Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1860.

THE CONFLICT OF 1860.

ON ONE SIDE.

The Union, Protection, Free Men, Free Lands, and the Dominion of Free Labor;

ON THE OTHER,

Slavery, Disunion, Corruption, Free Trade and Death to American Freedom.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

HANNIBAL HAMLIN,

OF MAINE.

FOR GOVERNOR:

ANDREW G. CURTIN.

REPUBLICAN ELECTORAL TICKET.

We present below the electoral ticket, revised and corrected respectively by the gentlemen who compose it, and ordered to be published by the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. It is important that this ticket should be used in revising the one at the head of the editorial columns of the Republican press of the State, and also be made the standard by which to test the tickets to be used as ballots:

Electoral Ticket.

AT LARGE.

JAMES POLLOCK, THOMAS M. HOWE.

1st District—EDWARD C. KNIGHT.
2d " " ROBERT P. KING.
3d " " HENRY BUMM.
4th " " ROBERT M. FOUST.
5th " " NATHAN HILLES.
6th " " JOHN M. BROOMALL.
7th " " JAMES W. FULLER.
8th " " LEVI B. SMITH.
9th " " FRANCIS W. CHRIST.
10th " " DAVID MUMMA, JR.
11th " " DAVID TAGGART.
12th " " THOMAS R. HULL.
13th " " FRANCIS B. PENNIMAN.
14th " " ULYSSES MERCUR.
15th " " GEORGE BRESSLER.
16th " " A. B. SHARPE.
17th " " DANIEL O. GEHR.
18th " " SAMUEL CALVIN.
19th " " EDGAR COWAN.
20th " " WILLIAM McKENNAN.
21st " " JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK.
22d " " JAMES KERR.
23d " " RICHARD P. ROBERTS.
24th " " HENRY SOUTHER.
25th " " JOHN GREER.

PEOPLE'S COUNTY TICKET.

LEGISLATURE:
DANIEL ROCH, of Auburn.
HENRY HUNN, of Tamaqua.
LIN BARTHOLOMEW, of Pottsville.

PROTHONOTARY:
CHARLES FRAILEY, of Pottsville.

RECORDER:
BENJAMIN F. GRIFFITH, of Ashland.

REGISTER:
JOSEPH BOWEN, of Minersville.

CLERK OF THE SESSIONS:
JOHN B. REED, of St. Clair.

COMMISSIONER:
D. B. ALTHOUSE, of Tremont.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
WM. LERCH, of Friedensburg.

AUDITOR:
FREDERICK HAKSELER, of West Brunswick.

Reduction in Price!

"HERALD OF FREEDOM,"

AND

ADVOCATE OF THE ILLINOIS RAIL SPLITTER."

This Campaign Paper will be furnished at the following rates after the 20th of August, inst., until the Presidential Election:

Single copies,	$ 25	30 to one address,	$ 5 00
Ten copies to one address,	1 00	50 do do	8 00
25 do do	2 00	100 do do	15 00
50 do do	3 50		

One copy gratis to the getter up of each club.

Every number of the HERALD OF FREEDOM will be sold at the following rates:

25 copies,	65 | 100 copies. 1 25

We hope our friends throughout this and adjoining counties will exert themselves in distributing this cheap paper among the people. We want to beat the rotten Democracy so badly that they will be forced to pass a Protective Tariff in the Senate next Winter.

☞We expect shortly to have some rich illustrations to present to our readers.

☞The matter in the HERALD OF FREEDOM is entirely different from that published in the MINERS' JOURNAL.

☞*There is no postage on the Herald of Freedom in Lycoming County.*

Address B. BANNAN, Pottsville.

RECEIPTS

For Subscriptions to the Miners' Journal since last publication.

Jas. M. Bohrer, to July 1, 1861	$2 00
Wm. Todd, to July 1, 1861	2 00
Wm. Wilson, to March 23, 1858	4 00
Daniel Nash, to Oct. 25, 1859	2 00
Peter Leonard, to July 1, 1860	2 00
Wm. Hendricks & Co., to May 22, 1861	2 00
Wm. Varnell, to July 1, 1860	2 00
Geo. Humphreys, to March 1, 1861	1 00
Jas. Carver, to July 1, 1860	1 00
Wm. Hilton, to Feb. 18, 1861	2 00
Chas. Stadleman, to Nov. 20, 1861	2 00
Jno. Wyman, to Jan. 1, 1861	2 00
Michl. S. Herb, to Aug. 18, 1861	2 00
Jno. Robinson, to July 1, 1861	2 00
Wm. Gallagher, to July 1, 1861	2 00
Geo. Remington, to Jan. 1, 1861	2 00
Jno. Weeds, to Jan. 1, 1861	2 00
Richard Phillips, to July 1, 1861	2 00
Wm. Cobb, to Feb. 12, 1861	2 00
Jno. R. H. Taber, to March 29, 1861	2 00
Geo. Pearce & Co., to Jan. 1, 1861	2 00
Yorke & Devereux, to Jan. 1, 1861	2 00
Jno. Armstrong, to July 1, 1861	2 00
W. Benedict & Co., to Jan. 1, 1861	2 00
H. & A. Mesereole, to March 21, 1861	2 00
G. Raudenbush, to Feb. 21, 1860	2 00
Read & Co., to July 21, 1861	2 00
Jno. A. Brooke, to Jan. 1, 1861	2 00
Wm. Jones, to Jan. 1, 1861	2 00
Wm. Reisinger, to July 1, 1860	2 00
Thos. Hughes, to Feb. 25, 1861	2 00
A. H. Griffith & Co., Carbondale, to Jan. 1, 1861	2 00
J. C. Alger, to Jan. 1, 1861	2 00
Jno. R. Hutchins, to Nov. 25, 1861	2 00
Wm. Leigh & Bros., to June 2, 1861	2 00
Wm. Coleman, to July 1, 1861	2 00
Wm. Young & Co., to Jan. 1, 1861	2 00
Wm. Street to Jan. 1, 1861	2 00
Wm. Heil, to March 1, 1861	2 00
Edward Jones, to Jan. 1, 1861	2 00
Jno. Mitchell, Catawissa, to Jan. 1, 1861	2 00
Wm. Kinsley, to Aug. 25, 1861	2 00
Wm. Keim, to Jan. 1, 1861	2 00
Conrad, Leib & Co., to Jan. 1, 1861	2 00
W. Hinchliff, to Jan. 1, 1861	2 00
Minor & Stirling, to June 19, 1861	2 00
Wm. Block, Jr., to Jan. 1, 1861	2 00
Jno. A. Pierce, to Aug. 25, 1861	2 00
Jno. Codrington, to April 11, 1861	2 00
Ralph Bird, to Jan. 1, 1861	2 00
Wm. H. Reiter, to July 1, 1860	2 00
Jno. F. Carr, to April 10, 1861	2 00
Reuben Heid, Miller, to July 1, 1860	2 00
Jno. Livermore, to March 29, 1861	2 00
Jno. A. Chapin, to Jan. 1, 1861	2 00
Wm. Reinhard, to Jan. 1, 1861	2 00
Jno. C. Lazarde, to Jan. 1, 1861	2 00
Wm. B. Wilson, to Jan. 1, 1861	2 00
Jno. N. Eckert, to Jan. 1, 1861	2 00
Jno. B. Reed, to Aug. 28, 1861	2 00
Peter Weidel, to Jan. 1, 1861	2 00
Wm. May, to July 1, 1860	2 00
Hon. Jas. H. Campbell, to Jan. 1, 1861	2 00
Lewis Jones, Jr., & Co., to Jan. 1, 1861	2 00
Wm. H. Maxwell, to Oct. 15, 1861	2 00
Rev. C. Reitsnyder, to Jan. 1, 1861	2 00
Jno. Schwalm, to Nov. 7, 1861	2 00
Rev. L. G. Reichard, to Jan. 1, 1862	2 00
Jno. Bowen, to July 1, 1860	2 00
Wm. G. Cook, to April 1, 1861	2 00
Jno. B. Comer, Esq., to Jan. 1, 1862	2 00

☞Persons who have received bills of two years standing and upwards, who do not forward the amounts by return mail, or state the reason why payment is delayed, it they do not receive the paper hereafter they will know the reason why.

Col. Curtin's Appointments.

In addition to the appointments heretofore announced, Andrew G. Curtin, the People's candidate for Governor, will speak as follows:

At Brighton, Beaver county, Thursday, Sept. 13th,		13th.
Washington, Washington county, Friday,	" 14th,	14th.
Uniontown, Fayette county, Saturday,	" 15th,	15th.
Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Monday,	" 17th,	17th.
Chambersburg, (State Mass Meeting), Wednesday,	" 19th,	19th.
Bedford, Bedford county, Thursday,	" 20th,	20th.
Hollidaysburg, Cambria county, Friday,	" 21st,	21st.
Chambersburg, Franklin county, Saturday,	" 22d,	22d.
New York county, Monday,	" 24th,	24th.
Norristown, Montgomery county, Tuesday,	" 25th,	25th.
Pittsburg, (State Mass Meeting), Thursday,	" 27th,	27th.

The local committees of the several counties will be governed by the State Committee in relation to other speakers who will accompany Col. Curtin.

A. K. McCLURE, *Chairman People's State Com.*

Philadelphia, 25th August.

CARL SCHURTZ'S GREAT SPEECH AT ST. LOUIS.—The HERALD OF FREEDOM of Sept. 12th, will contain this great speech entire. It is one of the most powerful speeches on the Slave question, ever made in this country. In point of argumentative power it will rank with the efforts of the talented Clay and Webster. It shows the utter weakness of the South in the event of secession, and proves that none but a madman would make the attempt. As the speech ought to be generally read by the people, we will publish an extra edition of that number, and those desiring it for distribution, will be furnished at the following rates:

100 Copies,	$1 25
50 "	65
20 "	50
10 "	35
Single copies,	2

☞Persons ordering extra copies of the speech will please send in their orders three days before the publication.

There ought to be several thousand copies distributed in this Congressional District.

ETHNOLOGY.—The paper treating on the Colors in the Human Race, on our first page, can be read with interest by all. It is of a higher order, both for research and ability, than the general run of newspaper essays.

A LIBERAL DONATION.—William E. Dodge of New York City, contributed $1000 to the Syrian fund now collecting in that city for the relief of the Syrian sufferers. The contributions *had reached* about $9,000 up to Wednesday last.

FRANCE AND GLORY.—The expenses of governing the Empire of France amount to *one million of dollars a day* including interest on the public debt. This is about $9 a year for each inhabitant. The Navy alone costs $93,000,000 a year.

RATIFICATION MEETING.

PROTECTION AND FREEDOM.

LINCOLN, HAMLIN AND CURTIN.

CAMPBELL AND THE PEOPLE'S COUNTY TICKET.

The friends of Protection and Freedom—those opposed to Free Trade and Slavery Extension—those in favor of the election of Lincoln, Hamlin, Curtin, Campbell, and the People's County Ticket, without regard to former political affinities and associations, are invited to a General Ratification Meeting, which will be held at the

Court House, in the Borough of Pottsville, on Monday, Sept. 3,

(Court week,) at 10 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of ratifying the nominations made by the recent People's County Convention.

The meeting will be addressed by the

Hon. GEORGE A. COFFEY, of Philadelphia,
Gov. A. H. REEDER, of Easton, is expected,
Hon. JAMES H. CAMPBELL,
Hon. R. M. PALMER and others.

Turn out Fellow-citizens in such numbers that will make the corrupt Democracy, the destroyers of our country's prosperity, quail before the majesty of the honest voters of the County.

By Order of the County Committee.

A Ratification Meeting

Of the People's party will be held at TAMAQUA, on

Tuesday Evening, September 4th, 1860,

At 7½ o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by the Hon. JAMES H. CAMPBELL, Hon. R. M. PALMER, JACOB HAZEN, Esq., LIN BARTHOLOMEW, Esq., JOHN P. SEILER, Esq., H. F. SHINDEL, Esq., HENRY HUNN, Esq., JOHN PARKER, Esq., and others. The Lincoln Legion and Continentals, of Pottsville, will be present.

DEFAULTING POSTMASTERS.—Orders were sent from the Department some days since for the defaulting Postmaster at Iowa City; also for another in Kentucky. It is predicted that there will be a rich crop of defalcations within the next thirty or sixty days.

The Democratic papers drown their misery in shouts of "let us all go in for Foster and Victory." Poor fellows, let them prolong the suspense, if they wish, (we are opposed to cruelty to animals) but oh, prepare for anything but victory on the 2d Tuesday in October. Believe us, it would be well.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—It appears from the official returns of the late gubernatorial election in North Carolina that Ellis, dem., received 59,590, and Pool, opposition, 53,262. Majority for Ellis 6,328. The democratic vote has increased since the last election 3,161, while that of the opposition has increased 13,216—total increased vote of the State 16,377, which is within six votes of Ellis' majority two years ago.

ATLANTIC CITY.—Persons fond of Fishing and Gunning, and also Salt Water bathing, will find the sea shore at Atlantic City very desirable at this season of the year. The Bathing is really better now that it was during the last month. Col. Thayer, of the Mansion House, intends keeping his establishment open all winter, and has made ample arrangements to accommodate visitors during the cool as well as the warm months. His charges are moderate and the Mansion sustains a high reputation among those who have sojourned with the Colonel during the season.

FOR DOUGLAS.—The Chicago *Herald and Times* publishes a list of ninety-one papers which support Douglas in Illinois. It also states the complexion of the democratic press of the Northwest, as follows:

	Douglas.	*Breckinridge.*
Ohio,	75	4
Indiana,	66	5
Illinois,	91	2
Michigan,	39	—
Wisconsin,	40	2
Iowa,	38	—
Minnesota,	11	5
Totals,	316	18

DISUNIONISM.—The Louisville *Journal* says that the Hon. James B. Clay who is stumping Kentucky for Breckinridge and Lane, in a recent conversation with a distinguished Douglas Democrat, was asked what he would do if Congress withheld from slavery in the Territories the protection demanded for it, and Mr. Clay warmly responded that he would go for the immediate dissolution of the Union, and that his questioner was at liberty to make that declaration public. On being asked whether this was also the position of Mr. Breckinridge, Mr. Clay declined replying, on the ground that the question was not a proper one for him to answer. The *Journal* makes this statement editorially.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION IN MEXICO.—The New York *Times* professes to have information that the Mexican troubles are about to be settled by the intervention of France, England, Spain and Prussia. The bases of toleration for all religious opinions, and of a modified establishment for the Roman Catholic Church, are understood to have been already accepted by the Constitutionalists under Juarez on the one part, and by the Clerical party under Miramon on the other.

The United States Government is to be asked to sanction the Convention, but it is to be carried out whether such sanction is given or not.

CAPTURED SLAVER.—A telegraph dated Norfolk, Va., August 28th, says that a slaver, probably the brig Triton—the name not being definitely ascertained—was brought into port to-day; in charge of Midshipman Farquhar, forty days from Loando, West Coast of Africa.

She was captured on the 16th of July by the United States steamer Mystic. She cleared from New Orleans in March last, and changed her captain and crew at Cuba. Neither papers nor colors were found, and are supposed to have been thrown overboard. She was to take slaves purchased for the brig Delicia, which was captured by the Constellation in December last.

THROWN OVERBOARD.—The Hon. Thomas B. Florence has been defeated for re-nomination in the First District in Philadelphia.—Mr. George E. Lehman received the nomination in his place. On the 4th ballot Florence was dropped. Such is the proper disposal of unfaithful servants who desert the interests of the people, to pander to a corrupt administration.

JOHN BROADHEAD, President of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, was nominated in the Second District. JOHN KLINE in the Third District, and WILLIAM MORGAN in the Fourth District. Broadhead favors Breckinridge, and the others are all understood to favor Douglas.

They are all new men, which shows conclusively that the Democracy have become dissatisfied with their old leaders. They are nowhere.

EXTRAORDINARY LANGUAGE.—Douglas must either be pretty well loaded with whisky, when he speaks, or he is becoming perfectly reckless. Witness the following language in a speech made at Norfolk, Va., a few days ago:

Lincoln has no hope of being elected except through the efforts of the Secessionists, who have divided the Democratic party, supposing that Breckinridge could carry every Southern State, though it now seems he is not going to carry a single one by the people. Still, by dividing the North, he gives every one of the States to Lincoln, thus allowing him to be elected by the popular vote. Why, what was the true aspect of the contest before the secession? Lincoln had no show whatever for more than two States till the Breckinridge division took place, and *I would have beaten him in every State but Vermont and Massachusetts.*

"Lincoln had no show whatever for more than two States!" Is not this monstrous fibbing for a Presidential candidate?

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The City papers give full descriptions of the grand tour of the Prince of Wales through Canada and the British Possessions. The Ball at Montreal given in honor of the Prince, cost upwards of forty thousand dollars. It is estimated that his tour will cost the British Government at least *one million dollars*, independent of the amounts spent by the different places which he has visited, which cannot cost less than a half million more.

He has determined to visit Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Portland, from which latter point he will embark for Europe. He has accepted an invitation of the citizens of New York to a ball to be given on the 12th of October. He will be in Philadelphia on the 9th and 10th of October. He will remain in New York three days.

The Prince seems to have made a very favorable impression in all the places he has visited. The ladies are delighted with him, and he engages in the dance with a perfect *abandon*.

THE TEXAS INCENDIARIES.—The charges that the late incendiary fires in Texas were the result of a wide spread conspiracy of Northern Whites and Southern Blacks, have found about as much proof as the charge that John Brown's fanatical raid into Virginia was the result of a wide-spread conspiracy at the North against Virginian institutions. Not the slightest evidence has been elicited that Northern Whites had anything to do with these fires. They are to be laid only at the door of local causes, but political capital could be made out of their frequent and alarming occurrence, and so the cry of "Northern Conspiracy" against the South was raised. It has turned out a senseless cry, and the people of Texas are beginning to find it out.

It is now well understood that all these difficulties have been caused by the mal-treatment, whipping and driving out of Methodist Clergymen, and others who were denounced as Abolitionists some time ago.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, the most celebrated member of the Young family, is at his old tunes again—speech-making. Here is his last effort:

"We are here to live, to spread intelligence and knowledge among the people. I am here to school my brethren, to teach my family the way of life, to propogate my species, and to live, if in my power, until sin, iniquity, corruption, hell, and the devil, and all classes and grades of abominations are driven from the earth. That is my religion, and the object of my existence. Our neighbors, who have driven us from them, wish to civilize us.—You have had a little experience in the lessons of their civilization—in the drunkenness, quarreling, debauchery, fighting, and tumbling into ditches. They wish to civilize us! But I do not want to talk about it. They are to be pitied, for they are ripening for destruction."

DECLINATION.—Gov. Banks of Massachusetts, declines a re-election. He does this in consequence of an important business arrangement with the Illinois Central Railroad Company, which will require him to remove his residence to Chicago. He will, however, continue in his present position until the expiration of his term of office, in January next. Mr. B., it is said, has accepted a position as resident director of the Illinois Central railroad, at a salary of about $7,500 a year. His principal motive for this step has been the necessity of making better provisions for his family than the emoluments of political office would enable him to do. Honest office holders but seldom grow rich from the emoluments of office.

FRAUDS ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The *Bulletin* of the 29th says:

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company having recently instituted the most rigid scrutiny into the accounts of their Conductors and Receiving Agents, have been enabled to detect some faithlessness among these employees in rendering their reports of money received, &c., in consequence of which, exaggerated rumors have obtained circulation. We learn that the amount of deficiency in the aggregate, is not large, and a restitution has been effected; but the investigation has led to the discovery of the means of effectually preventing hereafter, these practices which have been so difficult of detection heretofore. The safeguards proposed to be introduced, will be of great benefit to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and to the general railroad interest.

DEATH OF A NOTED CHARACTER.—Col. Hugh Lindsay, died at his residence, in Heidelburg township, near Wernersville, on Thursday night. Every body was well acquainted with the Col., and his death will be regretted by the people not only of this county, but all over the State, as he was well known every where through his many exhibitions, of which he was the life and soul.

"Alas! poor Hone, we knew him well,
He was a fellow of infinite jest."

But, towards the end of his career, life was but a sorry jest to him, and we trust he has gone to a place where the troubles and ills he experienced here, have no home.—*Reading Times.*

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.—The People's Party of this county hold their delegate election to-day, and will meet in County Convention on Monday to form a County Ticket. Conferees will be appointed on Monday to meet the conferees from Schuylkill County to place in nomination a candidate for Congress. As there is no opposition in either county to the Hon. James H. Campbell, of course he will be re-nominated by acclamation—a deserved honor for his arduous services in behalf of the interests of the people. He will sweep the District like a hurricane. The people of all parties will sustain a faithful representative, because it is their interest to do so.

THE BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.—From 1840 to 1850, the basis of Congressional representation was about 71,000. From 1850 to 1860 it has been very nearly 93,000. There are 107 Representatives in the present Congress. After the present census, the basis will probably be established so that this number shall not be increased. It is estimated that the entire population will be 33,000,000. On this population, a basis of 137,500 would carry 140 Representatives into the next Congress, and most of the old States would lose some of their members, whilst the Western or new States would gain upon their present number.

THE POPE IN DESPAIR.—The late foreign intelligence states that the Pope has written a mournful letter to the Legate at Paris, in which he states that he fears all is lost. He expects to die by the bullet of the assassin; but let happen what will, under no circumstances will he consent to give up any portion of his authority or patrimony. Rome is evidently in danger, and if it falls, the temporal power of the Pope must fall with it. The signs of the times evidently would seem to confirm the truth of the prophecy, proclaimed by a number of writers on Theology, that the downfall of the Papacy would take place between the years 1848 and 1865.

R. J. SCHORNER has just received a fine lot of Mackerel and Shad; also a fine lot of Cakes, Crackers, &c., from one of the best Bakeries in Philadelphia; also another lot White Wheat Flour, at $5 cents a quarter, a Flour that has given satisfaction to all that have tried it. He has also just received a lot of prime Potatoes, for sale cheap for cash. Give him a trial.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, September 1, 1860.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 43,669 14—by Canal 36,082 03—for the week 79,751 17 tons against 68,344 tons for the corresponding week last year.

To-day the tolls and transportation both on Canal and Railroad were advanced 15 cents per ton. It is to be regretted that the advance was not postponed until the 15th of the month—but after the publication was made it had to be adhered to. What effect it will have upon the trade remains to be tested. Some of the Operators are fearful that it will result in a further reduction of prices here. Such ought not to be the case as the price of Coal is too low already,—but if it does the Companies ought to refuse one-half the advance to the Operator here at the close of the season.—This would be nothing but sheer justice in the trade here, who are the only sufferers by the advance. We hope however they will be able to maintain prices, notwithstanding the advance of toll. The Fall result trade for domestic purposes will soon set in briskly when the demand for Coal will be increased.

The trade from all the Regions sums up this week as follows, compared with last year:

	1859. WEEK.	1859. TOTAL.	1860. WEEK.	1860. TOTAL.	TOTAL INC.
P. & R. R. R.	27,374	1,121,573	43,670	1,227,208	205,335
Schuyl. Canal	41,630	812,580	38,682	868,706	56,126
L. Val. R. R.	10,630	287,720	14,073	423,641	135,921
Lehigh Canal	20,540	311,341	21,197	343,316	46,975
Beranton & Lh	14,208	286,280	20,110	437,467	148,852
Do. : North	4,203	120,061	5,796	134,850	4,494
Pa. Coal Co.	22,422	481,563	26,078	491,841	459,724
Del. & H. Co.		221,748		232,405	450,277
Wyoming Sc.		191,819		180,172	418,546
Do. : North		30,251		32,598	2,347
Shamokin	4,231	96,622	4,589	117,913	21,291
Trevorton	1,361	60,825	1,815	61,590	619,233
Broad Top	2,943	90,254	4,717	122,721	42,457
Sch. Mt. H.T.	2,021	25,570	2,264	54,456	22,172
Lyken's Valley	2,041	29,960	2,512	41,961	12,001
Total,	158,455	4,758,438	192,655	5,321,419	
			158,455	4,745,438	
				57,117	558,981

The heavy rains last week caused several breaches in the Delaware Division and also the Wyoming Canals, but the necessary repairs have been made and navigation resumed again.

Vessels continue scarce at Philadelphia, and freights have advanced considerably to Eastern ports. This retards the trade greatly from Schuylkill County, and gives purchasers the advantage over the producers in the market.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD ARRANGEMENTS.—The Harrisburg *State Sentinel* says that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Reading Railroad Company, have had made, for joint use, three hundred railroad cars, and purpose to double this number, to be used in carrying coal from the Broad Top Mountain Coal Mines, near the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, about one hundred miles west of Harrisburg, to Philadelphia. This trade will be carried on over the Pennsylvania Railroad to Harrisburg, where it will enter on the Reading Railroad Co.'s Lebanon Valley Branch, thence to Reading, and by the Reading Railroad to that Company's wharves at Richmond. This trade now affords a tonnage of about three hundred tons a day, and it is said, can be very considerably increased. The two carrying companies pro-rate the charges, the Reading having about fifteen miles most of the distance.—By the reunion of the two companies in this work, the advantage of a favorable grade is secured the entire distance, and in this respect enables the trade of the Broad Top to compete with rival producers in the best and largest markets. From Huntingdon to Harrisburg the grade of the Pennsylvania Railroad is descending, and from Harrisburg by the way of the Reading it is also favorable for heavy trains; whereas from Harrisburg eastward, by way of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the grade is undulating, and in other respects not as well suited for heavy freight. This fact, with a desire of those interested in the trade to have an outlet for their coal on the Delaware, will account for the trade taking the course mentioned.

OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION CO.,
Pottsville, August 31st, 1860.

On and after September 1st, 1860, the charge for the use of Cars and for Toll on Anthracite Coal carried on the Schuylkill Navigation will be as follows, and so continue until further notice:

FROM	Port Carbon,	Mount Carbon,	Schuyl. Haven,	Port Clinton,
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
To Philadelphia,	103	102	100	88
" Manayunk,	83	82	80	68
" Spring Mill,	65	64	62	55
" Conshohocken,	65	64	62	55
" Plymouth Dam,	65	64	62	55
" Bridgeport,	61	60	58	51
" Norristown,	61	60	58	51
" Port Kennedy,	55	54	52	45
" Valley Forge,	55	54	52	45
" Pawling's Dam,	55	54	52	45
" Port Providence,	52	51	49	44
" Phœnixville,	52	51	49	44
" Royer's Ford,	52	51	49	44
" Pottstown Landing,	52	51	49	44
" Port Union,	49	48	46	42
" Birdsboro',	42	41	39	36
" Reading,	38	37	35	33
" Althouses,	36	35	33	31
" Mohrsville,	36	35	33	31
" Hamburg,	36	35	33	31
" Owsigsburg Landing,	36	35	33	31

The charge will be per ton of 2240 lbs., less five per cent. allowance for waste, as usual, and no charge less than twenty-five cents per ton will be made for any distance. By order of the Board of Managers.

J. E. WALEY, *President.*

ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COALS—THEIR USES &c.

NUMBER IV.

The Richmond and Other Bituminous Coals.

DEAR JOURNAL:—My last two numbers were devoted to the Richmond Coal Field, simply to place its many advantages in a proper light before the public, and to call attention to the fact, that Bituminous Coal can be obtained from this Region much cheaper than from any other. Perhaps less is known of this field and its Coal, than of any other deposit so early discovered and worked. Even now discovered Basins of comparatively limited area, and situated far inland, have received more attention, because more steps have been taken to direct and rivet that attention. Less has been said and printed, descriptive of this Region than any other developed Coal Field, and consequently less is generally known. Much was said and written a short time ago of the North Carolina, or Deep River Coal Field, and its accompanying iron deposits; but valuable as these minerals are, and may prove to North Carolina, they are comparatively insignificant when compared with the magnificent veins and basins of Richmond. The seams of the Deep River Region are much smaller than ours; and being situated far inland, are much less accessible. The cost of producing Coal from the Deep River Pits into market would be double that from this; and as far as the value of the Coal it concerned, it would be hard to produce a better article than that produced from Clover Hill, Midlothian, or Dover.—A depo-it of Coal has recently been developed by myself and Mr. Harris, formerly of Pottsville, in your Region, corresponding with the "Deep River" formation of North Carolina. It is situated in Cumberland and Prince Edward counties, on the line of the South Side Railroad, between Richmond and Lynchburg, about 70 miles from the first, and 50 from the latter named place.—The Basin is much smaller than those of the Richmond Field, and contains less bitumen.—The Coal however, is harder and more durable under combustion. The iron ores peculiar to the North Carolina Coal Field are also found here; but we do not think they will ever be at accessible, as the ores along the James River and Kanawha Canal, are to the Richmond Coal Field; since no system of transportation can be so cheap for heavy material as that afforded by water, and particularly so, where Railroads must necessarily have heavy grades as here; yet this Coal Field—existing in the Piedmont section of Virginia—is just where it would be wanted under judicious development, and its value can scarcely be estimated to the rich mineral region in which it exists. The Coal now being mined is on a limited scale, corresponding with the local demand, but on a system of economy and practical mining, as perfect as that practiced by your Operators, who are forced to the most rigid system by the necessities of the trade.

This Coal, however, would not so well answer the purpose which we are now considering. It is, to a certain extent, destitute of that *rich, fatty or coking* quality, so peculiar to the Coals of the Richmond field, and which constitute one of their chief qualities as a *bituminous* coal, when compared with the Anthracite waste. The greatest objection that has ever been found with the Richmond Coal, is its friable nature, or the great amount of fine or small Coal produced, is, under the present consideration, rather an advantage than a defect. But it is not generally true, after all, since most, or all of the objectionable *fine Coal* has been produced from small and shallow pits along the outcrops of the seams. From the deep basins of this region, where the Coal is *rich and hard*, there is, perhaps, even less *fine Coal* (small) produced than in the mines of Cumberland or Broad Top. It will be remembered, and it is even now manifest, that the large amount of Coal formerly mined from the numerous small Red Ash seams of Schuylkill County, in a small way, above water level, and by men of limited means, produced a bad impression abroad of the quality of your Schuylkill County Coals, which all the care and labor of your Operators has not been able to entirely eradicate. Much of that Coal was soft, friable, and badly prepared, and you lose, even now, by the wrong impression then created, though your Coals are equal to any sent to market. It is true, some of your large Operators have succeeded in establishing an individual reputation, but the Schuylkill Coal is still under suspicion in distant markets, though your seams in reality, contain less impurity than those commanding a higher name and higher prices. It is equally true of this field. An impression has been created, that all our Coals are friable and soft, and that this impression has been confirmed by many shipments of Coal that ought never to have been sent to distant markets. A visit to our deep mining establishments would soon dissipate that idea.

This question however, is not of so much importance, if we combine the waste of each region so as to economize the soft, or soft Coal of both. That we shall eventually consummate this purpose, I have not the slightest doubt; since there is so deep an interest bearing upon it, so many influences around it, that the obstacles must be great indeed, not to be overcome. In our next we will consider the practicability of the plan, and show, that in reality, there are no obstacles in the way, more than such as attend all great enterprises. Any interested party desiring more definite and particular information than may be obtained in these letters, can obtain it by applying direct.

S. H. DEBOW.

Richmond, Va.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Lorberry Coal.

We, the undersigned, miners of Lorberry Coal, having understood that various Coals are offered to the trade abroad under the reputation of Lorberry Coal; this is to caution dealers against the same, and inform them that Messrs. Lewis Rothermel & Co., Philadelphia, and Noah Lincoln & Co., Boston, have the exclusive shipment of all our Coal, which we warrant to the trade as very superior in quality, and prepared with every expense and care as a leading Coal for domestic use.

GRAEFF & NUTTING,
KITEMILLER, STEER, & Co.

Pinegrove, May 4, 1860.

We append the following certificates of a number of dealers and others who have used this Coal in Boston and vicinity:

BOSTON, March 23d, 1859.

We, the undersigned, have purchased Coal from Lewis Rothermel & Co., of Philadelphia, called "Lorberry Coal," and find it a very superior article. Many of our customers prefer it to either the Franklin or Lykens Valley, and Tuscarora Coal, it being more profitable to the dealer and consumer.

Signed:

CRAFT & WARD, South Boston.
BOSWORTH & HAMLIN, Boston.
WISWALL & Co., Boston.
JOSEPH TWITCHELL, Boston.
W. FLETCHER & Co., Boston.
WM. C. BROOKS & Co., E. Cambridge.
WM. WYMAN, E. Cambridge.
WM. WOOD, Boston.
TOWN & BRIGHAM, Chelsea.
M. L. SMITH, Cambridgeport.
R. D. PIERCE & Co., Providence.
JAS. H. MUMFORD, Providence.

OFFICES—318 Walnut Street, Philada.; 11 Doane Street, Boston.

[19-8m] LEWIS ROTHERMEL & CO.

PITTSBURGH, PA., *April 20, 1860.*

MR. BENJ. BANNAN,

Dear Sir.—Our Lorberry Coal, which for the past two years, up to the present time, has been shipped by Messrs. Rothermel & Co., is transferred to Messrs. Sinnickson & Glover, of Philadelphia, who have purchased the whole product of our mines in Schuylkill county.

We make this announcement as the easiest method of informing dealers in this Coal where it may be obtained—namely: of Messrs. Sinnickson & Glover, and of them only.

WHEELER, MILLER & Co.

[17-6m]

NOTICE.—N. STURTEVANT & Co., are sole agents for the sale of Carter's Lehigh Coal reshipped at Philadelphia. WM. T. CARTER.

Phila., June 2, '60 23-3m

East Franklin Coal.

THIS superior Coal from the Lorberry Region, mined by H. Heil, is sold exclusively by the Agents,

TAN DUSEN, NORTON & CO.,
203 *Walnut St., Philadelphia, and*
S. BONNELL Jr.,
17 *Trinity Building, New York.*

July 28, '60 30-

East Franklin Coal.

MY East Franklin Coal is now sold exclusively by ROBB, HAMMETT & CALDWELL. Parties ordering from them may always depend upon getting a pure article. HENRY HEIL.

August 17, '60 34-tf

Coal Freights.

PORT RICHMOND, August 30.—Vessels are scarce again, and freights have advanced. We quote:

To Boston,	$1 65	Portland,	1 65
Portsmouth,	1 75	Derby,	1 35
Newburyport,	1 75	Bristol,	1 35
Pawtucket,	1 65	Providence,	1 35
Hartford,	1 65	Fall River,	1 35
New Haven,	1 30	Bridgeport,	1 30
New York,	1 00	Newark,	1 00
Albany,	1 12	Troy,	1 12
Chesapeake Narrows,	1 35	Wareham,	1 35
New Bedford,	1 35	Dighton,	1 30
Taunton,	1 60