Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 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 is, of course, worth as much to the advertiser as it published in any three other papers. In our city the rates of advertising are always graded in price according to the circulation of the paper.

Agents:

NEW YORK—O. H. Frost, Room No. 2, 110 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—Jos. Coe & Co., 5th and Chesnut streets.

SHAMOKIN—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 masthead of the MINERS' JOURNAL, there to float until they wave in triumph above the National Capitol at Washington.

THE Delaware and Hudson Coal Company have declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. for the last six months.

ONLY IN THE FASHION.—An exchange says, there is quite a division in the new State of Oregon in the Democratic party.

PERSEVERING UNDER DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES.—Mr. Buchanan's home organ, the *Constitution*, is engaged in a most energetic effort to prove that during Mr. B.'s Administration, things have been managed economically, and that the charge of extravagance made by the opponents of *Democracy* is exceedingly unjust.

If Mr. B.'s Administration has not been extravagant, there is no faith to be placed in the testimony of the great men of his party; and to show what some of these gentlemen think of the matter, we will quote the declarations of a few of them.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, in a speech which he made during the last session of Congress, said:

"When he first entered Congress in 1843, the expenses of the Government were only $30,000,000 per annum. The country had gone through the expensive Mexican war *with sixty-three thousand soldiers in the field* for thirty-millions, and *now, in time of peace*, the estimates were seventy-three millions. Many expenditures were wholly unnecessary, and reform was indispensably needed. *He believed forty millions an abundance for the national expenses.*"

Gen. Shields, at the late session, used the following forcible language:

"I think it not saying too much to declare that this country has gone faster and further, in *ten years*, in extravagance, than most other countries have done *in centuries*."

Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, also made a speech, in which he spoke as follows:

"Can any gentleman pretend that it is fair, that it is just, that it is legitimate, that the expenses of this Government, in times of profound peace, *should have doubled in six years?* Look through the list of items, and you will find that the expenditures have doubled in almost every item.—Is there no place to apply the knife? The Committee on Ways and Means tell you that, they *cannot control these expenditures*; then I say that the only way to control them, is the same way that you would control any other extravagant person; that is, by stinting them in money."

As the above are all Democratic members of Congress, we think *their* testimony is of more importance than the testimony of the official editor of Buchanan's official paper, who is not even a naturalized citizen.

✒ PEN, PASTE AND SCISSORS. ✒

☞ Markets were invented, and first used in England in 1421.

☞ The corner-stone of a Lutheran church was laid at York, Pa., on Wednesday last.

☞ Thomas Keeple, well-known as a former hotel keeper, at Reading, Pa., is dead.

☞ Benjamin Bullock, an old and eminent Philadelphia merchant, died on Saturday.

☞ The peach crops of Maryland and Delaware, promise to be unusually fine this summer.

☞ The City Councils of Boston have appropriated $14,000 for the celebration of the Fourth.

☞ Deaths in Boston last week, 63; in Philadelphia, 150; in New York, 357; in Brooklyn, 93.

☞ James McDowell, United States Minister to Constantinople, has resigned on account of ill-health.

☞ An effort is being made at Boston to raise money for the erection of a college at Manhattan, Kansas.

☞ The public debt of Austria at the close of 1856 was £241,000,000; and that of Sardinia £27,234,000.

☞ Michael O'Brien, nearly 60 years old, was hung at Albany, N. Y., on Friday, for the murder of his wife.

☞ A trial of mowing machines, for a purse of $1,000, is to take place near Chambersburg, Pa., on the 5th inst.

☞ J. C. Burch, a dentist, formerly of Virginia, committed suicide at Chicago, a few days ago, by taking strichnine.

☞ Coal exists in 81 of the counties of Illinois, and over a hundred mines are now worked in 37 different counties.

☞ Three cities, Chicago, Boston and New York, have been the scenes of 44 murders since the 1st of January last.

☞ Wangi church do you attend, Mrs. Partington? "Oh! my parish church were the Gospel is dispensed with."

☞ Twelve newspapers are now published in York county, Pa. This speaks well for the intelligence of the people of that county.

☞ The President has issued a proclamation for a sale of public lands in Iowa, commencing at Fort Dodge on the 26th of September.

☞ Every man thinks that Cæsar's wife ought to be above suspicion, but he is far too particular as to what Cæsar himself ought to be.

☞ "Why does father call mother honey?" asked a boy of his older brother. "Can't tell exept it is because she has a large comb in her head."

☞ "Let me have a pound of oysters, my good man, will you?" "Pound, sir! we don't sell them by weight, we sell them by measure." "Then let me have a yard."

☞ The Reading Railroad Company and the Schuylkill Navigation Company have given notice of an advance of ten cents a ton on coal freights from and after the 1st of July next.

☞ Mrs. Ann M. Dickinson, of Plaquemine, La., has contributed five thousand dollars to the Presbyterian National Free Church, Washington city, D. C., for the erection of a parsonage house.

☞ In the United States Court at St. Louis, Mr. Billings, proprietor of a billiard saloon, has been mulcted in $10,000 damages by his barkeeper, whom he caused to be arrested on suspicion of theft.

☞ It is said to be dangerous to be working with a sewing machine near a window when there is a thunder storm. It is also very dangerous to sit near some sewing machines when there is no thunder storm.

☞ The Rev. Hugh Jones, the famous Welsh colliery proprietor, has just been committed to prison in England for manslaughter. He is charged with having caused the death of a boy named Jenkins.

☞ William Nair, a German, residing in New York, went intoxicated to his home on Monday, and threw himself upon a lounge with his face downwards, desiring to sleep. He was suffocated, and was found dead in the morning.

☞ The school of artillery practice established at Old Point, Va., under the auspices of the present Secretary of War, is being gradually perfected. At present there are six companies at the post, and two others will be shortly added.

☞ Napoleon seems to be enjoying himself at Genoa. He has been twice to the Teatro Carlo Felice. An actress took his fancy on the last visit, and she was presented at his quarters next day—merely to hear him speak his applause.

☞ "My dear, why is your neck-handkerchief like the real estate your father has?" "Don't know, duck." "Because, love, it is a good property tie," (property.) A bystander thought he distinguished something like a kiss after the dialogue ended.

☞ The *Northwestern Christian Advocate* denies the paragraph going the rounds, stating that Bishop Janes gave the Masonic sign, and thus dispersed the Texas mob, and terms it an "idiotic statement." He did no such thing, for the best of reasons—*he don't know how.*

☞ In enclosing a post office stamp, for return postage, never be guilty of the dirty practice of sticking the stamp in the letter, but pin it. It is not the most pleasant thing imaginable to put a stamp in one's mouth which has previously received a coating of saliva from one whose mouth is about as clean as his head!

☞ Down on the "Eastern Shore" of Virginia there is an editor who is also his own compositor and pressman, and makes occasional voyages along the coast to Norfolk as captain of the schooner Polly, who preaches on Sunday, teaches school on week days, and still finds time to take care of a wife and sixteen children.

☞ A gentleman named Benjamin Gining recently presented the poor of the city of Liverpool with one thousand dollars. A good *B Ginning.—[G. D. Pts. Wit.]—Home Journal.*

A fellow named Nathaniel Ding was recently hung in Liverpool for killing and eating his grandmother. A bad *N. Ding.—Louisville Courier.*

☞ A French Magistrate, noted for his love of the pleasures of the table, speaking one day to a friend said: "We have just been eating a superb rabbit, delicate, and of a high flavor. We left only the bones." "How many of you were there?"—said his friend. "Two," replied the magistrate, "and a turkey and myself."

☞ Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry may well be called a "wonder of medical science." It cures coughs, and colds *instanter*; it soothes the irritated parts; it heals the inflammation; and even consumption itself yields to its magic influence.

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

THE FIRST BATTLE!

Gained by the French!! And Its Reminiscences.

The Battle of Montebello won by Napoleon III—The Battle of Montebello won by Napoleon I.

The first battle is at last fought between the French and the Austrians in Italy. By the steamship *City of Washington* we have telegraphic news from Cape Race that on the 21st of May the first struggle took place, and was won by Napoleon III., at Montebello, where the French under Napoleon I. defeated the Austrians fifty-nine years ago, just after he had crossed the Alps; and what is worthy of remark, neither of the Napoleons was at the battle, but in its vicinity.

That a battle was won by the French on the 21st ultimo, there can be no doubt, for on this point the French, Sardinian and Austrian accounts agree. We have not yet received the details of the battle, but the French represent the Austrians as fifteen thousand strong where the fight took place, and the troops of Napoleon as only six or seven thousand men, with a regiment of Sardinian cavalry, at the same time stating that the Austrians lost from 1,500 to 2,000 men, besides 200 prisoners, whilst the French lost 600 or 700, many of whom were officers. The prisoners were sent to Alessandria, and some of them had arrived at Marseilles. The Austrians were the assailants, and the fight occurred in this way:

It appears that General Stadion, an Austrian officer of distinction, with a strong force attacked the advanced posts of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers and was repulsed by General Forey's division after a sanguinary combat of four hours. The allies carried the heights of Montebello, but did not pursue the retreating Austrians—The Austrians account mitigates the defeat by stating that General Stadion pushed forward by a forced march a reconnoitering body of troops towards Ligiis and Montebello, but after a hot fight with a superior French force, retreated behind the Po in perfect order.

Montebello is on the extreme right of the French lines, close to Parma on the east, and not far from Lombardy to the north. It is nearly in the direction of Milan from Alessandria, and a little less than half way, the whole distance being only sixty-five miles. It would seem, therefore, as if the French were pushing on their right to strike at the capital of Lombardy.

While these operations are going forward on the extreme right, we learn that the left of the Sardinian army, at the Northwest, under Chialdina, one of the Italian revolutionary leaders of 1848-9, had forced a passage over the Sesia, near the Austrian frontier, and put the Austrians to flight, while still further West and North, at the very foot of the Alps, on the very extreme of the allied lines, Garibaldi had entered the town of Gravellona, on the Piedmontese side of the Lake Maggiore, which separates Piedmont from Lombardy, with 5,000 men, intending to enter the Austrian dominion in order to kindle the flame of revolution and from Berne, in Switzerland, we learn that revolutionary movements are reported in Lombardy, and no doubt the Swiss are strong in sympathize with the revolutionists against their ancient enemy, the House of Hapsburg. Garibaldi was, therefore, where the Swiss, Austrian and Sardinian frontiers meet.

From this news it would seem that the Austrians are now nearly driven back over the Ticino into their own territory, whither the French would be sure to follow them.

General Gyulai had removed his headquarters back to Garlasco, almost on the very frontier of Lombardy, and in a straight line between Alessandria and Milan. It is quite evident that the Austrians are gradually retreating to their own strongholds. The Austrian General, as if desperate, had ordered the Sardinians to give up their arms on pain of being shot.

Meanime Prince Napoleon was with a force at Leghorn, in Tuscany. It was rumored that six English men-of-war had entered the Adriatic, but as they are neutral, the news does not seem to be of much importance, even if true.

By this arrival the first victory in favor of the French is the great and important fact, and that against odds, which shows that the Gauls have not degenerated since the time of the elder Napoleon led them from victory to victory over the Austrian hosts.

It is a curious historical coincidence that the battle of Montebello was the first fought by the troops of Napoleon I. after crossing the Great St. Bernard in 1800.—It was one of the bloodiest and fiercest ever fought. In disparity of numbers the resemblance is also remarkable. Napoleon I. had then only 16,000 men, two thirds of whom were new soldiers, who had never seen a shot fired; and which the task was to arrest the desperate march of an army of 120,000 veteran Austrians.—It was necessary for him to divide this little band to save it from being cut to pieces before he could receive reinforcements. With characteristic rapidity he moved from point to point through boundary; with lightning glances his eagle eye penetrated the movements and combinations of the enemy under Melas. He knew that a great and decisive battle must soon take place, for Melas was rapidly concentrating his army from all points, To Lannes and Murat he issued the following brief but remarkable order:

"Gather your forces at the river Stradella. On the 8th or 9th at the latest, you will have on your hands 15,000 or 18,000 Austrians. Meet them and cut them to pieces; it will be so many enemies less upon our hands on the day of the decisive battle we are to expect with the entire army of Melas."

The prediction turned out true. An Austrian force of 18,000 strong advanced and posted themselves strongly on the heights of Montebello, with batteries planted upon the hillsides which swept the plain. It was of the greatest moment that this body should be prevented from combining with the other vast forces of the Austrians. Lannes met them with only 8,000 men. Yet they rushed on the foe with a shout of enthusiasm.—Their ranks were swept with a storm of grape-shot. Said Lannes "I could hear the bones crash in my children like glass in a hailstorm." For nine hours—from eleven in the day till eight at night—the carnage continued.—Again and again the mingled columns of the French rallied to the charge; and it was not till three thousand of their men lay dead on the field that the Austrians broke and fled, also leaving three thousand dead behind them, with six thousand prisoners.

Napoleon, hearing of the aid of his general, arrived just in time to see the battle won. He rode up to Lannes, surrounded by the dying and the dead, his sword dripping with blood, his face blackened with powder, and his uniform soiled and torn by the long strife. Napoleon smiled in silence, but did not forget the heroism of Lannes, whom he afterwards created, from this little field, "Prince of Montebello"—a title which has descended to his family to this day. It was the same hero who had before saved the fight on the terrible bridge of Lodi, when the French were mowed down by the Austrian cannon like grass, and Napoleon's generals said it was impossible to advance. "Impossible is not French," said Napoleon, as he seized a standard and rushed forward, shouting, "Follow your general."

Lannes, however, was the first to cross the bridge—He dashed past his leader, plunging his horse into the very midst of the Austrian ranks, and grasped one of their banners. At that moment his steed fell dead beneath him, and half a dozen swords glittered above his head. With Herculean strength and agility he extricated himself from his fallen steed, leaped upon the crupper of a German horse behind the rider, plunged his sword into the body of the rider, and hurled him from his saddle. He fought his way back to his followers, having slain six Austrians with his own hand. The bridge and the battle were won. For this deed of terrible energy Napoleon promoted Lannes on the spot.

The battle of Montebello was not without its influence on the immortal victory of Marengo, which was fought immediately after. (June 14,) and was closely connected with it. There 20,000 Frenchmen, under Napoleon, met 40,000 Austrians, including 7,500 cavalry and 200 pieces of cannon, which irresistibly swept Napoleon's troops before them, till Dessaix, so anxiously expected with his reserve of 6,000 men arrived, and charged when the battle was deemed lost. The tide was turned. The Austrians were overthrown with terrible slaughter. Twenty thousand men of both sides lay dead on the field—Dessaix, the greatest general Napoleon ever had, was among them. The First Consul wept, and said the battle was dearly bought.

Since the arrival of the City of Washington, the Argo has arrived with dates to the 30th. The important points of her intelligence are as follows:

Gen. Garibaldi has made a further advance from Varese. He was last stationed, to the town of Como, which he had entered amid the most lively demonstrations of rejoicing. The bells were rung, and a general illumination took place.

The Austrians on Lake Como were in possession of Gen. Garibaldi, and the Austrians were in rapid retreat from that section.

LUGANO, *May 29.*—The Austrians, pursued by Gen. Garibaldi, are in rapid retreat towards Milan.

Gen. Garibaldi has also occupied Camerlo and Leceo.

There were insurrectionary movements in the Valtellino, and 800 insurgents are on board an Austrian steamer.

Another despatch says that after a furious fight of three hours, Gen. Garibaldi entered Como. The conflict was renewed in the suburbs, when the Austrians again gave way and retreated.

An Austrian war steamer had cannonaded Cannobio, on Lake Maggiore, but without much effect.

At Genoa the National Guards mustered, and an artillery force was organized, and volunteers were hastening to increase the militia. The national movement was spreading, and the town of Lecco had declared itself free.

The Austrians, in considerable force, had occupied Dolibe.

TURIN, *May 28.*—The "Pays" says that the Austrians quitted Prategia yesterday and reentered Lombardy.

The same journal states that England is endeavoring to renew diplomatic relations with Na les, but only on conditions that France will simultaneously do the same.

Several Colonels of Swiss regiments are compromised in a conspiracy against the Crown Prince, (supposed to mean of Naples.)

ALEXANDRIA, *May 29.*—The Emperor and troops are in perfect health. The harvest is begun, and the troops are abundantly supplied. The soldiers are in high spirits.

BERLIN, *Saturday, May 28.*—Advices from Florence say that Russia, Prussia, England and Turkey have not recognised the Provisional Government of Tuscany, and their representatives are said to have withdrawn their flags.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Saturday.—There was a declined firmness in the stock market to-day, but there was scarcely any business done on the Bank.

The demand for silver for the East has revived.

The remittances to be made on the 4th of June are expected to be larger than of late.

The building of an iron run screw Frigate of 6000 tons, is to be commenced during next week.

The London *Times*, in replying to some statements charging Lords Palmerston and John Russell with being actuated by rivalry says, that if the Liberal party cannot act unitedly, the fault will not rest with its chiefs.

The *Times* says that the report, that Monsieur Bernedit is about to leave Paris on an Extraordinary Commission to the German Confederation tends to strengthen the supposition of a possible compromise at no distant day, through the agency of Prussia.

Portugal has declared its neutrality.

☞ Lizzie Luxell, aged 17, who eloped from New York, about a year since, with a circus rider, committed suicide lately by taking laudanum in Sacramento, Cal., at a house of prostitution.—Several printers volunteered as pall-bearers—all others standing aloof. Bully for the printers.

☞ Maryland has a newspaper circulation of 224,000—the largest of any of the Slave States. Massachusetts 715,960, or about six to one. Its circulation is nearly equal to that of all the Southern States. New York has a circulation considerably more than double that of all the Slave States.

PEOPLE'S STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:

Thomas E. Cochran, of York County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:

William H. Keim, of Berks County.

SHAM-DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:

Richardson L. Wright, of Philadelphia.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:

John Rowe, of Franklin County.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, June 11, 1859.

The quantity rent by Railroad this week is 35,158 06—by Canal 38,289 06—for the week 73,447 12 tons against 51,779 tons for the corresponding week last year.

The trade moves on regularly, but prices rule very low, in many cases below the cost of production. Mines are being largely exhausted with no profit to make future improvements, and then prices will go up again to a high figure. Such is ever the effects of the want of Protection to the domestic industry of the country, rendering it fluctuating and unstable, building up a class of business men to-day, owing to high prices caused by the destruction of those that preceded them, and then ruining these again, whenever it is the interest of foreign countries to secure our markets, by pouring in their surplus stocks at low rates.

The shipments sum up this week as follows:

	1858 WEEK.	1858 TOTAL.	1859 WEEK.	1859 TOTAL.	INCREASE. WEEK.	INCREASE. TOTAL.	DECREASE. WEEK.	DECREASE. TOTAL.
Schuylkill County.								
Schuylkill Navigation, Schuylkill Valley—Railroad,	1,000	633,317	33,137	364,740	32,137	364,740		268,577
Schuylkill Navigation, Schuylkill Valley—Slack,	11,033	310,023	3,000	30,000			8,033	280,023
Schuylkill Navigation, Schuylkill Valley—Total,	12,033	943,340	36,137	394,740	32,137	364,740	8,033	548,600
Schuylkill Navigation, Schuylkill Valley—Sunbury,	1,000	135,000	1,000	15,000			1,000	120,000
Schuylkill Navigation, Schuylkill Valley—Pottsville,	10,000	75,000	10,000	75,000				
Schuylkill Navigation, Schuylkill Valley—Total,	23,033	1,153,340	47,137	484,740	32,137	364,740	9,033	668,600
Schuylkill Navigation, Schuylkill Valley—Tuscarora,	1,000	40,000	1,000	10,000			1,000	30,000
Total Anthracite,	24,033	1,193,340	48,137	494,740	32,137	364,740	10,033	698,600
Delaware Valley Coal Co.,	1,000	16,000	1,000	10,000			1,000	6,000
Delaware Division Canal Co.,	1,000	18,000	1,000	10,000			1,000	8,000
Pennsylvania Coal Co.,	1,000	10,000	1,000	10,000				
Bend Port,	1,000	10,000	1,000	10,000				
Cumberland Coal,	1,000	10,000	1,000	10,000				
Total Bituminous,	5,000	64,000	5,000	50,000			3,000	14,000
Grand Total,	29,033	1,257,340	53,137	544,740	32,137	364,740	7,033	712,600
Anthracite & Bituminous, Add Anthracite,	24,033	1,193,340	48,137	494,740	32,137	364,740	10,033	698,600
Total,	117,852	5,056,410	181,026	2,267,101	63,174	1,210,361	54,826	2,789,309
Schuylkill County,	104,410	1,777,240	151,026	2,267,101	46,616	489,861		0,139
Lehigh Valley—Railroad,	11,015	310,023	30,002	364,740	19,987	54,717		
Lehigh Valley—Slack,	2,000	16,000	3,000	30,000	1,000	14,000		
Lehigh Valley—Total,	13,015	326,023	33,002	394,740	20,987	68,717		
Penna. Coal Co.,	10,000	40,000	10,000	40,000				
Penna. Coal Co., Hazleton,	5,000	15,000	5,000	15,000				
Penna. Coal Co., Total,	15,000	55,000	15,000	55,000				
Sunbury & Erie,	2,000	18,000	1,000	12,000			1,000	6,000
Beaver Meadow,	1,000	18,000	1,000	18,000				
Hazleton,	2,000	45,000	2,000	45,000				
Total Anthracite,	24,015	1,000,023	52,002	514,740	27,987	68,717		
Schuylkill & Susquehanna,	1,000	18,000	1,000	18,000				
Schuylkill & Susquehanna, Add Anthracite,	24,015	1,018,023	53,002	532,740	27,987	68,717		
Total,	104,410	1,777,240	151,026	2,267,101	46,616	489,861		0,139
Schuylkill County,	117,852	5,056,410	204,028	2,799,841	74,603	1,279,578	54,826	2,789,309
Schuylkill County, Anthracite,	104,410	1,777,240	151,026	2,267,101	46,616	489,861		0,139
Schuylkill County, Bituminous,	13,442	278,970	53,002	532,740	39,987	253,770		
Schuylkill County, Anthracite, Add Bituminous,	117,852	2,056,410	204,028	2,799,841	86,603	743,431		

The heaviest increase this week is again from Schuylkill County, but in one or two weeks more there will be no increase from our region; and our impression is, that for the balance of the season there will be no increase in the shipments from Schuylkill County over the supply of last year, unless the trade should be unusually active towards the close of the season.

ADVANCE IN PRICES.—The Railroad Company has given notice that on and after the first of July, the rates of toll and transportation will be increased 10 cents per ton. The Navigation Company has also given notice that the toll will be increased ten cents per ton on and after July 1st, and also that the ten cents per ton heretofore allowed as a drawback on Coal sent to Philadelphia, will be discontinued. This drawback is, we learn, to be transferred to the Boatmen, who are in almost as bad a condition, with regard to remuneration, as our Coal Operators, Miners and Laborers.

We have not learned whether the New York Companies intend to advance beyond 10 cents a ton, advertised to take place on the 1st of July, or not—if they do not, then the action of our Companies in advancing the tolls, &c., in the dull last month of the year, will inure to the benefit of the trade of the New York Companies, who already have the advantage in the New York and Eastern markets.

Will some of our friends inform us whether the Coal Companies in New York intend selling Coal after the 1st of July at the rates published in their April Circulars; or whether they intend advancing ten cents on these rates on the 1st of July. Will there be a corresponding advance on the Lehigh on the 1st of July?

Freights from Port Richmond to the East remain high—there is no change since last week.

COAL BURNING—FEEDING THE COAL BED THROUGH A HOPPER.—The subjoined is from the *Brooklyn Teanscript*, of May 19:

"Steam Invention.—We examined, yesterday, a new invention for cheapening the use of steam, by reducing the amount of coal consumed—by Mr. Blanchard, of Portland, Maine. Many inventions of the kind have been offered to the public, which have proved worthless, and we had very little confidence in this until we had thoroughly examined the principles upon which it is based. We now speak with confidence, of the merits of this. The principle is embraced in the following points: The coal is put in the fire bed by means of a hopper, valves of which are closed, and the coal is made to fall in the back form on the bed. The draft is by an artificial blower, therefore equal, and the smoke and gases are all consumed by the close of a valve in the outlet pipe. The condensed steam is all reheated by the same fire, and worked over. He who has seen the intense heat emitted from the chimneys of our large steamers, will appreciate the advantages of using it. The Harlem Railroad Company is introducing it in their locomotives, and there no one steamb at on the river now using it. We think it will work a revolution in the use of steam."

NEW YORK COAL MARKET, June 9, 1859.—There has been an active demand for Domestic since our last, and prices are without essential change. The arrivals are greatly in excess of those of last year. We quote by the cargo at $3 25 @ $4 20, and from yard at $1 00 @ $4 50 ton. The demand for foreign is less active, and prices are nominal.

We have no change to note in prices at Philadelphia, Boston or Baltimore.

Schuylkill Coal Trade for 1859:

Quantity of Coal sent by Railroad and Canal, for the week ending on Thursday evening last:

	RAILROAD.	CANAL.
Port Carbon,	11,845 12	9,081 10
Pottsville,	2,327 01	2,377 06
Schuylkill Haven,	11,333 17	24,493 10
Auburn,	1,887 04	
Port Clinton,	7,965 04	2,337 00
Total for the week,	35,158 06	38,289 06
Previously this year,	676,772 04	326,464 06
Total,	711,930 10	364,753 12
To same time last year,	633,217 04	218,494 10
Increase, tons,	78,713 06	116,259 02

Schuylkill County Railroads 1859:

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.,	33,762 15	459,004 10
Mt. Carbon, "	5,212 06	71,945 05
Schuylkill Valley "	6,912 16	86,421 16
Mt. Carbon & Pt. Carbon "	10,535 10	175,533 00
Mill Creek, "	14,225 10	230,267 05
Little Schuylkill, "	10,050 08	163,469 02

Lehigh Coal Trade for 1859 by Canal.

For the week ending on Saturday last:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Lehigh Coal and Nav. Co.,	13,677 16	123,566 14
Spring Mountain Mines,	1,159 05	10,174 19
Coleraine do.,	589 09	4,324 17
Beaver Meadow do.,	241 03	2,993 12
New York and Lehigh Coal Co.,	228 19	4,097 15
German Penna. Coal Co.,	1,394 14	12,531 07
North Spring Mountain Coal,	225 15	5,048 11
D. Mummy and others,	153 06	882 19
Hazleton Coal,	5,609 01	38,710 07
East Sugar Loaf Coal,	770 01	4,826 14
Mount Pleasant Coal,	471 02	4,278 12
Council Rock do.,	1,030 06	10,304 07
Buck Mountain Coal Co.,	3,171 08	23,453 14
Franklin Coal Co.,	653 02	2,910 11
Audiardel Imp't & Coal Co.,	639 04	3,618 02
Hartford Coal Co.,	891 05	4,674 04
Total,	30,876 07	256,011 04

Lehigh Valley R. R. for 1859:

For week ending on Saturday last:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Hazleton (A. Pardee & Co.,)	2,425 15	43,415 18
E. Sugar Loaf, (Packer & Co.,)	2,688 03	42,937 05
Conding Creek, (Sharpe, L. & Co.,)	1,963 05	32,353 10
Mount Pleasant,	168 05	7,375 09
S. Mt., (Randolphs & Hampshire,)	1,811 02	56,985 18
Coleraine, (Hatchll & Johnson,)	202 00	21,220 00
Beaver Meadow,	192 08	12,030 19
N. York & Lehigh, (Taggart & Son)	810 09	27,173 16
N. Sp. Mt. (J. B. McCreary & Co.,)	412 07	21,477 10
S. Sp. Mt. (Lybin & Delaven,)		19 03
Union Improvement Co.,		
German Penna.,	49 14	3,431 07
Other Shippers,		1,298 04
Total by Railroad,	10,062 18	265,378 05
Canal,	20,876 07	256,011 04
	40,939 05	521,389 09
Last year,	43,563 14	378,020 14
Increase, so far,	2,624 09	143,369 05

Rates of Toll and Transportation on the PHILA. & READING RAIL ROAD

	From Mt. Carbon & S. Haven.	From Auburn Pt. Clinton.	From Pt. Clinton.	From Pottsville.
To Richmond,	$1 40	$1 35	$1 25	$1 20
To Philad'a,	1 40	1 35	1 25	1 20
Spring Mills,	1 35	1 30	1 20	1 20
Reading,	95	90	80	80

Rates of Toll by Canal for the present.

	From Pt. Carbon.	Mt. Carbon.	S Haven.	Pt. Clinton.
To Philada.,	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.	Pt. Clinton.
To New York,	$1 55	$1 50	$1 45
To Philada.,	60	55	50

Rates of Toll and Transportation, ON THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAIL ROAD.

Mauch Chunk to Trenton,	"	$1 50
do do Kinsington,	"	1 20
do Morris Canal basin at Phillipsburg,	"	75

RATES ON THE CANALS.

From Mauch Chunk to New York via Delaware & Raritan Canal,		$2 46
From Mauch Chunk to New York via Morris Canal,		2 32

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.

	In cars of Coal.	Individual Company.	Carr.
From Sunbury above Shamokin,	$2 50		$2 15
Do. below Do.	2 45		2 10
Trevorton,	1 50		1 50
Lykens Valley,	1 79		1 50
Pinegrove,	2 14		1 96

Coal Stocks,

AND OTHER SCHUYLKILL CO. STOCKS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY WILLIAM THOMPSON, BANKER.

Railroads:	PAR.	OFF'D	ASK'D
Philadelphia, Reading & Pottsville	50	18¾	18⅞
Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven	50	57½	58
Mount Carbon	50	60	00
Mount Carbon and Port Carbon	50	00	00
Mill Creek	50	00	00
Schuylkill Valley	50		
Lorberry Creek	50	00	00
Swatara	50	0	0
Canals:			
Schuylkill Navigation	50	8½	9
" " preferred	50	16	16½
Union Canal	50	3	3½
" " preferred	50	4	4½
Del. & Hud'n Coal & Transport'n Co.'s	100	91½	91½
Railroad & Coal Companies:			
Little Schuylk. Nav. R. R. & Coal Co.	50	17½	18
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.	50	48	48½
Hazleton Coal Co.		44½	45
Buck Mountain Coal Co.	50	00	00
Pennsylvania Coal & R. R. Co.	100	81½	81¾
Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.	50	42	42½
Lykens Valley Coal Co.	50	35	40
Beaver Meadows Coal & R. R. Co.	50	57½	58
Lykens Valley Railroad & Coal Co.	20	10	15
Coal Companies:			
Forest Improvement Co	25	25	25
North American Co., preferred	25	00	00
" " common	25	00	00
Delaware Coal Co.	50	00	00
Cumberland Coal Co.	50	15½	19
New Creek Coal Co.	10	½	½
Miscellaneous:			
Miners' Bank	50	50	55
Farmers' Bank	50	50	55
Pottsville Gas Co.	50	26	28
Pottsville Water Co.	25	18	20

☞ The Stock of all Coal Companies will be added to the above list when furnished by those who desire their publication.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GRANT'S IMPROVED GRAIN CRADLE, for sale by BRIGHT & LERCH, 21 Centre street, Pottsville.

MESS MACKEREL and DRIED BEEF, just received at NICHOLS & BECK'S, 21 Corner 24 and Market streets.

NEW DRY GOODS! LAWNS, PRINTS, MARSEILLES, &c., just received at NICHOLS & BECK'S, 21 Corner 24 and Market streets.

NEW LAW BOOKS. GRANT'S REPORTS of Cases in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, recommended by the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, as equal in authority with the State Reporter's Reports. Vol. 1. Price, $1. Just published, and for sale by B. BANNAN.

WILLOUGHBY'S Air-Tight Fruit Cans, Jars and Bottles. THE STOPPER BEING SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, and so easily applied, is the great desideratum so long wished for, and only needs an examination to convince the most incredulous of its superiority over anything yet invented or likely to be. Sold by BRIGHT & LERCH, 21 Centre street, Pottsville.

NEW BOOKS—By Henry Ward Beecher. PLAIN AND PLEASANT TALK about Fruits, Flowers and Farming—by Henry W. Beecher.

New State Papers, or Views and Experiences of Religious Subjects—by Henry Ward Beecher.

The New and the Old, or California and India in Romantic Aspects—by J. W. Palmer.

Arcadia—by the Author of the Sparrowgrass Papers, F. S. Cozzens.

The Romance of a Poor Young Man.

The Vagabond—by Adam Badeau.

Just published, and for sale at B. BANNAN'S Book and Stationery Store.

COAL MINES TO LEASE. THE NEW CREEK COMPANY desire to lease their valuable Coal Mines, situated near Piedmont, Virginia, on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 200 miles west of Baltimore, in a healthy and pleasant situation.

The improvements comprise 21 miners' houses, office, weigh scales, large load house with a shutes capable of shipping 500 to 1000 tons of Coal daily, a blacksmith and a wheelwright shop, barn and stabling for 20 horses, tram-roads, sidings, &c., &c. The miners are suffici