Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 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 Agents. Messrs. [illegible] Tribune Building, Room No. 2, 110 Broadway, New York, are authorized 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, at

MRS. THURWELL'S Bookstore, Minersville.
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.

Bast & Pearson, to July 1, 1858,	$2 00
Lykens Valley Coal Co., to Jan. 1, 1859,	2 00
Prentiss & Learned, to Jan. 1, 1859,	2 00
Rockwell & Timerman, to Oct. 22, 1858,	2 00
Hatch & Rust, to April 17, 1859,	2 00
Wm. Milnes, Jr. & Co., to July 1, 1858,	2 00
C. C. Haven, to May 17, 1859,	2 00
D. Curron & Co., to Jan. 1, 1859,	2 00
N. P. Hobart, Esq., to July 1, 1859,	2 00
Samuel Humphreys, to Sept. 1, 1858,	2 00
J. H. Ormsbee, to Jan. 1, 1859,	2 00
J. E. Miller, to Jan. 1, 1859,	2 00
Thomas Platt, to July 1, 1858,	2 00
John Platt, to Jan. 1, 1859,	2 00
Jacob Child to Jan. 1, 1859,	2 00
Wm. Nagle, to Aug. 14, 1859,	2 00
N. W. Husted, to May 17, 1859,	2 00
Clark Summer, to March 11, 1859,	2 00
Buck Mt. Coal Co., to Jan. 1 1859,	2 00
J. S. Herton, to June 1, 1859,	2 00
Pliny Fisk, to Aug. 17, 1859,	2 00
T. N. Patterson, to Jan. 1, 1859,	2 00
F. A. Phipps, to July, 1 1859,	5 00
Jas. P. White, to Jan. 1, 1859,	1 42
E. Palmer & Co., to Jan. 1, 1859,	2 00
N. Furguson, to March 8, 1859,	2 00
H. K. B. Ogle, to Jan. 1, 1859,	2 00
Gen. Wilson, to July 1, 1858,	2 00
Elijah Heimer, to July 1, 1858,	2 00
Henry Heil, to July 1, 1858,	1 00
Gideon Bast, to July 1, 1858,	2 00
McKinney & Doubleday, to Jan. 1, 1859,	2 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?

Anti-Lecompton Meeting!

Glorious Victory

Of the People!

The Bogus Lecompton Constitution repudiated by the Freemen of Kansas by upwards of

12,000 Majority!!

All Honor to the Patriotic Citizens of Kansas!

A meeting of the citizens of Pottsville and vicinity will be held at the Public House of DANIEL HILL, this (SATURDAY) evening, at 7 o'clock, to celebrate the glorious victory recently achieved by the people of Kansas over the fraudulent Lecompton Constitution. A general attendance is requested.

Addresses will be delivered by Hon. James H. Campbell, Robert M. Palmer, Esq., Judge Frailey, John Bannan, Esq., L. Bartholomew, Esq., and others.

☞ Salutes will be fired from Lawton's hill.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

Pottsville, August 21st, 1858.

NOTICE.—In order to prevent any misunderstanding or difficulty in our approaching primary elections, we feel it incumbent upon us to publish the following notice:—All persons who voted at the first Democratic Delegate Election, or who shall vote at the Democratic Delegate Election on Saturday, August 21st, 1858, shall be utterly disqualified as voters at the ensuing primary elections of the "*People's Party*," and we call upon the Vigilance Committee in all parts of the County to see that this determination is strictly enforced.

CHARLES FRAILEY, *Chairman.*
LIN. BARTHOLOMEW, *Secretaries.*
J. W. HAAS,

NEXT week we will publish an act to amend the law for the inspection of Coal mines in great Britain, passed August 14, 1855.

☞ We wish it to be distinctly understood that persons sending us communications recommending candidates for office must accompany the same with one dollar, which are the only terms on which they can be inserted in the *Journal*. When responsible names accompany the communications they will be charged to the persons sending them, if the dollar is not enclosed.

SEE new advertisements.

THE Republicans and Douglasites have headed off the Administration party in the Minnesota Legislature.

WORKINGMEN ask us, "how shall we vote the coming Fall?" We answer in brief, don't vote for a single Democrat; cut the entire squad, from the lowest to the highest. It is the only way you can effectually, obtain relief.

PUT THAT IN YOUR PIPE, MR. BUCHANAN, AND SMOKE IT.—The whole vote in Kansas on the English bill, was 15,000. The majority against it is TWELVE THOUSAND! That may be considered the death and burial of Lecompton.

STRONG MEN.—The Hon. Mr. Washburne has been re-nominated for Congress from the first district in Illinois. The Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans. Throughout the whole country the people are bringing out their strongest men to represent them in Congress, in opposition to the present miserable Administration of the Government.

"AUBURN" warmly urges the claims of LEWIS ROYER, Esq., of Schuylkill Haven, to the Sheriffalty. There are indeed, many good names before the people for County offices. It would be strange if the People's Convention could not select an unexceptionable ticket.

A correspondent also recommends JOHN K. SIEGFRIED, Esq., of Port Clinton as a suitable candidate for the Legislation.

THE PEOPLE'S CONVENTION—CANDIDATES.—We are requested by members of the Standing Committee to announce that no names of Candidates for the different offices will be entertained by that body, who will not pledge themselves to abide by the decision of the Convention. Although the Standing Committee have taken no action on this subject collectively, yet the suggestion is one that must commend itself to every reflecting person as just and proper,—and it will unquestionably be carried out by the Convention. Candidates in the meantime can govern themselves accordingly.

BOROUGH BUSINESS.—We understand that the Borough Council has employed C. Little, Esq., to investigate the Borough affairs. He has been engaged for nearly three months, and when the report appears, it will open the eyes of the people as to the manner in which our Borough Affairs have been conducted for a number of years past. The present Council seems determined to ferret out the matter and correct the evils which have resulted from the negligent and loose character in which the business has heretofore been transacted. It is high time for reform in this matter. The Borough tax could be reduced nearly one-half and the people better served, than they have been for the last six or eight years.

CHANGE IN THE CONSTITUTION.—The *North American* publishes a draft of a petition to the Legislature for a change in the Constitution so far as an elective Judiciary is concerned. It substitutes the old mode of appointment by the Governor during life or good behaviour, with this change that any Judge may be removed for incompetency or improper conduct, by the Governor on the address of two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature. This is a wholesome provision, and will remove one of the causes which lead to the change having been made in the first instance. Under the old law, it was almost impossible to get rid of a Judge, however incompetent, negligent or corrupt he might have been. We voted and favored the elections of Judges, by the people—we do not believe that in point of capacity the Judiciary has depreciated, but we must confess that after a trial of twenty years, as the petition sets forth, the Judiciary of the State exhibits less independence than formerly, and we think the mass of the people are disposed to change back again under certain modifications.

It is our opinion that the elections for important offices are held too frequently—that the terms of many offices ought to be extended. These frequent exciting elections have a great tendency to multiply office-seekers, and ruin thousands of people, who under other circumstances would make good, industrious citizens. Your professional office-seeker, is one of the most despicable persons in the whole community, and the sooner the species are banished from the confidence of the people, or sent to the Alms House, the better it would be for every community.

EDINBURG REVIEW.—The American edition of this publication has been issued by Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton street, New York. Of its merits of course it is unnecessary to speak.

EUROPE and the United States are united, and only by the telegraphic cable, but it works. This is the greatest scientific achievement of the age, and the rejoicing thereupon is great, not only in this country but throughout Europe. On Monday last, the usefulness of the line was formally inaugurated by a message from Queen Victoria to President Buchanan. It is as follows:

"To the Honorable the President of the United States:

"Her Majesty desires to congratulate the President upon the successful completion of the great international work, in which the Queen has taken the deepest interest. The Queen is convinced that the President will join with her in fervently hoping that the electric cable, which now connects Great Britain with the United States, will prove an additional link between the nations whose friendship is founded upon their warm interest and reciprocal esteem. The Queen has much pleasure in thus communicating with the President, and renewing to him her wishes for the prosperity of the United States."

The President's reply is as follows:

"WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The President of the United States cordially reciprocates the congratulations of Her Majesty, the Queen, on the success of the great international enterprise, accomplished by the science, skill and indomitable energy of the two countries. It is a triumph more glorious, because more useful than was ever won by the conqueror of the field of battle. May the Atlantic Telegraph Company, under the blessing of Heaven, prove to be a bond of perpetual peace and friendship between the kindred nations and an instrument destined by Providence to diffuse religion, civilization, liberty and law throughout the world.

"In this view will not all the nations of Christendom spontaneously unite in the declaration that it shall be forever neutral, and that its communications shall be held sacred in passing to the places of their destination in the midst of hostilities?"

While we feel that the telegraphic union of the two continents will under the existing Tariff policy, be detrimental to the industrial interests of the United States, yet we cannot refrain from rejoicing at this great scientific achievement. All else pales before the brilliant lustre of this union of the new and old world.

{COMMUNICATED.}

HOME INDUSTRY CONVENTION.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—During your publication of Mr. Carey's admirable letters to President Buchanan, which I fear, however, will be like precious seed cast on barren ground, I have frequently been reminded of the depressed state of the country at the time the tariff of 1842 was about being passed, when business was everywhere paralyzed, laborers were unemployed, capital idle, and produce without markets, and as at present, superabundant.

This state of things, so parallel to what exists now, but which soon was so completely changed by the passage of a well adjusted protective system, which produced a prosperous course of business in all parts of the country, until, in 1847, it was wantonly arrested by swindling the Democratic masses of Pennsylvania out of their true interests, must be vividly remembered by those who passed through that crisis. It ought never to be forgotten.

For the benefit of some of your numerous readers it may be well to republish a few of the statements and agreements used at the time first alluded to. You will find them very important at the present juncture, when our suffering fellow citizens demand a redress of their present grievances.

As I happen to have by me the published proceedings of the great HOME INDUSTRY CONVENTION, which met in New York City in April, 1842, and of the HOME LEAGUE which preceded it, and was the means of its being called together from all parts of the country without sectional or party bias, I will, with your consent, furnish you with a few selections from those documents which you can publish as you find room for them. From the members of those Associations and the reports of their various committees, a vast amount of valuable information was spread before the country, which served as a basis for the practical tariff of 1842, which has so long and which never ought to have been repealed. Statesmen were living in those days—patriots who could unite from all quarters of the Union above party trammels, and join with each other to secure our national rights and privileges. Several of them were leading Democrats. Of the Vice Presidents to the Home Industry Convention, Mahlon Dickerson, Governor of New Jersey, Hon. Henry Shaw of Massachusetts, Judge Howard of Maryland, Hon. Stephen Warren, of New York, and Harmer Denney, Esq., of Pennsylvania, were among the most active. General James Tolmadge, of New York, was President.

It is a matter of regret that the Convention did not number among its members one who has since so highly and honorably distinguished himself as advocate of protection to our home interests; but Mr. Carey was not then prepared to tolerate any but Free Trade notions. The writer remembers well that he almost entertained presumption in himself, when combating the high-toned dicta of such writers as Conely Raguet and Henry C. Carey. Mr. Raguet, I believe, died unconverted from what he believed "self evident" truths about Free Trade; but Mr. Carey with a sound, logical mind open to conviction, has come nobly forward, as our greatest statesman, Daniel Webster did, and abandoned former prejudices, and now takes the foremost rank among the advocates of protection to our national interests—those interests which ought to be first attended to and be adequately and permanently protected, and afterwards fair Free Trade into our principles of reciprocity, should be encouraged.

It is by the doctrine which I believe ought now to be inculcated, and I hope to see its principles enforced by the votes of our sovereign people.

From the fear of being too prolix I will here add only a few of the resolutions passed by the Home League at their meeting called by the American Institute, in New York city, 18 Oct., 1841.

Resolved, That the primary object of the Home League will be to digest and recommend a national policy, for the protection of the general interests of Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce and Finance, exercising a continuous influence for the benefit of the Union, independent of sectional preferences, also of firm party trammels, and free from vacillating and temporising expedients.

Resolved, That labor corporeal and mental, is conservative of virtue, and the origin of wealth—its interests should therefore, be the prime object of legislation—whilst capital is competent to its own protection in the strife of interests, and needs little else than to be secured to its proprietors. No nation can, be great or prosperous where labor is either dishonorable, or wasted for want of objects upon which it can be bestowed, or meets with no adequate reward.

Resolved, That no nation should tolerate any other than a reciprocal commerce; but to receive the products of other nations which refuse ours in exchange, is only another name for vassalage.

Resolved, That a policy which favors the augmentation of our exports encourages home labor according to the directions of our citizens may prefer to give it, and regulates or restricts importations so as to prevent as much as possible, the balance of trade being against us, is best calculated to secure a stable revenue to the government, and promote the whole interests of the country.

Resolved. That the preservation of a sound currency can only be promoted by *a steady security to domestic industry*; whilst any other system of currency not secured from violent changes, is liable to paralyse industry, prostrate trade and confidence, and subject the country to revulsions imminently dangerous to its welfare.

Resolved. That if a revenue for the economical support of government is to be the measure of protection to our manufacturers and mechanics, justice, as well as policy, demand that such a scale of duties be adopted as will not, by fostering an increased consumption of imported fabrics, favor *foreign labor*, when, by a higher scale producing an equal revenue, *our own industry may be aided, without injury to any home interest.*

Resolved. That adequate protection to our mechanical and manufacturing interests, does not conflict with, but essentially aid the agricultural, mining and commercial industry of the country.

Resolved, That based, as our government is on the principles of equality, both political and social, it depends for its existence as a Republic, upon such an administration of the laws as will secure to men of wealth the enjoyment of their property, and to the laboring man a sufficient and satisfactory return for his labor, and enable him not only to procure the necessaries, but to enjoy the comforts of life.

Trenton, New Jersey, Aug. 12th, 1858. C. C. H.

LETTER FROM EUROPE.

The annexed letter, possessing considerable interest, is from a Schuylkill county gentleman, wandering at present in Europe. It was originally addressed to a friend in New York, through whose attention we are enabled to lay it before our readers. It is dated,

AIX LA CHAPELLE, *July* 17, 1858.

I will not trouble you with the incidents of our voyage across the Atlantic, and will at once start from London, where I remained only long enough to procure the *visas* of our minister, and of the other foreign Legations through whose dominions I had to pass, as I was determined to make the tour of Italy this time, regardless of the hot weather or latoness of the season. Mr. Dallas very kindly tendered me a letter of introduction to Mr. Cass at Rome, and also a ticket of admission to the House of Lords. Of the latter I immediately availed myself, and had the good fortune, just as I entered the House, to hear Lord Malmsbury, in a very graceful manner *back down* in the light of search question. From London I proceeded direct to Paris, remained one day, to obtain again the necessary *visas*, and on the 12th ult. took the *cars* for Marseilles, arrived there on the 14th, after a very hot and fatiguing ride of 48 hours; and early next day, embarked on the French steamer *Bonphore* for Naples, to witness the grand eruption of Mount Vesuvius, passing *en route*, the isles of Corsica and Elba, and at dawn of day (2 o'clock, A. M.,) on the 17th we approached the beautiful harbor of Naples. From that moment all passengers on board were on the *qui vive*; but soon our curiosity was satisfied by coming in full view of the locked for burning mountain, emitting at short intervals, its fiery dragons high into the heavens, and although the eruption was on its wane, the spectacle was nevertheless grand and imposing, and I regret that I was not on the spot a few days earlier to see it in its most terrible state of grandeur. But the phenomenon, even now that it has almost ceased, is still a wonder to behold. In the afternoon of the same day I went up accompanied by the well known guide Cozzolino, to the very edge of the still red hot streams of lava, jammed and piled up in layers from 20 to 30 feet—that one flowing in the direction of Resina and the other down the Pozzoli road. From the old lava of '55—these streams in their mad career destroyed and covered up property to a large extent, and at one time it was feared that some of the neighboring villages would share the same fate of Pompeii and Herculaneum, but fortunately the lava commenced to slacken when the peril was most imminent. No one scarcely ventures to go up to the mouth of the old crater at present, as the mountain is perforated with new craters or fissures to within a short distance of the Hermitage, the carriage road to which is now blocked up with lava, and there is only a rugged path left, winding around and up the cone. I was very anxious to go up and look down the frightful abyss, but my guide shrugged his shoulders and advised not to venture any further, as we would run the risk of being swallowed up without a moment's warning, and the thermometer already ranging outside at about 100 degrees, I had no desire or wish to be pitched into a hotter place. So I took his advice, retraced my steps and reached the city just as the sun was setting with mellow lustre of pink and purple.

Next day I visited the ruins of Pompeii and Herculaneum, and the visit will never be effaced from my memory—there you behold (at Pompeii) long well paved streets, with fragments of the walls of houses standing on either side, deserted and dead, save the poisonous reptiles crawling among the debris—heathen temples despoiled of their gods, mutilated statues surrounding the dried up fountains in the halls of the palaces, with walls, not fit to describe, still staring the traveler in the face—all painfully speaking the great tragedy which befallen this once great and wicked city. The city is about one-third explored, and workmen are still employed in making further explorations with the hope of soon discovering our modern *Wall street*, (the street of the money changers) which has not been found yet.—The covered part is now in a high state of cultivation, yielding all the crops indigenous to the climate. All the most costly relics are to be seen in the museum at Naples, some of which are valued at $5,000,000. But many of the fine mosaic floors dug up and other relics of less value, have been sent to foreign kings and governments as presents. In my travels I have seen many of these floors relaid to adorn the palaces of the present kings, and to which great value is attached. Returning from Pompeii I stopped at Resina to examine the ruins of Herculaneum, which are 120 feet under ground—the theatre is the principal object of interest remaining there now which I have examined, and not fancying much to grope about in these subterranean caverns for other objects of less interest, I soon returned to light, and took the cars for the delightful villages of Castellammare and Sorrento, *summer retreats for the nobility* of Naples, both abounding in fine orange, lemon, figs and tamarind groves, making the air redolent with their sweet perfumes. Late in the evening I again returned to Naples. Next day made an excursion to Pozzuoli and Vezzoli, other places of interest, and on my return I visited all the principal sights in and about Naples. But as it would fill pages to describe to you all the riches, grandeur, misery, poverty and despotism of this great city of gaity and desolation, I will drop the subject for the present, with the promise of again offering to you, if you will permit, as well as to give you my impressions of the different cities, &c., I visited since I left Naples en route to the place, Rome and its environs, which are Ostia, the Eternal City, Civita Vecchia, Leghorn, Pisa, Genoa, Florence, Venice, the City of the Sea, Padua, Verona, the home of Juliet, whence *grays* have visited Milan, Como, and the crossing of the Alps by the great Splugen Pass, where we encountered a tremendous snow storm, on the morning of the 4th inst., covering the ground to the depth of 9 inches, by the time we reached the summit. This was rather too refreshing after having just emerged from a hot and broiling sun, but luckily I had my overcoat and gum with me. The weather here is delightful—the thermometer ranging from 65 to 78—but I had my fill of hot weather in Italy as well as you in New York. There are quite a number of sojourners here now; and great pains are taken to feed, amuse and please the traveller. We dine every day on *fresh venison, speckled trout*, and other luxuries of the season; have 4 opera nights per week, with one extra *Sunday evening performance*, 2 or 3 concerts and *balls paré* per week, besides reunion parties, pleasant walks and rides in and about the vicinity of the town, &c. &c. This is also one of the richest mineral, as well as agricultural districts in Germany, and is noted as a great manufacturing place, exporting largely of its products to the U. S. But not having come over for amusement, I shall, as soon as I have finished my course of baths, return to Paris, and in all probability, sail in the latter part of August for my own, *dear fatherland*. Hoping this may find you in the enjoyment of good health, I remain,

Yours truly, L. A.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, August 14, 1858.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 38,058 10—by Canal 40,996 10—for the week 79,055 00 tons.

The Canal continues to lead the Railroad.—The shipments, though less than last week, shows a small increase over the corresponding week last year from this County.

The trade sums up this week as follows:

	1857.	1858.	Dec.	Inc
Schuylkill—Railroad,	38,058	38,059		1,001
" Canal,	39,124	40,997		1,873
Lehigh—Railroad,	10,005	9,301	704	
" Canal,	34,316	28,289	6,027	
Del. & Hudson Co.,	19,251	14,544	4,707	
Penna. Coal Co.,	29,017	17,419	11,598	
Scranton, South,	8,459	13,170		4,711
	176,824	161,479	23,036	7,991
	161,479		7,991	
Decrease, tons,	15,345		15,345	

The trade sums up in the aggregate as follows:

	1857.	1858.	Loss.	Gain.
Schuylkill—R. R.,	1,245,075	1,001,019	244,056	
" Canal,	123,235	547,996	75,689	
Lehigh Valley R. R.,	253,200	302,044		18,844
" " Canal,	506,310	436,376	69,934	
Del. & Hudson Co.,	217,800	167,324	50,476	
Penna. Coal Co.,	299,509	307,870		8,361
Scranton, South,	200,683	316,122		115,439
	3,476,862	3,179,451	440,085	142,644
	3,179,451		142,644	
Decrease in 1858,	297,411		297,411	

Loss from the above Regions 297,411 tons.—By adding the loss from the Wyoming, Shamokin and Scranton North, the deficiency will reach 425,000 tons compared with last year. If the trade does not soon change for the better, the loss in the Anthracite trade in 1858, compared with 1857, will reach SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND TONS.

One of our largest Coal Establishments has discharged no less than 200 hands since the first of August, and the product reduced from 14 to 15,000 tons per month to about 7,000 tons.

The prices for Coal continues low, and the demand is very dull. Until there is some improvement in the Iron Trade, which was never known to be so depressed as at present, there is but little hope for much improvement in the Coal Trade.

MAINGAY'S MINE WATER PURIFIER.—A day or two since we inspected at the Wolf Creek colliery of Potts & Audenried, Mr. Maingay's apparatus for purifying mine water before it is used in boilers. The corroding effect upon iron of the mineral properties of the water, causes annually a loss of thousands of dollars to operators, in repairs, etc. At the colliery referred to where twelve boilers are in use, much trouble and expense have heretofore been experienced from the use of unpurified water. But the engineer informed us that since Mr. Maingay's apparatus had been in use—about two months—not the least difficulty had been encountered. The apparatus used is cheap, and the process of purifying simple. After it is up, it is kept going at a cost of less than five dollars a week. We have not space to enter into a detailed description of the *modus operandi* of purifying the mine water by Mr. Maingay's apparatus; but would advise those interested in the matter to pay Wolf Creek colliery a visit.—An inspection will satisfy operators that we have not over estimated the value of Mr. Maingay's apparatus.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO.—This Company has published its annual report. From this we glean the following:—The quantity of Coal sent to market within the year was 543,673 tons, which is 68,627 tons less than for the preceding year.—The profits for the year are set down at $202,457 33 or 6¾ per cent. on the capital stock, which is $3,200,000, to which must be added loans and indebtedness amounting to $953,516 17, making in the aggregate, $4,153,516 17. The Report speaks of the disastrous effects of the great break down last year, and continues:

"The effects of the late revulsion are still felt in the business of the present year, in the depression which seems so generally to pervade every branch of trade, with which the coal market necessarily sympathizes, and lower prices have prevailed. But these are not so seriously experienced in the business of this Company; such diminution in price being obviated to the extent of one-half by a reduction in toll upon the canal, and, further, by a reduction in the cost of mining and transportation, which, together with the increased quantity of coal to be brought to market, it is confidently expected will enable the Company to realize on its business, during a year of unusual depression, an aggregate profit at least equal to that of the past year.

"The production to the present time is considerably in advance of last year, and will at the close of the season exceed that of any former year.

"The works and railroad of the Company are in a better condition than at any former period; the superstructure of the latter having with the exception of the iron, been entirely renewed within the last three years at the expense of the profit and loss account; the trestle work in many cases having been superseded by solid embankment, made from the coal screenings.

"The Board can perceive no reason to doubt that with a return of activity to the general business of the country, the business of this Company will prove as prosperous as at any former period."

STATEMENT *of the business of the Pennsylvania Coal Co. for the year ending May* 1, 1858.

Dr.	
To coal on hand per last report, and cost of coal mined in '57, &c.,	$622,476 26
To road expenses,	349,286 35
To canal freight,	548,983 13
To tolls paid Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.,	396,941 24
To Port Even expenses,	44,169 29
To State tax,	5,966 00
To interest on $600,000 mortgage bonds,	42,000 00
To salaries, current expenses, &c., N. York office,	22,548 60
To coal yard and harbor expenses, rents, depreciation of tools, &c.,	141,452 33
Balance,	202,457 33
Total,	$2,380,979 53
Cr.	
By sales of coal,	$2,202,249 77
By amount received for transportation over Company's road, profit on barges, &c.,	37,259 39
By coal on hand May 1, 1858,	141,470 37
Total,	$2,380,979 53
By balance,	$202,457 33

GEO. A. HOY, *Treasurer.*

From the above it would appear that the expenses of the company were as follows:

Railroad transportation,	per ton,	$ 64
Freight on Coal,	" "	1 00
Toll,	" "	73
Expenses of shipping at Port Even,	per ton,	9
		$2 46

Making the expenses $2 46 per ton for transporting from the mines at Pittston on board the vessel at Rondout. This is independent of the mining of the Coal and putting it into the cars at the Company's mines at Pittston—also of salaries, harbor expenses, rents and Coal yard expenses, which amount to about 30 cents more.

The expenses, of course, are less this year, but the price of Coal is also less—and as the business progresses, and machinery increases, the expenses will also increase, while the land is being rapidly exhausted. We are satisfied that the Stockholders never can, or never will be remunerated at the prices at which Coal is now selling.

NEW YORK COAL MARKET, August 19, 1858.—The demand has continued good for Domestic since last week. The local trade have supplied themselves very freely, and the inquiry for the East has been active. Prices are materially unchanged. Lehigh is not plenty, and is in good demand at very low rates. The receipts have continued large, and the indications are favorable for a good stock at the close of navigation; but there is less interest felt in the supplies by our canals now that the quantity reaching tidewater by railway is increasing. We quote $3 50 @ $4 15 by the cargo, and $4 00 @ $4 75 from yard. The foreign little by duty and prices are still nominal. The most of that arriving is to the order of gas companies. The stock of Liverpool is quite small.—*Tribune.*

Lehigh Coal Market.

[*Corrected Weekly from the Boston Courier, Aug.* 17.]

Caunel,	chal	11 00	@	11 50
Newcastle,	none	—	@	—
Orrel,	none	—	@	—
Sydney,	mine chal	4 40	@	4 50
Picton,	mine chal	4 25	@	4 37
Picton, fine,	mine chal	—	@	—
Schuylkill, white ash egg		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
Anthracite white ash	PER PRICES.		@	5 50

☞ We wish it to be distinctly understood that persons sending us communications recommending candidates for office must accompany the same with one dollar, which are the only terms on which they can be inserted in the *Journal*. When responsible names accompany the communications they will be charged to the persons sending them, if the dollar is not enclosed.

SEE new advertisements.

THE Republicans and Douglasites have headed off the Administration party in the Minnesota Legislature.

WORKINGMEN ask us, "how shall we vote the coming Fall?" We answer in brief, don't vote for a single Democrat; cut the entire squad, from the lowest to the highest. It is the only way you can effectually, obtain relief.

PUT THAT IN YOUR PIPE, MR. BUCHANAN, AND SMOKE IT.—The whole vote in Kansas on the English bill, was 15,000. The majority against it is TWELVE THOUSAND! That may be considered the death and burial of Lecompton.

STRONG MEN.—The Hon. Mr. Washburne has been re-nominated for Congress from the first district in Illinois. The Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans. Throughout the whole country the people are bringing out their strongest men to represent them in Congress, in opposition to the present miserable Administration of the Government.

"AUBURN" warmly urges the claims of LEWIS ROYER, Esq., of Schuylkill Haven, to the Sheriffalty. There are indeed, many good names before the people for County offices. It would be strange if the People's Convention could not select an unexceptionable ticket.

A correspondent also recommends JOHN K. SIEGFRIED, Esq., of Port Clinton as a suitable candidate for the Legislation.

THE PEOPLE'S CONVENTION—CANDIDATES.—We are requested by members of the Standing Committee to announce that no names of Candidates for the different offices will be entertained by that body, who will not pledge themselves to abide by the decision of the Convention. Although the Standing Committee have taken no action on this subject collectively, yet the suggestion is one that must commend itself to every reflecting person as just and proper,—and it will unquestionably be carried out by the Convention. Candidates in the meantime can govern themselves accordingly.

BOROUGH BUSINESS.—We understand that the Borough Council has employed C. Little, Esq., to investigate the Borough affairs. He has been engaged for nearly three months, and when the report appears, it will open the eyes of the people as to the manner in which our Borough Affairs have been conducted for a number of years past. The present Council seems determined to ferret out the matter and correct the evils which have resulted from the negligent and loose character in which the business has heretofore been transacted. It is high time for reform in this matter. The Borough tax could be reduced nearly one-half and the people better served, than they have been for the last six or eight years.

CHANGE IN THE CONSTITUTION.—The *North American* publishes a draft of a petition to the Legislature for a change in the Constitution so far as an elective Judiciary is concerned. It substitutes the old mode of appointment by the Governor during life or good behaviour, with this change that any Judge may be removed for incompetency or improper conduct, by the Governor on the address of two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature. This is a wholesome provision, and will remove one of the causes which lead to the change having been made in the first instance. Under the old law, it was almost impossible to get rid of a Judge, however incompetent, negligent or corrupt he might have been. We voted and favored the elections of Judges, by the people—we do not believe that in point of capacity the Judiciary has depreciated, but we must confess that after a trial of twenty years, as the petition sets forth, the Judiciary of the State exhibits less independence than formerly, and we think the mass of the people are disposed to change back again under certain modifications.

It is our opinion that the elections for important offices are held too frequently—that the terms of many offices ought to be extended. These frequent exciting elections have a great tendency to multiply office-seekers, and ruin thousands of people, who under other circumstances would make good, industrious citizens. Your professional office-seeker, is one of the most despicable persons in the whole community, and the sooner the species are banished from the confidence of the people, or sent to the Alms House, the better it would be for every community.

Lewis & Hoyt's
Anthracite Coal Breaker, and Vibrating Coal Screener,
Can be seen in operation at the docks of the Delaware & Hudson Coal Co., at Rondout, New York. 139-2m

ON TELEGRAPH.

Freights from Richmond to—	FRIDAY, 50 O'CLOCK, P. M.		
Bridgeport	1 60	Boston,	1 25
Middlebrd	1 61	Chelsea,	1 30
		New York,	90 to 95

Number of vessels in Port, 16—Boats, 30.

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,	10,920 11	6,671 03
Pottsville,	2,620 02	2,872 15
Schuylkill Haven,	15,370 16	21,944 10
Auburn,	1,269 05	950 00
Port Clinton,	7,377 13	2,258 00
	38,058 10	35,996 10
		38,058 10
Total for the week,	tons,	79,055 00
Total by Railroad in 1858,		1,001,019 04
" Canal, "		547,996 00
Total by Canal and Railroad,	tons,	1,549,015 04
Shipments to same period last year.		

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
By Railroad,	37,751 10	1,245,975 07
By Canal,	39,124 04	723,384 17
	76,875 14	1,969,359 04
		1,549,615 04
Decrease in 1858, so far,	tons,	319,745 00

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

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

Rates of Toll and Transportation ON THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

Mauch Chunk to Trenton,	$1 64
do Bethlehemport,	2 09
do Morris Canal Basin at Phillipsburg,	89

Schuylkill County Railroads 1858:

Shows 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.,	38,953 11	811,748 14
Mt. Carbon, "	4,999 13	92,430 08
Schuylkill Valley "	8,680 06	164,919 15
Mt. Carbon & Pt. Carbon "	10,920 11	202,675 18
Mill Creek, "	15,337 03	287,680 13
Little Schuylkill, "	10,931 01	230,562 17

Pinegrove Coal Trade for 1858.

Amount transported during the last month:

	MONTH.	TOTAL.
Union Canal,	33,344 02	77,297 01
Swatara Railroad,	5,750 12	46,973 18

Lehigh Coal Trade for 1858 by Canal.

For the week ending on Saturday last:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Lehigh Coal and Nav. Co.,	11,381 08	199,685 13
D. Mummey, and others,	144 01	1,586 08
Spring Mount