Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1859.

☞ 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, of course, worth as much to the advertiser as it published in any three other papers. In consideration of the above facts the rates of advertising are always graded in price according to the circulation of the paper.

Agents:

NEW YORK—S. M. Pettengill, Room No. 2, 110 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Jas. Cox & Co., 5th and Chesnut streets.
PITTSBURGH—D. N. Lake, Esq.
Who are authorized to receive subscriptions and collect bills for the MINERS' JOURNAL establishment.

ADEQUATE PROTECTION To American Industry;

And not another Inch of Slave Territory, by Extension, Purchase or Conquest.

The above are, and will be the two leading Principles before the country, until they are victorious; and we nail them to the mast head of the MINERS' JOURNAL, there to float until they wave in triumph above the National Capitol at Washington.

RECEIPTS

For Subscriptions to the Miners' Journal since last publication.

David Moir, to July 1, 1859	$2 00
Howell Green, to Jan. 1, 1860	2 00
Eli Hummer, to Jan. 1, 1860	2 00
D. E. Faust, to July 1, 1859	3 00
A. B. Gorges, to Jan. 1, 1859	4 00
J. H. Iiis, to March 1, 1860	2 00
John Glover, to Jan. 1, 1859	5 12
T. M. Russel, to Jan. 1, 1860	2 00
Wm. Wigham, to Jan. 1, 1860	2 00
F. Butler, to Aug. 15, 1858	2 25
A. Furver, to Feb. 14, 1859	4 00
C. Bobyabell, to May 8, 1859	2 00
W. J. Siegfried, to March 25, 1859	1 00
Joshua Rock, to Jan. 1, 1860	2 00
John J. Jones, to Jan. 1, 1859	3 00
Caleb Wheeler, to Jan. 1, 1859	2 00
Benj. Hutchinson, to Jan. 1, 1860	2 00
W. H. Schelt, to Jan. 1, 1860	2 00
Lewis M. Jones, to Sept. 12, 1859	1 00
Joseph Atkinson, to July 1, 1858	3 00
Wm. Young, to July 1, 1858	2 00
Chas. J. Barry, to March 14, 1860	2 00
N. Rehr, to July 1, 1858	2 00
Henry K. Strong, to July 1, 1859	2 00
Fellows & Vanburn, to March 21, 1860	2 00
John Warner, to Jan. 1, 1859	2 00
M. W. Luders, to March 19, 1860	2 00
W. H. Hopkins, to Jan. 1, 1860	2 00
A. J. Winterstein, to Jan. 1, 1860	2 00
Wm. Sharp, to Jan. 1, 1860	2 00
Grove & Fernald, to April 1, 1859	2 00
F. Macdonald, to Jan. 1, 1859	2 00
Wm. Hetherington, to July 1, 1859	2 00
French, Cook & Co., to March 21, 1860	2 00
John L. Hammer, to March 26, 1860	2 00
Keeler & Baker, to April 1, 1860	2 00
L. Auchenried & Co., to Jan. 1, 1859	2 00
Geo. Reifsnyder, to Jan. 1, 1859	2 00
Miss Kate McCamant, to Jan. 1, 1860	2 00
Nicholas Jones, to July 1, 1859	2 00
T. C. Rogers, to April 1, 1860	2 00
Wm. H. Davis, to July 1, 1859	3 50
Jas. Boice, to Jan. 1, 1860	2 00
W. P. Phillips, to Feb. 1, 1861	4 00
S. B. Witherell, to Jan. 1, 1860	2 00
Dewalt Faust, to Jan. 1, 1860	2 00
T. R. Bannan, to July 1, 1859	2 00
John Altopp, to July 1, 1859	2 00
Geo. L. Beach, to April 1, 1860	2 00
Jos. H. Bear, to Jan. 1, 1860	2 00
Mary Jane Eller, to April 1, 1860	2 00
J. D. Bellingham, to July 25, 1859	1 00
Mrs C. E. Smith, to April 1, 1860	2 00
J. C. Stanton, to July 1, 1859	2 00
T. B. Roland & Bro., to April 1, 1860	2 00
Jos. H. Lerch, to Sept. 25, 1859	2 00
John Glass, to Sept. 4, 1859	1 00
Jr. I. Royer, to Jan 1, 1860	2 00
Zadiel Thomas, to Sept. 13, 1859	2 00
Sharpe Leisenring & Co., to March 20, 1860	2 00
John E. Wynkoop, to Jan. 1, 1859	3 25
Theodore Thorne, to July 1, 1859	2 00
Joseph Wood, to Jan. 1, 1860	2 00
J. L. Bomgardner, to Feb. 1, 1860	2 00
J. A. Moore, to Jan. 1, 1859	2 00
E. L. Miller, to April 26, 1860	2 00
Benj. Hughes, to April 26, 1860	2 00
Rev. E. Wadsworth, to Jan. 1, 1860	1 00
M. Richter, to Jan. 1, 1860	2 00
Henry Strauch, to July 1, 1859	2 00
Henry Lumsden, to July 1, 1860	2 00
I. F. Voorhies, to July 1, 1859	2 00
J. A. Hazen, to Feb. 28, 1859	2 00
Chas. Lord, to July 1, 1859	2 00
Jesse Cook, to Nov. 1, 1859	1 00
F. Burden, to Jan. 1, 1860	2 00
Wm. George, to April 12, 1859	2 00
P. G. Eastwick, to Nov. 1, 1859	2 00
C. F. Conrad, to Jan. 1, 1860	2 00
M. H. Griffing, to May 1, 1860	2 00
John McCanless, to Jan. 1, 1861	2 00
C. L. Pinkerton, to July 1, 1858	2 00
G. Donohue, to Aug. 28, 1860	2 00
John Reed, to Jan. 1, 1860	2 00
Jas. Staats, to Jan. 1, 1860	2 00
McKinney & Doubleday, to Jan. 1, 1861	2 00
John W. Davis, to Jan. 1, 1860	2 00
W. A. Fields, to April 1, 1860	2 00
Andrew Britton, to Jan. 1, 1860	2 00
F. C. Smith, to Jan. 1, 1860	10 00
Josiah Carpenter, to Jan. 1, 1860	1 84
Wellington Bros., to Jan. 1, 1860	2 00
A. Davis & Son, to May 7, 1860	2 00
Paul Beck, to April 1, 1860	2 00
Thomas A. Reilly, to May 7, 1860	2 00
Joseph Kirkpatrick, to Jan. 1, 1860	2 00
Henry M. Wilson, to May 14, 1860	2 00
W. P. Tillman, to May 1, 1860	2 00
Hitchcock & Williams, to April 12, 1859	2 00
Wm. Heilner, to Jan. 1, 1860	2 00

BISHOP POTTER's health is reported to be far from improved by his European trip.

IN Williamsport, Pa., on Monday night, the First Presbyterian Church, (O. S.) with other property was destroyed by fire. Total loss $20,000.

THE CROPS.—Letters from our correspondents in various sections, and also from subscribers, all agree in representing the crops as looking unusually promising.

On our First Page will be found an admirably well written communication from "Cecil" to the *North American*, on the trial of Sickles. In its sentiments every lover of law and order, and every good citizen will acquiesce.

FLOUR.—The recent effort to run up Flour to an enormous price in consequence of the War in Europe, has already failed. There is no demand for export, because it is more plenty in Europe, and the prices lower than in this country, and instead of exporting, we can import it at a profit. The prices are already receding in the New York Market, and holders are anxious to sell at reduced rates.

THOUSANDS of disappointed, disheartened gold seekers are returning from Pike's Peak. They are in a desperate condition, and threaten violence to those western towns which encouraged the exodus of emigration. Starvation, murders and suicides are the order of the day at Pike's Peak. It is not improbable that the government was at the bottom of this exodus. The ostensible object gold; the real object, to secure a force for a filibustering foray upon the Mexican States of Sonora and Chihuahua. As it was for the exclusive benefit of slavery, it is strange that His Highness, James I., did not carry out the project.

CALIFORNIA.—The San Francisco papers state that the gamblers are obtaining the ascendency again in that city, since the Democracy have completed their sway in that State. Nearly all the legislation is again dictated by gamblers, and laws are passed for their especial benefit. The papers add that all probability the thieves and pickpockets will now apply for legislation for their portion, and no doubt it will be granted, because there is little difference between gambling and picking pockets. Verily, the so-called Democracy of the present day has sunk so low, and become so rotten and corrupt, that the whole country will soon demand its removal as a nuisance, infecting and corrupting the atmosphere.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—We are pleased to see that Col. J. HERON FOSTER, of the Pittsburg *Daily Dispatch*, member of the House of Representatives for two years past, will be a candidate for the Senate next fall, in that staunch Republican District, Allegheny County. We have observed the public course of Col. FOSTER with considerable attention and much pleasure, for the honor of the corps editorially, of which he is a distinguished member. As a Representative he displayed superior ability, indefatigable industry, and strict integrity, qualities which rendered his services extremely valuable, not only to his immediate constituents but to the Commonwealth at large, and without desiring to interfere with the action of our Republican brethren in Allegheny County in regard to their nominations, we must be permitted to express a hope that Col. FOSTER's services may be continued in the Senate, for the benefit of Pennsylvania and the Republican cause generally.

OUR REPRESENTATIVES.—An attempt has been made by the organs of a miserably corrupt party in this County, to slur the fair fame of our representatives in the last Legislature; but those gentlemen are so infinitely superior to the curs of party yelping at their heels, that we almost deem it unnecessary to defend them further, from the petty annoyance. It is quite sufficient to know that our workingmen endorse their action. But not alone from that worthy class of our population, have our representatives received the most merited compliments. The press of other counties has spoken in the highest terms of them. For instance the Mauch Chunk *Gazette* of last week, in noticing the recent workingmen's meeting at Tamaqua at which resolutions highly complimentary to Senator Palmer, and Representatives Pinkerton, Boyer and Palm, were adopted, says:

"This compliment is richly deserved. The Senator of Pennsylvania contained no truer nor more able man than Robert M. Palmer, who upon every question stood up manfully for the right. And the same must be said of the gentlemen of the Lower House. More Legislative business was transacted for Schuylkill County, than for any other, Philadelphia only excepted. And it was *Legislating* mostly for the purpose of developing the immense mineral wealth of Schuylkill County, and particularly to guard and protect the interests of the laboring men. We had a very good opportunity to ascertain who the substantial, true and working members were during the late session, and according to our observation, every one of the gentlemen from Schuylkill proved himself worthy the confidence reposed in them by their fellow citizens, and if they—particularly the miners and laborers, are true to themselves, they will re-elect Messrs. Pinkerton, Boyer and Palm, without other opposition than that which the Postmasters of the County will be able to drum up.

CRITTENDEN ON A REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.—The Washington correspondent of the O. S. *Journal* says:

"Some sycophant within our ranks proposed to Crittenden the idea that the Republicans should take *him* up, and make him their candidate. He replied: 'I could not carry a single Southern State, as *your* candidate, and how many could you carry North with me for your candidate? The party would sink me in a Slave State, and I should sink the party in the free States. No, Sir! It is not your policy to take up a Southern slaveholder!'"

Precisely. It is complete folly to name other than a Northern man as the next candidate of the Republican party for the Presidency. With a platform of Free, National principles, such a man would lead the party to a brilliant victory over the Sham Democracy. In conjunction with him a Southern man could run as Vice President. Any other course adopted by the Opposition could only result in an ignominious defeat. As applicable to this point, we extract the following from that sterling journal, the New York *Evening Post*:

"Let the Republican policy once prevail in the Federal Administration, with a fair prospect of permanence, and the patriots of the South would be the first to tender their allegiance and cringe for the crumbs of its patronage. A choice and prodigious array of the first families of Virginia, bearing the white flag of truce, and making applications for vacant Clerkships and Consulates, would besiege the White House, and disturb the rest of our Republican President. The political agitators of the South want a living, and when they cannot get it by agitation they will get it by acquiescence. A Republican triumph at the next election will do more to remove sectional disturbances and suppress disunionism than all the deliberations of the professed Union savers from the foundation of the government till now. It is the only remedy, at all events, that has any prospect of efficacy, and the only one which has never had a fair trial. It is the disturbing element in the slave institution—an element that will not go down at their bidding—which renders futile the schemes of such dreamers as Mr. Rives, Mr. Washington Hunt and their associates. The country, they may rest assured, will still be divided into two parties, the Republican and the Democratic—one representing the encroaching interest of slavery, and the other the resistance of the free laborers. There will be no room for a third party, and those gentlemen who attempt the experiment of forming such a party, will either sink into political impotence, or, by aiding the success of the common enemy, furnish another proof of the fact that, of all fanatics the most destructive and improvident are the fanatics of conservatism."

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, May 21, 1859.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 33,550 02—by Canal 36,552 07—for the week 70,102 09 tons, against 44,163 tons for the corresponding week last year, when the shipments were almost entirely suspended by Canal, owing to a turnout of the Boatmen.

The trade shows a large increase from all the Regions this week, and sums up as follows:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.	WEEK.	TOTAL.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
Schuylkill,	33,550 02	237,963 02	17,387	74,498	16,163	
Lehigh,	12,752 19	161,242 04	2,365	42,425	10,327	
Shamokin Region,	8,257	124,207	1,892	29,525	6,365	
Schuylkill & Susquehanna,	2,360	26,240	1,180	12,120	1,180	
Lehigh & Susquehanna,	1,374	17,327	1,100	9,708	4,018	
Total,	70,102 09	567,979 06	44,163	168,276	38,053	
Schuylkill & Lehigh,	1,374	17,327	1,100	9,708	4,018	
Schuylkill, Lehigh & Susquehanna,	2,360	26,240	1,180	12,120	1,180	
Schuylkill, Lehigh & Shamokin,	2,365	42,425	1,892	29,525	6,365	
Schuylkill & Shamokin,	17,387	74,498	16,163	38,874	10,711	
Lehigh & Shamokin,	10,327	42,425	6,365	29,525	6,365	
Schuylkill,	16,163	237,963	10,711	74,498	16,163	
Lehigh,	10,327	161,242	6,365	42,425	10,327	
Shamokin,	6,365	124,207	4,018	29,525	6,365	
Schuylkill & Susquehanna,	1,180	26,240	1,180	12,120	1,180	
Lehigh & Susquehanna,	4,018	17,327	1,100	9,708	4,018	
Schuylkill, Lehigh & Susquehanna,	1,180	26,240	1,180	12,120	1,180	
Schuylkill, Lehigh & Shamokin,	6,365	42,425	1,892	29,525	6,365	
Schuylkill & Shamokin,	10,711	74,498	16,163	38,874	10,711