Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1858.

☞ The circulation of the Miners' Journal is equal to the aggregate circulation of all the other English papers publishing in the County, and is one of the best mediums for advertising in the County. Its patrons are scattered over all parts of the County, and it is read by the intelligent portion of the community. Advertisements inserted in the columns have to be paid for, in addition to the advertiser as if published in other papers. In our cities the rates of advertising are always greatly reduced in price according to the circulation of the paper.

New York.—O. H. Perry, Room No. 2, 119 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 FRALEY, *Chairman*,	Pottsville.
J. W. HAAS,	
LIN. BARTHOLOMEW,	
W. R. JONES,	Tamaqua.
J. M. REINHART,	West Penn.
JACOB LONGAKER,	Wiconisco.
I. MILLER,	Barry.
FRANCIS DENGLER,	Schuylkill Haven.
DANIEL SAYLOR,	East Brunswick.
CHARLES FOCHT,	Elder.
GEORGE DOYER,	Tremont.
GABRIEL DRAKE,	Orwigsburg.
JACOB HAMMER,	Port Carbon.
ABRAHAM HEEBNER,	Minersville.
JOSEPH HEISLER,	
ALEXANDER JEFFRIES,	St. Clair.
DR. CORBYELL,	New Castle.
DR. PHILLIPS,	Washington.
JOHN CONRAD,	Wayne.
JACOB MINNICH,	Port Clinton.
ISAAC MYERS,	Middleport.
CHARLES BENSINGER,	Ashland.
ELIJAH DENSINGER,	

RECEIPTS

For Subscriptions to the Miners' Journal since last publication.

Washington Reifkneyder, to July 1, 1859	4 00
Hall & Robbins, to July 1, 1859	2 00
Chas. Worman, to July 1, 1858	2 00
Charles Bensinger, to July 1, 1858	2 00
Wm. D. Kline, to Jan. 1, 1859	2 00
John J. Dovey, to July 1, 1858	2 00
Wm. Grant, to July 1, 1858	2 00
Joshua Crawshaw, to July 1, 1858	2 00
W. P. Thatcher, to Jan. 1, 1859	2 00
Jesse Turner, to July 1, 1858	2 00
Isaac Strawb, to July 1, 1858	2 00
John Griner, to Jan. 1, 1859	2 00
Wm. H. Schall, to Jan. 1, 1859	2 00
G. S. Bangor & Co., to Jan. 1, 1858	3 00
J. B. Kraut, to Jan. 1, 1859	6 00
Montour Iron Co., to July 1, 1858	1 84
Joseph A Dreibelbis, to Jan. 1, 1859	2 00
Augustus Hoffman to July 1, 1858	2 00
Michael Rooney, to Jan. 1, 1859	2 00
Mrs. Margaret Graeff, to Jan. 1, 1859	2 00
Thomas Heddell, to July 1, 1859	2 00
Andrew Robertson to Jan. 1, 1859	2 00
Mrs. Chas. Christ, to Jan. 1, 1859	2 00
James Wood, to July 1, 1858	2 50
Samuel Aumont, to Jan. 1, 1859	2 00
Charles Dilworth, to July 1, 1858	2 00
Hopkins & Co., to June 1, 1859	2 00
Jacob Weeks, to Jan. 1, 1859	2 00
Daugherty & Clark, to April 1, 1859	2 00
Henry Reese, to Jan. 1, 1859	2 00
A. P. Hosack, to Jan. 1, 1859	2 00
Delaware & Hudson Co., to Jan. 1, 1859	2 00
Loutrel & Son, to July 1, 1859	2 00
N. Thurston, to Jan. 1, 1859	2 00
Charles Loother, to Jan. 1, 1859	2 00
Randolph & Skidmore, to Jan. 1, 1859	2 00
P. D. Barnett, Esq., to Jan. 1, 1859	1 00

See new advertisements.

Mr. Michael Cochran, has announced himself as a candidate for State Senator, in the *Register & Emporium*. Mr. P. Christopher of Cass Township, offers himself as a candidate for Sheriff through the same medium.

The People's State Convention which will assemble in Harrisburg on Wednesday next, 14th inst., promises to be one of the most dignified and imposing ever held in the State. It is anticipated that an unexceptionable ticket will be framed on the occasion.

How the "Ten Cent System" Works.—Out of 21 Furnaces in the valley of the Schuylkill, only four or five we learn, are in blast, and one or two of those propose stopping, unless the demand for Iron improves. No wonder the Coal business is prostrated.

Warning to Boys.—Two boys were seen in a strawberry patch, at West Chester, taking the fruit; when they were seized by the owner, Mr. John Butter, and carried before a magistrate, who fined them $2 50 each and the costs. Rather dear berries. Owners of property must remember that the present law is sufficiently stringent to protect their premises against trespassers and fruit thieves; the magistrates even having it in their power, under certain circumstances, to imprison.

The Philadelphia *Argus* accuses Mr. Getz of the Reading *Gazette*, of joining the ranks of the deserters from the Democratic party, to which Mr. Getz in the course of an article replies:

"Things have come to a pretty pass, indeed, when a Democrat cannot oppose the man who has received him, and forfeited all claim to his confidence and support, without having the cry of 'renegade' and 'traitor' raised at his heels."

Getz is right, and just as spunky as he is right. We admire his spirit in opposing an inefficient old political hack, like J. Glancy Jones, even if said hack is one of the orthodox.

Workingmen's Parties.—We warn the sensible portion of the workingmen of this Region, to beware of all political organizations, bearing titles like that heading this paragraph. All classes here work alike; have mutual interests, and can meet on a common platform, having for its end, the common good. Hence, it is to be inferred naturally, that the projectors of workingmen's parties, are actuated by sordid selfish motives, and really mean to gull the unsuspecting, for the purpose of selling them at the polls to the highest bidders among contending demagogues. Workmen, be on your guard against such chicanery.

The Philadelphia Daily News appears in a new typographical dress, which improves its appearance materially. We bear no enmity to the *News*. It certainly, by its disorganizing course, contributed to the election of James Buchanan; but we suppose the conductors of the *News* are by this time, heartily sick of what they assisted to inaugurate, and we think are now resolved upon a thorough union in Pennsylvania to defeat a corrupt party. We will always be as prompt to join hands in a good cause, as we are determined to denounce what we consider impolitic; hence we bury the hatchet as far as our contemporary is concerned, and notice its improved appearance with pleasure.

The People vs. Lecompton.—In the West the people are "laying out" the Lecompton members of Congress, in the most approved manner. None we believe, so far, have received a re-nomination from the people. In Berks county J. Glancy Jones has had a hard road to travel, and poor Dewart is "shivering in his shoes." The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, states that several office-holders have been despatched from Washington to this District, in order to save him if possible, but on their arrival they found that like Judas of old, he was a complete outcast, and shunned by all honest men in the District. The office holders look blue, and it is reported that they are already caucusing among themselves to bring out a new candidate. Poor Dewart! first bought, then "sold" (when the offices were disposed of which he claimed) and now betrayed, and in all probability will be abandoned. Verily, verily, "honesty is the best policy."

Our contemporary the Sunbury *Gazette*, thinks that the Democratic representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania, cannot with justice, be accused of selfishness in what Tariff predilections they may happen to possess. Will our respected contemporary inform us what it terms the action of Mr. Dewart in the last Congress. The honorable gentleman—the record says—very modestly asked for a modification of the Tariff in order to afford Protection to Pennsylvania's Coal and Iron, thereby ignoring the wants of any other section. Is not that a disgustingly selfish policy, fatal to our efforts to obtain in reality, the Protection we need? And friend *Gazette*, it is not advisable to touch upon the Tariff of 1846. The fact that the Democratic war cry in Pennsylvania in 1844, was "Polk, Dallas and the Tariff of 1842" is yet too fresh in the remembrance of all, particularly as regards the casting vote for Free Trade in the Senate, of George M. Dallas, to render it safe for the Democracy to harp on that matter. We say distinctly, that the selfish policy of Democratic representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania, in connection with the fact that the Democratic party of the North invariably "plays second fiddle" to the South, renders it morally impossible for that party ever to enact what our people need, an adequate Protective Tariff, and we challenge the *Gazette* to prove by the history of the Democratic party that it has been in sincerity, even friendly to that important measure. It is easy for that party in this State to talk of their intense desire for sensible legislation on this subject, but the people want action not words. They are beginning to inquire, "what has the Democratic party done for us?" Depend upon what we say, friend *Gazette*, the people are this very serious, thinking mood, and are determined to be heard next Fall at the ballot-box in this matter.

American Manufactures.—Mr. Bigelow of Massachusetts, has published an able pamphlet discussing the condition of Massachusetts manufactures, and attributes the inability to compete with England, to the corporation system. The history of nations as well as of States and individual communities, proves that more can be accomplished successfully, as far as manufacturing and producing are concerned, by individual proprietors, than by corporate management, which is almost invariably, fraught with errors. While we admit this point, yet we think Mr. Bigelow overlooks a most important cause of our inability as a whole, to compete with European manufacturers. His facts are forcible, and prove what he does not touch upon, that this country needs an adequate Protective Tariff. For instance, comparing the years 1853 and 1856, in Great Britain and the United States, we have the following remarkable exhibit of the advance of British manufacture, and the relative where not positive, decline of American manufacture:

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON.

British.	*lbs.*	*American.*	*lbs.*
1853,	734,000,000	1853,	265,716,000
1856,	920,000,000	1856,	270,234,000
Increase,	186,000,000	Increase,	4,518,000

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS EXPORTED.

British.		*American.*	
1853,	$163,564,510	1853,	$8,768,894
1856,	191,420,000	1856,	6,967,309
Increase,	$27,855,490	Decrease,	$1,801,585

The total value of British manufactures of cotton in 1853 and 1856 shows a still greater increase:

1853,	$269,686,980
1856,	307,420,000
Increase,	$37,733,020

"While our production of cotton manufactures for the three years was well nigh stationary, that of Great Britain increased by thirty-eight millions of dollars; an amount almost equal to the half of our entire annual product." * * "In the textile arts we are yet mere beginners. We have undertaken to make only the plainer and heavier fabrics, while outside of these, there is a large and profitable field which we have yet not so much as entered." These are facts so plain, pointing out to us a remedy so simple, that "he who runs may read."

Facts and experience prove that if we are to compete successfully, with European capital and cheap labor, we must have a Protective Tariff.—That must be the great question of the day, and our people must prepare themselves to compel its enactment.

The editor of the *North American* who has perused the pamphlet, remarks in commenting upon it, that the growth of a great nation in the manufacture of the textile fabrics it requires, must be guarded as almost the greatest of its interests, and in both success and adversity there is a cumulative tendency, both to misfortunes, and to such ascendency as drives even foreign rivalry out of its own home fields. Great Britain is now at this point of success, and the manufacturers there can compel us to remain tributary to them for a quarter of a century if our government and people have not sense enough to act for their own protection. As a proof of the great success of the British at the present time in cotton manufacture of the higher grades, Mr. Bigelow gives us the following comparisons:

United States manufactures of cotton in 1850,	$61,869,184
Paid for cotton,	34,835,056
Leaving as wages, expenses and profits,	$27,034,128
French manufactures of cotton in 1855,	$62,012,400
Paid for cotton,	17,519,756
Wages, expenses and profits,	$44,492,644
British manufactures of cotton in 1856,	$307,420,000
Paid for cotton,	119,790,000
Wages, expenses and profits,	$187,630,000

Thus, we add 87 per cent., Great Britain 156 per cent, and France 250 per cent., to the cost of the raw cotton. This single statement is, perhaps, the most forcible illustration possible of the need of a different policy in support of our infant manufactures, which are, as Mr. Bigelow well says, at the merest beginning, while our needs as a nation are full grown and imperative.

OFFICE-SEEKERS IN A TIGHT PLACE.

The position taken by the two divisions of the Democratic Party, growing out of the Post Office squabble, has placed those who are seeking office in rather a tight place. Many wanted to conciliate both factions, but the action of a part of the Standing Committee, representing the "Hendler, Dewart, Lecompton, and the pure Ten Cen Jimmyites," have passed resolutions which cuts off all those who present themselves as candidates to the Convention called by the Cake and Cochran portion of the party. Both factions have called their County Conventions. The Cochranites have called their County Convention on the 2d of August and the Hendlerites have called theirs on the 23d of August. The following resolutions were adopted by the Hendler faction:

Resolved, That any candidate for office whose name shall be used before this Cake convention of the 2d of August next, shall not be eligible for nomination by the Democratic Convention of the 23d day of August for any office whatsoever, unless such candidates shall within ten days thereafter state in writing directed to the Standing Committee, that his name was used by this disorganizing convention without his knowledge and against his consent, and that he does not in any way sanction or approve of their course.

Resolved, That any person who shall be a Delegate to the Cake convention shall not be entitled to a seat in the Democratic convention on the 23d of August next.

EDWARD O'CONNOR, *Chairman*.
SAM. ZIMMERMAN,
PETER FAUSOLD,
CHRISTIAN FRANTZ,
S. H. SHANNON.

The Cochranites have issued an Address, calling upon the Democrats of the County to unite with them, and finish these intolerant disorganizers, who are determined to rule or ruin the party. This address is signed by

THOMAS FOSTER, *Chairman*.
WM. BRADY,
HENRY GUTTERMAN,
MICHAEL McDONOUGH,
EDWARD CONNELLY,
CYRUS MOORE,
BERNARD EISENHUTH,
JOHN B. FITZPATRICK,
Dr. G. J. HIGGINS,
SAMUEL DAVENPORT,
DANL. T. McKIERNON.

The greedy office-seekers are in a terrible fright—some threaten to leave the party, others declare that they will cut loose from both factions, and run as Independent Candidates. The mass of the people are, however, quietly looking on, and if we are not greatly mistaken, they will settle the question the ensuing Fall in their own way, independent of the action of these two factions, now struggling for the ascendency in the party.

The Subscription List of the Miners' Journal.—As an error of omission occured in the annexed list as published last week, we republish it:

IN COUNTY.

83 paid in advance.
697 paid to January 1, 1858.

296	owing	$1	and under.
82	"	2	"
72	"	3	"
36	"	4	"
30	"	5	"
10	"	6	"
11	"	7	"
3	"	8	"
5	"	9	"
10	"	10	"
3	"	11	"
1	"	12	"
1	"	13	"
1	"	14	"
1	"	15	"
1	"	18	"
1	"	33	"

OUT OF COUNTY.

215 paid in advance.
420 paid to January 1, 1858.

118	owing	$1	and under.
111	"	2	"
35	"	3	"
41	"	4	"
10	"	5	"
12	"	6	"
3	"	7	"
5	"	8	"
3	"	9	"
2	"	10	"
1	"	12	"
1	"	13	"
2	"	14	"
1	"	15	"
1	"	18	"
1	"	33	"

As the bills to all our subscribers will be out by the first of the coming month, we would suggest early attention to them, as we contemplate about the first of September or October, making out another statement of the condition of our subscription list. It certainly will be as pleasant for our subscribers to contemplate a clean list, in which they are interested as patrons, as for us, who labor unceasing, as publisher and editors. We make the suggestion, in the hope that *all* our subscribers will meet us half-way in the early part of next Fall, a delicious feeling accompanies the act of "paying the printer." If any who are indebted to us are strangers to the sensation, we say, delay not, but hasten to experience it.

A Remarkable Scene.—In Rev. John Chambers' church, Broad street, Philadelphia, last Sunday afternoon, nearly twelve hundred persons partook of the Lord's Supper. Of these, seventy then united with the church, sixty-seven on profession of faith. Five of the latter were boys of about twelve years of age, members of the Sunday school. Previous to the communion, some twenty-five or more adults received the rite of baptism. The services were deeply interesting, and the house crowded to the utmost capacity. With the exception of Henry Ward Beecher's church in Brooklyn, we believe this to be the largest number of communicants in any church in this country.

The Eleventh Congressional District.—In another column we publish a communication from Northumberland County, suggesting a candidate for nomination on the People's ticket, to run for Congress, while the *Miltonian* of last week thinks that Northumberland is entitled this time to the candidate, and that she can present good men for nomination. Undoubtedly, we concede both points. At the same time, we wish to impress upon our friends of Northumberland, the fact that the Opposition vote of Schuylkill is some 4600, while that of Northumberland is but 1600. Now success at the coming election is most important; and the people demand and will have only a man of superior ability in the next Congress from this District. They want a man capable of speaking and working; not one whose capacity is confined to voting, guzzling and eating the President's dinners. The people are sick of the Straub and Dewart stripe of Congressmen. They want MEN.

We yield to none in our respect for the rights of sections of a District; but we contend that the principle of rotation is wrong, when it jeopardizes the success of cherished principles. Since the formation of this District, the Opposition of Schuylkill has had two; Northumberland one representative in Congress. We have three times the vote, and cannot see why we should not have a third successful candidate. However, we do not desire any difficulty in this matter. If Northumberland can present a man who in case of nomination, is as strong and will run in Schuylkill as well as either Benjamin Haywood or James H. Campbell, names that have been suggested by the people, we will yield promptly, the right that Northumberland claims. But we say earnestly, that the People are determined to vote only for an able man for Congress, let him come from either Northumberland or Schuylkill. Every other kind will be ignored. Now the question is, shall we be successful with an able candidate, or for the sake of respecting an unwise custom, tempt defeat with a candidate, upon whose popularity even Northumberland may place too high an estimate. We wish to see this matter settled satisfactorily, for the sake of a glorious triumph over the Sham Democracy in this District, which it is in our power to secure; with an unexceptionable ticket.

President Monroe, whose remains were reinterred at Richmond, Va., on Monday last, with imposing ceremonies, was the fifth President of the United States. He was of Scotch and Welsh descent, and was born on the 28th of April, 1758, on the border of the Potomac River. In 1776 he entered the Revolutionary Army, and rapidly attained a position of distinction. When he left the army he held the rank of Colonel. He next devoted himself to the study of the law, under Thomas Jefferson, and soon became a prominent participator in the political events of the time.—He was elected to various State offices for several successive years, and subsequently to the United States Senate, where he remained until he received an appointment as minister plenipotentiary to France. On his return he was chosen Governor of Virginia, and retained that office for some years. On a second mission to France, he negotiated the cessation of Louisiana to this country. He afterwards filled the offices of minister at London, Envoy in Spain, and others.—Not long after his return home he was appointed Secretary of State by President Madison, continuing to discharge the duties of that post many years, during some of which he also took upon himself the administration of the War Department. In 1817 he succeeded Mr. Madison as President of the United States, and remained in office eight years. At his re-election, only one electoral vote was cast against him. Of his Administration John Quincy Adams spoke thus:

Mr. Monroe strengthened his country for defence, by a system of combined fortifications, military and naval, sustaining her rights, her dignity and honor abroad; soothing her dissensions and conciliating her acerbities at home; controlling by a firm, though peaceful policy, the hostile spirit of European alliance against republican South America; extorting by the mild compulsion of reason, the shores of the Pacific from the stipulated acknowledgment of Spain; and leading the Imperial autocrat of the North to his lawful boundaries, from his hastily asserted dominion over the Southern ocean. Thus strengthening and consolidating the federal edifice of his country's union, till he was entitled to say, like Augustus Cæsar, of his Imperial city, that he had found her built of brick, and left her constructed of marble.

Mr. Monroe retired at the end of his second term into private life, refusing the command of the army which was offered him by Adams. He died on the 4th of July, 1831, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Gouverneur, of New York, and was interred in the private cemetery where his remains have rested until their recent removal to Virginia.

The Supreme Bench.—Judge Pearson of Dauphin, and Hon. John M. Read of Philadelphia are named for nomination for Supreme Judge, at the People's Convention, which will meet at Harrisburg on the 14th inst. Judge Pearson is an unexceptionable candidate. Of Mr. Read, the Germantown *Telegraph says*, "Separated, as it were, from mere partizanship, and standing upon a platform broad enough and strong enough to sustain all the friends of republican liberty, and fully up to the ancient doctrines and present requirements of Pennsylvania—we know of no man, of any party, who would fill the office with more dignity, ability and satisfaction, than Mr. Read. His position on the great constitutional questions of the day is in accordance with our State policy, humanity and common sense; while his independence of character and elevated principles of honor, would be a perpetual guaranty that neither the blandishments or frowns of power, or the time-serving demands of party, would swerve him a hair's breadth from the path of duty.

"That he should be nominated, men of all parties, who are qualified to judge, will answer in a unanimous, affirmative; that he will be, we have every reason to believe, when the aggregated delegates shall be called upon for a decision."

Judge Oswald Thompson is also named for the position.

The *Evening Post* has a Buffalo correspondent who thus delivers himself:

"Buffalo with all the natural advantages and position for a great city, with low rents and very cheap living, is just like every other large city now, a place of semi-collapsed trade. Some of the large founderies and workshops are either shut up or doing half work. And what may seem strange to the high Protectionists, those trades suffer most that have no foreign competitors."

There is not a single "high Protectionist" in America who does not hold and teach the essential harmony of interests—that all must flourish or suffer together—that Protection benefits those branches of industry which are not immediately affected by foreign competition quite as much as the other sort. We have affirmed, argued and explained all this at least a hundred times. What the *Post's* correspondent supposes "may seem strange" to us, is just what we have constantly affirmed and predicted. If we close our Iron and Coal Mines, our Factories and Furnaces, we injure our Farmers, Mechanics and Day Laborers, quite as much as our Manufacturers, even though the former should never work in Mines or make Iron, Wares or Cloth. Why is it that the Free Traders cannot understand this subject?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

J. Glancy Jones.—This brilliant legislator and noted epicure, is catching it on all sides from the Democratic press. The Sunbury *Gazette* thinks that the party would be well rid of all such selfish, narrow-minded, pompous and conceited old political fossils like J. Glaney Jones, and further says:

"The Administration has over-estimated the services of Mr. Jones. With an infatuation not easily explained, Mr. Buchanan sticks to this effete politician like a lichen to a dead stump, lavishing the richest gifts of the Administration to provide means for his re-election; but we hope that the Democracy of Berks county may teach the lesson that neither the favor of Presidents, nor the patronage of Administrations, can keep an incumbent in an elective office when the party has no longer need of his services."

Poor Jehu! We fear the urchins of Berks will yet sing over his political grave,

"Old 'Jones' is dead, that good old soul,
We ne'er shall see him more;"
He used to eat with hale back, Buck,
In Lecompton days of yore.

☞ Many a person thinks he is honest because he has never cheated. Instead of that, he is only honest because he has never been tempted.—What the wold calls "innate goodness," is very often a full stomach, and what it terms vice is just as frequently an empty bread-basket.

☞ He that is proud of his riches is a fool, because if he is exalted above his neighbors because he hath more gold, how much more inferior is he to a gold mine? How much he gives place to a chain of pearls or a knot of diamonds?

MIDDLEPORT AFFAIRS.

I presume you will not think unkindly of me, if I lay claim to a small corner in the columns of the *Journal*, and in so doing I will endeavor to lay before your numerous readers, a few of the doings in and about our place. We, as well as all other places, feel the effects of the hard times; yet I do not think that our situation is any worse than that of our sister villages. The four Collieries (Kaska William, by Messrs. Luther, Daniel, and Gable; Milford, by Mr. John Jones, Jr., & Co.; Coal Hill and Middleport, by Mr. Jas. G. Bryce & Co.,) are all working, and employ a full complement of hands. The latter firm I must not forget to note especially, as it is quite an exception from the fact, that during all the late financial difficulties their works have been continually going on, and what is still of more importance, they work upon the cash system, and during the entire year they have paid their hands regularly every month all that was due to them. Coal Hill has been but recently opened, and bids fair for a very good Colliery. At Middleport Colliery (which has been worked for a number of years) they are now making some additional outside improvements. These works are under the superintendence of H. C. Brooks and Philip Brean, who have conducted them in a creditable manner to themselves and profitable to their employers.

The anniversary of our Independence was duly celebrated on Monday, July 5th, by the Sunday School of this place; the teachers and scholars, numbering about two hundred, assembled at their room at an early hour, from thence they proceeded to a beautiful grove near town, where the exercises were opened with singing by the Rev. J. F. Bayer's choir; (which has been but recently organized, and their rapid progress speaks well for their instructor,) reading of the Declaration of Independence by Mr. F. W. Bechtel; a short, though very appropriate address was delivered by the Rev. J. F. Bayer. After these preliminary exercises were concluded, some refreshments were handed around, which had been furnished gratuitously by the generous citizens of Middleport and vicinity. After spending the greater part of the day in the grove, the School returned to the church where they were dismissed in due form.—If smiling countenances and apparently glad hearts are indications, all enjoyed the day. This school, though organized only six months ago, I feel proud to say, has increased beyond the expectations of those connected with it, and if parents, guardians, teachers and scholars, will continue the interest they have taken in it up to the present time, the school will be an ornament to society and inestimable value to the rising generation.

During the day three men were very severely burned by a premature discharge of a gun, while engaged in loading the same.

In the evening there was some little disturbance on the streets, but the parties engaged in it had little regard for themselves and much less for the community they molested, so that it is useless to give the particulars. Independence.

July 8, 1858.

[FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

Messrs. Eds:—I listened to a deeply interesting and truly patriotic discourse, preached last Sabbath morning, the 4th inst. to the "Junior Sons of America," in the First Presbyterian Church of this place, by the Pastor, Rev. Joseph McCool.

The following passage of Scripture was selected as the basis of the sermon: "He hath not dealt so with any" other "nation." Psalm 147th, and 20th verse. The Juniors were out in their strength, and made a fine and imposing appearance. The speaker beautifully described the literal meaning of the text, drawing a parallel between the Jewish people and the American nation, and with great propriety and force, presented a striking similarity. He spoke touchingly of the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth's bleak and inhospitable coast, of the revolutionary struggle through which our forefathers passed, and of the character and piety of the great and good Washington, the leader of the American army.

A graphic description was given of the increasing greatness of this Land, briefly noticing the great extent of its territory—the rapid increase of its population—fertility and variety of its soil, its magnificent system of free schools, and the moral and religious influence it is destined to exert over the different nations of the earth. He spoke hopefully and confidently of the stability and continuance of our free institutions, and declared that this nation had been under the patronage of heaven from the first; presenting the Bible, the religion of the Bible, and the God of the Bible, as the basis of all his fond hopes.

Pottsville July 7, 1858.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Eleventh Congressional District.

Messrs. Eds:—In answer to your editorial in the Miners' Journal of June 26th, we admit that either Mr. Campbell or Haywood would make good elections, as they are both able and honorable men. But at this time we think that Northumberland can produce some good men too. Samuel John, Esq., of this county, is certainly an able man. We think at this time he would make the best election of any man in the district, and if elected will make as strong a representative as any we ever sent. He is as firm as the mountains which surround your valley, and withal yet mild and unassuming. Four years since he was the unanimous choice of this county. Yet he generously yielded to Schuylkill. Two years ago he was again brought into the convention as the people's choice, when he firmly threw his support to Mr. Campbell; voluntarily became one of his conferees; met the conferees of Schuylkill at Mt. Carmel; had Mr. Campbell placed in nomination, and we know from our own personal knowledge that he labored harder to secure Mr. Campbell's election than he ever did for any other candidate. He is a farmer by occupation, and never has been a candidate for any office. He has no old sores to heal, nor enemies to encounter. The whole vote of the opposition party can concentrate upon him without any sacrifice. He is a working man. The laboring class will rally around him without distinction of party and elect him too. OLD NORTHUMBERLAND.

Snyderstown, July 1, 1858.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, July 10, 1858.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 31,024 00—by Canal 31,886 06—for the week 62,910 06 tons—showing a loss of 14,765 tons compared with the corresponding week last year.

All the regions lose for the week compared with last year except the Scranton, which gains a little upwards of 5000 tons. The Lehigh Valley Railroad gained 1,370 tons, but the Canal loses 2,020 tons. The Scranton trade South has increased this year 80,000 tons while the trade North has diminished 35,000 tons.

The trade sums up this week as follows:

	1857.	1858.	Dec.	Inc.
Schuylkill—Railroad,	37,674	31,024	6,650	
Canal,	40,001	31,886	8,115	
Lehigh—Railroad,	9,957	11,327		1,370
Canal,	28,281	26,261	2,020	
Del. & Hudson Co.,	14,491	7,247	7,244	
Penna. Coal Co.,	24,677	25,615	1,062	
Scranton, South,	4,143	12,190		8,047
	159,224	142,640	26,001	9,417
	142,640		9,417	
Decrease, tons,	17,584		17,584	

The trade continues to decrease weekly compared with last year, and the loss for the season from the above mentioned regions this year, so far, has reached 203,872 tons.

Boats are again plenty for New York, &c., and rather scarce for Philadelphia. The larger class boats object loading for Philadelphia, while the smaller class of boats are diminishing in number every year. The shipments by Canal will be considerably increased the ensuing week.

Vessels are more plenty at Port Richmond, and freights to the East remain without change.

We have not learned whether the difficulties with the miners have been arranged at Carbondale, but presume they are not, as the quantity of Coal sent forward does not increase.

The Northern Central Railroad has been opened to Sunbury, and now connects with the Shamokin and Sunbury Railroad, which gives that region access to the Southern market by Railroad. The toll and freight from the Shamokin region to Baltimore has been fixed, by arrangement with the Shamokin Railroad, at $2 50 per ton from all the Collieries in the Shamokin Region, thus placing them all on an equality. The toll and transportation from Sunbury to Baltimore is $2 00 per ton. The toll on Coal from Millersburg, the terminus of the Lykens Valley Railroad, has been reduced from $2 10 to $1 90 per ton. The charge from Pinegrove to Baltimore remains as heretofore, $2 10 per ton. The Shamokin Operators anticipate a considerable market for their Coal South by this route.

We have received a rather spicy letter from a Coal dealer abroad, complaining bitterly of certain Coal Miners, whom the writer charges with selling all the Coal they can wholesale, in the New York and Boston markets, and then commence retailing Coal at less than the regular prices. The persons named by our correspondent, C. A. Heckscher & Co., and John R. White, are not engaged in mining Coal in Schuylkill county. John R. White does not mine a ton of Coal, but purchases from our operatives. The mining firms here, who furnish the Coal to Chas. A. Heckscher & Co., have nothing to do, as far as we can learn, with the business of C. A. Heckscher & Co., of New York. They lease the mines, mine the Coal, and furnish it to C. A. Heckscher & Co., in the Reading Rail Road Cars, at the Mines, and in Boats, by Canal, at a fixed price. There are several firms here, who mine and furnish the Coal from the lands of the Forest Improvement Company, of which C. A. Heckscher, Esq., is the principal owner—but the business of mining Coal in this county, and the selling of the Coal in New York, is a separate and distinct business in which different parties are engaged. We make this explanation for the benefit of our correspondent.

Philadelphia Coal Market, July 9, 1858.—The following are the cash prices for Coal by the cargo:

Schuylkill, W. Ash L.,	$3 20	@	$3 30
" Broken and Egg,	3 20	@	3 30
" Red Ash Lump,	3 45	@	3 60
" Broken and Egg,	3 45	@	3 60
" Stove,	3 30	@	—
Lehigh, Lump,	3 50	@	—
" Broken and Egg,	3 50	@	—
" Stove,	3 62½	@	—

By retail from yard, Chestnut $3 @ $3 25, Nut $3 25 @ $3 50, prepared $4 00 @ $4 50.

New York Coal Market, July 8, 1858.—The demand for Domestic has been steady, mainly for the East; prices are much the same by the cargo, and the retail trade is fair at former rates; the arrivals have been light, the increase, and the prospects are that we shall have a liberal stock at the close of navigation, but should our supplies via the canals not prove equal to our wants, we are likely to have liberal and large additions to our receipts per railway during the Winter months.—We quote by the cargo at $3 50 @ $4 10, and from yard at $4 @ $5. In Foreign little has been done; the recent importations have been to the order of Gas Companies.—*Tribune.*

Boston Coal Market.

[*Corrected Weekly from the Boston Courier, June 21.*]

Cannel,	chal	— —	11 00
Newcastle,	none	—	—
Orrel,	none	—	—
Sydney,	mine chal	4 50	@ 4 62
Picton,	mine chal	4 50	@ 4.62
Picton Sna.,	mine chal	— —	@ —
Schuylkill, white ash, ton		4 75	@ 5 00
do red ash,		5 00	@ 5 25
do lump,		4 75	@ 5 00
Lehigh lump,		5 25	@ —
Johns' lump, (Schuylkill)		5 00	@ —
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	Rhode Island	1 05
Boston	1 25	Richmond	1 20
Cape Ann	1 40		

There were in Port on Monday last, 35 boats—50 vessels; Tuesday, 35 boats—85 vessels; Wednesday, 35 boats—85 vessels; Thursday, 35 boats—65 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,	8,288 06	6,907 03
Pottsville,	2,169 07	1,291 03
Schuylkill Haven,	14,585 01	20,565 10
Auburn,	762 11	000 00
Fort Clinton,	5,240 13	3,082 10
	31,024 06	31,886 06
Total for the week,	tons,	62,910 06
Total by Railroad in 1858,		768,823 07
" Canal,	"	398,073 08
Total by Canal and Railroad,	tons,	1,166,896 15
Shipments to same period last year.		

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
By Railroad,	37,673 12	995,413 02
By Canal,	40,001 03	675,760 19
	77,674 15	1,671,173 01
		1,166,896 15
Decrease in 1858, so far,	tons,	504,276 06

Rates of Toll and Transportation on Rail Road for the Week.

	From Mt. Carbon.	*From S. Haven.*	*From Auburn.*	*From Pt. Clinton.*
To Richmond,	$1 40	$1 35	$1 25	$1 20
To Philad'a.,	1 40	1 35	1 25	1 20
Spring Mills,	1 35	1 30	1 20	1 20
Reading,	85	80	60	50

Rates of Toll by Canal for the present.

	From Ft. Carbon.	*Mt. Carbon.*	*S. Haven.*	*Pt. Clinton.*
To Philad'a.,	65	64	62	50
Spring Mills,	60	59	57	50
Norristown,	53	52	52	40
Reading,	38	37	35	31

Rates of Freight by Canal.

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

**Rates of Toll, &c., from Mauch Ch