Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 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 its columns is, of course, worth as much to the advertiser, as if published in any three other papers. In our cities the rates of advertising are always graded in price according to the circulation of the paper.

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.

RECEIPTS

For Subscriptions to the Miners' Journal since last publication.

F. S. Perkins to April 23 1859,	$2 00
W. R. Nichols to Jan. 1 1859,	2 00
R. R. Morris to January 1 1859,	2 00
F. B. Kuercher to July 1 1858,	2 00
J. G. Cochran to July 1 1858,	2 00
Abraham Miesse to July 1 1858,	2 00
F. D. Fornaler to July 1 1858,	2 00
E. Morrison to July 1 1858,	2 00
James Focht to July 1 1859,	2 00
Wm. Mertimer to July 1 1858,	2 00
J. W. Weber to July 1 1858,	2 00
Wm. B. Wells to January 1 1859,	2 00
L. F. Whitney to July 1 1858,	2 00
Joseph Derr to Jan. 1 1859,	2 00
Simon Derr to Jan. 1 1859,	2 00
W. E. Boyer to July 1 1858,	2 00
James Thomas to July 1 1858,	2 00
John H. Lime to July 1 1859,	2 00
Abbott & Laddue to July 1 1859,	2 00
J. Ingham, Hall & Co., to July 1 1858,	2 00
Isaac Lipman to July 1 1858,	2 00
Leonard Colt to April 1 1859,	2 00
Wm. Matz to July 1 1858,	2 00
W. Weber to July 1 1858,	2 00
Charles Lord to July 1 1858,	2 00
D. B. Seidentop to July 1 1858,	2 00
George Martz to July 1 1858,	2 00
Alfred Munson to January 1 1859,	4 00
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H. Beard to May 1 1858,	2 00
A. Hexter to July 1 1858,	2 00
J. G. Frick to July 1 1858,	2 00
Bird Patterson to July 1 1858,	2 00
D. R. Bennett to January 1 1859,	2 00
John Stitzer to January 1 1859,	2 00
Farrar & Bolon to Jan. 1 1859,	2 00
Tangascootack Coal Co., to January 1 '59,	2 00
E. Pander to January 1 1859,	2 00
John C. Lessig to January 1 1859,	2 00
Jonathan Wasley to July 1 1858,	2 00
J. Johnson to July 1 1858,	2 00
W. Sedgwick to January 1 1859,	2 00
Thomas Reese to July 1 1858,	2 00
Wm. Biechley to July 1 1858,	1 00
T. R. Johnson to July 1 1858,	2 00
Daniel Marts to January 1 1859,	2 00
Jonathan Price to July 1 1858,	2 00
Mary Beadle to July 1 1858,	2 00
Jacob Mennich, Esq., to July 1 1858,	2 00
Thomas Weller to Feb. 3 1858,	2 00
Weigley & Co., to July 1 1859,	2 00
John Jones, Jr., & Co., to Jan. 1 1859,	1 00
F. B. Huntzinger to July 26 1859,	2 00
Popham & Co., to July 1 1859,	2 00
Cornelius Baker & Co., to Sept. 1 1858,	1 00
Rev. J. Ehrhart to Sept. 15 1858,	1 00
G. W. Stitzer to July 1 1859,	2 17
J. F. Petry to July 1 1858,	2 00
F. Patterson to July 1 1858,	2 00
Enoch Thomas to July 1 1858,	2 00
B. W. Cunning to July 1 1858,	2 00
T. J. O'Connor to July 1 1858,	2 65
Reuben Reeser to January 1 1858,	2 00
Irvin Gallagher to July 1 1858,	2 00
Hiram Rigg to July 1 1858,	2 00
Daniel Stahl to July 1 1857,	2 00
John Sillyman to July 1 1858,	4 00
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Farmers' Bank to July 1 1858,	2 00
Solomon Foster to July 1 1858,	2 00
Jos. Wilde to July 1 1858,	2 00
Albert Bliss to July 1 1859,	2 00
Wood & Mabbitt to Jan. 1 1859,	2 00
W. A. Wingate to June 3 1859,	2 00
Jonathan Yarnell to July 1 1858,	2 00
G. Armstrong to July 1 1859,	2 00
Newell, Sturtevant & Co., to Jan. 1 1859,	2 00
W. H. Loines to July 1 1859,	2 00
Jas. Beebe & Co., to July 1 1859,	2 00
John C. Conrad, Jr., to Jan. 1 1859,	3 30
Jones & Cole to April 24 1859,	2 00
Geo. Wiggan & Son to Jan. 1 1859,	2 00
F. E. Kühl to Jan. 1 1859,	2 00
D. C. Reinhart to Jan. 1 1859,	2 00
Henry Weldy to July 1 1858,	2 00
D. H. Goodwin to July 1 1858,	1 00
D. D. Lewis to July 1 1858,	2 00
Simon Jefferson to July 1 1858,	2 00
John Haldeman to July 1 1858,	2 00
Barker Woodward to July 1 1858,	2 00
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E. J. Fry, Esq., to Jan. 1 1859,	2 00
R. H. Heaton to July 1 1858,	4 00
I. N. Spiece to July 1 1858,	2 00
Leonard Fry & Co., to July 1 1858,	2 00
Benj. Heilner to July 1 1858,	2 00
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Jas. Wood to July 1 1858,	2 50
J. Bowen to July 1 1858,	2 00
J. S. Gordon to Aug. 8 1858,	2 00
Saml. Snyder to July 1 1858,	2 00
John Medlar to July 1 1858,	2 00
Geo. Beck to July 1 1858,	2 00
Charles Hewett to July 1 1859,	2 00
Capt. J. Womelsdorff to January 1 1859,	2 00
Jerome Womelsdorff to July 1 1858,	1 00
W. J. Dobbins to June 1 1858,	2 00
Benjamin Pott to July 1 1858,	2 00
John S. Morris to January 1 1859,	2 00
John Taylor to April 26 1859,	2 00
Wm. Matthers to July 1 1858,	2 00
A. Weber to July 15 1858,	4 08
N. G. Hammitch to July 1 1858,	2 00
Chas. Christ to January 1 1859,	2 00
W. F. Moodey to January 1 1859,	2 00
J. Feeghider to January 1 1859,	2 00
Dr. J. Palm to July 1 1858,	2 00
B. F. Reiner to July 1 1858,	2 00
Geo. Kaufman to July 1 1858,	2 00
Henry Bowman to July 1 1858,	2 00
Dwight Cumming to January 1 1859,	2 00
Huy & Snyder to January 1 1859,	2 00
John Rupp to July 1 1858,	2 00
Geo. J. Herr to January 1 1859,	2 00
John S. Laurance to July 1 1858,	2 00
Wm. Koch to July 1 1859,	2 00
J. D. Deibert to January 1 1859,	2 00
P. H. Wernst to January 1 1859,	2 00
Geo. Spencer to July 1 1858,	2 00
Wm. Sterner to July 1 1858,	3 00
John Provost to July 1 1858,	2 00
Jos. L. Oster to January 1 1859,	2 00
A. Shiesler to July 1 1858,	2 00
S. W. Geer, Esq., to July 1 1858,	3 00
A. M. Allen to January 1 1859,	2 00
Willard Allen to January 1 1859,	2 00

SEE new advertisements.

GENERAL QUITMAN is ill at Natchez.

YELLOW fever is prevailing to an alarming extent at Havana.

MR. W. A. BUTLER, author of "Nothing to Wear," has a new poem in press.

THE virtuous Cato has resigned his position as United States District Judge in Kansas.

PHILADELPHIA will soon have six steam fire engines in active service. They are infinitely superior to the old style hand engine.

IT is thought that an uniform currency will be agreed upon by the United States and England.—The Commissioners are favorable to a decimal currency.

COPIES of the *Miners' Journal* can be purchased at the new book and stationery store of Mrs. Holmes, in the Post Office building, Ashland; also at the stores of Mrs. Holmes and E. Breckons, St. Clair.

PHILADELPHIA VS. ST. GEORGE'S CRICKET CLUB.—This match came off at New York this week. The St. George Club was victor by 53 runs. Annexed is a recapitulation of the score:

	1st Innings.	2d Innings.
St. George's Club,	99	72
Philadelphia "	77	41

AUBURN AND ALLENTOWN RAILROAD.—Work has been re-commenced on several sections of this Road, between Kutztown and Breiningsville. It is stated that at a meeting of the Directors, held in New York on the 29th ult., it was resolved to press forward the completion of the road with all possible despatch. This is well.

THE *Press* predicts that there will be a change of Premiership in England before the close of this year, and that Lord Stanley will succeed Lord Derby. One of the reasons for the prophecy is, that Lord Derby will be 70 years old on his next birth-day, and is such a martyr to hereditary gout that the public business of the session has been seriously incommoded, during the last three months, by more than one of those severe attacks which wholly prevent his full attention to affairs of State. Lord Stanley, who by the way, is Lord Derby's son, is 32 years of age, and is the man whom public opinion in England suggests as the probable, suitable, and acceptable successor of his father.

NOT AT ALL ASTONISHING.—The workmen of this Region are beginning to find out that Mister Price, the Billingsgate scribbler of the *Workman's Advocate*, is, notwithstanding his innocuous, "a wolf in sheep's clothing." The friends and officers of the Workingmen's Convention, held so recently in Minersville, publish a "Notice" in which they charge Mr. Price, editor of the *Workman's Advocate*, with hawking their interests about the County, although professedly their friend, and publisher of their organ. In addition, the workmen have called another convention, which will meet to-day at the house of Jonathan Johnson, St. Clair. We are glad that the workmen are discovering the true character of this man, Price. If they were to place their interests in his hands, they may rest assured that they would be sold like sheep at the shambles, to the highest party bidder. If the great mass of the workingmen of this Region wish to act wisely, let them discountenance entirely, the teachings of their bitterest enemy.

It is probably, our duty, to notice that our contemporary, the Ashland *Gazetteer*, has donned political robes, and is doing battle for Democratic principles. Democratic principles! A curious "olla podrida," are these same Democratic principles. They are like Paddy's flea, you put your finger on them and they are not there. Ask a Pennsylvanian Democratic politician to analyze his principles, and ten to one, he is a first rate *National* man, and an uncompromising friend of the Tariff—upon "the stamp." Ask his brother at the South, and his Democratic principles are, more Slave Territory, "any way we can get it," and Free Trade. Now, pray what are Democratic principles? In the days of Jefferson and Jackson, the people had some idea of what they consisted. At this day, in the hands of thimble-rig politicians, Democratic principles are present to the people in pretty much the shape of the little ball under the black-leg's cup—"now you see it, and now you don't see it." Democratic principles, are apparently airy nothings, used to amuse; of no value to the people; but rather detrimental to their private treasuries. With the Hendler and Cake factions, spoils of office appear to be the principal principles; in their greed for which they lately at the Court House in this Borough, came near making valuable jobs for the surgeon and undertaker. It seems to us as if Democratic principles had become somewhat mixed up, like trains upon a railway collision, and that it is difficult to detect in the wreck of matter anything in a sound and healthy condition. Come, friend *Gazetteer*, you have taken an important step.—What are your principles? If you are in favor of a Protective Tariff, and opposed to the Lecompton swindle, you stand on a different platform from your Southern brethren. If you favor Free Trade and are willing to see Kansas enter the Union as a Slave State—the work of violence and fraud—you still stand aloof from a considerable number who trample those principles beneath their feet. Your Democratic principles, *Gazetteer*; come let's have them. We are curious to know what they are.

FROM UTAH.—The Salt Lake mail has arrived at St. Joseph, Mo., with dates to the 19th June. The party fetching the mail met Gen. Johnston and his army at Echo Canon, about fifty miles from the city; the troops are in fine health and spirits. Brigham Young and his followers were still at Provo. Young had recently met the Peace Commissioners and Gov. Cumming. The result of the Conference was unknown, but it was whispered that they had concluded a treaty of peace, although Gen. Johnston had received assurances from the Peace Commissions that the army would be peacefully received at Salt Lake. Yet he seemed to lack faith in the pacific disposition of the Saints, and was therefore keeping his powder dry and his forces in condition to repel any hostile demonstrations which might be made against him. He had issued a proclamation to the people, offering assistance and protection to all who may be restrained of their liberty.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamship Star of the West arrived on Wednesday at New York, with the California mails to June 20th, and about $1,500,000 in specie. Business at San Francisco had improved during the past fortnight. The harvest, which promised to be an abundant one, had commenced, and quantities of new wheat and barley were being sent to market. The Indians were again becoming very troublesome. A portion of the business part of Mariposa was destroyed on the 18th of June, involving a loss of $230,000.—Another serious fire occurred at San Andreas, Calaveras county, consuming property to the amount of $200,000. Assassinations and Lynch law were quite prevalent in the interior counties. The defeat of Col. Steptoe in Oregon, was caused by his troops falling into an ambuscade. He was forced to retreat with a loss of seven killed and fifteen wounded.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—To those of our subscribers who have promptly responded to the calls made upon them by ourselves, since the first of the month, we are under obligations. If those who are still indebted to us, will upon the presentation of their respective bills, "follow suit," we shall in October or thereabouts, be enabled to publish a clean list—always a gratifying fact to both publisher and patrons.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I was glad to see the name of Col. John P. Hobart presented to the people as a candidate for Sheriff, in your last *Journal*.—He is unassuming and modest, but for that reason he should not be overlooked in the selection of candidates. Mr. Hobart has long been a resident of Schuylkill county, and is favorably known to all our citizens. Kind-hearted, liberal and honest, no man knows him, who does not respect him.—He is well acquainted with the business of the county, and of the Courts, and if elected Sheriff would make one of the best and most popular officers we have ever had in Schuylkill county.—Col. Hobart speaks both the German and English languages fluently, and would give satisfaction to all who might have business in the Sheriff's office. The friend of the people, a Protective Tariff man from principle, a good citizen and a capable man, we trust his merits will not be overlooked by the People's Convention. If nominated, Mr. Hobart will receive a heavy vote in

TAMAQUA.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The small potatoe editor of the *Standard*, has asserted so often in his paper that our *distinguished* Representative in Congress is largely engaged in the iron business, that I am anxious to know where he is really thus engaged. Please inform the people whether it is true that the man Dewart is engaged in the iron business, or whether this man's sole object is not to humbug the laboring class into the belief that he is an iron manufacturer, and therefore would most likely go in for his own as well as their interest, by way of voting for a Tariff of Protection. I have known Dewart for many years, and I have yet to learn that he ever interested himself in business that would give employment to mechanics or laboring men.

PROTECTION.

"Protection" will really, have to seek the information of the editor of the *Standard*, who declares so positively that his pet, Dewart, is engaged in the Iron business. The only business we know the distinguished representative to be engaged in, is drinking rum. If he has any other, the editor of the *Standard*, who appears to be well posted in regard to the honorable gentleman's investments, will we presume, afford "Protection" and ourselves, the necessary information. Come, friend *Standard*, do tell, where are the iron works located in which the honorable Mr. Dewart is interested?

LETTER FROM PEORIA.

PEORIA, ILL., *July 10th*, 1858.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Herein you will find two Gold Dollars, which you will place to my credit for subscription to the *Miners' Journal*.

Your former fellow citizen, Dr. C. Leib, has turned up a tramp and big gun among the suckers, not alone *bodily*, but also politically. He paid our city a visit lately, and was *toasted and serenaded* at his hotel by the minions of James Buchanan. *Rose in number, but diminished in deeds*, you may judge of the materials of the Buchanan party in this State, by its standard bearers, *Ik. Cook, Charley Leib, &c.* From present appearances, the Republicans of this state will gain a glorious victory this fall. In that case, Abraham Lincoln will be sent to the U. S. Senate. He is a tower of strength and ability. Your *doughface Bigler* is but a pigmy beside him!

I notice that your paper as well as the opposition papers generally in Pennsylvania, are again earnestly agitating the Tariff question. This is right and politic. Even in this State it is much discussed among the people, and will be a favorite measure. For the great issue must soon be met, *Tariff or direct Taxation.*

Our farmers are busy now harvesting their wheat. It will not yield an average crop in Central Illinois. It is too early yet to estimate much about the Corn crop. A favorable and late season will help much to bring it to maturity. Present appearances denote a short crop.

Yours, Respectfully, W.

LETTER FROM "KITTY."

ST. CLAIR, *July* 14th, 1858.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In looking over the columns of the *Journal* of Saturday last, I saw that the 4th and 5th of July in St. Clair, had been entirely forgotten. Now I think this ought not to be. Why there has not been such a great affair here, since the memorable and never-to-be-forgotten Battle of St. Clair, so admirably described by the correspondent of the *London Times*.

On the morning of the 4th, by invitation, the Military Company of the town attended divine service at the M. E. Church, and listened with great attention to an appropriate sermon by Rev. H. H. Bodine, pastor of the above church. They presented a very patriotic appearance, and no doubt if ever called on, will do efficient service in the cause of freedom. In the evening the Cadets of Temperance attended the same church, to hear a sermon on the subject of Temperance. It was quite gratifying to see so many noble looking boys enlisted in the great cause of Temperance. It is to be hoped they will "to their colors prove true," and never, never become slaves to that Hydra-headed monster—Rum, who has caused so many hearts to bleed and tears to flow, even in our own little village, and who is still luring so many of our youths on to ruin. May they do all in their power to arrest the onward march of an evil which spreads devastation and ruin o'er our fair land.

On the 5th, the various Sabbath schools held pic-nics in the groves near town, where the day was spent very pleasantly in eating, drinking and youthful amusements. In the evening there was the usual display of fire works, but we did not succeed in getting up such a *grand* display as your town people had. So passed the day at St. Clair. May we see many happy returns of the 4th of July.

Yours truly,

KITTY CLOVER.

[Thank you Kitty, for your sprightly letter.—It certainly was a grave oversight that our neighbor St. Clair, was not noticed last week; but you make ample amends for the omission.—EDS. MINERS' JOURNAL.]

No two men in public life ever fell in general estimation more rapidly, than have Bigler and John Jones. They started for Southern favor at one and the same time—both making the same stupid mistake, that whatever they might do in Washington would be tolerated in Pennsylvania. In the midst of their clownish and complacent appeals to the fire-eaters, they find that they have lost all their friends at home, and when, panic-stricken at *this*, they fall down on their knees to their immediate constituents, the South turns on its heel, and leaves them to their fate. It is well merited.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, July 17, 1858.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 40,209 02—by Canal 40,363 04—for the week 80,572 06 tons; showing a considerable increase over last week, but it still falls short of the corresponding week last year 1,804 tons.

This is the only fair weekly shipment of Coal we have had this season from Schuylkill County, which shows that the demand for Coal is better, but the prices continue to rule very low.

The trade for the week sums up as follows from the principal Regions:

	1857.	1858.	Dec.	Inc
Schuylkill—Railroad,	40,550	40,209	341	
Canal,	41,746	40,363	1,383	
Lehigh—Railroad,	11,505	10,431	1,074	
Canal,	36,297	22,499	13,798	
Del. & Hudson Co.,	20,214	5,530	14,624	
Penna. Coal Co.,	28,523	25,021	3,502	
Scranton, South,	6,588	11,286		4,698
	185,413	155,499	34,712	4,798
	155,499		4,798	
Decrease, tons,	29,914		29,914	

Making the loss for the week compared with last year 29,914 tons. The aggregate loss from the above regions so far this year reaches 233,786 tons, and this loss is weekly increasing. With the low price of Coal, and the demand thus creating in new markets, together with the weekly decrease in the supply, there ought to be a fair demand for Coal towards the close of the season. This will, however depend on the wants of the market, which is largely diminished by the stoppage of Iron Works, Factories and Steamers, which are great consumers of Coal.

Vessels are not so plenty at Port Richmond, as they have been, and freights to the East have advanced a shade.

The turn-out among the Miners at Carbondale has ceased. The Miners after a stoppage of five weeks were compelled to go to work at the old wages. So much for following the advice of reckless adventurers, who sow discord among the laboring classes, by arraying them against their employers in order to use them, and then fleece them. On this subject, we commend the following article from the Honesdale *Democrat*:

"After a strike, lasting four or five weeks; the miners of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., resumed work on last Monday, at the same wages they were receiving when they left off. By so much as they could have earned during these wasted weeks have they lessened their narrow incomes for the current year, and deprived themselves and their families of many comforts which they might otherwise have enjoyed. If they had gained the slight advance in wages they demanded, their aggregate incomes for the year would not have been increased—for the loss of time by the strike was more than the larger pay would have amounted to.

But this is not the worst of the case. By the strike some among the miners, many hundreds of boatmen and other employees of the Company, who were content with the remuneration they were receiving, were virtually thrown out of work. Below this Borough, boats were tied up for miles, the boatmen and their animals, subsisting at a very considerable expense, but earning nothing. It was the miners who entailed this loss on their fellow laborers.

The fact is, as the miners at last found out, the Company were paying as high wages as they could afford. The miners were getting all the proceeds their labor would realize in the market, and the company were receiving nothing for the use of their capital. But capital is so fairly entitled to recompense as labor. Rightly understood, there is no essential difference between the two. Capital is simply the wages of labor economised and husbanded. If a man, through improvidence or want of forecast, spends money as fast as he earns it, he never will accumulate capital, but must remain a laborer.

People do not work for the sake of working, but for the gain that comes of it. But mere manual labor, in ordinary employments, never made a man rich or famous. The work of bones and sinews may, indeed, get a man food and clothing, and shelter, such as shall satisfy his stomach and shield him from the elements, but it will not furnish him physical luxuries, much less enable him to cultivate mental esthetics. The man who work only with bones and muscles are little better off than beasts of burden—they toil hard, fare wretchedly, and die poor. Labor of the mind must be conjoined with labor of the body, before much profit will accrue, and the profit, in the main, will be just in proportion as mental labor is combined with bodily.

Here is just where animosity springs up between the man who labors mainly with his body, and the man who labors mainly with his mind.—The mutual laborer exhalts himself into the only laborer. Looking at his brawny limbs, he feels and says these produce everything; and he jumps to the conclusion that, having produced all, he is entitled to the enjoyment of all. He comes to look upon the man who labors with his intellect as a sort of robber, the plunderer of all working-men. If he would but stop and ask whence he derived the pick, spade and bar with which he toils and by which his productiveness is multiplied, his antipathy would abate. The mechanic commands higher wages than the laborer, because he necessarily puts a larger proportion of mind into his employment; and those mechanical or artistic pursuits pay best in which the greatest degree of intellectual skill and cultivation are needful. All the way up, this rule holds.

It is in the order of nature that mental labor should pay better than bodily. Mind is a higher and nobler thing than body. The body is only the instrument and convenience of the soul. As idle is it to complain that mental toil brings more in the market than physical, as it would be to grumble because gold passes for more than silver.

The manual laborer makes another mistake.—He conceives that he really works harder than the man who works with his head. Let him try it for a week, on such a scale as he can, and he will see how egregiously he blunders. Mental toil wears out the powers of life faster than any other—perhaps, because, organized as society now is, physical and mental work are not properly blended. Take the lawyers, merchants, manufacturers, and bankers of a large city, and by the time they reach middle life they are prematurely old. The intense rack and wear of mind has worn them out.

The fact that mental labor pays better than physical, is an immense educational force. It quickens mental activity, leading multitudes to train their heads, who would otherwise let them run to waste. In this way has been wrought out all the improvements in mechanics and art, by which the drudgery of labor has been diminished, while its productiveness has been immeasurably increased.

Capital and labor are hence mutual friends.—The miners have at last come to that conclusion, as we are glad to hear. After mutual explanations, the understanding has been established between them and the employers, and no cause has existed, hitherto. We trust it will continue."

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 @	3 60
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 15, '58.—There is little new in our market for domestic Coal.—The demand continues fair both for cargoes for the East and for home use; prices are without essential change: the receipts at tidewater have been liberal, and our stock has increased somewhat, and promises to be equal to last year's at the close of navigation, if nothing occurs to the contrary. We continue to quote at $3 50 @ $4 15 by the cargo and from yard at $4 @ $5. Foreign is in limited request and is without much change.—*Tribune.*

Boston Coal Market.

(*Corrected Weekly from the Boston Courier, July* 15.)

Cannel,	chal	— @	11 00
Newcastle,	none	— @	—
Oriel,	none	— @	—
Sydney,	mine chal	4 50 @	4 62
Picton,	mine chal	4 40 @	4 50
Pictou fine,	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 25 @	—
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	90 to 95	Boston	1 25 to 1 30
Rhode Island	1 05	West Point	1 00

There were in Port on Monday last, 30 boats—25 vessels: Tuesday, 33 boats—15 vessels: Wednesday, 30 boats—15 vessels; Thursday, 30 boats—15 vessels; Friday, 30 boats—12 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,	9,372 00	7,963 10
Pottsville,	3,544 03	1,692 14
Schuylkill Haven,	18,553 04	28,290 10
Auburn,	1,336 18	060 00
Port Clinton,	7,652 17	2,416 10
	40,209 02	40,363 04
Total for the week,		80,572 06
Total by Railroad in 1858,		809,052 02
" Canal,		438,436 12
Total by Canal and Railroad,	tons,	1,247,469 01
Shipments to same period last year,		
	WEEK.	TOTAL.
By Railroad,	40,630 00	1,036,043 02
By Canal,	41,746 00	517,567 19
	82,376 00	1,553,551 01
Decrease in 1858, so far,	tons,	306,082 00

Rates of Toll and Transportation on RAILROAD FOR THE PRESENT.

	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,	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	52	50
Spring Mills,	60	59	57	56
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 55	$1 50	$1 45
To Philad'a,	55	51	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 71

Rates of Toll, &c., to Baltimore.

From Pine grove, Schuylkill Co.,	$2 10
From Millersburg, Dauphin Co.,	2 10
From Trevorton, Northumberland Co., (private arrangement, in consideration of bonds, taken by the Company.	2 00

Rates of Toll and Transportation OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAIL ROAD.

Mauch Chunk to Trenton,	$1 64
do Elizabethport,	2 09
do Morris Canal Basin at Phillipsburg,	82

Schuylkill County Railroads 1858:

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

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Mine Hill and S. Haven R. R.,	47,388 05	590,466 10
Mt. Carbon, "	9,173 00	64,379 03
Schuylkill Valley "	4,242 19	128,974 12
Mt. Carbon & Pt. Carbon "	8,226 07	192,304 12
Little " "	12,211 00	185,473 00
Little Schuylkill, "	10,551 02	179,474 18

Pinegrove Coal Trade for 1858.

Amount transported during the last month:

	MONTH.	TOTAL.
Union Canal,	12,806 13	64,482 19
Swatara Railroad,	8,977 14	41,223 06

Lehigh Coal Trade for 1858 by Canal.

For the week ending on Saturday last:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Lehigh Coal and Nav. Co.,	10,350 13	145,770 00
D. Mummey and others,	73 10	986 02
Spring Mountain Mines,	1,265 15	16,690 14
East Sugar Loaf do		2,032 09
Carbonic do	372 11	4,253 15
Beaver Meadow Coal.	151 18	1,689 05
N. York and Lehigh Coal Co.,	74 08	4,091 07
German Penna. Coal Co.,	543 16	7,567 05
South Spring Mountain Coal,	390 02	3,543 12
North Spring Mountain,	62 04	1,753 10
Hazleton Coal Co.,	4,363 08	35,673 18
Council Ridge,	876 11	6,574 04
Mount Pleasant Coal,	680 11	11,753 14
Buck Mountain Coal Co.,	412 16	4,907 03
Wilkesbarre Coal Co.,	680 11	22,867 19
Audenried Coal Co.,	1,196 08	12,996 00
Hartford Coal Co.,	251 08	6,489 05
	683 01	10,218 16
Total,	22,493 11	298,869 18

Lehigh Valley R. R.

For week ending on Saturday last:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
S. Mt. Mines, (Wm. Milnes & Co.,)	1,527 14	49,013 18
E. Sugar Loaf, (Packer & Co.,)	1,564 15	37,462 15
N. York & Lehigh, (Taggart & Son.)	550 04	24,851 12
Council Ridge, (Sharpe, L. & Co.,)	835 17	32,574 03
German Penna.,	399 08	762 15
Col. & B. M., (Ratcliff & Johnson,)	1,559 14	40,271 15
Hazleton, (A. Pardee & Co.,)	2,628 02	52,390 09
Nesquehoning, (J. R. McCreary & Co.,)	304 08	15,939 08
S. Sp. Mt., (Dolbin & Dehaven.)	135 17	2,311 06
Mount Pleasant,	124 06	644 07
Coal Hill,		97 15
Summit Mines,		281 18
Total,	10,431 05	256,212 06
	22,493 11	298,869 18
For the week,	32,929 16	555,082 04
Shipments to same period last year:		
	WEEK.	TOTAL.
By Railroad,	11,505 10	223,754 02
By Canal,	36,206 10	326,987 14
Total,	47,712 00	550,741 16
		555,082 04
Increase in 1858, so far,		4,340 08

Rates of Toll on Lehigh Canal, &c.

Wilkesbarre R. R. L. Canal. D. Canal.

Wilkesbarre to W. H.	25	64	35½	$1 24½
W. Haven to Bristol,		64	35½	99½
Rockport to do.		54	35½	89½
M. Chunk and P. Haven,		51	35½	86½

Freights.

To Bristol.		*To Philadelphia.*	
White Haven,	$0 93		$0 86
Rockport,	86		91
Penn Haven,	81		86
Mauch Chunk,	75		80
To New York.			
White Haven to New York,			$1 28
Rockport to do			1 21
Penn Haven to do			1 16
Mauch Chunk to do			1 10

The above freights do not include the toll on Delaware Division and Raritan Canals.

Lykens' Valley Coal Trade for 1858.

For week ending on Saturday last:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Lykens Valley Coal Co.,	1,058 01	29,740 19
Short Mountain Coal Co.,	1,603 19	16,995 10
Total,	3,262 00	46,776 09

Trevorton Coal Trade for 1858.

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
For the week,	1,469 08	40,562 19

Scranton Coal Trade for 1858.

For week ending on Saturday last:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Shipped North,	4,330 17	64,574 19
Shipped South,	11,386 10	246,700 03
Total,	15,717 07	311,275 02
Shipments to same period last year:		
	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Shipped North,	3,892 05	95,284 16
Shipped South,	6,588 00	161,909 10
Total,	10,480 05	261,086 11

"Shamokin" Coal Trade for 1858.

Amount of Coal Shipped from Shamokin Coal Region up to Wednesday evening last:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
For the last week,	2,546 10	31,507 00

(*Shamokin Journal.*

Delaware and Hudson Co's Coal Trade.

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
For the last week,	5,500	97,507 00
Last year,		133,229 00
Decrease this year,		35,632 00

Penna. Coal Co's Coal Trade.

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
For the last week,	25,021	206,121 04
Last year,		186,321 01
Increase this year,		19,800 03

Broad Top Coal Trade for 1858.

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
For the last week,	3,122