Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 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 mostly among the best portion of the population, an advertisement in its columns is, of course, worth as much more to the advertiser as if published in any three other papers, while its rates of advertising are always graduated to the circulation of the paper.

RECEIPTS

For Subscriptions to the Miners' Journal since last publication.

Chas. Yeager, to July 1, 1859	$2 00
Henry Yoder, to Nov. 21, 1859	1 00
Henry Yoder, to Jan. 1, 1860	2 00
Henry Yoder, to July 1, 1858	2 08
Chas. Gilmore, to Nov. 7, 1859	2 50
Wm. Gilmore, to Nov. 7, 1859	2 00
Andrew Hoffman, to July 1, 1859	2 00
Andrew Lee, to Jan. 1, 1859	1 00
Daniel J. Taylor, to June 7, 1860	2 00
Geo. Williams, to June 1, 1860	2 00
A. J. Wolverine, to March 20, 1860	2 00
Rev. J. Schollenberger, to May 17, 1859	2 00
Peter Ross, to May 21, 1860	2 00
Jer. J. M. Saylor, to Feb. 14, 1861	2 00
Thomas Wiley, to Oct. 1, 1859	2 00
Wm. Minteer, to Jan. 1, 1860	2 00
Jos. A. M. Lowrie, to June 2, 1860	1 00
John Plymouth, to Jan. 1, 1860	1 83
Hugh Allen, to July 1, 1855	2 00
J. W. Tubbs, to May 9, 1860	2 00
Wm. Spence, to Jan. 1, 1860	2 00
W. Humes, to July 1, 1859	2 20
Prof. J. G. Kohler, to Jan. 1, 1860	2 00
John Hedley, to Feb. 28, 1860	2 00
Saml. Treibly, to Dec. 11, 1859	2 00
J. M. Shafer, to June 11, 1860	2 00
W. W. Crane, to Jan. 1, 1859	2 00
Jacob Weck, to Jan. 1, 1860	2 00
S. B. Postley, to May 1, 1860	2 00
Jas. Noble, Sr., to Jan. 1, 1860	4 00
John Noble, to Jan. 1, 1860	2 00
James Stephens, to Dec. 19, 1859	1 00
L. Hellner, to July 1, 1859	1 00
F. Dengler, to July 1, 1858	2 00
Jacob Longnere, to July 1, 1859	2 00
John Griner, to Jan. 1, 1860	2 00
J. H. Fairbanks, to June 9, 1860	2 00
Ann Grigerson, to July 1, 1860	2 00
S. E. Grierson, to July 1, 1859	2 00
M. P. Fowler, to June 18, 1860	2 00
S. E. Martin, to Dec. 1, 1859	1 00
J. W. Pine, to June 25, 1860	2 00
John Dike & Co., to April 26, 1860	2 00
Preston Robinson, to July 1, 1859	2 00
David Thomas, Jr., to May 1, 1860	2 00
A. W. Saylor, to April 1, 1858	2 50
N. P. Hobart, to July 1, 1860	2 00
Gen. L. Wright, to June 25, 1860	2 00
Hannah Lewis, to Jan. 1, 1860	1 00
Wm. L. Mactier, to July 1, 1859	2 00
Hannah Baugnan, to Jan. 1, 1860	2 00
William Kind, to July 1, 1859	1 00

PEOPLE'S PARTY.

The Members of the Standing Committee of the People's Party, appointed on the 6th instant, are respectfully invited to attend a meeting of said Committee, at Hill's Hotel, Pottsville, on Saturday, the 9th day of July, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of effecting a further organization of the Party. A full attendance is requested as business of importance will be brought before the Committee for its consideration. The following persons compose the Standing Committee:

CHAS. FRAILEY, *Chairman*, Pottsville,
Thomas N. Patterson, Foster,
Walter Sedgwick, St. Clair,
Henry Clayton, Tamaqua,
John Donaldson, do do
Edward Shisler, Minersville,
Thomas C. Zulick, Schuylkill Haven,
Michael Kistler, Union,
James S. Kirk, New Castle,
Isaac Myers, Port Clinton,
Peter Filbert, Pinegrove,
Charles Kistler, West Penn,
Dr. J. F. Treichler, East Brunswick,
Adam Etter, Frailey,
Evan J. Thomas, Washington,
Daniel K. Reed, Wayne,
Isaac Reed, Barry,
Abel G. Swift, Ashland,
Jacob Hammer, Orwigsburg,
John A. Schuener, Pottsville,
Levi S. Spangler, Tremont,
George Boyer, Eldred,
Abraham Schwenk, Heidelberg,
Daniel Kauffman, Hubley,
Jacob Swab, Porter.

THE CROPS.—The latest information from all parts of the North and West states that the damage done by the late frost, was greatly exaggerated, and that the crops generally are in a flourishing condition.

LET the adopted citizens of this country remember that the Democratic Administration declares to the Austrian and Russian, and all adopted citizens, "You are free here, but if you *voluntarily* go back to Father-land, and Austria or any Power, see fit to assert its right, and claim your *services*, the United States Government will not interfere to protect you." Oh, how this Democracy prates about its love for the foreign born, and yields their rights! How it affects to love them and yet cheats them out of their liberties!—How it brags over its devotion to liberty and sacrifices that liberty to the despots of Europe!

OUR STATE TICKET.—We are glad to see the unanimity and zeal with which the opposition press throughout the State respond to the nominations of Cochran and Kiem. Every paper enlisted in the cause of opposition to the national administration has not only spoken favorably of them, but has entered warmly and enthusiastically into their support; and papers occupying a neutral or independent position, have also awarded them a cordial endorsement.

But although the State Convention did well in the selection of this ticket, it seems to have achieved an even greater success in its platform, which has given unlimited satisfaction to every branch of the opposition throughout the State. It is everywhere greeted with a hearty approval; and outside of the State it is spoken of as forming the framework of the platform to be adopted in 1860. Altogether the evidences are cheering that we shall, under this banner and with these candidates, carry the State triumphantly, and so pave the way for the great popular triumph in 1860.

THE KANSAS GOLD-DIGGINGS.—From a letter dated "In the Rocky Mountains, Gregory's Diggings, June 9, 1859," written by Mr. Greeley, we extract the following not very encouraging paragraph:

"Twenty thousand people will have rushed into this ravine before the 1st of September, while I do not see how half of them are to find profitable employment here. Unless, therefore, the area of the diggings shall manifestly be greatly enlarged—of which there is no assurance—I cannot imagine how half the number are to subsist here, even up to that early settling in of Winter which must cause a general paralysis of mining, and consequently of all other Rocky Mountain industry. With the gold just wrested from the earth still glittering in my eyes—and one company has taken out $40 per day, and not more than $25 a-lump (considered by the use of quicksilver) which looks like a steel-yard, poise and is estimated as worth $510—I adhere to my long settled conviction that, next to outright and indisputable gambling, the hardest (though sometimes the quickest) way to obtain gold is to mine for it—that a good farmer or mechanic will usually make money faster by sticking to his own business than by deserting it for gold-digging—and that the man who, having failed in some other pursuit, calculates on retrieving his fortunes by gold mining, makes a mistake which he will be likely to rue to the end of his days."

DESPOTISM OF THE SHAM DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—The Washington *Constitution*, in commenting upon Mr. Douglas' recent letter in reference to the Presidential nomination at Charleston, uses the following language:—

"He (Mr. D.) says, before he can determine whether he will allow his name to be used as a candidate, it will be necessary to understand distinctly on what issues the canvass is to be conducted. The history of the Democratic party affords no precedent for the assumption of so arrogant a position by any aspirant to a Presidential nomination."

Whereupon the Philadelphia *Evening Journal* of Democratic proclivities, remarks:

"We can only say, then, that the Democratic party is an unmitigated political humbug, and this open and unblushing avowal of its absolute intolerance of all freedom of individual thought and opinion, will not do much to commend it to the intelligent minds of the country."

The *Journal* has made a happy discovery; but the fact that the so called Democratic party is an "unmitigated political humbug," is perfectly familiar to the people of this country. They are preparing quite quietly, a nice little dose for said humbug, the first application of which will be made next Fall in Pennsylvania.

THE PHILADELPHIA *Railroad Register* possesses undoubtedly, a facetious vein, but its "fun" is of such leaden qualities, that it fails in this direction about as heavily as the late reported gigantic meteor, and with as much effect—its editor like his New York associate, giving to "airy nothing a local habitation and a name." As, however, the *Register* is an exceedingly funny, in the editor's estimation, we suggest that his paper should be renamed. How would "*Railroad and Mining John Donkey* answer?" His quips are at present smothered under too ponderous a cognomen. His brilliant flashes of wit are too startling. There should be some premonition of what we may expect in unfolding his sheet yet damp from the fingers of the press. In regard to that little matter of foreign investment in colliery operations here we have nothing to add to what we have already said on the subject. In the shape proposed it cannot be entertained, if we remain true to our own industrial interests. This view is also entertained by the mass of our coal and iron men, and the *Register* must carry its free trade wares to another market, to find gullibility enough to entertain them as proper and correct for a country, so sadly in need of judicious Protection as our own. "They that would be free themselves must strike the blow."

MR. DOUGLAS AND THE PRESIDENCY.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Courier and Enquirer* says that Mr. Douglas' letter prescribing the terms on which he will refuse to accept the nomination of the Charleston Convention, is a hand-grenade designed to break up the phalanx of the fire-eaters. Those active and unscrupulous politicians have been engaged ever since it was demonstrated that Mr. Douglas could not be expelled the party on account of his having defeated Lecompton, in forming a combination which should secure the absolute control of the Convention for the benefit of one of their own number, or failing in that object, should enable them to precipitate with a compact and well organized band of followers, as the nucleus of a sectional opposition to the nomination. Mr. Douglas intends to inform all engaged in that movement that he will fight them with their own weapons, and will resist any nomination made under the threat of secession from the Democracy, by all the means within his power. In truth, he himself threatens secession from the party, for, as he would not accept a nomination tendered by a Convention which may refuse to sanction his views of its principles, it follows that he will oppose the election of any candidate standing upon a platform not conformable thereto.

Now, for the first time, does the schism in the Democratic party appear really serious. There is no material difference in doctrine between Mr. Douglas and the most extreme Southern leaders. They only demand positive legislation by Congress for the protection of slavery in the territories. Judge Douglas concedes that Slaves are property in the Territories as well as in the Slave States, and that, as such, ownership in them is protected by the Constitution. He refers all questions which may arise as to the mode of furnishing this protection, to the Supreme Court and its subordinate Tribunals. Now, can any sensible man entertain a doubt that the Supreme Court is more thoroughly devoted to Slavery than Congress is? The Court is altogether Democratic and Southern, with the exception of one of its members. Congress is already half emancipated, and there is some prospect that it may draw the fangs of Slavery and render the institution innoxious in its influences over national legislation, and at the same time wrench from the Supreme Court its usurped functions. The doctrine of Judge Douglas is far more dangerous to popular liberty than that of Congressional intervention, and beside, by poisoning the fountain of justice, has a tendency to bring the Judiciary into odium and contempt. If the Southern people were left to themselves, they will soon come round to the position of Mr. Douglas.

The quarrel, then, is altogether one of personal ambition. Mr. Douglas is determined to be President. Mr. Hunter, Jeff. Davis, and their associate salamanders, are equally determined that he shall not be. They have resolved to pack the Convention against their Northern competitor, and against the settled policy of the party. If they do not succeed in that purpose they are prepared to protest and break up the party, if they do succeed Mr. Douglas will protest, and secede. That is the present aspect of the war. As matters now stand there is a Southern Congressional Intervention Democratic party, and a Northern Popular Sovereignty Douglas Democratic party. These nearly balance each other, for the first comprehends nearly the whole party in the South, and the second will enfold in its embraces what little is left of Democracy in the North.

The last Douglas movement is a very decided and bold one. Its first object is to detach the Southern people from their sectional leaders by showing that the latter, if supported, will cause the dissolution of the Democracy. Its effect will be watched with deep interest.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.—During the week three steamers from Europe have arrived, bringing intelligence up to the 18th ult. By the *Bremen* it appears that although we have no new battle to record, Austria is continuing to fly homewards; France and Sardinia are pursuing her across the Adda; free corps are molesting her in the North; Venice is about to be attacked immediately, on the East; and on the South the whole Peninsula is rising against her and expelling her allies and her garrison. Under this state of affairs even the *London Times* turns its back on Austria, and says it now believes in the good intentions of Louis Napoleon. The latter has issued a proclamation to the Lombards, which, by the moderation of its tone, has produced a deep impression in Europe. Russia, too, in her recent diplomatic circulars soothes and reassures Germany, and says that Austria is altogether wrong and France right; that what the Emperor of the French declares she (Russia) believes, that there is no enterprise in prospect which will injure Germany; that Russia will stand by France, and that if Germany interferes in the matter, so long as it remains only an Italian quarrel, Russia will also interfere and restore the equilibrium of the contest. The foreign policy of the new British ministry promises to be substantially Napoleonic. It will aim to induce the Austrians now to leave Italy, and so end the war. Under the influence of these events the funds have risen both in London and Paris.

By the *Nova Scotia*, at Quebec we have later advices than the above, which, though showing the occurrence of no new events in the field, indicate that the end of the war is not far. Austria evinces a disposition for further efforts, under the immediate eye of Francis Joseph, and large reinforcements are to leave France for Italy.—There are intimations that Prussia is preparing for war, as her army is to be mobilized. The statement, however, is accompanied with remarks by the *London Herald*, which are evidently of a local political complexion, and therefore may not mean much, at present at least.

By the steamship *Arabia* we have nothing important from the seat of war, except that the Austrians were still retreating, and the allies were concentrating their forces for a decisive battle, which was soon expected. In England the new Cabinet had been formed, but beyond this we have no further news, except that breadstuffs were declining, and that cotton was on the advance.

CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION OF FRAUDS UNDER THE DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION.—The people of the United States were startled, and the Europeans amazed at the revelation of frauds in connection with the Navy Department, under the Administration of James Buchanan. The letter to the Secretary, signed "J. B." showed that even the hands of the President were not clean. That he too, had connived at plundering the national treasury, by recommending and recognising illegal contracts made in favor of party favorites. That exposure however, is but a tithe of the iniquities which have existed under the Buchanan Administration, and which will be exposed at the next session of Congress. In one department the Superintendency of, Printing, the frauds have been so enormous, that the office has been made to pay the holder as much per annum as the President of the United States receives. To the office attaches a fixed salary of $2500, but Seaman, who by the way, is now beyond the reach of immediate pursuit, having incontinently, cleared out, was during his occupancy of it, enabled to drive his span of blacks, own real estate, and live at the rate of $10,000 a year. Of course to do it honestly, was entirely out of the question. And so through, the entire ramification of the Administration, from the President down to the meanest scullion in his employ, are frauds to be traced. It seems that the Sham Democracy are not content with the mere spoils of office, but they must indulge in a grand system of stealing. Next winter however, the public will be entertained with a peep behind the curtain, in order to see how the great actors look without their theatrical toggery. There are some curious revelations in store, affecting this Printing and other matters, all of which will come out at the next Congress. It is time, for the Democratic party has too long endeavored to screen the rascally proceedings of its office holders. Now and then, it has a fit of honesty, as in the case of Westcott, late Postmaster of Philadelphia, dismissed for alleged malfeasance in office; but they are too much like the cry of "stop thief" to divert attention from the real culprit, to merit confidence. We hope the next Congress will act fearlessly, in exposing the iniquities practiced under the present Administration, in order not only that they may be checked, but that the people may see the true character of the men who consider deception a legitimate avenue to robbing.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES has written an article in which he upholds Austria and condemns the Allies. Prediction is made that in the end the cause of conservatism (Austrian conservatism!) will succeed, and the revolutionists be chastised. The wish is doubtless father to the thought," in the mind of the Archbishop.—*Ex.*

As the Democratic party is an ally of His Holiness, we presume it will draw up forthwith, Austrian resolutions.

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Our New York correspondent informs us that he has known Dr. DeLaney (whose advertisement is in our paper of this week,) for several years, and that his representations may be relied on. He is an old practitioner, who has made this department of medicine a specialty and who has met with the confidence and success he deserves.

GRAPE CULTURE AT HAMMONTON.—A number of grape growers from Ohio have introduced the culture of the grape at Hammonton, New Jersey. It is twenty-five miles southeast from Philadelphia, and the soil and climate is considered by many the best adapted for the grape of any in the Union. Frosts never injure the vine, and there is a high district of land between the little and the great Egg Harbor rivers, where they have never been known to suffer from mildew or rot. We understand that some forty vineyards were set out the past season, mostly Catawba and the Isabella.

The market here presents a great inducement, grapes bringing twice the sum they do in Cincinnati; being within but several hours of either New York or Philadelphia by rail road, the market is unlimited. Adjoining Hammonton is a bottle manufactory, and every appliance necessary for extensive wine making.

Hammonton is a new settlement but of marvellous growth, rivalling many of the Western towns in rapid increase. A little over a year ago the tract of land was open to sale, and within that time the population has increased some 1500; over 300 building have been put up; stores, mills, schools, churches and every facility of an old place introduced. It was a portion of an old tract of land, which has been held for generations in one family, and is only now thrown in to the market for sale.

Its proximity to market and advantages of climate insure its rapid improvement. The soil is said to be early and very productive. The crops raised are excellent. Many persons from this State are going there, and we are sure it is much more desirable than many points at the West.—*From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

STATEMENT of the value of foreign imports at New York for the week ending June 25, compared with the years 1857 and 1858:

	1857.	1858.	1859.
Dry Goods.	$898,992	$548,929	$2,440,947
General Merchandise.	2,255,129	2,290,421	3,432,301
Total for the week.	$3,154,112	$3,039,350	$5,873,248
Previously reported,	107,446,440	55,832,040	114,536,095
Since Jan. 1,	$110,600,552	$57,871,390	$120,409,343

This is a startling statement. Our importations are heavier up to this time, by over sixty millions of dollars, than last year, and heavier by ten millions than up to the same period of 1857. It bears something for the people as well as political economists, to think over.

MOUNT VERNON.—The amount of money already paid to Mr. Washington sums up to nearly $170,000—leaving a little over $30,000 yet to raise to complete the purchase of the Mt. Vernon estate.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, July 2, 1859.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 36,922 11-ty. Canal 49,165 10—for the week 86,088 01 tons, against 80,750 tons for the corresponding week last year.

The shipments by Canal for the week only fall short 225 tons of 50,000, and exceeds the quantity sent by Railroad for the week 12,842 tons. This is the heaviest shipment ever made by the Canal in a single week. The advance of 10 cents on tolls on the first inst., together with the transfer of the 10 cents per ton drawback, largely stimulated the trade by this avenue.

The demand for the first quality Coals is evidently on the increase, and our Operators have determined to submit to no reduction in the prices this month, which was asked for by some of the purchasers abroad. The usual custom is to fix the prices of Coal at the beginning of each month. On the first of June a reduction of 10 cents per ton were forced upon our Operators owing to the difficulty of selling—and as the tolls were advanced yesterday 10 cents per ton on the Railroad, and 10 cents per ton on the Canal, with the transfer of the 10 cents drawback from purchasers and Operators, to the Boatmen, on Coal destined for the Philadelphia market only, which is equal to twenty cents per ton additional on the cost of Coal for that market, by Canal, efforts were made to obtain another reduction of ten cents on the present price of Coal, which is already at least 20 cents below what it ought to be to afford a profit to the Operator, and pay fair wages to miners and laborers. We are happy to state that this effort has failed, and a number have already made their contracts for July at June prices.—Many of our Operators had fully determined to stop sooner than submit to any further reduction in the price of Coal. So unprofitable are the present rates, that the property of two Operators on the West Branch, has fallen into the hands of the Sheriff within a few days.

We have assurances from an Intelligent source abroad, that the demand for Coal in July, the dullest month in the year, will not diminish, but may increase. Should this prove to be correct, the state of the trade cannot grow worse than it now is, and any change that takes place must prove to be beneficial. Produce is also gradually diminishing in price, which will materially aid the laboring classes, who are compelled to work at starvation wages, under a "Ten Cent Administration." Thank Providence the products of the Earth are not under the control of "J. B.'s Administration,"—If they were, they would either be destroyed, like the Industry of the country, or be stolen as Government plunder.

The trade sums up this week as follows:

The quantities sent show an increase from all the Regions this week, and an aggregate increase of 635,661 tons in Anthracite Coal for the year.

[FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

IMPROVEMENTS IN MINING MACHINERY.

MESSRS. EDS.—While as at present, prices are as low, and tolls as high as the trade can possibly bear, it is natural that Coal Operators should be looking, and turning of coal should anxiously seek every means of cheapening its production, and preparation for market; and yet it is remarkable that very few improvements of any value, have, of late, been made in the machinery used at our collieries.

David Glover, Esq., of Forestville, appears to have turned his attention seriously in this direction, and already has invented a "*Slate-Picker*," a "*Safety-Cage*," and "*an improvement in Dirt Trucks*." The slate-picker is, I am informed, the joint products of the minds of Mr. Hoole and Mr. Glover, and is already much used where it is desired to prepare coal handsomely, and with the least possible number of hands. The safety-cage is designed to prevent any serious results from accidental breakage of the rope, or overwinding of the engine landing the coal. I learn that, by means of the new dirt track, a greater quantity of dirt may be *tipped* in a given time, and with the expenditure of considerably less power, than with the track now in use—consequently it will save much, both in the time and labor expended in disposing of the large proportion of dirt and slate, now to be found in the coal of preparation.

These inventions all have been or will be patented; and Mr. Glover has determined to continue his improvements, wherever experience may show them to be needed.

Misses of coal owe Mr. G. a debt of gratitude for his energetic exertions in this important, much neglected field of thought. I have no doubt that if some others were to follow his example, their talents would be amply rewarded; and that many useful suggestions would be made—perhaps even the present abominable method of crushing and grinding the coal, be eventually superseded by some other system of preparation, equally satisfactory to consumers, and much less costly, and troublesome to producers. Mr. G.'s success only goes to show what may be done by any thinking, practical man, who turns his attention to this matter. D.

Pottsville, June 25, 1859.

WE find the following in our exchanges:

Government Coal Contracts.—S. Colwell is the lowest bidder for supplying the Philadelphia Navy Yard with coal, under the advertisement of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. Walden Porter, of Boston, will supply the Gosport and Brooklyn Navy Yards, and the National Asylum of Philadelphia, and Philander Almes the Boston Navy Yard. All the bids for supplying coal are unusually low, being within $1 per ton, and some as low as $3 14. These are the first lettings under the recent new law, requiring coal for the Navy Department to be procured by contract. Instead of purchased through the instrumentality of Coal Agents as heretofore.

We feel satisfied that the Government will now save at least one dollar per ton on all the coal she consumes, and will receive a better article also, because it is open to competition; if a bad article is furnished, it can be rejected, which was not the case when it was purchased by a Government Agent, who could scarcely distinguish Anthracite from Bituminous Coal.

PHILADELPHIA COAL MARKET, July 1, 1859.—W. A. Lamb & Prepared on Board, $3 15@$3 35
Red Ash Lump, " " 3 20@ 3 50
Egg & Stove, " " 3 35@ 3 55
Lehigh Lump & c., " " 3 45@ 3 50
Stove, " " 3 55@ 3 60

BOSTON COAL MARKET, June 30, 1859.—We have no changes to note in prices. Anthracite continues to retail at $5 @ $5 50 per ton of 2000 lbs.

NEW YORK COAL AND IRON MARKET, June 30, 1859.—A moderate inquiry is noticeable for Foreign at $8 for Liverpool Cannel; $7 25 for Newcastle Gas; and $4 60 for Sydney. Domestic is in fair request at steady rates.

Iron—The market is quite dull, but prices are unchanged; sales of some 300 tons Scotch Pig have been effected at $23 50 @ $24, 6 mos.—

Other descriptions of steady, as quoted, at former rates. We quote:

Pig, Scotch, ₩ ton,	$23 00 @ $24 00
Bar, Swedish, ordinary brands,	87 50 @ 90 00
Bar, English, ordinary,	84 00 @ 85 00
Bar, English, common,	76 00 @ 80 00
Sheet, Russia, ice quality, ₩ lb,	11 @ 12½
Shot, single, double and treble,	21 @ 23

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,	11,665 02	12,500 00
Pottsville,	5,409 13	2,991 00
Schuylkill Haven,	14,491 11	32,674 00
Auburn,	1,831 09	
Port Clinton,	1,200 15	2,310 10
Total for the week,	36,923 11	49,765 10
Previously this year,	763,712 02	453,046 04
Total,	819,634 13	502,814 13
To same time last year,	737,199 00	386,157 03
Increase,	81,535 04	116,757 10

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.,	42,224 04	684,013 17
Mt. Carbon, "	5,713 03	96,439 05
Schuylkill Valley "	6,974 19	110,000 00
Mt. Carbon & Pt. Carbon "	11,472 16	211,744 16
Mill Creek, "	14,041 06	212,639 19
Little Schuylkill, "	10,631 12	194,921 02

Pinegrove Coal Trade for 1859.

Amount transported during the last month:

	Month.	Total.
Union Canal,	29,512 18	39,765 16
Reading Railroad.	6,381 04	11,067 01

Lehigh Coal Trade for 1859 by Canal:

For the week ending on Saturday last:

	Week.	Total.
Lehigh Coal and Nav. Co.,	15,686 18	163,997 08
Spring Mountain Mines,	717 02	12,535 12
Coleraine " do.,	491 17	6,250 08
Beaver Meadow " do.,	180 18	2,220 06
New York and Lehigh Coal Co.,	137 07	1,830 16
German Penna. Coal Co.,	1,196 17	16,750 03
North Spring Mountain Coal,	569 04	7,951 18
D. Mummey and others,	1,833 07	1,300 02
Hazleton Coal,	4,833 07	82,843 07
East Sugar Loaf Coal,	1,114 07	7,098 16
Mount Pleasant Coal,	437 11	8,905 07
Council Ridge,	897 18	14,011 16
Black Mountain Coal Co.,	2,021 09	29,627 08
Franklin Coal Co.,	814 00	8,218 15
Audenried Imp't Coal Co.,	713 01	6,538 04
Hartford Coal Co.,	1,779 16	6,379 18
Total,	31,182 15	415,981 10

Lehigh Valley R. R. for 1859.

For week ending on Saturday last:

	Week.	Total.
Hazleton (A. Pardee & Co.)	1,541 07	49,609 02
E. Sugar Loaf (Packer & Co.)	2,259 19	50,459 04
Council Ridge (Sharpless & Co.)	1,240 19	28,276 10
Mount Pleasant,	1,233 00	28,263 01
S. Mt., (Landolphs & Hazenfratz,)	1,207 01	21,901 06
Coleraine, (Ratcliff & Johnson,)	211 18	22,808 05
Beaver Meadow,	1,337 13	13,096 02
N. York & Lehigh, (Taggart & Son)	622 14	23,182 10
N. Sp. Mt. (J. R. McCrory & Co.,	774 19	25,155 19
S. Sp. Mt. (Dolbin & Delatsen,)		19 08
Union Improvement Co.,		
German Penna.,	105 07	3,898 03
Other Shippers,	149 00	1,680 06
Total by Railroad,	9,864 01	295,528 16
Canal,	31,162 15	346,961 10
	40,546 16	642,189 06
Last year,	27,467 03	495,474 00
Increase, so far,	8,059 13	155,714 06

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

	From Mt. Carbon.	From S. Haven.	From Schuylkill.	From Pt. Clinton.
To Richmond,	$1 20	$1 45	$1 35	$1 20
To Philada.,	1 50	1 45	1 35	1 20
Spring Mills,	1 45	1 40	1 20	1 20
Reading,	1 10	1 05	1 00	1 00

Rates of Toll by Canal for the present.

From Pt. Carbon. Mt. Carbon. S. Haven. Pt. Clinton

To Philada.,	75	75	75	60
Spring Mills,	50	50	50	40
Norristown,	65	65	65	55
Reading,	45	47	45	41

Rates of Freight by Canal.

From Mt. Carbon. S. Haven. Pt. Clinton.

To New York,	$1 55	$1 50	$1 45
To Philada.,	60	55	50

Rates of Toll and Transportation on PERKIOMEN VALLEY RAIL ROAD.

Mauch Chunk to Trenton,	$1 50
do Elizabethport,	1 90
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 Market street, Philadelphia, $1 71

Rates of Toll, &c., to Baltimore.

	In cars of Individual Company.	Cars.
From Sunbury above Shamokin,	$2 60	$4 14
Do. below Do.	2 45	2 10
Trevorton,		1 80
Lykens Valley,	1 70	1 50
Pinegrove,	2 14	1 90

Coal Stocks,

AND OTHER SCHUYLKILL CO. STOCKS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY WILLIAM THOMPSON, BANKER.

Railroads:	Par.	Off'd	Ask'd
Philadelphia, Reading & Pottsville	50	21	21½
Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven	50	17½	17¾
Mount Carbon	50	00	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	8	9
do preferred	50	17½	18
Union Canal	50	2	2½
do preferred	50	4	5
Del. & Hud'n Canal Transportation Co.'s	100	88	89
Railroad & Coal Companies:			
Little Schuyl. Nav. R.R. & Coal Co.	50	16	16½
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.	50	43	43½
Hazleton Coal Co.		41½	42
Buck Mountain Coal Co.	50	00	00
Pennsylvania Coal & R. R. Co.	100	83½	83¾
Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.	50	42	42½
Lykens Valley Coal Co.	50	25	40
Beaver Meadows Coal & R. R. Co.	50	58½	58¾
Lykens Valley Railroad & Coal Co.	20	10	15
Coal Companies:			
First Improvement Co	25	25	25
North American Co., preferred	25	00	00
do common	25	00	00
Delaware Coal Co.	50	00	0
Cumberland Coal Co.	50	17	17½
New Creek Coal Co.	10	¾	½
Miscellaneous:			
Miners' Bank	50	50	55
Farmers' Bank	50	50	55
Pottsville Gas Co.	50	25	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

TO ALL WANTING FARMS.—See advertisement of Hammonton Lands.

ANIMAL TRAPS!
TO catch RATS and other ANIMALS without bait, at SICHTER & THOMPSON'S.
27 Cor. Centre and Market streets.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.
THE subscriber will sell at private sale his House and Lot, situated on Main street, adjoining Neiman's Store, in the borough of St. Clair. The lot is twenty feet front by 100 feet deep, on which is erected a two story Frame Dwelling House, with a stone basement kitchen, all in good condition. As the sub scriber desires to leave St. Clair said property will be sold cheap. For terms and other particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.
LUCIUS BLASSIUS.
St. Clair, July 2, '59 27-3t

PERSONS WANTING CHANGE
of climate for health. See advertisement of Hammonton Lands, another column.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.
PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of Schuylkill county, the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of GEORGE BRUMM, deceased, will expose to public vendue, on MONDAY, July 18, 1859, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, in the Union House, in the borough of Minersville, all that certain Frame Tavern Stand, known as the "*Union House*," with the lots, yards, stables, &c., thereunto belonging and also, the Frame Shop and lot now occupied by Philips & Moore; also, the House and lot adjoining the Post Office.
Terms and conditions made known at the time.
For further particulars, the purchase money to be paid at the confirmation of the deed, the remainder on reasonable terms. GEORGE W. BRUMM,
July 2, '59 27-3t Executor.

SHOE BUSINESS AND FACTORIES can be carried on profitably at Hammonton. See advertisement of Hammonton Lands.

AMERICAN GUANO,
FROM
Jarvis Island.
WE respectfully announce to farmers and dealers in fertilizers, that we are now prepared to supply all orders for the above celebrated
LASTING GUANO.
☞ Price, $40 Per Ton.☜
Liberal Discounts Allowed According to the Quantity Purchased!

The practical results attending the use of this Guano have been most remarkable, and from its persistent action on the soil, it takes precedence over all others. Farmers using it can depend upon full and regular supplies; as the Islands where it is found, have been in existence long enough to prove that the "deposit" is exhausted, or the price raised above its ability or inclination to purchase. Upon this, he may fairly rely as to the *fullness* of the supply. The quantity on *Jarvis Island* alone, is estimated to be over *Three Millions of Tons!*

We have just discharged a large cargo in fine condition, and shall be in constant receipt of others imported *direct from the Islands* to this city.

☞ Jarvis and Baker's Islands are under the protection of the United States Government.

Allen & Needles,
Sole Agents for the Company,
42 S. Wharves & 41 S. Water St., Philad'a.
July 2, '59 26-3m

PERSONS WISHING TO ESTABLISH manufactories in a new and thriving place where business is good. See advertisement of the Hammonton Settlement.

STATEMENT
OF THE MINERS' BANK OF POTTSVILLE, in the County of Schuylkill, as required by the Second Section of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, approved the 13th day of October, A. D. 1841:

Amount of Loans and Discounts,	$939,923 63
Do Overdrawn by the Bank	
in vaults,	$71,878 96
Do Due by other banks,	23,957 00
Do Notes of other Banks,	24,726 00
Do Checks of other Banks and	
Cash drafts,	20,400 00
	141,890 36
Less Miners' Bank Notes in Bank	
North America, Philadelphia,	34,238 00
	107,652 36
Amount Notes in Circulation	282,185 00
Less Amt. in Bk. No. Ame., Phila.,	20,235 00
	261,950 00
Amount Deposits,	139,818 61