depressed at home, we observe by the reports of Importations, that the weekly value of Coal entered at New York from abroad ranges from seventeen to twenty thousand dollars. A Boatman informed us that the freight on a cargo of Coal from Liverpool was only $1 00 per ton to New York, while the cost of delivering a ton of Coal from Pottsville to New York in freight, toll and towage, is now $2 15. There is not much hope for labor and for profit on the part of those engaged in this business, under the *miserable*, and we were going to say, *criminal* policy of our Government—for we firmly believe that those who adhere to the present policy of the Government are bribed by British Gold, British Dinners and British Wine, given principally to the patent Democracy.

Freights to the East remain without any material change.

Anthracite Coal is now retailing in Boston from $5 00 to $5 50 per ton, of 2000 pounds, which is the lowest figure at which Coal was ever sold in that city in regular business.

DIFFUSION OF COAL.—We learn from dealers abroad that the low price at which Coal is sold, is causing it to penetrate into places where it never reached before. This will be felt in the trade next year.

The *United States Mining Register* says:—"We understand that the Buck Mountain Coal Company are debating upon the expediency of taking up their track from Clifton to Rockport, over which their Coal is shipped to the Lehigh Navigation, and laying it down along the base of "Pismire Ridge," from Clifton to Haskiton Railroad, in the vicinity of Hurt's saw mill, a distance of four miles. It is said that the experimentalist, J. C. Haydon, has charge of the experimental surveys; doubtless under the advice and directions of a competent Civil Engineer he may be able to find the eligible route which is supposed to be in existence. This movement if carried out will divert the tonnage of the Buck Mountain Coal from the Lehigh Navigation to the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

NEW YORK COAL MARKET, July 1, 1858.—Continues in very moderate demand, at essentially unaltered prices. Liverpool Cannel, at $10; Liverpool Orrel, at $7 25 @ $7 50 ℔ chaldron; Sidney $5 00, and Anthracite $4 50 @ $5 25 ℔ ton by retail.

Boston Coal Market.

(*Corrected Weekly from the Boston Courier, June 24.*)

Cannel,	chal — —	@	11 00
Newcastle,	none — —	@	— —
Orrel,	none — —	@	— —
Sydney,	mine chal	4 50	@ 4 62
Picton,	mine chal	4 50	@ 4 62
Picton fine,	mine chal	— —	@ — —
Schuylkill, white ash, ton		4 75	@ 5 00
do do red ash,		5 00	@ 5 25
do do lump,		4 75	@ 5 00
Lehigh lump,		5 25	@ — —
Coal Hill (Schuylkill)		4 50	@ 4 75
Lackawanna,		4 75	@ 5 00

RETAIL PRICES.

Anthracite white & red ash:	5 00	@	5 50

BY TELEGRAPH.

FRIDAY, 6 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Freights from Richmond to—			
New York	95	West Point	1 05
Rhode Island	1 05	Troy	1 10
Boston	1 25		

There were in Port on Monday last, 60 boats—30 vessels; Tuesday, 30 boats—15 vessels; Wednesday, 30 boats—18 vessels; Thursday, 30 boats—20 vessels; Friday, 30 boats—50 vessels.

Schuylkill Coal Trade for 1858.

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

	RAILROAD.	CANAL.
Port Carbon,	6,535 01	12,127 14
Pottsville,	3,196 17	1,534 18
Schuylkill Haven,	16,095 18	27,860 10
Auburn,	530 08	990 00
Port Clinton,	7,643 09	3,217 03
	36,009 13	44,740 07
		36,009 13
Total for the week,	tons,	80,750 00
Total by Railroad in 1858,		737,799 07
" Canal,		366,187 02
Total by Canal and Railroad,	tons,	1,103,986 09

Shipments to same period last year.

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
By Railroad,	42,019 14	987,739 10
By Canal,	39,904 10	635,740 16
	82,024 04	1,203,500 06
		1,103,986 09
Decrease in 1858, so far,	tons,	299,514 07

Rates of Toll and Transportation on RAIL ROAD FOR THE PRESENT.

	From Mt. Carbon.	From S. Haven.	From Auburn.	From Pt. Clinton.
To Richmond,	$1 40	$1 25	$1 25	$1 20
To Philad'a,	1 40	1 35	1 25	1 20
Spring Mills,	1 35	1 20	1 20	1 20
Reading,	95	90	80	80

Rates of Toll by Canal for the present.

	From Pt. Carbon.	Mt. Carbon.	S. Haven.	Pt. Clinton.
To Philad'a,	65	61	62	50
Spring Mills,	60	59	57	50
Norristown,	55	54	52	45
Reading,	38	37	35	31

Rates of Freight by Canal.

	From Pt. C. & Mt. C.	S. Haven.	Pt. Clinton.
To New York,	$1 50	$1 45	$1 45
To Philad'a,	55	53	45
To Delaware Front,	60	55	50

Rates of Toll, &c., from Mauch Chunk.

Via Lehigh Valley and Northern Penn. Railroads, to Master street, Philadelphia, $1