Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1862.

PEOPLE'S STATE CONVENTION

THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA, who desire our Republic to be sustaining the NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION in its patriotic efforts to suppress a wicked and unholy rebellion against the UNITY OF THE REPUBLIC, and who desire to support, by every power of the Government, one hundred thousand heroic brethren in arms braving disease and the perils of the field, and to arrest the Union of our Fathers, are requested to meet the number of Delegates equal to the Legislative Representation of the State, at such times and in such manner as will best respond to the spirit of this call, to meet in STATE CONVENTION at HARRISBURG, on TUESDAY, the SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JULY next, then and there to nominate Candidates for the offices of AUDITOR GENERAL and SURVEYOR GENERAL, and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to strengthen the Government in this season of common peril to a common country.

A. K. McCLURE,
Chairman People's State Committee.

Geo. W. HAMBRIGHT, } Secretaries.
John M. SULLIVAN, }

PROSPECTUS OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

THE SECOND PART OF THE Thirty-eighth Volume of the Miners' Journal will commence in July, and the enjoyment of peace since it has been published by the present proprietor. Its circulation has been affected but little by the Slaveholders' Rebellion, and it is now equal to the combined circulation of any three English papers published in the County—that will still begin to keep up its established character as a first Class Journal of the Day, both for general news and a Family Paper.

The following departments will receive every attention in the coming volume:

Latest War News,
Local News,
Foreign News,
Domestic News,
Agriculture,
Recipes,
Literary Matter,
Educational Matter,
Religious Intelligence,
Editorials,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

In addition to the above, nearly all the letters of the soldiers from Schuylkill County in the GREAT UNION ARMY, appear in its columns, which gives it peculiar interest to Schuylkill County readers.

The present is a favorable time for those who do not take the JOURNAL to subscribe, as it is the commencement of the second part of the volume; and besides, the times are rapidly improving, and there is evidence of a long period of prosperity dawning up in the country, notwithstanding the existence of the present wicked Rebellion.

Advertisements published in the Miners' Journal, on account of its circulation, are now as much in demand as any of those published in the three English papers of the county. This is an important consideration for advertisers.

TERMS.

Single copy in advance,	$2 00
Three copies, " "	5 00
Seven " " "	10 00
Fifteen " " "	20 00

☞ Club subscriptions invariably in advance.

The person who gets up a club of seven subscribers will receive a copy of the JOURNAL six months *gratis*, or $1 for the whole year. The setter up of a club of fifteen will receive a copy of the JOURNAL *gratis* so long as the club of fifteen is kept up.

The Miners' Journal goes free of postage within the limits of Schuylkill County. Club subscriptions must be paid invariably in advance.

☞ We have furnished hundreds of one hundred and fifty copies of the JOURNAL weekly to the Soldiers from Schuylkill County in the Army, since April, 1861; gratis, and we intend to continue to furnish them so long as the war lasts.

B. BANNAN, Pottsville, Pa.

ARIZONA has been cleared of Rebels.

THE centennial anniversary of the introduction of Free Masonry into this country was celebrated at Portland, Maine, on the 24th.

ON Wednesday McClellan gained a victory over the rebels on the left wing of his army, with a small loss, which brings us nearer to the final issue at the Rebel Capital.

WRONG.—Guarding rebel property in the South, while our sick and wounded soldiers need comfortable quarters. It should be used by the Government for its purposes. That's the feeling among the soldiers.

"THE DIAL" is the title of a neat little daily, published at 712 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, by S. E. Cohen. It is devoted to finance, stock-sales, foreign and domestic markets, domestic and foreign exchanges, specie quotations, &c. It is intended to be a national finance paper. Every banker and business man should take it.

THE CUT DIRECT.—Recently ex-President Buchanan met an old acquaintance in a store in Lancaster. "O. R. S." had not seen his *former* friend for years, and advanced briskly with the customary greeting, to shake hands. The gentleman observing the movement, turned contemptuously, upon his heel, saying, with chilling politeness, "I do not know you, sir!" Poor Buchanan—what a weak, contemptible, despised old man he is, to be sure.

THE sham Democracy of Butler county, recently held a Convention which heartily indorsed and commended the course of U. S. Senator Cowan of this State. We understand that many thousands of his speeches have been franked and circulated by Democratic members of Congress. By and-by, he will visit the votes of his new allinces to re-elect him, and then he will discover that he has been used and is not trusted, but despised. Few men have a second opportunity to make so grievous a mistake as he has done.

ANOTHER REBELLION.—The Mormons have had a small rebellion of their own. A fellow named Morris, who set up for the Prophet Moses just returned to earth, got up a crowd of followers, established a settlement, repudiated the regular Government, and began plundering for a living. Militia was called out, a siege and fight ensued, the new Moses was whipped, and 174 of his foolish followers were sent to prison. Some lives were lost among them that of the new prophet.

TURN-OUTS AMONG THE SLAVES.—It is currently reported that the slaves of the Eastern Shore of Maryland—that is, a considerable number of them—have signified to their masters a decided preference for wages over mishwages. They do not fight, nor strike, nor threaten; they simply stand still and decline to work until their views of the matter shall have been considered and acted on. They thus evince a moderation and thoughtfulness that Jeff. Davis and his followers may well envy. It is not probable that any striking consequence will immediately flow from this attitude, but it will doubtless, quicken the action of Maryland on the President's proposal to aid any State which shall see fit to initiate emancipation.

A YARN is being circulated by the Breckinridge papers of this State, to the effect that "the great influx of negroes into Chester County, Penna., has so reduced the price of labor that the negroes actually work for ten cents a day." Of course, the story is all bosh. A citizen of West Chester writing under date of June 20, 1862, thus nails to the counter, the new lie of the disunionists of Pennsylvania:

"I can tell you from my own observation, that *there is no perceptible increase of negro labor in our county since the war began* and that so far from the negroes working for ten cents a day, I and my neighbors now pay a dollar, and have done so since the Spring opened, for laborers both black and white, for a day's labor of ten hours duration. I have not been able to get laborers for less."

There is no country in our State where labor is better rewarded than in ours, and as we are a border county, there is none where a sudden influx of negroes would manifest itself sooner than with us, if it had taken place. You may therefore stamp that statement as a lie, made out of whole cloth by some sympathizer with the Jeff. Davis rebellion."

ONE of our soldiers picked up recently, in the residence of Gov. Pinckney of South Carolina, a pamphlet of sixteen pages, with the following title page—"The Quintessence of Long Speeches. Arranged as a Political Catechism; by a Lady, for her God-daughter. Charleston: Printed by A. E. Miller, No. 4, Broad Street. 1856." As a specimen of the peculiarity of the doctrines taught as long since as thirty years ago in the Palmetto State, we extract the following questions and answers:

Q. Did the States in forming the Constitution, divest themselves of any part of their Sovereignty?

A. Of not a particle. The individuality and sovereign generality of the States was not at all impaired. The States agreed, by the Constitution, that they would write in granting that power, therein specified and defined for the purpose and objects therein designated, and that by the agency of the machinery thereby created; but all the power exercised by the functionaries of the General Government, is not *delegated* in them, but in the states whose agents they are. The Constitution is their power of attorney, to do certain acts; and the agents are clothed with their authority to act, their order of attention as to the manner in which they shall act they are the Servants. All power which gives validity to their acts is in their Masters—THE STATES.

Q. Where is the power of Congress during the recess of Congress?

A. It resides in sovereign power—it is but the agent of the Sovereign States.

OREGON WHEELING INTO LINE.

Overthrow of the Breckinridge Democracy.

The Union Ticket Elected by 5000 Majority.

Hurrah for Oregon! She has given her Senator Stark, of dubious loyalty, an indirect hint of what she has in store for him when his term is out. At the State election, on the 2d inst., there was a square fight between the loyal Republicans and Douglas Democrats on one side, and the hybrids of all sorts called, for want of a better name, the "Regular" Democracy. The Union ticket was elected by 2,000 majority, the vote for it being about two to one for the "Regulars." Addison C. Gibbs, the Governor-elect, is, or was, a Douglas Democrat, and emigrated from New York. John McBride, the member of Congress elect, is a Republican, from Missouri. Oregon's vote for President was: Lincoln, 5,270; Breckinridge, 5,006; Douglas, 3,951; Bell, 183. What a glorious example for the East, one that Pennsylvania in every Congressional district, at the coming election, should be proud to follow. Let us treat the Buchanans, Reeds, Anconas, Biddles, Hughes, and the lesser lights, in the same way. Let them be routed, horse foot and dragoon.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

On Tuesday last the United States House of Representatives concurred in the Senate amendments to this Bill, and it only needs the President's signature, which of course, it will receive, to become a law. Among the excellent provisions of this Bill, one of peculiar interest to Pennsylvania, is that which provides that the rails for the Road shall be of American manufacture. Hon. JAMES H. CAMPBELL, of this Congressional District, was Chairman of the Special Committee that drafted and reported the Bill, and Pennsylvania owes his her special thanks for this provision of so much importance to her industrial interests.

The Breckinridge partizans are peculiarly hostile to the present Congress, yet it has enacted some of the most important laws—important to the real happiness and progress of the nation—which have been adopted since the establishment of the Republic. We will enumerate a few:

1st. The freedom of the territories.
2d. The extinction of slavery in the District of Columbia.
3d. The enactment of a Free Homestead law.
4th. A sound rational Paper Currency.
5th. A Protective Tariff.
6th. The establishment of a Department of Agriculture.
7th. The recognition of Hayti and Liberia.
8th. The prohibition of Polygamy in the territories.
9th. An Overland Telegraph to the Pacific.
10th. A vigorous Army and Navy.
11th. The passage of the Pacific Railroad Bill.

Considering the time that the Republican party has been in power, these results speak trumpet tongued for its sincerity and vigor.

SOME weeks since, the principal leader in this County of the Breckinridge party, F. W. Hughes, commenced a series of letters, ostensibly, on "the state of the country;" in reality, however, for the purpose of assisting in building up his disunion clique. We thought when the first letter appeared in the Breckinridge organ, that the writer would soon, if he continued in that strain, desist, and as in the space of some six weeks, but two letters have appeared, we presume Mr. Hughes has discovered that his views *now* are quite as potent, as when he prepared his secession resolutions to be offered before the Democratic Convention at Harrisburg, in 1861, and which were not only thrown out, but which came near serving the author in the same manner from a neighboring window, at the hands of some loyal men in that body. If Mr. Hughes has not, as we suspect, desisted from writing any more of the series, we advise him to publish a copy of those resolutions, in an unmutilated condition, in one of his future letters. They would form an interesting adjunct to his present views of the "state of the country." Upon the appearance of the first letter, we received a very able communication upon the subject, which we have not published, because we thought, and still think, that the productions, in consequence of their disloyal and unpatriotic tendency, defeat the object of the writer, and earn for him nothing, but scorn and contempt. The Breckinridge leaders can effect nothing, except by the most untruthful assertions, and the class of men that pin its faith to these leaders, would not be otherwise convinced, no, not if an angel from Heaven were to appear and proclaim these men liars and traitors. We therefore decline furnishing space to refute positions occupied by Mr. Hughes, which the intelligence, common sense, and loyalty of the patriotic portion of the community recognize at once, as false and untenable. If Mr. Hughes calculates to become United States Senator, on the strength of those letters, and his present course, he certainly, "reckons without his host."

In our next we will publish an Address on Slavery in the United States, delivered by Geo. M. Weston, Esq., by request, in Washington, September 14, 1861. It is one of the most instructive documents of the day on the slavery question in this country, and the facts contained in it should be familiar to every thoughtful man. Mr. Weston is a Southern man; has devoted much attention to the subject he discusses, and is perfectly reliable. The country has reached that period in its history, when the question of slavery, in its effects upon the progress and greatness of this nation, must be even exhaustively discussed. It cannot be shirked—it will not be by any man who truly loves the Republic. The slavery question must be discussed by the people so that they can act intelligently upon the great issues of the day. Under a republican form of government it is peculiarly the duty of freemen to discuss every question entering into the political economy of the country. As for the class that will not, we can but direct their attention to the fact that "the man who will not reason is a bigot; he who cannot is a fool."

THE second brigade of the Army of the Potomac, is composed of the 16th and 27th New York, 5th Maine, and 96th Pennsylvania. On Wednesday of last week, Gen. McClellan commenced a grand review of the army in the field, beginning away on the left, near the James river, and ending at dusk on the right wing. Past Keyes, Heintzelman, Sumner, Couch, Casey, Sedgwick, Richardson, Franklin, Smith, Slocum and Porter, he and his staff swiftly rode, the General bowing to the soldiers, and the soldiers throwing up their hats and cheering with great gusto. The second brigade was a half a mile distant when the first was being reviewed, but, with great speed, they marched to and formed at the camp, and caused the commander no delay. The cheers of the brigade, though it was almost exhausted by a long march, were as loud, and their welcome as hearty as any given that day. Pennsylvania, especially through her regiment, gave him a whole souled greeting, and many thought, as he passed it, that they saw on his countenance a brighter smile for the citizens of his native State, than sat there before. He evidently feels that he can trust them.

ABATING A NUISANCE.—During the Administration of "Old Rotten Sheep," (Buchanan) the Pottstown Bank came into existence. Without a thought of future annoyance from the fact, but in compliment to the President, the notes of the Bank contained a portrait of "O. R. S." Recently, the bank has received so many mutilated notes, with the words, traitor, Judas Iscariot, etc., inscribed under the portrait, that it has resolved to call in all the notes bearing the likeness, and reissue new notes. It must be done to abate a nuisance.

☞ We invite particular attention to the following article:

From the Atlantic Monthly for July.

TAXATION NO BURDEN.

According to returns made by the Census Bureau to the Secretary of the Treasury, the gross values of the products of the United States for 1860 were $2,900,000,000; namely—the product of Manufactures, the Mechanic Arts, Mining, and the Fisheries, $1,000,000,000; the product of Agriculture, 2,000,000,000.

It is a well understood principle of political economy, that the annual product of a country is the source from which internal taxes are to be derived.

The nation is to be considered a partnership, the several members engaged in the various departments of business, and producing annually products of the value of $2,900,000,000, which are distributed among the partners affording to each a certain share of profit. The firm is out of debt, but a certain enterprise requires an investment, in a new and not immediately profitable branch of business, of $1,500,000,000, which sum the firm borrows. As the consequence of this liability, the firm must afterward incur an annual additional expense as follows: $100,000,000 for the payment of members not engaged in productive labor, $90,000,000 for interest upon the debt incurred, and $70,000,000 for a sinking fund which shall pay the debt in less than twenty years.

It is absolutely necessary for the future prosperity of the business of the firm, that this immense investment, if unexpectedly called for, shall be made to pay. How shall this problem be solved?

Large sums are confusing, and tend to prevent a clear understanding of the matter; therefore let the nation be represented by Uncle Sam, an active, middle-aged man, owning a farm and a factory, of which the annual product is $60,000. The labored and best portion of his farm is very badly cultivated; no intelligent laborers can be induced to remain upon it, owing to its barrenness, easily removable, but which, being an easy going man, well satisfied with his income as it has been, Uncle Sam has been unwilling to take hold of with any determination.

Suddenly and without notice, he is compelled to borrow $15,000, and spend it upon this portion of his farm; and he thus finds, while expending the money for that other object and not a profitable one, he can remove the only obstacle which prevents his obtaining a full supply of the best and most intelligent laborers, and that he can very soon increase his annual product to $12,000.—The increase of $2,000 each year will enable him to pay his additional clerks, to meet the interest on his liabilities, and to accumulate a sinking fund sufficient to meet his debts before his children come of age. He will be able to take some comfort and satisfaction in his agricultural labors; he will have a larger amount of sod too to spin and to salt than ever before, and so much wool, that instead of being obliged to buy one third the amount required by his factory, as he has heretofore done he will have more than he can spin; and lastly, he will be able to raise fruit, to make wine, to produce indigo, cochineal, and a great variety of articles never produced on his farm before.

What sound business man would not thus regulate his investment, when compelled to make it, even though he had been unwilling to borrow the money for the simple purpose of making such an improvement?

If a farm and factory, which badly managed, produce $60,000 annually, can by good management be made to produce $42,000, and can be very much increased in value and ease of management by the process, the owner had better borrow $15,000 to accomplish the object, and th tax upon him of $2,500 required to meet the interest and sinking principal will be no burden. That is the whole problem—no more, no less.

We have been driven into a war to maintain the boundaries of our farm; in so doing we shall probably spend $1,500,000,000. It behooves us, therefore, to meet the expenditure promptly, but to make the investment pay.

We have but to increase the annual product of the country six and one half per cent, and we shall meet the tax for expenses, interest, and sinking fund, and be as well off as we now are, provided the tax be equitably assessed.

This increase can be made without any increase in the number of laborers, by securing a larger return from those now employed, and by the permanent occupation of the fertile soil of the South by a large portion of the Union army, as settlers and cultivators, who have heretofore spent their energies upon the comparatively unproductive soil of the North.

Slavery is the one obstacle to be removed in order to render this war a paying operation.

Under the false proposition that the climate of the South is to her, for white men to labor in the fields, the degradation involved in field-labor in a slave State excludes intelligent cultivators from the cotton fields, a very large portion of which have a climate like that, and leaves unsuitable for white men that that of Philadelphia, while there is not a river bottom in the whole South in which the immense bed of alluvial deposit is not as great as in St. Louis. Slave labor cultivates, in a miserable, shiftless manner, less than two per cent. of the area of the Cotton States; and upon this insignificant portion, over production has been raised in one year worth over $300,000,000.

There is ample and conclusive evidence to be found in the statistics of the few well managed and well cultivated cotton plantations, that skilful, educated farmers can get more than double the product to the hand or to the acre that is usually obtained as the result of slave labor.

Again, it will be admitted that $250 per annum is more than an average return for the work of a common laborer on an average New England farm, including his own support.

It is capable of demonstration from actual facts that an average laborer, well directed, can produce a gross value of $1,000 per annum, upon the upland of Georgia and South Carolina, in the cultivation of cotton and grain. Negro slaves under a negro driver, with no white man on the premises, have produced this result in Hancock County, Georgia, upon lands previously considered worthless, with a system of cultivation singular and exceptional in that region, but common in all well-cultivated settlements, namely, a simple addition of drags and a moderate amount of manure.

Elevate the negro from a state of slavery to the dignity of a free laborer, and his consumption of manufactured goods increases enormously. In proof of this may be cited the trade with Hayti, and the immense increase in the import of manufactured goods into the British West Indies since emancipation. Slaves are furnished with two suits of clothes in a year, made from the coarsest and cheapest materials; it is safe to estimate, that if their condition in point of their earnings were paid for, their demand upon the North for staple articles would be doubled, while the importations of silks, velvets, and other foreign luxuries, upon which their earnings have been heretofore lavished by their masters, would decrease.

The commonly received view of the position of the cotton planter is that he is in a chronic state of debt.—Such is the fact; not, however, because he does not make a large amount of profit,—for cotton-planting is the most profitable branch of agriculture in the United States—but because his standard of value is a negro and not a dollar, and, in the words of a southern writer, "life is constantly buying more land to make more cotton to buy more negroes to cultivate more land to raise more cotton to buy more negroes," and for every negro he buys he gets tempted for another.

Both himself and his hands are of the least possible value to the community. His stubbing his system he excludes cheap labor from the cultivation of cotton; —slave labor being the most wasteful and the most expensive of any. He purchases for his laborer the least possible amount of manufactured articles, and he wastes his own expenditure in the purchase of foreign luxuries.

Reference has been made to the increase to be expected in the product of wool, after the removal or destruction of Slavery.

We import annually 30,000,000 pounds of wool, and make little or none of the best description growing wool in the whole country—the western slope of the Allegheny and Cumberland Mountains and of the Blue Ridge. Free laborers will not go there, although fertile lands are there to be had for the asking, and that there is no respect or standing for the free laborer in any Slave State.

Again, throughout the uplands of Georgia, the Carolinas, and Alabama, it has been proved that sheep can be raised upon the English system with the greatest success. Upon their light lands (selling at less than $1 per acre) turnips can be raised in great abundance and feed to sheep in the field, and by the process the fields brought to a point of fertility for cotton or grain, equal to the best bottom lands of Mississippi for Louisiana.—This fact has been sufficiently proved by the experience of the very few good farmers in Georgia.

The climate of these sections is wonderfully healthy, and is far better adapted to the production of wool than that of England, the extremes of heat and cold being far greater, and yet the cold not being sufficient to prevent the raising of turnips or feeding from the field in Winter. To produce fine fleece-wool, a warm Summer and a cool Winter are required.

Let any one examine the sheep writings upon agriculture, and note the experience of the few working, sensible cultivators, who, by a system of rewards and premiums partially equivalent to the payment of wages to their slaves, have obtained the best results of which Slavery is capable, and he will realize the immense increase to be expected when free and intelligent labor shall be applied to Southern agriculture.

We hold therefore, that by the destruction of Slavery, and by that only, this war can be made to pay, and taxation become no burden.

Let four or five millions of Southern soil we shall add to the annual product of the country a sum more than equal to the whole tax which will be required to pay interest and expenses, and to accumulate a sinking fund which will pay the debt in less than twenty years;—while to the North will come the immensely increased demand for manufactured articles required by a thrifty and prosperous middle class, instead of the small demand for coarse, cheap articles required by slaves, and the demand for foreign luxuries called for by the masters.

The addition of $250,000,000 to the product of the country would be a gain to every branch of industry;—and if the equable system of taxation by a stamp tax, on all sales recorded, the burden would be light. The additional product being mostly from an improved system of agriculture at the South, a much larger demand would exist for the manufactures of the North, and a much larger body of distributors would be required.

Let us glance for a moment at the alternative—the dissolution of the Union without the removal of Slavery.

The system of slave-labor has been shaken to its foundations, and for years to come its aggregate product will be far less than it has been, thus throwing upon the North the whole burden of the taxes with no compensating gain in resources.

Only the refusal of our army could remain in the Slave States to become to us the future source an element of danger and not of security,—the industrious and respectable portion would come back to the North, to find their place filled and a return to the pursuits of peace difficult to accomplish.

With Slavery removed, the best part of our army will remain upon the fertile soil and the genial climate of the South, forming communities, retaining their arms, keeping peace and good order with no need of a standing army, and constituting the nucleus around which the poor white trash of the South would rather to be educated in the labor system of the North, and thus, and thus only, to become loyal citizens.

The mass of the white population of the South are ignorant and deluded; they need leaders, and will have them. We have allowed them to be led by slaveholders, and are reaping our reward. Remove Slavery, and their present leaders are crushed out forever.

Give them new leaders from among the earnest and industrious portion of our army, and we increase our resources and render taxation no burden, and we restore the Union in fact and not simply in name.

Leave Slavery in existence, and we decrease our resources, throw the whole tax upon the North, reinforce the secession element with the release of our army, and bequeath to our children the shadow of a Union, a mockery, and a derision, to all honest men.

ELSEWHERE we publish our prospectus, urging those who do not already take the MINERS' JOURNAL, to subscribe to it. We endeavor to publish a paper in every way worthy of liberal patronage, and if we may judge from the number of new subscribers we have received during the past few months, which is largely in excess of the number received by us in any similar space of time during the past three years, we judge that is not only an indication of a revival of business, but that our course is approved by the thoughtful and patriotic. This is an excellent time to subscribe, our next number commencing the second part of the thirty-eighth volume. Send us your names, friends, at home and abroad.

A NATIONAL CURRENCY BILL, as suggested by Secretary Chase, is now before the Committee of Ways and Means. It proposes to tax the notes of all State Banks which will not substitute the National Currency for their own bills. A national currency limited and well protected, will be hailed with satisfaction by the whole country.

THE small note bill, vetoed by the President, has reference alone to the banks outside of the District of Columbia.

☞ Eighty-eight counties in Illinois give 21,000 majority against the new Constitution.—There were only 17 counties to be heard from, and they gave, in 1860, about 9,500 Democratic (Douglas) majority. Of the specific items it is said that the three clauses concerning negroes are adopted, and the bank section is yet in doubt.

WHEN the President passed through New York on his way to Washington, he made the following address to the people at the Jersey City Ferry:

"When birds or animals are seen through a fog, their size is greatly increased, but when the fog clears away the effect is diminished, and they answer to their natural proportions. So it is with my visit to West Point. The real cause of this visit, if known to you would probably seem of less importance than it now does. I will only say that it has not to make or unmake any generals. The Secretary of War holds a very tight rein over the corresponents, and if I were to blab any, I don't know what he might do with me."

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, June 28, 1862.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 63,059 07—by Canal 11,502—for the week 74,561 07 tons against 56,237 for the corresponding week last year.

The Reading Railroad Company has done wonders. The quantity transported to market this week is largely in excess of any former week's shipment since the opening of the Railroad.

The shipments by Canal were for one day only, Thursday, but a large number of boats had accumulated at the landings since Saturday last, and as soon as the rates of freight were arranged on Wednesday evening, the boats were rapidly loaded.

Much of the Coal sent to market this week was taken from the stocks piled at the mines, and some portion of it is from the Lehigh Region, which passed over the Beaver Meadow, Quakake, Cattawissa, Little Schuylkill and Reading Railroads to market.

The average capacity of the Collieries in Schuylkill County for the balance of the season, will not exceed, if it will reach, 80,000 tons a week.

FREIGHTS BY CANAL.—The Canal was ready for business on Saturday last, but a difficulty existed between the Boatmen and the shippers about the rates of freight. The shippers offered $1 65 and $1 60 to New York, and would increase it ten cents per month up to November. The Boatmen demanded $1 80 and $1 75. The shippers were compelled to yield, and they commenced loading boats at the rates demanded by the Boatmen.—The rates of freight to Philadelphia are 85 cents per ton from Port Carbon, and 80 from Schuylkill Haven.

Rates of Toll.

Office of the Philad'a & Reading Railroad Co.,
PHILADELPHIA, June 24th, 1862.

The rates of Freight and Toll on the Anthracite Coal transported by this Company, will be as follows on and after July 1, 1862, until the 1st of August, 1862:

FROM	Port Carbon.	Mt. Carbon.	S. Haven.	Auburn.	Pt. Clinton.
To Richmond,	1·38	1·37	1·30	1·20	1·15
Philadelphia,	1·34	1·37	1·30	1·20	1·15
Inclined Plane,	1·28	1·27	1·20	1·20	1·15
Nicetown,	1·26	1·27	1·20	1·20	1·15
Germantown R. R.,	1·22	1·27	1·20	1·20	1·15
Falls of Schuylkill,	1·20	1·27	1·20	1·20	1·15
Manayunk,	1·28	1·37	1·30	1·20	1·15
Eckert's,	1·32	1·22	1·25	1·15	1·10
Conshohocken,	1·28	1·27	1·20	1·10	1·05
Swede Furnace,	1·23	1·24	1·17	1·07	1·02
Rambo's,	1·24	1·23	1·16	1·06	1·01
Norristown or Bridgeport,	1·20	1·22	1·15	1·05	1·00
Port Kennedy,	1·17	1·20	1·13	1·03	0·98
Valley Forge,	1·14	1·13	1·06	0·96	0·91
Phœnixville,	1·08	1·07	1·00	0·90	0·85
Royer's Ford,	1·04	1·02	0·95	0·85	0·80
Aramingo,	1·03	1·04	0·97	0·87	0·82
Limerick,	1·03	1·02	0·95	0·85	0·80
Pottstown,	0·98	0·97	0·90	0·80	0·75
Douglassville,	0·91	0·93	0·86	0·76	0·71
Monocacy,	0·92	0·91	0·84	0·74	0·69
Birdsboro',	0·90	0·89	0·82	0·72	0·67
Exeter,	0·90	0·89	0·82	0·72	0·67
Reading,	0·85	0·82	0·75	0·65	0·60
Tuckerton,	0·71	0·70	0·63	0·53	0·48
Laeger's,	0·68	0·67	0·60	0·50	0·45
Shoemakersville,	0·67	0·66	0·59	0·49	0·45
Shoemakersville,	0·67	0·66	0·59	0·49	0·45
Hamburg,	0·58	0·58	0·51	0·41	0·36
Port Clinton,	0·52	0·51	0·44	0·34	
Auburn,	0·45	0·44	0·39		
Orwigsburg,	0·43	0·42	0·35		

By order of the Board of Managers.
W. H. WILHENNEY, Sec'y.

All drawbacks have been taken off, and the toll will be advanced from 20 to 30 cents on the first of August, and a similar advance will take place on the first of September.

Office Schuylkill Navigation Company,
PHILADELPHIA, June 24, 1862.

The charge for the use of Cars, and of Anthracite Coal carried on the Schuylkill Navigation, will be as follows, on and after July 1, 1862, to the 1st of August, 1862:

FROM	Port Carbon.	Mt. Carbon.	S. Haven.	Pt. Clinton.
	cts.	cts	cts.	cts.
To Philadelphia,	33	72	70	58
Manayunk,	63	62	60	48
Spring Mill,	55	54	52	45
Conshohocken,	55	54	52	45
Plymouth Dam,	55	54	52	45
Bridgeport,	50	49	47	40
Norristown,	50	49	47	40
Port Kennedy,	45	44	42	35
Valley Forge,	45	44	42	35
Pawling's Dam,	45	44	42	35
Phœnixville,	45	44	42	35
Royer's Ford,	43	42	40	35
Pottstown Landing,	43	42	40	35
Port Providence,	43	42	40	35
Birdsborough,	36	35	33	30
Reading,	33	32	30	28
Kutztown,	33	32	30	28
Mohrsville,	33	32	30	28
Hamburg,	33	32	30	28
Orwigsburg Landing,	33	32	30	28

The charge will be per ton of 2240 lbs., less five per cent. allowance for waste, as usual, and no charge will be made less than 25 cents for any distance.

By order of the Managers.

F. FRALEY, President.

All drawbacks have been taken off except the 15 cents allowed, for the transhipment of Coal at Philadelphia from boats into vessels.

We are also authorized to state that these rates will be advanced 20 cents per ton on the first of August, and 20 cents additional on the first of September.

The trade sums up this week compared with last year as follows:

	1861. WEEK.	1861. TOTAL.	1862. WEEK.	1862. TOTAL.	INC. & DEC.
P. & R. R. R.	59,356	817,471	63,059	914,696	97,155
Schuyl. Canal	10,874	475,426	11,502	534,701	100,675
L. Val. R. R.	11,095	07,412		381,927	25,485
Lehigh Canal	32,063	302,027		216,259	85,769
Scranton S'ft.	21,012	340,320	10,811	323,903	17,400
Del. & North	5,292	113,902	7,061	133,549	20,647
Penn. Coal Co		185,705		100,044	85,561
Del & Hud Co	27,576	191,924		111,187	80,737
Wyoming S'n		61,581		74,896	13,115
" North		16,250		5,760	10,490
Broad Top	6,621	88,013	3,293	126,198	38,155
Shamokin	5,252	83,48	6,112	88,085	597
Trevorton	1,533	21,85	1,33	28,061	6,205
Sh. Mt., H. T	2,850	35,298	2,934	35,873	575
Lykens Val	2,193	34,585	19	22,218	12,367
	198,860	3,176,657	106,156	2,904,261	
	104,156	2,904,261			
	94,904	272,396			

We have received no returns from the Pennsylvania Coal Company this year, so far, and the quantity sent to market this year is estimated, and is rather over than under the figures.

The loss for the week is 89,401 tons, and we are behind last year's shipment so far, 272,396 tons, which added to the excess before the freshet, 153,659, makes the loss by the freshet so far 426,055 tons.

We understood from a gentleman who visited the Lehigh Region a few days ago, that the Beaver Meadow and Lehigh Valley Railroads, will not be ready to send coal to market before the 10th of July. The Lehigh Valley Railroad depends on the Beaver Meadow Road for its supply of Coal.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal will not be ready until about the 4th of July, consequently the supply from that Company, and also the Pennsylvania Coal Company, will be cut off until that period.

If the Lehigh Canal is repaired for this year's business it cannot be accomplished in time to send over 100,000 tons to market this year.

All the other avenues to market are in full operation, and the business progressing as usual.

COAL BREAKERS.—We last week spoke of the terrible loss caused by the breaking of Coal with the Breakers now in use. We also alluded to the Breaker invented by Mr. R. A. Wilder, which we are assured will save at least one-half of the waste now caused in breaking Coal. Since then, we have learned that the cost of erecting this Breaker will range from $750 to $900, according to size—and that it will require but little ch.nge to substitute it in place of other Breakers. One of these Breakers will break as much Coal as two sets of the Batten Rollers. The teeth, which are of steel, are sharp pointed, and firmly set, and they can all be changed in the short space of one hour, so as to make larger or smaller proportions of the different kinds of Coal to be broken. It will also take from 25 to 40 per cent. less steam power to run this Breaker. The Coal is broken, not crushed, and comes out of the Breaker with a square fracture, retaining all the sharp edges, which is a very important feature, because it greatly facilitates combustion when it is necessary to get up a quick fire for steam purposes.

We understand Mr. Wilder intends getting up a small Breaker for the use of Coal Yards in our cities for breaking Coal, which can be run by horse or steam power. If the landholders would reduce the rents, and our Transporting Companies also reduce the tolls on Lump Coal, to enable our Operators to sell it cheaper, than the prepared Coal, a large quantity would be transported to market, and broken up in the yards of the dealers in our cities, instead of being piled up in the shape of mountains of black dirt around the Collieries. In the cities all the refuse is consumed, or worked up into blocks of Coal for consumption by an hydraulic or mechanical process, so that none of it is wasted. Some of our dealers assure us that they could sell Coal at from 15 to 25 cents per ton less if it could be shipped to market as it comes from the mines, by merely running it through the screens without breaking it. If the shipment of Lump Coal could be increased from this Region only 20 per cent., and not half the age saved on the balance broken by the use of improved Breakers, it would be of immense benefit to all parties interested.

The tax on Coal in the tax bill has been fixed at 2½ cents per ton on Anthracite and Bituminous. The bill takes effect on the first of August next.

The present high prices of Coal, has caused the Committee, who had charge of the Tariff Bill in the House, to reduce the duties on Foreign Coal to 10 cents per ton of 28 bushels weighing 80 lbs. to the bushel. This, we think, is a mistake. It will operate very seriously against the Bituminous Regions that send Coal to the sea-board, and will fail in lessening the price to the consumer, because it will tend to lessen production at home. The high prices, caused by the freshet, will cease to exist after the present year, when the trade will absolutely suffer from these low duties, with a tax on Coal amounting to one-third of the duty per ton. The true policy is to foster the home trade, in preference to that of the Foreign, to reduce the prices permanently.

So with Iron,—no additional duty has been placed on Pig Metal, and the advance on manufactured Iron is not equal to the tax imposed by the Government, let alone the advance in the price of fuel caused by the recent freshet. This is ungenerous on the part of the other States, who have shown a disposition to crush out Pennsylvania interests, while Pennsylvania has always extended to the other States all the protection they required.

A new line of Railroad has been commenced leading from Rawley, the point where the Pennsylvania Company's Coal enters the Delaware and Hudson Company's Canal, leading to Lackawaxen, on the New York and Erie Railroad. It will be completed by June, 1863.

Freights to the East from Philadelphia have advanced again. The quotations to Boston are $2 25 and $1 70 to Rhode Island.

The Coal Markets.

The Coal Trade still continues unrestled, and we find it necessary to omit our quotations on board vessels at Philadelphia. The rates of toll and transportation on the Canal and Railroad are now fixed for the ensuing month, and we hope to resume our quotations again next week. Since the freshet there have been no regular prices for Coal, the sales having varied in some instances as much as 50 and 75 cents per ton, according to the necessities of the purchasers.

We have no quotations from New York. The increased rates of toll and freight to New York from this region, will be about 80 cents per ton, independent of the advance in the price of Coal.

BOSTON, June 26, 1862.—In English Cannel nothing of any consequence has been done. In Sydney and Pictou there have been cargo sales at $4 50 ⅌ ton. Anthracite has been in steady retail demand at $6 ⅌ ton.—*Courier.*

Coal Freights from Philadelphia.

To Portland	$2 25	Baltimore,	1 60
Boston,	2 25	Key West,	5 00