SCHUYL. CO. ELECTION RETURNS.—OFFICIAL.

DISTRICTS:	AUD'R GEN'L.	SURV'R GEN.	ASSEMBLY.							REG'T. ATT'Y.	TREASURER.	COMMISS'R.	CORONER.	SURVEYOR.	DIR'R OF POOR	AUDITOR.	
	Thos. E. Cochran.	Hiram L. Wright.	Wm. H. Keim.	John Rowe.	Wm. H. Scull.	John S. Potter.	C. L. Pinkerton.	Joseph K. Mumper.	Michael Beard.	Edward Kerns.	Howell Fisher.	George deB. Keim.	James R. Cleaver.	Peter P. Madeyra.	Evan J. Thomas.	Chas'k. H. Fredericks.	Dr. J. B. Brandt.	Dr. E. Chichester.	Lewis J. Martin.	Valentine Sandiger.	Dr. Asor's. Shultz.	Frederick Beck.	Eli Thompson.	John W. Downing.
Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Boro.	170	102	179	98	176	177	171	100	100	100	157	120	153	125	180	97	152	125	183	92	175	100	163	107
Mine Hill Township,	168	71	171	68	172	172	168	70	67	60	176	60	155	87	167	71	169	72	175	65	168	68	164	72
Schuylkill Haven,	159	85	155	89	152	157	150	93	89	89	163	83	144	101	153	80	155	90	160	85	161	79	156	90
Norwegian,	281	149	280	150	287	289	289	154	148	139	283	151	262	175	272	147	252	174	281	130	276	150	249	163
Ashland,	209	184	216	184	226	225	228	181	173	158	231	175	249	156	224	176	218	179	219	177	226	175	221	177
Barry,	60	62	61	62	57	60	61	66	62	60	62	62	65	59	60	61	59	63	62	60	62	60	60	61
Auburn,	58	14	59	14	60	61	61	13	13	10	56	18	59	16	60	14	62	12	62	13	59	13	59	15
Blythe,	96	131	95	133	96	96	95	132	131	133	94	131	94	134	96	132	97	132	97	131	95	133	94	132
Branch,	124	62	125	62	110	110	127	75	75	58	132	54	115	70	124	62	132	56	123	63	121	65	121	63
Butler,	96	58	108	52	46	44	125	117	117	31	125	35	126	39	108	53	59	102	108	53	107	53	112	56
East Brunswig,	86	131	86	131	85	70	84	136	133	126	82	135	84	130	83	163	84	133	83	134	70	135	82	132
West Brunswig,	12	66	11	65	19	34	21	60	58	43	13	66	19	57	11	67	13	63	13	66	28	51	12	66
Northern Cass,	19	94	19	93	19	19	29	94	94	84	27	85	16	95	19	93	19	94	26	87	19	91	19	91
Pressona,	82	59	92	52	27	24	129	113	115	15	87	56	95	48	92	50	50	89	90	50	62	79	85	55
Southern Cass,	85	130	86	132	84	82	84	102	102	131	113	100	77	140	84	129	81	132	84	127	83	131	85	130
Tilred,	71	68	72	67	51	60	67	106	68	62	68	68	74	67	69	70	66	62	70	69	69	67	68	66
Foster,	51	47	53	43	44	52	54	51	46	47	53	46	40	59	53	46	52	46	53	46	52	46	46	50
Frailey,	101	49	101	49	99	99	103	48	51	48	100	49	94	56	100	49	101	47	100	50	101	49	100	52
Hegins,	56	83	55	81	55	53	67	84	84	76	58	82	65	75	57	83	55	82	56	85	54	85	54	82
Hubly,	24	45	24	45	24	25	25	43	44	44	24	45	24	45	24	45	24	45	24	45	24	45	24	45
Landingville,	20	69	17	63	34	29	27	64	57	55	14	71	31	58	24	64	15	74	23	65	25	54	23	67
Mount Carbon,	19	44	19	46	22	21	23	46	46	43	31	36	17	49	47	18	46	13	54	18	45	18	47	20
North Manheim,	39	121	44	117	30	32	84	128	129	74	43	118	52	102	50	45	49	44	53	42	48	41	52	43
South Manheim,	52	43	52	42	54	48	52	43	47	26	45	48	56	38	49	17	19	17	19	17	18	18	19	17
Mahanoy,	17	18	16	19	19	17	18	17	18	17	17	19	20	16	21	85	21	85	19	86	18	86	19	86
Mahantango,	20	86	20	85	15	16	16	87	90	89	24	82	22	83	226	92	216	100	224	90	225	92	221	94
Pinegrove, E. W.,	227	74	241	73	230	219	238	97	86	79	282	39	227	90	124	93	118	98	123	93	122	97	122	95
Twp. W. W.,	123	93	124	93	124	122	133	94	93	83	149	68	113	105	116	153	118	154	116	153	119	154	111	163
New Castle,	117	153	118	153	117	118	118	156	157	156	130	149	106	172	103	144	65	180	68	178	63	182	68	176
Norwegian,	68	176	68	177	70	70	73	176	176	142	95	154	60	190	17	48	18	47	17	47	17	48	22	43
East Norwegian,	17	48	17	48	17	17	17	47	47	47	17	48	15	49	112	86	115	84	115	81	113	88	108	89
Orwigsburg,	104	91	114	85	165	124	111	69	54	68	133	66	121	78	106	102	108	101	107	101	106	102	106	107
Pinegrove Tp.	98	108	101	109	101	102	102	109	109	95	104	107	103	107	93	50	88	52	85	59	89	50	90	52
Pinegrove Bor.	93	49	93	51	92	93	87	50	51	43	92	52	91	52	61	47	62	48	60	48	60	47	60	52
Palo Alto,	171	43	174	45	171	171	45	45	46	43	178	40	169	48	44	63	44	62	45	58	45	62	45	48
Port Carbon,	59	46	64	43	68	77	65	38	38	28	64	43	64	43	63	44	63	44	62	45	58	45	62	45
Port Clinton,	38	14	38	14	38	38	40	14	12	12	40	12	38	14	39	13	39	13	38	14	37	13	38	14
Porter,	118	90	117	91	109	109	115	48	101	102	97	122	87	109	100	114	92	122	87	115	91	109	96	116
Reilly,	48	62	59	49	62	78	64	48	41	40	87	50	88	50	45	59	57	61	47	60	48	61	47	63
Rush,	90	48	90	48	91	89	91	46	41	48	87	50	88	50	88	48	90	48	91	45	92	44	89	46
Schuylkill, { North W.	42	36	45	31	20	23	50	56	56	25	25	54	40	36	42	35	18	65	40	33	18	63	41	36
South W.	61	51	65	48	55	68	69	55	54	31	66	48	60	51	63	51	65	49	66	47	80	49	62	51
East W.	79	48	80	48	40	62	101	80	83	21	86	44	82	47	81	48	71	58	85	48	77	48	82	48
West W.	2	41	3	39			1	40	42	40	3	40	3	40	3	40	3	40	2	41	3	40	2	39
Tremont, { North W.	153	114	152	112	151	152	152	113	116	112	155	113	154	113	155	110	152	115	154	111	149	116	149	114
South W.	147	87	147	87	146	147	145	147	87	85	83	152	80	143	90	148	86	146	84	146	88	145	89	146
East W.	95	85	97	82	96	112	100	73	82	72	106	71	92	88	83	98	94	82	96	80	97	81	96	81
South W.	134	56	132	58	137	150	134	50	52	44	138	50	105	84	129	59	134	56	136	51	136	56	133	56
Union,	50	146	51	145	29	53	53	144	149	144	51	145	105	92	70	100	66	101	73	98	65	103	69	99
Wayne,	72	98	75	96	61	61	102	114	114	63	71	94	89	80	70	65	50	85	56	80	56	81	55	81
Washington,	58	82	58	82	61	62	61	78	78	75	60	78	64	75	68	210	92	185	90	188	91	188	86	192
West Penn,	90	189	90	190	70	92	89	192	212	185	87	190	93	185	33	36	33	36	33	36	33	37	33	36
Middleport,	32	36	33	36	33	34	33	36	36	35	33	36	32	37										
Total,	4879	4534	4966	4469	4706	4798	5219	4730	4701	4004	5190	4276	4964	4508	4925	4503	4697	4718	4957	4414	4827	4556	4848	4550
	4534		4469			4730	4730	4706			4276		4508		4503		4697	4414	4556		4550			
															422			21	543		271		298	
Majorities,	345		497			68	489	24			914		456											

Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 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 in the JOURNAL 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 prices according to the circulation of the paper.

Agents:

NEW YORK—O. H. Frost, Room No. 2, 110 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Joy, Coe & Co., 5th and Chesnut streets.
BALTIMORE—D. N. Lake, Esq.
Who are authorized to receive subscriptions and collect Bills for the MINERS' JOURNAL establishment.

Wanted—At this Office, a boy about 15 or 16 years of age, to learn the Printing Business.—None but one of a good education, who can come well recommended from his Teacher, need apply.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A meeting of the citizens of Schuylkill county, without regard to party, opposed to the interference of Corporations in Elections by the People, will be held at the public house of Daniel Hill, in the Borough of Pottsville, on

Monday, October 17, 1859,

at 7 o'clock, P. M., to consider the course proper to be pursued in view of the recent effort of the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad Company to control the elections in this county.

October 14, 1859. MANY CITIZENS.

The All England Eleven, are to play in Rochester, and after that in Baltimore.

IOWA.—The Republicans have carried their State ticket by over 2000 majority.

MR. MANN, the People's candidate for District Attorney of Philadelphia, is elected by near 4000 majority.

WELL DONE, OHIO.—The Republican State ticket is elected by over 17,000 majority. The returns indicate a Republican majority in the Senate of 9, and in the House of from 12 to 16 members.

A literary association at Princeton have invited Mr. James Gordon Bennett to lecture before them. He has declined, saying that his time is too valuable, and that lecturing is only the business of literary vagrants!

A compromise is said to have been effected between the Allegheny coal miners and their employers. The majority of the miners have concluded to resume work on conditions less precise than they have heretofore demanded.

THE UNKINDEST CUT.—In Lancaster city, where Mr. Buchanan was spending some days this week, the Democratic ticket was defeated by several hundred majority—an occurrence which has happened on very few previous occasions in that ancient Gibralter of Democracy.

SINGULAR SUCCESSION OF MISFORTUNES.—A few days since while President Buchanan was on a visit to Wheatland, he fell while walking and was stunned. On Tuesday last his party in Pennsylvania had a fall from the stunning effects of which it is problematical whether it will ever recover. Poor old man. Wretched party.

A COLD Winter is predicted, so hundreds of thousands of squirrels out West, have been making their way to the South. Old French settlers predict a very severe winter, as it was noticed in 1834 and '52 that immense droves of squirrels suddenly made their appearance, followed by intensely severe weather.

A few days since Mr. Washington was paid ten thousand dollars upon the purchase money of Mount Vernon. The purchase money for the Washington Estate, the last bond for which, not *really due until* 1862, *now* nearly all is *paid*.—From Pennsylvania since June, there has been received and paid over to the Regent, $3,295.—This speaks well for the efficiency of the accomplished Vice Regent, Miss Lily Macalester.

The new government stamped envelope is out and on sale at the post office in New York city.—The envelopes are so manufactured that three distinct black lines are visible on the face, to guide the pen in making a straight and uniform direction. When the letter is inserted, these lines, being really imprinted in the inner part of the back piece of the envelope, disappear. Out of a million ordered by government, fifty thousand have been sent to New York city, and orders have been already received for about half of the number.

WHAT DANCES WILL BE FASHIONABLE THE COMING WINTER?—A New York correspondent writes that "a grand revolution is about to take place in the Terpsichorean world. The 'round' or polka redowa dances are to be utterly tabooed, in deference to hoops and middle-aged ladies. The old or stately quadrille will resume its sway in 'our best society.' A newly arrived Monsieur from Paris, is now inducting our young beaux into the mysteries of the venerable *minuet de la cour*.—One of the Fifth Avenue 'model men,' the Belvidere Apollo of a large fashionable circle, has already added to his list of terrible fascinations the art of going through 'Sir Roger de Coverly' in a style which the mythical high-bred gentleman of that name would have envied."

GREELEY'S letter treating on the condition of our army in Utah, lays bare the extravagances and rapacity of those who have the administration of the Government. The favorite speculators who supply the grain for the army charge and get only *eleven dollars per bushel* for corn, when it can be bought on the spot in any quantity for two dollars. The same rate is charged for flour, and all the necessaries of life. A sale of Government mules took place there, where nobody else wanted them, for less than half their value, when the army will be compelled to purchase new ones at exorbitant prices whenever it is ordered home. The chief end of the Utah war seems to have been to procure the enrichment of a gang of buzzards and speculators at the expense of the people, who have to pay smartly for all this folly.

DEATH OF SENATOR BRODERICK.

News from San Francisco to the 16th ult., dispells the uncertainty that had previously shrouded the result of the Broderick and Terry duel. Judge Terry is the victor, not the victim. The duel took place on the 13th, and the Hon. David C. Broderick, U. S. Senator, was shot through the lungs on the first fire, and fell mortally wounded. He lingered till the morning of the 16th, when death ended his sufferings.

The *Tribune* in an article on his political career in California, concludes as follows:

Mr. Broderick has been struck down in the fullness of his powers, and in the morning of his usefulness—Though but recently awakened to the nature and movement of the "irrepressible conflict" whereof our Union is the arena, the Slavery Propaganda had no more determined and hardly a more effective antagonist. Though beaten in the recent contest, he had four years yet to serve in the Senate—time enough, perhaps, to retrieve his fortunes and redeem his State. For this, he would have labored with a resolution and courage that would have deserved success, if they did not commandit. But he was marked for destruction, and could hardly have avoided that fate. Had Terry fallen, Denver would probably have challenged him next, and Gwin or Latham third. He was never married, and leaves no family to lament his untimely death. We presume Gov. Weller will secure his seat in the Senate, unless Judge Terry should claim it, in pursuance of Gov. Mary's celebrated axiom that "To the victors belong the spoils of the vanquished."

California is henceforth a submissive satrapy of the Slave Power—as reliably so as Arkansas or Florida—more so than Missouri or Texas. Her Delegates at Charleston will sustain any platform and any candidates that the Oligarchy may prescribe; and her four Electoral Votes will be given for slave-trader Lamar, or any other Union hating dough-face whose head she shall secure the nomination.

A gallant minority will struggle against such degradation, but (for the present) struggle in vain; and if the slaveholders mean ever to press the legalization of their "peculiar institution" within her borders, now is their time. Hitherto, Slavery in California has been upheld only by judicial decisions, the last of which was truly though jestingly said to have held the scales of justice even by giving "the law to the North, and the power to the South." Henceforth, the South may take law, negro, and all. "And, this too, shall pass away."

The *Tribune* also contains the following account of Mr. Broderick's career:

DAVID C. BRODERICK, was born in the city of Washington, in December, 1818; or 1819, consequently, at the time of his death, was about 40 or 41 years of age. He was of Irish parentage. His father was a stone-cutter, and worked on the first stone contract for supplying stone for building the present Capitol, and worked upon the pillars of the Chamber in which his son afterward sat. When David was about 5 or 6 years old, the family removed to the city, where he was at once sent to school, in which he acquired an ordinary education. So soon as he was old enough, he was bound an apprentice to a stone-cutter, with whom he served his time. (Whether his father was then alive, is not definitely known.) During the period of Mr. B.'s apprenticeship as afterward, he was considered a person of strong mental characteristics, as well as of great physical strength and activity, and on these accounts he was made the umpire in all disputes that arose among his co-laborers and associates. Soon after attaining the age of manhood, he was elected engineer of Howard Fire Engine Co., No. 36. While occupying that position, he was much sought after by politicians, and he thus became interested in the political questions of the day, and soon acquired great influence in the Ninth Ward, where he became a recognized power in the Democratic party. His leading affinities were then, Sickles, Hard, Haskins, Brady and others of that class of politicians. His political influence rapidly increased to such an extent, that under the administration of Tyler, when Mr. Van Hess was Collector of Customs in this City, Mr. B. acquired the control and disposition of certain places in the Custom House, and was instrumental in securing the Naval Agency for Samuel Swydam. Many other leading politicians, who obtained berths and positions at that time, owe their fortune to the influence of Mr. B. in their favor.

In 1846, Mr. Broderick was a candidate for Congress in the 7th District, in opposition to F. A. Tallmadge. In order to defeat Mr. B., a third ticket was run for, which nominated John Bloodgood as a third candidate. The latter got 836 votes—just sufficient to secure the election of Mr. Tallmadge. In 1849, becoming dissatisfied with the condition of politics in this city, and feeling somewhat soured by his own disappointments, Mr. B. left New York for California. On his arrival there, he immediately went extensively into business, in connection with Mr. Frederick D. Kohler, of smelting and assaying gold. After a brief residence in California, he was selected as a delegate to the Convention which drew up the original Constitution of the State, and in which body he was instrumental in having the leading features of our State Constitution adopted. His course on that occasion was signally bitter in opposition to lotteries, banking, &c. Shortly after this, and while extensively engaged in business, he retired, in order to serve a short term of two years in the State Senate, where the integrity of his conduct was always recognized by his most bitter opponents, while it was the pride of his friends that no vote of his could be found on record on the side where there was any money distributed. No political speculators ever worked their way through the Legislature, that they did not first say to themselves, "How shall we overcome Broderick?" And such was his influence and popularity, that he was chosen President of the Senate, and in this capacity, on the resignation of Lieut. Gov. Negley, he was Acting Governor of the State. In 1852, he conceived the idea of putting himself in nomination before the Legislature of the State for United States Senator to fill the expected vacancy, by Senator Gwin being called to the Cabinet Pierce, and the Legislature was canvassed in his behalf with satisfactory results, but the vacancy did not occur. During the Legislative session of 1853, the friends of Mr. B. canvassed that body, with a view of having him then elected to succeed Senator Gwin, assuming the principle, then novel, and for the first time put forth, that a Legislature, under the Constitution, is not precluded from electing their United States Senators at any time in advance of the vacancy. After a bitter and protracted struggle, and a contest which aroused and embittered the passions and animosities of the two rival factions of the Democratic party in the State, the Legislature adjourned, having done but little business beside attending to this quarrel; leaving Mr. B. with a majority of the House in his favor, and only one vote lacking in the Senate. Thus with an aggregate majority in the Legislature sufficient to elect him, he was left without power, the deficient vote in the Senate prevailing him from getting a joint ballot. The subsidence of this storm left bitter and rankling feuds, which lasted through Mr. Broderick's career, and resulted in his death.

The effort to elect Mr. B. was renewed the following year (1855), but no choice was made, there being two or three candidates in the field besides Senator Gwin and Mr. B., and in 1856 the latter succeeded by such overwhelming strength, that he was enabled to dictate who should be his associate in the Senate for the short term. It is this respect Mr. B. stands the singular selection of the man he most hated, and for whom he had less respect than any other man in the world—which was Dr. Gwin; and the motive which governed Mr. B. was a profound knowledge of relations and revenge—Dr. Gwin having always denounced him most unsparingly at Washington as a man of neither ability nor character. Mr. B. conceived the idea of forcing Dr. Gwin to solicit his election from the man he had pretended to undertake, and to acknowledge the obligation in writing, and to bind himself in that written acknowledgment to abandon the friends who had always sustained him, by foregoing the patronage which was due to his position.

In accordance with this arrangement or obligation entered into by Dr. Gwin, he published a card to the effect that he was tired of serving the interests of professional friends, wearing out his life for them; and that he therefore desired to wash his hands of all patronage, and leave fully connected it all to his associate.

So soon as Dr. Gwin saw on what terms he had recovered a seat in the Senate, and the disgrace to which he would be subjected if his position became known, he proceeded to rent enemies to Mr. Broderick to obtain possession of the letter or acknowledgment in question, but a copy of that paper had been taken, and shortly after found its way into print, when the feud between Gwin and Broderick became more irreconcilable. They arrived from California together, and on going to Washington, Mr. B. soon discovered that the Administration had been poisoned against him, and refused to recognize any proposed appointment of his friends to office, although backed by the strength of California, but gave preference to the suggestions and wishes of Dr. Gwin. Under these circumstances, Mr. B. broke off all terms with the Administration, and when the Lecompton Constitution came up, he was found a zealous opponent of that measure.

In social life, Mr. Broderick was one of the most exemplary men that could be found in any country. No clergyman, no philanthropist, however proud on the score of morality, could feel more at ease than Mr. B. He was never known to enter a gambling den or house of ill-fame; and in business transactions or personal dealings, his word was relied on as implicitly as though he had entered into the most solemn written obligations for their performance. For these traits of character, Mr. B. was a great favorite, and among no class of persons was he stronger than with the clergymen of all denominations, who looked upon him as a strictly moral man. Mr. Broderick leaves no relative behind.

RELICS OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

From the English journals received by the Canada, we take the following interesting account of relics of Sir John Franklin. Captain McClintock, upon his arrival, sent the following information to the Admiralty:

Most of our information was received from an intelligent old woman. She said it was in the fall of the year that the ship was forced ashore. Many of the white men dropped by the way, as they went toward the Great River; but this was only known to them in the winter following, when their bodies were discovered.

Further discoveries were subsequently made:

"Becoming the Strait, to King William's Island, we continued the examination of the coast-line, with but out success, until the 24th of May, when about 10 miles eastward of Cape Herschel, a bleached skeleton was found, around which lay fragments of European clothing. Upon carefully removing the frozen tent, a pocket book was found, containing a few letters; these, although much decayed, may yet be deciphered. Judging from the remains of his dress, this unfortunate young man was a steward or officer's servant, and his position accurately verified the Esquimaux's assertion, that they fell as they walked along."

After relating that near this place were found several cairns, with nothing in them, (probably the records, if any, had been removed by the natives) the record continues:

On 6th May Lieut. Hobson pitched his tent beside a large cairn upon Point Victory. Lying amongst some loose stones which had fallen from the top of this cairn, was found a small tin case containing a paper, a duplicate of which is briefly as follows: This cairn was built by the Franklin Expedition upon the assumed site of James Ross's pillar, which had not been found. The Erebus and Terror spent their first winter at Beechy Island, after having ascended Wellington Channel, to lat. 77 deg. N., and returned by the west side of Cornwallis Island. On the 12th of September, 1846, they were beset in lat. 70.05 N. and long. 98.23 W.

Sir J. Franklin died on the 11th June, 1847. On the 22d April, 1848, the ships were abandoned five leagues to the N. W. of Pt. Victory, and the survivors, 105 in number, landed here under the command of Capt. Crozier. This paper was dated 25th April, 1848, and upon the following day they intended to start for the Great Fish River. The total loss by deaths in the expedition up to this date was nine officers and 15 men. A vast quantity of clothing and stores of all sorts lay strewed about as if here every article was thrown away which could possibly be dispensed with; pickaxes, shovels, boats, sledges, tents, cooking utensils, fuel, rope, bladder, canvas, a circle, a sextant engraved "Frederic Hornby," R. N., a small medicine chest, cars, &c.

A few miles southward, across Back Bay, a second record was found, having been deposited by Lieut. Gore and M. des Vœux in May, 1847. It afforded no additional information.

When in lat. 69 deg. 09 N., and long. 99 deg. 27 W., we came to a large boat, discovered by Lieut. Hobson a few days previously, as his notice informed me. It appears that this boat had been intended for the ascent of the Fish River, but was abandoned apparently upon a return journey to the ships, the sledge upon which she was mounted being poluted in that direction. She measured twenty-eight feet in length, by seven and one-half feet wide, was most carefully built, and made as light as possible, but the sledge was of solid oak and almost as heavy as the boat.

A large quantity of clothing was found within her, also a number of human skeletons. One of these lay in the after part of the boat, under a pile of clothing; the other, which was much more disturbed, probably by animals which had found it in the bow. Five pocket books, a quantity of silver spoons and forks, and a few religious books, were also found, but no journals, pocket books, or even names upon any articles of clothing. Two double barrelled guns stood upright against the boat's side, precisely as they had been placed eleven years before. One barrel in each was loaded and cocked; there was ammunition in abundance, also thirty or forty pounds of chocolate, canister tea and tobacco. Fuel was also wanting; a drift tree lay within one hundred yards of the boat.

Captain McClintock says, from all that can be gleaned from the record paper and the relics found in the boat and various articles of clothing and equipment discovered, it appears that the abandonment of the Erebus and Terror had been deliberately arranged, and every effort exerted, to enable the travelers to take with them everything equipments complete. It is much to be apprehended that disease had greatly reduced the strength of all on board—far more, perhaps, than they themselves were aware of. The distance by sledge from the position of the ships when abandoned to the boat is 65 geographical miles, and from the ships to Montreal Island 220 miles. The most perfect order seems to have existed throughout.

The English papers add these comments:

One of the several expeditions fitted out by government with the view of relieving the distressed with the fate of the missing adventurers, discovered, in 1851, traces of their winter quarters in 1845-6 at Beechy Island; and in 1854, Dr. Rae found among the Esquimaux on the west shore of Boothia, certain relics of the lost men, and was told that a party of white men had perished of starvation in that neighborhood four years previously. They had been seen, dragging a boat, by the natives, dragging a boat on the north shore of King William's Sound.

The intelligence now received would seem in confirmation of that obtained by Dr. Rae; the localities in the two accounts appear to be identical, and the number of dates—Captain M'Clintock's news being to the effect that the crews abandoned their ships so early as 1848—is probably to be explained by the looseness of the Esquimaux notions of times and seasons.

Up to 1850 the country hoped that Sir John and his gallant companions might yet be within reach of aid; and in March of that year government offered a reward of £2,000 to "any party or parties who, in the judgment of the Board of Admiralty, should discover or effectually relieve any of the crews;" or £10,000 to any party who should give such information as would lead to their relief, or afford-ly ascertain their fate. So late even as 1857 an effort was made to induce the government to "attempt a final and exhaustive search," with a view of ascertaining the fate of the expedition.

It was in the failure of this effort that Lady Franklin herself undertook the responsibility, and the result has now, it appears, justified her faith and enterprise. It will be for the country to consider whether the widow of the brave and unfortunate explorer shall be permitted to pay out of her private funds for information so interesting to the public, and for which so large a sum as £10,000 had been offered in the name of the country—an offer which was never, we presume, been formally withdrawn.

THE RESULT HERE.

From the official tabular statement of the vote in this County, which we publish to-day, it will be perceived that the People's ticket is elected, with the exception of Dr. Brandt for Coroner, and Mr. Schall for Assembly. The majorities for the successful candidates of the People's Party, are very handsome for this old stronghold of the Democracy. We congratulate those noble hearts who stood by us so firmly in the fight.

A matter for regret is the defeat of Mr. Schall, one of the most unexceptionable candidates on the ticket. The cause of his defeat was the clandestine circulation among the employees of the Mine Hill Railroad Company of tickets with his name scratched. The scheme was discovered too late to defeat it, and a worthy candidate was sacrificed. We have learned since the election that letters were addressed to the candidates for Assembly, asking for a statement of their position towards a wealthy and influential railway corporation, and that Mr. Schall wrote an admirable letter in reply, stating that if elected, he would act for the interests of the County, not alone for the interests of any corporation. It was the reply of an honest, worthy candidate; but it sealed his fate. He was defeated. There is considerable feeling in the County, in regard to this matter of corporations interfering in our elections, and it is in contemplation to hold a mass meeting. There certainly, should be an expression of opinion on the part of our citizens; the meeting should be called immediately, and its action be to the point. Such interference as we are called upon to notice, is dangerous. It cannot be too promptly checked.

Since the above was in type we have received a call for a meeting which will be found in another column.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!—The *latest style* of cloaks on hand and *made to order* at E. McDONALD'S Dry Goods and Grocery Store, next door to Frank Pott's Hardware store, Centre street.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, October 15, 1859.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 35,554 00—by Canal 39,673 17—total for the week 78,227 17 tons against 76,286 tons for the corresponding week last year. Gain for the week, 1,941 tons.

The demand for Coal is improving to some extent,—but in consequence of the low prices, all work at the collieries, except such that it was absolutely necessary to do, having been discontinued, the general impression is that the collieries in this region, in their present situation, cannot produce over 80,000 tons a week, even if the demand should exceed that amount,—and judging from present appearances, but few collieries will be put in proper order during the winter for next year's business, unless there is a strong prospect of a change in the trade next year. All the means have been exhausted, and but few will go further into debt to make improvements of any kind until they can see their way clear for next year's business. If we could only procure adequate protection to American Industry, there would be no difficulty with regard to the Coal Trade and all other branches of business—but the ten cent politicians of the Democracy of the North, and the Slave-driving aristocracy of the South, still hold absolute power in the United States Senate, and will in all probability defeat every bill for the benefit of the people as heretofore. It is believed that the hurricane of 1860, which is approaching, will sweep the spoilers from that body to such an extent that the glorious banners of Protection and Freedom will again float in triumph over the capitol of the nation.

The trade sums up this week as follows:

Lehigh Coal Trade for 1859 By Canal.
For the week ending on Saturday last:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Lehigh Coal and Nav. Co.,	12,845 11	261,627 01
Summit Branch,	974 14	24,262 12
Columbia do.	872 00	20,197 12
Beaver Meadow do.	77 10	4,075 03
New York and Lehigh Coal Co.,	151 12	2,559 16
Hazleton Coal Co.,	1,411 13	24,842 14
North Spring Mountain Coal,	852 10	20,321 05
Old Summit Mountain,	82 06	982 14
S. Mahanoy and others,	215 02	3,126 19
Hazleton Coal,	4,858 04	110,208 02
East Sugar Loaf Coal,	1,825 08	24,231 06
Mount Pleasant Coal,	151 03	13,171 17
Council Ridge,	1,580 11	29,529 02
Rock Mountain Coal Co.,	1,741 11	14,455 15
Franklin Coal Co.,	655 12	12,131 02
Ashmead Insp't. & Coal Co.,	1,251 10	17,883 16
Hartford Coal Co.,	625 00	14,560 12
Hancock Coal,	66 16	990 06
Total,	31,692 07	784,478 02

Lehigh Valley R. R. for 1859.
For week ending on Saturday last:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Hazleton (A. Pardee & Co.)	2,827 15	81,237 15
E. Sugar Loaf, (Packer & Co.)	1,961 10	52,571 18
Council Ridge, (Sharpe, L. & Co.)	1,587 19	54,546 11
Mount Pleasant,	196 09	6,761 16
S. Mt. (Randolphs & Hampshire,)	2,276 06	65,483 18
Columbia, (Ratcliff & Johnson,)	440 09	24,628 14
Beaver Meadow,	415 16	16,913 09
N. York & Lehigh, (Taggart & Son)	1,179 17	37,407 05
N. Sp. Mt. (J. B. McCreary & Co.,	1,567 16	38,400 02
S. Sp.