Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1858.

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☞ **Personal.**—We received a letter dated, "Plymouth, Luzerne county, July 28th, 1858," containing a Gold Dollar and a Bank Dollar Bill. It was impossible to the letter we are at a loss to whom to credit the Two Dollars. Will the writer instruct us in this matter?

IN our next we will publish Senator Bell's able remarks on Protection. Tennessee stands shoulder to shoulder with Kentucky and Pennsylvania on the great question of National Protection.

SEE new advertisements.

BUCHANAN SCOTCH PIPE DEMOCRACY.—This is the very appropriate name applied now to the Free Trade Party.

TRUE.—In a letter, Cassius M. Clay says that the tyranny of the present Administration is only equalled by that against which the Americans revolted in 1776. A fact.

"DOWN WITH YOUR PRICES."—This is the cry of Mr. Meigs, and the rest of the Buchananites, to our iron manufacturers, when the latter object to the Government importing Scotch iron. That is the Buchanan cry, "down with your prices."

MUM.—The Democratic papers have nothing to say about sending nearly half a million of dollars to Great Britain, to purchase poor iron pipes for the Washington Aqueduct. Come gentlemen, speak out. What do you think of the proceeding?

THE Cricket match between the United States and Canada, at Hoboken, terminated on Wednesday, the Americans being the victors. The first innings of the Canadians were 81; second do, 101. Those of the Americans were, first, 147; second, 36, with six wickets to go down.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS has been invited by the Board of managers of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society to deliver the usual address at the forth-coming State Fair, and he has accepted the invitation. The object, we suppose, is to attract a crowd, which of course will pay.

ON DIT.—That some of our young Democrats are fond now of getting up fishing excursions to various parts of the County, on which occasions torn coats are indispensible, for the purpose of looking exceedingly Democratic. What species of fish they are after, is not stated. Imported stock, though, we suppose.

LOOK OUT.—The clerk sent here from Washington to attend to Lecomptonism in this District, is in favor of a compromise of the factions.—Look out. Buch is firm. No compromises for him. Every man who does not come up and toe the mark, will be thrown overboard. Be cautious, Mr. government clerk.

REPORTS from Washington say the Agricultural bureau of the Patent office is making preparations to test the cultivation of tea in this country.—*Homesdale Democrat.*

A bright department. Its next experiment we presume, will be to raise a crop of fools. A bountiful supply of seed for the purpose can be obtained in the Agricultural bureau of the Patent Office.

TAKING advantage of the military demonstration at Pinegrove on Monday, the leaders of the "whang-doodle" party were about, electioneering. On the occasion seedy clothes among them were at a premium. The chief of the "whang-doodles" don't seem to take very well this season.—His star is waning, we fear. Ah, Dewart, Lecomptonism is a bad investment. It don't pay.

A FEW days at Atlantic City, at this season, are delightful, in consequence of it not being overcrowded. Col. Thayer of the Surf House, has fine accommodations—none better in the country. Fifty rooms in his house can be comfortably warmed, so that his guests will not suffer from any change in the weather. On visiting Atlantic City, don't forget the Surf House.

DECIDEDLY RICH.—The annexed is the richest of the decidedly rich resolutions adopted at the Cake Convention on Monday:

Resolved, That the candidate for Congress nominated by this Convention, shall appoint the conferees to meet the conferees of Northumberland county.

Why not add another resolution, as follows?—

Resolved, That Joseph W. Cake elect himself.

CANDIDATES' NAMES SUGGESTED.—A Middleport communicant recommends Jeremiah Reed, Esq., of Pottsville, as a suitable candidate for State Senator, and Mr. John S. Boyer of Tamaqua, for Assembly.

In our last we stated that J. P. Palm, Esq., of Schuylkill Haven was recommended as a candidate for the Legislature. This is a mistake. His brother, P. R. Palm, Esq., is the gentleman recommend.

THE TEN CENT SYSTEM.—Wages are only 75 cts. a day in St. Louis, and a large number of mechanics and laborers are out of employment, and cannot obtain work at any price. Yet upwards of 6000 persons voted in favor of the present ten cent policy of Ten Cent Jimmy—about two-thirds of whom we learn, were ignorant foreigners, who thus voted to reduce the wages of labor, check business, take away employment from themselves and bread from their families, and encourage the work shops of Europe. Such men are unfit to enjoy the elective franchise.

THE People's Convention to nominate a County ticket, will be held at Schuylkill Haven on the 30th instant. The election for delegates will be held on Saturday, the 28th. We again urge the people to select as delegates only those in whom the most entire confidence can safely be placed.—Good, honest delegates will select an unexceptionable ticket, just such a ticket as the People want to vote at the approaching Fall election. This is an important matter. Let it be attended to strictly.

PEN, PASTE AND SCISSORS.

☞ Deaths in Philadelphia during July, 1593.

☞ The Berks county jail is full of occupants.

☞ Deaths in Boston last week, 74; in Baltimore, 169.

☞ Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher is said to be failing fast.

☞ Deaths in New Orleans last week, 193. Of yellow fever, 10.

☞ Gen. Castro has been chosen President pro tem. of Venezuela.

☞ Deaths in Philadelphia last week, 342; in New York, 593; in Brooklyn, 210.

☞ Specimens of gold from the Fraser river mines have been received at Boston.

☞ Doctor Miss H. E. Sears is practicing in Harrisburg. Her patients are ladies.

☞ Benjamin Reif, Esq., of Montgomery county, died July 17th, aged 70 years.

☞ The yellow fever is reported to be raging to an unprecedented extent in Havana.

☞ An epidemic resembling cholera is said to prevail in Conawago tp., York co., Penna.

☞ "Rough and Ready" is the title of a new fire company being organized in Tamaqua.

☞ The naval expedition intended for Paraguay will not be in readiness for a month yet.

☞ The Cincinnati *Gazette* says the grape crop in the vicinity of that city is an entire failure.

☞ A fire in Lebanon last week destroyed the Moravian Church, ten dwellings and seven stables.

☞ The 157th anniversary of the settlement of the city of Detroit was celebrated on Saturday last.

☞ Herr Driesbach, the trainer of wild beasts, is now quietly farming in Potosi county, Wisconsin.

☞ The Methodist Episcopal Church South, the past year expended $75,000 on missions to slaves.

☞ The heat this season, in India, is excessive. In one regiment 84 deaths from apoplexy are announced.

☞ Emigrants arrived at New York, since January 1st, 44,534; for the corresponding period in '57, 110,333.

☞ The Lancaster Fencibles, a "crack" volunteer organization, intends paying Philadelphia a visit during the present month.

☞ The last trip of the steamship Persia from New York to Liverpool was made in nine days, six hours and twenty-six minutes!

☞ The Governor General of Canada gets $31,000 per annum—six thousand dollars more than the President of the United States.

☞ A little girl named Durang, aged 7 years, was accidentally killed last week at Ashland.—She fell against a door, breaking her neck.

☞ Bungay, of the *Central Independent*, in defence of "hoops," speaks of them as among the things we "first loathe, then pity, then embrace."

☞ A Democratic editor talks about the "sinking Fund." Every (and that his party gets a chance at becomes at once a rapidly sinking fund.

☞ The German citizens of Philadelphia are estimated to number 80,000 souls, and to embrace many persons of ability, education and moral worth.

☞ Wednesday, a Swiss was arrested in New York, for appearing in the street, without clothes on his person. When told that it was wrong, as ladies were promenading, he replied, "Let 'em go it blind."

☞ A negro lately fell from the upper story of a warehouse in Charleston, S. C., striking head first on the head of a whisky barrel. Result—the barrel leaked!

☞ Laura J. Green committed suicide in Indianapolis, Saturday. Reason—she had been in better circumstances, and disliked working in people's kitchens.

☞ A poor sailor named Sheppard, was lodged in a Buffalo station House, Saturday, where he was kept until Monday without food, and Tuesday died from neglect.

☞ Mrs. Duncan Wier of Tamaqua, recently lost on the road to Pottsville a purse containing ten dollars. The finder should return it to Mrs. Wier, who is a widow.

☞ Mrs. John Wood, the actress, has commenced a suit in San Francisco against her husband for divorce, on the ground of his intemperance and ill treatment of her.

☞ An editor, speaking of morning, breaks forth thus:—"Hail, Aurora, dawn, daybreak, sunrise, morning; Princess Royal of the universe!" He was living at the last accounts.

☞ Mrs. Mucready, the actress and dramatic reader, was admitted into the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) church of Chicago, by the rite of baptism, on Sunday, the 25th ult.

☞ "Ridgewood" is the name of the beautiful country seat near Reading, which is the summer residence of Charles J. Peterson, Esq., the well known author publisher, of Philadelphia.

☞ Only a single copy of the London *Times* is now allowed to enter France, and that is sent to Paris in a sealed envelope from Boulogne, especially addressed to Napoleon himself.

☞ A foolish girl of 20 married one of the Sioux Chiefs, recently, at Washington. When she reached his princely wigwam, she found it a mud hovel occupied by two other wives!

☞ The Shakspeare Autograph is enshrined in the British Museum. It lies on velvet, in a sloping mahogany case, with a plate glass before it, and curtains of blue silk to protect it from a strong light.

☞ Consolation for unsuccessful authors—"Many works," says Chamfort, "succeed, because the mediocrity of the author's ideas exactly corresponds with the mediocrity of ideas on the part of the public."

☞ A duel is announced to take place between Thomas F. Marshall and Thomas R. Porter.—They got into a quarrel at Versailles, Ky., on the 27th ult. Porter choked Marshall, and Marshall retorted by a challenge.

☞ A British military store keeper, named James Sutton Elliott, who embezzled $20,000, and then fled to this country, has been arrested after six weeks search. He brings, as a partner of his flight, a young actress.

☞ Ex-Governor Johnston, of Pittsburgh, is about putting in operation, near Tarentum, Allegheny county, a large establishment for the manufacture of coal oil. This article is now extensively used as a substitute for candles, camphene, &c.

☞ Col. Blount, his wife and daughter, sailed on Saturday for their home in Mobile, Alabama. The public would now be glad to hear of the capture of the adventurer calling himself De Riviere, and the judicial awarding to him of his just deserts.

☞ A meeting of Germans has been held in New York to make arrangements for the formation of a company to emigrate to Fraser River.—About fifty persons enrolled their names for a trip to the new gold regions in a vessel of their own chartering.

☞ About thirty printers, principally employed in the daily newspaper establishments of Philadelphia, have clubbed together under the title of "The Typographical Cricket Club." They are now taking instructions in the healthy and beautiful game.

☞ Washington visiting a lady in his neighborhood, on leaving the house, a little girl was directed to open the door. He turned to the child and said, "I am sorry, little dear, to give you so much trouble." "I wish, sir," she replied, "it was to let you in."

☞ Mahogany ships are the latest novelties in European naval architecture. It is said that Honduras mahogany is for most purposes quite equal to oak, which is scarce and dear; and the captain of a mahogany ship built at Bordeaux gives her an excellent character.

☞ Drunken men always manifest a singular affection for lamp posts, and when they see them in danger of falling rush to their assistance and hold them up. But Jersey City lamp posts are ungrateful, one of them struck a man the other night so violently as to fracture his collar bone.

☞ The following marriage is announced in the papers:—"Thomas Butler Chinn, Esq., of the Close, Litchfield, to Eliza Tippett:"

"Although the sun is sultry yet,
The cold will soon set in;
And Thomas does quite right to get
A Tippet for his Chin."

☞ It is said that the choice of a wife by the Prince of Wales, the future monarch of England, if he outlives his mother, is limited to seven royal princesses. Princess Alexandra of Denmark is considered the most suitable match of the seven. When the Prince of Wales comes of age, in 1862, she will be 18.

☞ *Wild Cherry Balsam.*—The memory of Dr. Wistar is embalmed in the hearts of thousands, whom his Balsam of Wild Cherry has cured of coughs, colds, consumption, or some other form of Pulmonary disease.

☞ Buy none unless it has the *written* signature of *I. Butts* on the wrapper.

PEOPLE'S ANTI-LECOMPTON TICKET.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
John M. Read, of Philadelphia.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
Wm. E. Frazer, of Fayette.

LECOMPTON DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
Wm. A. Porter, of Philadelphia.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
Wesley Frost, of Fayette.

PAPER
On the Ventilation of Mines by Machinery.

Read before the Pottsville Scientific Association, July 31 1858, by SAMUEL LEWIS.

The numerous accidents and frequent loss of life that have occurred of late in this Coal Region, by the explosions of carburetted hydrogen gas, or fire damp, would seem to imperiously demand further investigations and experiments on the important subject of mine ventilation. At least we ought to keep up with the knowledge of the age, and try every method that is offered, and promises any probability of success, to remedy the evils under which we now labor.

The first working of our mines was by windlass and bucket. To this succeeded horse-gins, for raising the coal, dirt and water, through shallow shafts, and sometimes short slopes. Then came putting in drifts at the water level of the adjoining streams, and passing the coal, &c., out through them. In all these cases the workings were comparatively shallow—situated as it were in the lower part of the atmosphere, and by occasionally working a passage up through the coal to the surface, the ventilation was so well kept up that little inconvenience was experienced in the workings, and it was confidently asserted, and generally believed, thirty years ago, that there was no fire damp in Anthracite coal.—The first explosion of this gas, that I recollect, by which men were injured, took place in 1829 or 1830.

After our works were extended, and particularly after it became necessary to descend by slopes beneath the general surface of the country, the idea of the non-existence of fire damp in our mines was perceived to be a mistake, and to get rid of it, it was found necessary to draw currents of fresh air through the workings by artificial means, to carry off this and other noxious gases.—The most common method of attaining this object, was by a tall stack or chimney placed on the surface near an air passage from the mine below: the ascending current of air through this was accelerated and in some measures regulated, by means of a fire, through and around which the air from the mine was obliged to pass.

The natural or general tendency of the air is to pass down the slope or shaft, thence through the workings, men's bodies and the lamps, to ascend through the stack; but owing to sudden changes which often take place in the state of the air, the cause of which is not fully understood, this tendency becomes reversed—that is, to pass down the stack and out at the slope. While this reversal is going on, and until the current is established in the opposite direction, the moment of greatest danger occurs. The fire damp, for want of a current of fresh air to carry it off, spreads rapidly through the workings, which are soon filled with it, and any contact with a flame will cause an explosion.

This plan of furnace ventilation, although possessing the important advantages of great simplicity and little liability to derangement, has proved so much less to remedy this reversal of currents, that it sometimes increases the evil by the descent of its own noxious gases, and in many other cases furnishes so imperfect a provision for ventilation, as to render a better system highly desirable; and while generally used in this country and England, has been almost superseded in Belgium and France, by the use of machinery to maintain the current of air in a constant and a proper direction. The great and leading advantage of which, is that you have at all times the quantity of air drawn through the mine, under perfect control, with the power of increasing it suddenly on any pressing emergency, such as an explosion of fire damp, or the sudden liberation of a large quantity of gas, as well as to fully counteract the tendency to reversed currents.

It is not intended, on the present occasion, to furnish a description of all these contrivances, but to confine our attention to one which has been successfully introduced at a very fiery colliery, lately opened at Abercarn, in South Wales. An account of this is contained in the March numbers of the *Journal of the Franklin Institute*, of which I have made the following abstract:—

"The pit or shaft at this place was of an eliptical or oval shape, 10 ft. by 18 ft., with a brattice, or division of timber through the middle, one side being for the ascent and the other the up cast shaft, both of which were used for winding. This plan of a bratticed shaft, and confining the ventilation to it, was stated to be the only practicable one in this case, without incurring a heavy additional expense in sinking a separate one, on account of the remarkable hardness of the rock, and other difficulties to encounter.

"The pit was nearly 300 yards deep, and the roads laid with plates or rails in the workings were about seven miles in length, and the working faces amounted to about double that distance. The great length traversed by any single course or split of air, in passing from the down cast shaft round through the workings to the up cast, was nearly two miles, and the amount of material taken out daily, was about 500 tons.

"The using of the up cast shaft in this case as a ventilating furnace stack, and particularly the having a large fire in a mass of coal where the fire damp was so abundant, and which, reaching the fire, might cause an explosion, appeared so objectionable that it was determined to try a fan blast instead.

"The fan, for this purpose, was placed in the vicinity of the shaft, and was 13½ feet in diameter, with eight vanes, each 3 ft. 6 inches wide, and 3 ft. long, made of thin plate iron, and carried by four wrought iron arms secured to a central disk on a horizontal shaft, the sides, or casing, was also made of wrought iron plate, with openings round the shaft six feet in diameter, from which two rectangular wrought iron trunks led away into the ground, and there joining together, passed as one into the up cast shaft. At the point where the fan was covered by a trap door, opened only at the time of the passing up or down of the cage in which the tenants alt were raised, and closing immediately after the passage of the cage, was found to affect the current of air very much more sensibly than it did when left open. As from the mine, through the up cast shaft, to the centre of the fan, where it was set in rapid motion by the rotating velocity of the vanes, causing a continued ascending current from the mine, while the fan in this air was furnished through the down past side of the pit.

"The fan was driven by a small, direct acting, non condensing steam engine, with a cylinder 6 inches in diameter, and 12 inch strokes, worked by steam taken from the boilers of the winding engine, at a pressure of 15 lbs to the square inch. The velocity of the fan generally used was 60 revolutions per minute, which gave a velocity at the circumference of the vanes of 2545 ft. per minute; and from a series of experiments instituted for the purpose, it was estimated that the quantity of air drawn through the fan was 45,000 cubic feet per minute, at a velocity of 725 ft. per minute, or about 9 miles per hour; at 80 revolutions, the quantity passing through was 56,000 cubic feet, at a velocity of 907 ft. per minute, or about 12 miles per hour. It was found that from 50 to 60 revolutions per minute gave the most suitable amount of ventilation for that mine, and that beyond 80 revolutions per minute the current of air was too strong to allow the lamps to be kept alight in the workings. The working velocity of the fan was regulated by a throttle valve in the steam pipe of the engine, which was under the control of the man in charge of the working of the pit, and was adjusted according to the requirements of ventilation arising from changes in the atmospheric pressure, and in the quantity of noxious gases in the workings."

At the time of writing the account the fan had been in constant work for two years, night and day, without once stopping for repairs of any kind, and was then apparently in as good order as when first started; there appeared indeed nothing at out the machine to get out of order, on account of the durability of the material and simplicity of structure; and no reason to anticipate any failure.

Ventilation by the fan has a very important advantage over any kind of furnace ventilation, in that it affords of suddenly increasing the current of air to a great extent in any emergency;—whilst with the furnace, any increase is very slow in its action, and to a limited extent, and what is worse than all in the case of deep workings where the fire must be placed below, cannot be effected from the surface of the ground. Also, should it be found that with any given current, the fan did not afford as much ventilation as the circumstances of the case required, it might so much reduce the working expenses inside of the Colliery as to be in the end a great gain.

☞ THE MAN OF MANY REMEDIES.—The invalid who takes hold of the drug list as if it were a bill of fare, and is continually changing from one item to another, like a green grocer at a hotel dinner, stands a fair chance of killing himself before he has exhausted the catalogue of poisons.—Some constitutions will bear this kind of "medical treatment" longer than others, but anything short of a case-hardened system, lined with asbestos, and furnished with gutta-percha nerves and steel sinews, must succumb at last. We trust, however, that this plan of transferring the whole *materia medica* to the stomachs of the sick, is nearly obsolete. Half the world already understands that the two inestimable remedies introduced by Professor Holloway are sufficient for all internal and external ailments. The other half is fast verging to the same opinion. It is safe to predict that the day is not distant when the pharmacopoia will be revised down to a very minute volume, which may perchance, "grow small by degrees and beautifully less," until it vanishes altogether. Venerable errors are not immortal.—They must die, and if they are decently buried with the respect due to old age, it is the most that can be expected for them.

We have our prejudices like other folks, and they stick to us like barnacles, forming a sort of armor which the sword of truth cannot always readily penetrate. But when we see scores of 20 years standing cured in six weeks by Holloway's Ointment, and chronic dyspepsia of the most distressing kind relieved in a few days by Holloway's Pills, (and that these wonders have been accomplished repeatedly, is beyond dispute,) what are we to say? To deny the efficacy of remedies that work such apparent miracles, would be mere fatuity. We shall not thus stultify ourselves.—The reputation of his medicines as *specifics* for three-fourths of the maladies of the human race, is founded on immutable facts, and facts are a species of antagonists that we decline meeting in the field of controversy with any kind of theories with which the profession could furnish us. We have many friends among the faculty, and possibly some of them may consider the cures effected by the use of Professor Holloway's Pills and Ointment an innovation on their rights. If so, it is a trespass which the sick will approve, and which every philanthropist—*with whose interest it does not interfere*—is sure to commend.—*Memphis Appeal.*

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, August 7, 1858.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 36,273 02—by Canal 45,114 00—for the week 81,387 02 tons.

The Canal beats the Railroad badly this week—and contrary to expectation the supply has not diminished any from this region, but on the contrary it has increased a little. It is however less than for the corresponding week last year.

Last week orders were slackening off but the exhibit we gave of the state of the trade, together with the large falling off, which has been extensively published throughout the East, has caused a better demand for Coal and checked the anticipated decrease in orders.

The trade sums up this week as follows:

	1857.	1858.	Dec.	Inc.
Schuylkill—Railroad,	42,605	36,273	6,332	
Canal,	40,849	45,114		4,265
Lehigh—Railroad,	12,054	11,737	317	
Canal,	37,555	29,149	8,406	
Del. & Hudson Co.,	8,460	15,773		7,313
Penna. Coal Co.,	3,450	24,857		22,407
Scranton, South,	7,269	14,650		6,681
	152,102	177,613	15,355	40,866
		152,102		15,355
Increase, tons,		25,511		25,511

Showing a gain of 25,511 tons, all of which, and more too, is by the Delaware & Hudson and Pennsylvania Companies, their trade having been almost entirely suspended the corresponding week last year.

COAL TRADE OF THE LAKE REGION.—The *Cleveland Commercial Gazette* contains a communication on the Coal Trade of the Lake country, from which we glean the following. The great falling off in the demand for Coal this year has caused some alarm among the Coal producers, and the writer gives statistics to prove that the Coal Trade is not likely to diminish hereafter as it has done this year. The writer says:

I am just now able to give the first statement of the amount of Mineral Coal consumed on the waters of the Northern Lakes.

At some of the ports, where it is received from the interior it is not practicable to ascend to the very first receipts, but the quantity which arrived prior to the dates below given must have been small.

A large portion, probably one-half of that for Buffalo and Oswego, is the *Anthracite* or hard Coal, and the remainder Bituminous.

It is only recently that Railroads have delivered Coal in large quantities, but they are already competing with the Canals for that business. At Chicago, prior to 1857, the railways had brought in 13,559 tons only.

In 1857 they delivered 30,671 tons and the canal only 6,566.

Of the amount that reached Buffalo in 1857, 13,778 came by rail.

At Cleveland during the year next previous to January 1st, 1853, the roads delivered 155,574 tons, and the canals 135,816.

About one half of all the Coal business of the Lakes has been done at Cleveland. Of this there had been prior to January 1st, 1856, only 78,048 tons brought in by railroads. The column of totals shows a remarkably rapid and uniform increase in the use of Coal.

In the interior of the country, especially in the mining regions, the same thing is observed. The stack furnaces of Northern Ohio that use raw Coal in making pig iron, consume about 50 tons a day each.

As the metal thus produced from Lake Superior ores is nearly equal in value to charcoal pig, we may expect a large increase of such furnaces.

The demand for Coal is not likely therefore to diminish.

AGGREGATE OF MINERAL COAL, RECEIVED AT THE LAKE PORTS FROM CANALS AND RAILROADS—TONS.

YEAR	CLEVELAND.	ERIE.	BUFFALO.	CHICAGO.	OSWEGO.	TOTAL.
1829,	708					708
1830,	178					178
1831,	294					294
1832,	431					431
1833,	1,719					1,719
1834,	3,347					3,347
1835,	1,776					1,776
1836,	2,944					2,944
1837,	6,421					6,421
1838,	2,496					2,496
1839,	4,901					4,901
1840,	6,028					6,028
1841,	16,742					16,742
1842,	16,339					16,339
1843,	13,574					13,574
1844,	18,901					18,901
1845,	31,136	15,000				46,136
1846,	28,153	27,500				55,653
1847,	44,401	52,000				96,401
1848,	66,251	70,000				136,251
1849,	64,801	79,613				144,414
1850,	83,950	57,541				141,491
1851,	107,435	72,243				179,678
1852,	137,926	76,650	3,310			217,886
1853,	170,915	103,031	23,313	2,193	1,204	323,658
1854,	170,975	93,611	33,313	4,627	26,328	332,024
1855,	195,807	141,184	42,853	7,261	34,439	421,544
1856,	216,995	112,011	51,381	9,299	48,871	468,557
1857,	221,390	128,159	71,374	37,327	65,569	621,819
Total	1,875,611	1,048,443	224,752	60,327	169,559	3,384,792

PHILADELPHIA COAL MARKET, August 6, 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 00 @ $3 25, Nut $3 25 @ $3 50, prepared $4 00 @ $4 50.

NEW YORK COAL MARKET, August 6, 1858.—The demand is somewhat brisker for the principal descriptions, at easier prices for foreign, and steady rates for domestic. Liverpool Cannel is at $8 50 @ $8 75; Liverpool Orrel, at $7 00 ₽ per chaldron; Sidney and Pictou, $4 75 @ $5 25; Newcastle Gas, $5 25; and Anthracite $4 25 @ $5 25 ₽ ton.

Lyon & Hoyt's
Percussion Coal Breaker, and Vibrating Coal Screens,
Can be seen in operation at the docks of the Delaware & Hudson Coal Co., at Rondout, N. Y. [20-2m

Boston Coal Market.

(Corrected Weekly from the Boston Courier, Aug. 5.)

Cannel,	chal	11 00 @	11 50
Newcastle,	mine	— — @	— —
Orrel,	none	— — @	— —
Sydney,	mine chal	— — @	4 50
Pictou,	mine chal	4 50 @	4 40
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, (Schuylkill)	"	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—

Boston	1 25	New York	90 to 95
E. Island	1 05	Albany	1 15 to 1 20
West Point	1 05		

Number of vessels in Port, 50—boats, 70.

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,	9,711 16	9,508 11
Pottsville,	2,475 15	3,099 09
Schuylkill Haven,	16,025 15	29,226 00
Auburn,	1,236 11	900 00
Port Clinton,	6,123 06	2,890 00
	36,573 02	45,114 00
		36,573 02
Total for the week,		tons, 81,387 02
Total by Railroad in 1858,		926,452 15
" Canal,		565,490 16
Total by Canal and Railroad,		tons, 1,491,943 11

Shipments to same period last year.

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
By Railroad,	42,605 08	1,156,120 00
By Canal,	40,849 00	645,116 03
	83,424 08	1,801,236 03
		1,491,943 11
Decrease in 1858, so far,		tons, 317,292 12

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 35	$1 25	$1 20
To Philad's,	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's.,	65	64	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. & M. C.* | *S. Haven.* | *P