Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 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. Nevertheless 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 author'sed to receive subscriptions and collect bills for the MINERS' JOURNAL, in New York and vicinity.

SINGLE COPIES of the MINERS' JOURNAL can be obtained every SATURDAY morning, at—
MRS. THURWELL'S Bookstore, Market-sq., Pottsville.
MRS. HOLMES'S Bookstore, St. Clair.
E. R. BRECKENS'S Bookstore, St. Clair.
MRS. HOLMES'S Bookstore, Ashland.
☞ The MINERS' JOURNAL is furnished to carriers and others who desire to sell again, at 3 cents per copy for 10 copies and upwards.

Campaign Subscribers.

WE will furnish the MINERS' JOURNAL from to-day until the election, at the following rates, payable in advance:

1 copy,	40 cents.	
6 copies, to one address,	$2 25	"
12 do do do	4 00	"
20 do do do	6 00	"

RECEIPTS

For Subscriptions to the Miners' Journal since last publication.

D. & Hud. Canal Co., Carbondale, Jan. 1, '59	$2 00
G. E. Mann, to Jan. 1, 1859,	2 00
S. C. Bemis, to Jan., 1859,	4 00
Daniel Shum, to July 1, 1858,	2 00
J. H. Randolph & Co., Easton, to Jan. 1, '59,	2 00
John Gibson, Sun & Co., to Jan. 1, 1859,	2 00
Andrew Russel, to July 1, 1858,	2 00
T. M. Russel, to July 1, 1858,	2 00
H. C. Russel, to July 1, 1858,	2 00
A. M. Kimber, to Jan. 1, 1859,	2 00
J. M. Wetherill, to July 1, 1858,	2 00
Wm. Wolff, to July 1, 1858,	2 00
John McDonald, to Jan. 1, 1859,	2 00
Wm. Zerne, to Sept. 9, 1858,	2 00
Hayes & Godshall, to Jan. 1, 1859,	3 00
A. F. Seevers, to August 1, 1859,	2 00
John T. Clouse, to Jan. 1, 1859,	2 00
R. C. Boyer, to July 1, 1858,	3 00
A. S. Mumper, to Jan. 1, 1859,	2 55
Geo. Johnson, to Jan. 1, 1859,	2 00
Wm. Hughes, to Jan. 1, 1859,	2 00
Wolff, Trehern & Co., to Jan. 1, 1859,	2 00
Lehigh Coal Co., Mauch Chunk, to Jan 1, '59,	2 00
Mansion House, do., to Jan. 1, 1859,	2 00
C. F. Schoener, to Jan. 1, 1859,	2 00
Geo. Brown, to July 1, 1858,	2 00
Joseph Beachem, to Jan. 1, 1859,	2 00
Geo. Regan, to July 1, 1858,	2 00
Josiah Kline, to July 1, 1858,	2 00
J. T. Hotchkiss & Son, to Jan. 1, 1859,	2 00
Chas. Blue, to July 1, 1858,	2 00
Chas. Marsh, to July 1, 1858,	2 00
Silver Creek Literary Ass., to March 6, '59,	2 00
John Beach, to July 1, 1858,	1 10
Theodore Thorn, to July 1, 1858,	2 00
C. H. Kramer, to Jan. 1, 1859,	2 08
Wooley & Schollenberger, to July 1, '58,	2 00
Jos. C. Wright, to July 1, 1858,	2 00
Wm. H. Jones, to July 1, 1858,	2 00
F. Bedford, to July 1, 1858,	2 00
R. Kear, to July 1, 1858,	2 00
John Sterner, to July 1, 1858,	2 00
Cheney & Messer, to March 14, 1859,	2 00
H. Delatush & Co., to April 1, 1859,	2 00
Jos. T. Taylor, to July 1, 1858,	2 00
Wm. McCullough, to March 20, 1859,	2 00
Geo. Richards, to Jan. 1, 1859,	2 00
W. A. Hacker, to Jan. 1, 1859,	2 00
A. K. & A. Meserole, to March 24, 1859,	2 00
Penna. Coal Co., to Jan. 1, 1859,	3 00
John S. Shook, to Jan. 1, 1859,	2 00
Dunlop, McGeorge & Co., to June 13, '59,	2 00
Thos. March, to Feb 2, 1859,	3 10
R. S. Hollins, to July 1, 1859,	2 50
Ellwood Morris, to July 1, 1859,	3 00
Hamlin & Ewald, to Jan. 1, 1859,	2 85
John S. Wood, to Jan. 1, 1859,	2 00
Edward Chappell to May 25, 1859,	2 00
H. W. A. Shock, to Aug. 7, 1858,	2 25
Milton Wilkins, to Jan. 1, 1859,	2 00
H. W. Fisher, to Jan. 1, 1859,	2 00
Isaac Kupp, to Jan. 1, 1859,	2 00
Daniel H. Stager, to July 1, 1858,	2 00
A. Kieffer, to July 1, 1858,	2 00
E. M. Nichols, to Jan. 1, 1859,	2 00
Wm. Wyman, to Jan. 1, 1859,	2 00
H. G. Tucker, to Jan. 1, 1859,	2 00
P. W. Santos & Co., to June 10, 1859,	2 00
Remington & Henry, to Feb. 11, 1859,	2 00
C. A. Brown, to December 1, 1858,	2 00
W. J. Uhler, to Jan. 1, 1859,	4 00
Henry M. Missimer, to Aug. 13, 1859,	2 00
J. M. Huntington & Co., to July 1, 1859,	2 25
Baltimore Coal Co., to Jan. 1, 1859,	2 00
J. J. Caldwell, to July 28, 1859,	2 00
Albert G. Cook, to April 1, 1859,	2 00
John Mackey, to Aug. 14, 1859,	2 00
L. Audenreid, to Jan. 1, 1859,	2 00
J. W. Sherman, to Jan. 1, 1859,	3 00
W. M. Weaver, to Jan. 1, 1859,	2 00
O. M. Robins, to July 1, 1858,	4 00
D. M. Boyd, to Jan. 1, 1859,	12 00
John W. Davis, to Jan. 1, 1859,	1 50
D. P. Brown, to July 1, 1858,	2 00
W. P. Brown, to July 1, 1858,	2 00
Peter Brown, to July 1, 1858,	2 00
Chas. H. Boyer, to July 1, 1858,	2 00
A. Ellison, to Jan. 1, 1859,	1 53
W. Bensinger, to July 1, 1858,	2 00
J. McKechney, to July 1, 1858,	6 00

☞ **Personal.**—We received a letter dated, "Plymouth, Luzerne county, July 28th, 1858," containing a Gold Dollar and a One Dollar Bill. As there was no name to the letter we are at a loss to whom to credit the Two Dollars. Will the writer instruct us in this matter?

SEE new advertisements.

At Birmingham, England, eight tons of wire per week are made into hooks and eyes.

CHEAP.—Mayor Tiemann of New York, only charges fifty cents for tying the nuptial knot.

A TERRIFIC storm, attended with loss of life, passed over Blair county, Pa., on Tuesday evening.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL Black has been suffering from illness during the past few days in Washington.

A CORRESPONDENT names Mr. Charles Kutz of Eldred Township, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the action of the People's Convention.

A CORRESPONDENT strongly urges the claims of Mr. Joseph Bowen of Minersville, for Sheriff. As Alpha No. 1" does not comply with our rules in regard to responsible name, etc., we of course, cannot publish his communication.

BY December Washington will have water conveyed through British iron pipes. While workmen here are suffering for work, England is employed by the Administration to furnish us with three hundred thousand dollars worth of iron pipes. What think you of the Democratic policy, workmen?

THE Washington *Star*, in defending J. Glancy Jones from the attacks of Getz, whom it represents as a vile knave and blackguard, having said that he (Getz) "is a person who owes his capacity for working political and personal mischief wholly to Mr. James Buchanan." The *Republic* retorts:—"No wonder he (Getz) is a knave and a blackguard, if such has been his tutelage."

A MEMPHIS paper contains an account of a wedding festival on a plantation near that city, at which nine slave couples "black as ebony," were joined in the bonds of matrimony. Though the account goes somewhat into details, no mention is made of the precise obligation under which the parties were put. It was *we suppose*, to be true and faithful to each other till parted by death—the auction block.

THE SHAMOKIN BANK.—As the management of the affairs of this Bank has been taken out of the hands of New York speculators, and is now under the control of responsible citizens of Northumberland County, the Institution may be considered safe. A new organization has been effected by the election of a Board of Directors composed of solid men. The Board has determined to redeem the outstanding circulation, amounting to some $15,000, and then make a new issue of notes.

THE Washington *Union* says that the letter purporting to have been written by the President to the Hon. Wm. H. English, which we publish in another part of the *Journal* to-day, is a "grossly false and transparent forgery." As the letter has been used in two Indiana Democratic Conventions by the friends of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. English, the question is, if it is a forgery, who forged it. It is a matter for Messrs. Buchanan and English to settle.

THE news of the recent vote in Kansas on the Lecompton Constitution, falls with a crushing weight, on the Administration and its partisans. They have nothing to say, and say nothing. The organs are dumb. In one of them the result is merely announced in its news column, like any other item of ordinary information. The results thus administered is so terrific, so overwhelming, that they have not yet recovered from its effects. This state of things is truly pitiable.

CANDIDATES' NAMES SUGGESTED.—"A Voter at Minersville" suggests the name of Charles Lutz of Eldred Township, as a candidate for Commissioner.—"Fair Play" of Pinegrove, names William Goads of that place, as a suitable candidate for assembly.

Keep the ball rolling. Plenty of good men are before the people. Assuredly, an unexceptionable ticket can be selected by the *People's* Convention on the 30th.

THE PEOPLE'S COUNTY CONVENTION.—This Convention which promises to be one of the most dignified and imposing ever held in Schuylkill County, meets, as our readers are aware, in Schuylkill Haven on the 30th instant. The election for delegates will take place on the 28th.—The Opposition to the Sham Democracy should exercise care in the choice of delegates. Our contemporary, the *Germantown Telegraph*, says truly in an article on this subject, that very much depends upon selecting honest, intelligent men, to fill the position of delegate—men who have at heart only the public welfare, without a trace of selfishness or ulterior objects of their own. Such delegates will act independently, and be entirely beyond the reach of the place-seeking broker, who, with strong phrases of party fealty upon his lips, and a long catalogue of party services chalked upon his hat, but with festering corruption at his heart,—will attempt to bribe to his support the easy of virtue, who have so often become his willing tools.

We all perceive and acknowledge how disastrously the times are out of joint, and how grievously the public interests suffer from the misconduct of those placed in office from year to year, who are frequently nominated through the foulest means, and are elected under a total misapprehension as to their real character.

Legislatures have become so thoroughly corrupt, that they are nearly as purchasable as a flock of sheep from the common drover. For years a desirable majority have had their price upon all occasions where it has been required to obtain special privileges for the few to the detriment of the many; and it is to this species of legislation, more than to any other cause, that we are to ascribe the injuries that are annually inflicted upon the masses of the people—not merely or wholly arising directly from these abuses, but also from other measures, of an apparent popular character, enacted to lull suspicion and to draw off attention from their infamous proceedings.

But it is not only from our members of the Legislature, that we suffer. The county officers are rarely qualified for the posts to which they are chosen. Their characters for sobriety, honest, and for even an ordinary amount of information, would seldom pass an examining committee; while the knowledge possessed of the actual duties of the office, is as infinitesimal as it is possible to conceive. The truth is, these offices are all sought exclusively for the money to be made out of them, by all the resorts, fair and foul, which many of them so liberally present. The "people," after the berth is once secured, are wholly forgotten—the very term is an "obsolete idea." The office is considered as being made for the officer expressly, and not for the public; and the public is afforded the smallest amount of accommodation at most extravagant rates, unknown to the law, but quietly submitted to from year to year.

It behooves, therefore, all good citizens, in and out of party, to make an effort to reform this condition of things. It can be accomplished only with a persistent will and determination. These office cormorants die hard, and will do battle to the bitter end; but the victory can nevertheless be achieved by a united, systematic movement.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN has been constantly and confidently claimed by the Free Traders as of their school in political economy. We were sure this could not be true, for the Doctor was pre-eminent for the common sense. That he was not a Hard Money man his published essays abundantly prove; but the evidence that he was a Protectionist was not so obvious. We think, therefore, *The South* (of all the world) for the letter from Franklin to his friend Humphrey Marshall, which a correspondent of *The South* has unburied from records of the Virginia Medical Society. Perhaps it has been printed before, but we do not remember it. It is as follows:

LONDON, *April* 22, 1771.

SIR:—I duly received your Favours of the 4th of October and the 17th of November. It gave Pleasure to hear, that tho' the Merchants had departed from their Agreement of Non-Importation, the spirit of Industry and Frugality was likely to continue among the People. I am obliged to you for your Concern on my Account. The Letters you mention gave great Offence here; but that was not attended with the immediate ill Consequences to my Interest that seem to have been hoped for by those that sent Copies of them hither.

If our Country People would well consider that all they save in refusing to purchase foreign Gewgaws, and in making their own Apparel, being apply'd to the Improvement of their Plantations, would render those more profitable, as yielding a greater Produce, I should hope they would persist resolutely in their present commendable Industry and Frugality. And there is still a father Consideration.—The Colonies that produce Provisions grow very fast: But of the Countries that take off those Provisions some do not increase at all, as the European Nations; and others as the West India Colonies, not in the same proportion. So that the Demand at present may be sufficient, it cannot long continue so. Every Manufacturer encouraged in our Country makes part of a Market for provisions within ourselves, and saves so much Money to the Country as must otherwise be exported to pay for the Manufactures he supplies. Here in England it is well known and understood, that wherever a Manufacture is established which employs a Number of Hands, it raises the Value of Lands in the neighboring Country, all around it; partly by the greater Demand near at hand for the Produce of the Land; and partly from the Plenty of Money drawn by the Manufacturers to that part of the Country. It seems, therefore, the Interest of all our Farmers and Owners of Lands, to encourage our young Manufacturers in preference to foreign ones imported among us from distant Countries.

I am much obliged by your kind Present of curious Seeds. They were welcome Gifts to some of my friends. I send you herewith some of the new Barley lately introduced into this Country, and now highly spoken of. I wish it may be found of use with us.

I was the more pleas'd to see in your Letter the Improvement of our Paper, having had a principle Share in establishing that Manufacture among us many years ago, by the Encouragement I gave it.

If in any thing I can serve you here, it will be a Pleasure to

Your obliged Friend and humble Servant,
B. FRANKLIN.

A TOUGH CHARACTER.—Thurlow Weed thus gives his opinion of Mr. Buchanan in the columns of his paper, the Albany (N. Y.) *Evening Journal*:—

He entered the white House with a promise of freedom to Kansas on his lips, and a scheme for enslaving it in his pocket. He declared war against forbidding notes, and in six weeks was issuing them himself. Before the ink was dry with which he pledged "Economy," he had drained the treasury of its last dollar. Before the printers were done stereotyping his inflexible determination never to borrow, he was in Wall street soliciting a loan. "He congratulated the country on the final end of slavery agitation," and has been agitating that question ever since. He ordered flaulding to crush the filibusters, and then recalled him for doing it. Walker, of Nicaragua, he pronounced an outlaw, and tendered him the hospitalities of the White House. Walker, of Kansas, he furnished with written instructions, and turned him out for obeying them.

He withheld the troops from Utah, where he proclaimed there was war, in order to keep them in Kansas, where he insisted all was peace.—He sells forts at the west for a tithe of their cost, in order to buy sites at the east at ten times their value—his subordinates in both cases pocketing the difference. He is continually asking for new stenu frigates; but he will not use those he has either on the coast of Africa or in the Gulf of Mexico. He sends out a steamer, ostensibly to catch the Styx, but with private orders in the captain's desk to do nothing of the sort. Claiming to be the most frugal of Presidents, he has spent more than any of his predecessors. Assuming to be above party prejudices, he makes partizanship the basis even of his invitations to dinner.

DISCLOSURES—IMPEACHMENT.—The following is from the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*:

"It is now generally conceded that the next Congress will have a Republican majority, chiefly, if not solely, through the course pursued and persisted in by the President in his abandonment of the principles upon which he was elected.—When this condition of things is fairly before the country, we must see whether the Democratic Party will not lay the accountability at the proper door, and take speedy steps for restoring its organization and platform to that integrity in which alone true and permanent safety can be found.—With a clear opposition majority in the House, and should Mr. Buchanan persist in such practices as those we have complained of, it is neither impossible nor improbable that, for the first time in the history of our country, a President should be impeached by a full vote of the popular branch of Government. A committee charged with investigating the means by which "Lecompton" was carried in the House could hardly fail (unless blinded by the *same means*) to obtain abundant evidence against the Executive. In this connection let us suggest that the little episode narrated in our last about the Hon. D. E. Sickles, together with a rigid investigation of the books, money accounts and pay rolls in the Surveyor's Office of your city, and the Brooklyn Navy Yard, might result in some rather interesting revelations.—We know exactly *what* we know, but don't care to say much more at present. Is it yet too late for the President to do right in the matter, and avoid these distressing exposures?"

THE CLIMATE OF FRASER RIVER.—This new district, to which all classes are now turning their attention, possesses a mild and genial climate, and a fertile soil awaits the labor of the agriculturist. All our upper Pacific coast has a range of temperature something like the west of England, though somewhat hotter in summer. The gold excitement will turn the world's attention to this land as a field of emigration, and will do much for developing the resources of what may prove to be one of the richest portions of the continent.

THE PHILADELPHIA "PRESS" in entering upon the second year of its existence, does so we are assured by its cordator, with prospects of the most flattering description. We are glad of it, for it proves that the people will support a journal having the courage to denounce tyranny and wrong, especially meritorious on the part of the *Press*, emanating as they do from the political party to which it is attached. Apart from politics the *Press* is a sprightly, readable paper, and we are not surprised that it enjoys one of the most profitable advertising and subscription lists in the city. The *Press* has our best wishes for continued prosperity.

FOREIGN NEWS.—We are in possession of Liverpool dates to the 31st ult. There is no important feature in the news. Parliament was rapidly winding up its business. The Queen's speech on the adjournment was expected to be delivered on the 2d instant, by commission. In the race for the Goodwood Cup, Saunterer carried off the prize.—Eight horses were entered. Ten Brock's Charleston did not even make a show to win. George Peabody had given a grand banquet to Mr. Mason, United States Minister to France. Over one hundred Americans and Englishmen were present. The English in India had gained an important victory in Gwalior.

RAGS.—The importation of rags for the purpose of papermaking is a great deal more extensive than most persons would imagine. During the year 1857, we imported 44,582,080 lbs., valued at $1,448,125, and making 69,461 bales; 35,591 bales were from Italy, and more than one-third are entirely linen, the rest being a mixture of linen, the rest being a mixture of linen and cotton. About 2,000 bales were also imported from the free cities of Hamburg and Bremen. France prohibits the exportation of rags, and so does Rome; the few which we get from Ancona (a Roman province) being by special permission on payment of large fees. Prussia and Germany generally impose so high an export duty on rags as to stop the trade entirely. The exports from Alexandria and Smyrna are chiefly collected in Asia Minor by agents having license from the government, and the domestic demand must be supplied before any can be exported. It is the same with Trieste, where only the surplus is allowed to come away. The Trieste rags are collected all over Hungary. We are informed that New York and Boston receive the largest quantity, and the place that ships the most is Leghorn in Italy.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.—We have California dates to the 20th ult. The advices from Fraser River continued favorable, though the excitement had somewhat abated in San Francisco. A strong feeling prevails between the Douglas men under Mr. Broderick, and the friends of Administration. The recent fight between a party of miners and the Indians on Columbia River, it is said, resulted in the death of eighteen white men and one hundered Indians. The Oregon Legislature has chosen General Lane and Delavan Smith United States Senators.

Lomer Fitzgerald and several other Americans who were seized some time ago by the Peruvian Government as filibusters, have been sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment at hard labor. The California markets, owing to heavy arrivals from the States and less encouraging news from Fraser river, have given way for most articles. The case of Officer Bovee, for committing a deadly assault on Ned McGowan, has been sent to court. Hon. J. C. McKibbin, on his arrival from Washington, received a most enthusiastic reception.

THE KANSAS ELECTION.—The returns from the election in Kansas on Monday last, show how decisive was the protence of the Lecompton bill would be accepted by the people of that Territory, or that it could in any way serve to bring the Kansas question to a finality. The bill has been rejected, as it deserved to be, with scorn and contumely, and of the thirteen thousand votes polled in the Territory less than three thousand are supposed to be its favor. The vote is in fact, a substantial and emphatic rejection of the Lecompton Constitution, and the whole subject will of course again come before Congress on a new proposition for admission, and if either House persist in refusing that admission upon any ground whatever, Kansas will continue to be the issue until it is settled by the people of the Union at large. A weaker deception than the English bill or one better calculated to plague its inventors, could not have been conceived.—*Baltimore American.*

The *American* speaks boldly and to the point. The English Bill has been rejected by a large majority, and if Kansas should not be admitted as a Free State, by the next Congress, the people will know why.

FOREIGN FACTS AND FANCIES.

Louis Napoleon has given a cup to be sailed for by the Royal Yatch Squadron, and it is probable this year, that the course will be from Cowes, through the Needles, to a station vessel moored inside the breakwater at Gherbourg, a distance of about 70 miles. On this occasion also, it is believed that the Club, for the first time will try our New York mode of allowing time for size, according to the area of canvas, without reference to measured tonnage.—It is rumored that Lady John Russell contemplates a visit to this country.——Mr. Ten Brock has determined to figure in the pigskin for the honor of America, and he has accordingly matched himself to ride Prioress at Newmarket, against Capt. Little, on Poodle. Ten Brock and Mr. Peck bring enthusiasm and courage to his contests.——A Boston school teacher has invented an original mode of ventilation. It is entirely simple, and is based on the fact that if two tubes of unequal length be admitted into a room, the cool air will enter the shortest, and the warm air be expelled through the longest. Will it work?——Punch asks:—Why is it that Lord Derby cannot insure his life? and answers, Because he cannot find a company to make out his policy.——Lady Havelock, widow of the Indian hero, has retired to St. Valery-sur-Somme, in France.——Sir Roderick Murchison is it is said, about to start upon a geological tour. His tour is likely to embrace the counties of Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, Orkney and possibly Zeitland.——The ex royal family of France, Queen Amelia and her children, are passing the summer at various English watering places.——They are all in the best health.——Fearful ravages have lately been caused by storms in the provinces of Principato Citeriore, Terra di Lavoro, and Primo Abruzza Uttra, in Italy. The inundations caused by the rains destroyed several bridges, and washed away or choked the crops, while several persons were killed by lightning.—The loss of cattle is stated to have been very large.——The Stereoscope has become so popular in England, that storekeepers let out the pictures as books are had at a circulating library.——One party in London advertises that subscribers of 21s. per annum may borrow slides and exchange them continually, without further charge.——A Mr. Ariel Mathews announces that he will recite throughout the metropolis, alone the twelve Books of Milton's Paradise Lost; the exhibition to begin Tuesday evening, July 27, in London, and continue until ended.——A French doctor states that the blind are not as might be supposed, insensible to the attractive spectacle of fireworks. They are, he says, passionately fond of this kind of pleasure, which would seem to be exclusively reserved for persons in the enjoyment of sight. They attend such diversions with joy, and their hearing has acquired such development that they succeed in distinguishing the various pieces of firework by the different sounds they produce.——A musical festival on a monster scale, such being a biennial custom in Switzerland, is about to come off at Zurich. Ten thousand musicians, vocal and instrumental, are this time to swell the choral anthem. A banquet where 12,000 Switzers and their guests are to fraternise under the canopy of the Helvetic sky is part of the announced performance.——A man named John Apply recently went down in a diving apparatus at Dover for the first time, and becoming oppressed, and feeling alarmed he opened a valve in hope of relief, which let the water into his helmet. When drawn up he was quite dead.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, August 14, 1858.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 37,407 19—by Canal 41,206 14—for the week 78,613 13 tons, showing a falling off since last week of 2,770 tons, and for the corresponding week last year 5,733 tons.

We have no new features to notice this week, except that the demand still continues slack, and prices rule as low as ever.

The trade sums up this week as follows; showing a loss of 25,798 tons compared with the corresponding week last year:

	WEEK.	1858.	Dec.	Inc.
Schuylkill—Railroad,	43,204	37,408	5,795	
Canal,	41,144	41,209		65
Lehigh—Railroad,	10,949	9,324	1,625	
Canal,	28,152	28,168	7,024	
Del. & Hudson Co.,	11,774	11,705	7,009	
Penna. Coal Co.,	22,879	23,370	4,509	
Scranton, South,	2,335	no report		
	177,242	151,444	25,863	65
	152,444		65	
Increase, tons	25,798		25,798	

Independent of the Scranton Region, which would reduce the loss to about 20,000 tons for the week.

The Coal Trade of the Shamokin Region, which is about 15,000 tons behind last year, is looking up a little, and is on the increase since the opening of the Northern Central Railroad. Coal is now delivered from that Region to Baltimore by Rail at $3 70 per ton, which gives that Region the advantage over the Wyoming trade. The Coal in the Shamokin Region is sold at $1 10 @ $1 20 per ton, put in the cars at the mines, and the purchasers pay the toll and freight. Wages of Miners and Laborers are about one-third less than they were this time last year.

A correspondent sends us the following list of tolls to Baltimore and intermediate places, established by the Northern Central Railroad Co.:

Shamokin, July 10; 1858.

MESSRS. EDS.:—Agreeable please find statement just received, of the freights from this Region to Baltimore, of 2240 lbs., in the cars of the N. C. R. R. Co.:

Sunbury to Dauphin	45 miles	$ 90	per ton.
" " Marysville	47 "	90	" "
" " Bridgeport	55 "	1 00	" "
" " Goldsboro'	66 "	1 50	" "
" " York	81 "	1 65	" "
" " Junction	92 "	1 70	" "
" " Parktown	1 10 "	1 95	" "
" " Cockysv'le	1 23 "	2 00	" "
" " Baltimore	1 38 "	2 00	" "
" " Hanover		2 12	" "

To the above add 45 cents from the lower Collieries to Sunbury, and 50 cents from the Mt. Carmel Collieries. Yours respectfully,
C. W. PEALE.

These rates are as cheap, if not cheaper than by Canal, and the Operators give the preference to the Railroad.

We have procured the following list of freights from Elizabethport to the East from our correspondent at New York, which we publish for comparison:

To New York,	$ 40	Pawtucket,	80
Bridgeport,	50	Boston, below	
N. Haven,	50@55	Bridge,	90
Norwich,	60	Newburyport,	
New London,	55	Portland,	1 00@1 30
Derby,	62½	Albany,	45
Providence,	70	Troy,	50
Fall River,	75	Hudson,	45
Newport,		Poughkeepsie,	45
Taunton,	85	Yonkers,	45

The freights from Baltimore to the East at the latest dates were as follows:

Portland,	$1 35	Bridgeport,	1 25
Boston,	1 30	New York,	1 15
New Bedford,	1,30	Albany,	1 75
Fall River,	1:30	Troy,	1 75
Providence,	1:30	Philadelphia,	1 75
New Haven,	1·30		

The rates from Baltimore to Boston and from Port Richmond to Boston are nearly the same.

The North Branch Canal is now in navigable order North, and Coal is now sent by that avenue to the interior of New York. At Rochester the prices have been reduced about 50 cents per ton in consequence. It is believed however, that Coal by Rail can compete with the trade. At Elmira the Coal from the Shamokin Region, which is generally preferred for domestic purposes, is transhipped into Canal Boats or in Railroad Cars running on the wide gauges with great facility—and Shamokin Coal has been delivered into different parts of Canada this season, at the low rate of $5 per ton These rates of course would hardly remunerate either the Coal Operators or the Carriers, but it shows to what extent the fuel is penetrating at extremely low rates.

A Steam Canal Boat has been introduced on the New York and Erie Canal, which has made the trip in half the time usually occupied by boats drawn by mules, and at about half the expense, and without causing any injury to the Canal by the washing of banks, &c. If these Steam Boats can be constructed to carry the same quantity of tonnage as the ordinary Canal Boats, it will be a vast improvement on the old method, and will create a considerable demand for Coal as a fuel.

The fuel used on the New York and Erie Railroad costs $800,000 per annum. They have recently tried Coal as a fuel, and are so well satisfied with the result, that no more Wood Burners will be put on the line, and the others will be altered as rapidly as convenient.

NEW YORK COAL MARKET, Aug 12, 1858.—The demand has continued good, with fair arrivals; prices are without much change. The receipts at Elizabethport, New Jersey, are increasing largely daily. Prices are much the same as last quoted, with a fair Eastern demand for egg, at $3 50 @ $4 15 and from yard by ton at $4 @ $4 75. In Foreign but little has been done, and we omit quotations, as they would be useless.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Boston Coal Market.

(*Corrected Weekly from the Boston Courier, Aug.* 12.)

Cannel,	chal	11 00 @	11 50
Newcastle,	none	— —	— —
Orrel,	none	— —	— —
Sydney,	mine chal	4 40 @	4 50
Pictou,	mine chal	4 25 @	4 37
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 @	— —
Lehigh lump, (Schuylkill)		5 25 @	— —
Lackawanna,		4 75 @	5 00
	RETAIL PRICES.		
Anthracite white & red ash		5 25 @	5 50

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, New York. [20-2m

BY TELEGRAPH.
FRIDAY, 6 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Freights from Richmond to—

Boston	75	New York	90 to 95
R. Island	1 05	Albany	1 15 to 1 20

Number of vessels in Port, 30—boats, 20.

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,	10,181 00	10,181 00
Pottsville,	2,856 00	2,449 07
Schuylkill Haven,	12,268 04	24,627 11
Auburn,	3,134 07	000 00
Port Clinton,	6,840 08	3,950 00
	37,407 19	41,206 14
		37,407 19
Total for the week,		tons, 78,613 13
Total by Railroad in 1858		963,860 14
" Canal,		606,699 10
Total by Canal and Railroad,		tons, 1,570,560 04

Shipments to same period last year:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
By Railroad,	43,203 17	1,209,523 17
By Canal,	41,141 10	654,260 13
	84,345 07	1,863,784 10
		1,570,560 04
Decrease in 1858, on fair,		tons. 323,024 06

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

	Mt. Carbon.	*S. Haven.*	*Auburn.*	*Pt. Clinton.*
To Richmond,	$1 35	$1 25	$1 20	
To Philad'a,	1 35	1 25	1 20	
Spring Mills,	1 30	1 20	1 20	
Reading,	90	80	80	

Rates of Toll and Freight by Canal for the present.

	From Pt. Carbon.	*S. Haven.*	*Pt. Clinton.*
To New York,	$1 50	$1 45	
To Philad'a,	55	50	
To Delaware Fron	55	50	

Rates of Toll, &c., from Mauch Chunk, Via Lehigh Valley and Northern Penn. Railroads, to Market Street, Philadelphia, $1 71

Rates of Toll, &c., to Baltimore.

From Pinegrove, Schuylkill Co.,	$2 10
From Millersburg, Dauphin Co.,	2 10
From Tredyffrin, Northumberland Co., (private arrangement, in consideration of bonds, taken by the Company.	50

Rates of Toll and Transportation on the Lehigh Valley Rail Road.

Mauch Chunk to Philadelphia,	$1 66
" do. Easton, Allentown,	1 10
" do. Morris Canal Basin at Phillipsburg,	82

Schuylkill County Railroads 1858:
Shows the following 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.,	40,546 07	772,705 03
Mt. Carbon. "	5,567 13	87,830 15
Schuylkill Valley "	8,775 10	156,229 09
Mt. Carbon & Pt. Carbon "	12,274 16	227,003 03
Mill Creek, "	14,154 05	242,223 10
Little Schuylkill, "	10,281 17	219,631 13

Pinegrove Coal Trade for 1858.
Amount transported during the last month:

	MONTH.	TOTAL.
Union Canal,	13,324 07	77,707 01
Swatara Railroad,	5,750 12	46,973 18

Lehigh Coal Trade for 1858 by Canal.
For the week ending on Saturday last:

Lehigh Coal and Navig. Co.,	10,997 11	158,304 05
D. Mammey and others,	152 05	1,442 07
Spring Mountain Mines,	1,832 14	22,905 04
Ist Sugar Loaf,		2,032 00
Coleraine do	560 08	6,084 03
Beaver Meadow Coal,		2,066 09
N. York and Lehigh Coal Co.,	904 16	7,593 16
Gerrard Tunnel Coal Co.,	1,078.11	11,010 00
South Spring Mountain Coal,	319 10	5,434 14
North Spring Mountain,	406 14	2,817 15
Hazleton Coal Co.,	5,065 05	55,356 18
East Sugar Loaf Coal,	1,202 07	11,102 17
Council Ridge,	1,140 17	15,655 06
Mount Pleasant Coal,	625 06	6,972 00
Stock Mountain Coal Co.,	2,520 03	21,174 17
Wilkesbarre Coal Co.,	496 10	16,658 13
Audenried Coal Co.,	345 13	8,117 10
Hartford Coal Co.,	668 04	12,937 16
Total.	28,105 08	408,187 13

Lehigh Valley R. R.
For week ending on Saturday last:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
S. Mt. Mines, (Wm. Mines & Co.,)	1,932 10	58,008 09
E. Sugar Loaf, (Packer & Co.,)	2,283 13	45,453 01
N. York & Lehigh, (Tegart & Son,)	664 07	28,166 03
Council Ridge, (Sharpe, L. & Co.,)	1,206 05	36,142 09
German Penna.,	45 15	1,205 14
C. & B. M., (Ratcliff & Johnson,)	1,320 04	45,140 16
Hazleton (A. Pardee & Co.,)	950 11	56,937 18
N. Sp. Mt. (J. R. McCreary & Co.,)	617 04	17,361 15
S. Sp. Mt. (Dolbin & Deh