

The Coal Trade.

[From the Pittsburgh Courier.]
ANTHRACITE COAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

We give below the official quantity of Coal sent to market in 1860, except from one point, which is not official, but which will not vary it much. We also give the trade of the semi-Anthracite and Bituminous Coals, which enter into competition with the Anthracite on the seaboard.

The increase in Anthracite this year is 613,717 tons, and the other kinds, give an increase of only 24,519 tons, making the increase for the year 638,236 tons, against 1,115,399 tons, the increase in 1859, over the supply of 1858.

The aggregate supply of Anthracite to the coast

Semi-Anthracite and Bituminous, Imported,	8,121,234
Anthracite, Imported,	1,156,023
Total,	9,277,257

Giving a total supply of 9,526,024 tons, sent to the seaboard in 1860, except about 3,000 tons, which were sent into Northern Pennsylvania and New York.

Region	1859	1860	Per. Cent.
SEVENTH REGION	1,032,000	1,075,156	10.4
By Reading R.R.	22,800	6,000	
Freighton Coal	1,009,200	1,069,156	
By Canal	1,009,200	1,069,156	
From Pittsburgh,	867,241	924,299	15.237
From Allegheny,	141,959	144,857	10.474
Total,	2,018,400	2,038,013	

Region	1859	1860	Per. Cent.
WYOMING REGION	401,831	592,811	14.7
Coal South,	31,914	25,000	
Black River,	66,854	701,212	10.479
Pennsylvania,	299,737	12,800	
Delaware,	197,200	807,811	10.874
Del. & Hudson Co.,	591,000	436,000	
Jackson & Blount R.R.,	198,000	190,000	
Coal & Iron Co.,	17,000	110,000	17.000
Shamokin R.R.,	160,200	310,000	19.350
Total,	7,517,517	9,131,241	12.125

Region	1859	1860	Per. Cent.
INCREASE IN 1860	1,950,600	1,991,070	40.775
Less Increase	277,850	720,014	150.000
By Railroad,		100,700	
Total,	1,672,750	1,271,056	14.725

Region	1859	1860	Per. Cent.
SEVENTH REGION	194,200	90,114	34.149
Lyons Valley Coal,	87,500	71,410	80.700
St. M. (H. Thomas),	71,100	108,620	152.910
130,500	187,283	47.239	
Total,	305,300	286,033	34.149

Region	1859	1860	Per. Cent.
WYOMING REGION	997,400	730,600	8.231
Black River,	391,300	340,600	40.551
Freighton Coal,	1,272,971	1,396,700	99.172
Shamokin R.R.,	8,121,234	71,410	71.410
Total,	5,926,024	613,717	

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THE AMERICAN.



SUNBURY, PA.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1861.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

To ADVERTISERS.—The circulation of the SUNBURY AMERICAN among the different towns in the Susquehanna is not exceeded, if equaled by any paper published in Northern Pennsylvania.

LOST.—On Tuesday afternoon, a gent's breastpin with chain attached. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office.

SLIGHTING.—For a week past we had very good sleighing, but on Wednesday the snow and slight rain rendered the roads slushy and the walking intolerable.

COLD WEATHER.—On Sunday morning the weather was unusually cold, the thermometer having gone down 14 degrees below zero. The Susquehanna is closed, and few passengers have been crossing all week.

JUDGE HOUMA, of Schuylkill county, occupied the Bench part of the term, during the second week of Court, presiding in special cases.

FIRE AT NORTUMBERLAND.—The house of John Hammel, was consumed by fire on Friday evening last, caused, it is said, by carelessness in children.

APPOINTMENT BY GOV. PACKER.—Wm Forsyth, Esq., of Northumberland, to be Notary Public. This is a good appointment.

The Court Crier C. D. Wharton, in opening the Court, has added the word "Union," to the ordinary prayer—"God save the Union, the Commonwealth and the Honorable Court." That will do for a while.

Among the proceedings of the 8th of January festival published on our first page, will be found a beautiful song never before published, and which Mr. Billington, who sang it on the occasion referred to, learned in camp during the war of 1812.

There is a rumor that batteries have been erected at Yorksburg, Mississippi, to prevent the passage of boats on the river.—Arkansas hesitates on secession.

POST MASTER APPOINTED.—P. F. Zimmerman has been appointed Post Master at Augusta P. O. The mail will carrier from Sunbury to Augusta every Tuesday and Saturday, by Peter Dunkelberger, who has taken the contract. We are pleased to hear of this arrangement, which will accommodate a large number of our citizens.

COENOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.—The drawing will take place at New York, on the 31st of January. Persons wishing to subscribe, should attend to it in time. Each subscriber will be entitled to the Art Journal one year and the handsome engraving, "Palstaff Mastering his Recruits," or either of the other engravings previously issued. These are worth the price of subscription \$3, besides the chance of drawing a handsome painting. The drawing takes place on the 31st of January. Subscriptions received at this office.

The Senate of Arkansas refused to agree with the House in that State, in calling a Secession Convention. There is also a rumor that the people of Louisiana have sent to the Convention of that State a majority of delegates opposed to secession.

AMUSEMENTS.—A large and interesting Cotillon party came off at the Central Hotel last Tuesday night. Six cotillions were on the floor. Bueber's String Band furnished the music. On Saturday evening Mr. Eckert entertained a large party in connection with his dancing class in this place.

The Miltonian, speaking of some persons refusing the Shamokin Bank notes, says that they are taken there by the merchants and business men, and in the Savings Bank. They are also taken here. Under the present management, by some of our best citizens, there need be no apprehension of danger.—Those outsiders who attempted to make the Bank a cat-paw for their own purposes, have no control in its management.

Should the proposition of Senator Bigler, to take a vote of the people on Mr. Crittenden's proposed amendments to the Constitution, be adopted, there can be no doubt that they would be adopted by Pennsylvania, by a majority of not less than 200,000. In this Congressional district, nine-tenths of the votes would be in their favor, and this, we presume, would be the case throughout the State.

The proposed election is to hold in all the States on the same day, the 12th of February.

The Former and Gardener for January is, as usual, filled with matters of interest to the farmer. The publishers, A. M. Spangler & Co., Philadelphia, have also issued a new monthly, entitled "The American Farm Journal," which promises to be a valuable and important work for those who are interested in that subject. The price of each is one dollar, or both, together with a prepaid copy of either the "Year Book of the Farm and Garden," or "Both Sides of the Grape Question," for one dollar and fifty cents.

PORTALS.—Poetical quotations are sometimes so paraphrased and transposed that their authors would hardly recognize them in their new dress. A Clinton county paper has the following, which is in point: "The true reading is—
"The lamp of life is not a lamp,
"The light of life is not a light,
"The lamp of life is not a lamp,
"The light of life is not a light."

DRINK SURE! I am entirely out of stamps and, if you think there are any, will still continue to be good in this Republic, you would oblige me by sending me fifteen hundred three cent stamps, and oblige, respectfully, yours,
A. NORRIS, Postmaster.

A western editor cautions his readers about kissing short women, as the habit has made him round shouldered.

GOV. CURTIN'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

In an assuming yet manly production, elevated in tone Pennsylvanian in its spirit and free from every taint of partisanship, he declares in his own words, that he enters upon the office of Governor of Pennsylvania with a determination to fulfill all his duties to the best of his ability.

The Common School system entails his earnest solicitude; the Farmer's High School receives the cordial recommendation to State support given by Gov. Packer; the pardoning power should be exercised with great care, and public notice, he thinks, should be made of every application; the veto power, in his judgment, should be used only when legislation is manifestly inconsiderate, or more than doubtful in its constitutionality. Governor Curtin observes that while corporations have conferred great benefits on the State, their special acts, dissimilar in their grants of power, and unequal in their liabilities and restrictions. Well considered general laws, to meet all classes of corporations, would cure this evil, would be more just and equal in the operation, would economize time and money, and relieve the Legislature.

Referring to the election of Mr. Lincoln, Governor Curtin vindicates him as one whose life, acts, and declarations furnish no warrant for the apprehension that his administration will be unfriendly to the local institutions of any of the States. The Governor states that if there are any laws on our own statute book which infringe upon the rights of the people of any of the States, or contravene any law of the Federal Government, or obstruct its execution, they ought to be repealed.

The Address is decided against the assumed right of secession. To permit a State to withdraw at pleasure from the Union, without consent of the others, the Governor justly observes, would be to confess our Government a failure.

THE COAL TRADE.—The Coal trade from the Shamokin region for 1860, shows a considerable increase over the previous year notwithstanding the depressed condition of our manufacturing interest during the past year. The amount sent to market from the Shamokin mines in 1860, was 211,100 tons. Amount sent in 1859, was 189,733 tons, being an increase of 30,347 tons over 1859. The increase of 1859 over 1858, was 44,860 tons.

The Tiverton Company shipments, have been about 34,000 tons less than the shipments of 1859. This decrease has been owing to arrangements which have been in progress for some time past, for the reorganization of the Company, and a sale of the real estate and effects, which is to take place at Philadelphia, on the 23d of January, inst. After the new arrangements are effected, the coal trade of Tiverton, will be pushed with renewed vigor.

The trade of the Lykens Valley region, for the past year, was nearly 198,000 tons, about 40,000 tons of an increase over 1859. The entire production of the three regions for 1860, is about 480,000 tons.

Schuylkill district,	3,234,842 tons
Louisburg "	1,821,663 "
Lackawanna and Wyoming,	1,701,503 "
Susquehanna district,	655,915 "
Total tons,	7,413,924

COURT PROCEEDINGS.
F. W. Hughes vs Henry Weiss.—Judgment was rendered in this case in favor of plaintiff.
Commonwealth vs Wm. J. Philips.—Indicted for forcible entry and detainer. A verdict of not guilty was rendered.

The case of *Caul vs Divers*, which has al most become a Court fixture, was tried and a verdict rendered in favor of defendant.

Marr & Grigg vs Joseph Weitzel.—Action of trespass. Verdict rendered in favor of the plaintiffs.

Mary Ann Fillman vs John Diaval, et al.—This was an action of slander. Verdict in favor of the defendant.

Ira T. Clement vs A. K. Wright.—This was an action of replevin. Verdict in favor of defendant.

Jack Deal vs Ira T. Clement.—This was an action for damages for sinking plaintiff's boat while towing it to Dry Valley. Verdict in favor of defendant.

Jesse C. Horton vs Wm. L. Devalt.—This is a second ejectment, brought to recover certain lands in Point township. Now on trial.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.—A plan is now before the Committee on Federal Relations of the Virginia House of Delegates at Richmond, which is regarded with much interest in political circles there. The idea originated with Mr. Pryor, of the Federal House of Representatives, and has received the cordial endorsement of Senators Crittenden, Douglas, and Breckinridge, Hon. Wm. C. Rives, and others. The plan consists of a series of resolutions, proposing:

First. Some definitive and conclusive settlement of the slavery question, or a separation.

Second. The Crittenden compromise, as amended by Mr. Douglas, as a basis of fair and honorable adjustment.

Third. The appointment of a commission to each State in the Union, representing the action of Virginia, and inviting a response to the measure conciliation.

Fourth. A strong appeal to the Federal Government to stay its hand and avoid all acts which may lead to a collision, pending the mediation of Virginia.

Fifth. An appeal to the seceding States to preserve their existing status, and also abstain from all acts which may precipitate collision.

A despatch from Virginia says that there is little if any doubt that the plan will pass both Houses of the Legislature.

Similar movements will at once be made in the Legislatures of Missouri, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky—arrangements being in progress for that purpose.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for February is at hand, and as usual the literary contents are varied, useful and interesting. The engravings are excellent. There is no lady's magazine published that equals Godey's, and those who have Godey's need no other. It is the Lady's magazine.

LETTERS FROM POLITICIANS and despatches about secession are all the go at present while Congressmen and their constituents are equally excited. The state of mind of the public does not, however, interfere with their appreciation of reasonable and fashionable clothing, and customers flock as usual to the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill and Wilson Nos 603 and 505 Chestnut street, above Sixth

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY-THREE.

The majority of the Committee of Thirty-three, in their report, made to-day, propose an amendment to the Constitution providing that no amendment thereto interfering with slavery shall originate in any other State than a slaveholding State and to be valid shall be ratified by every State in the Union.

They also submit an enabling act for the adoption of a new State, on an equal footing with the original States, and a fugitive-slave bill, which gives the right of trial by jury to the slave claiming liberty in the States whence he escaped, and releases any citizen from aiding the United States marshals in the capture or detention of the fugitive, except when force is employed or apprehended for the release of the fugitive.

The committee submit a joint resolution denouncing personal liberty but not by that name, and requesting the Northern States to cause their statutes to be revised, in order that all hindrances to the just execution of the laws may be removed. The President is requested to communicate this resolution to the President of the Northern States to cause their statutes to be revised, in order that all hindrances to the just execution of the laws may be removed. The President is requested to communicate this resolution to the President of the Northern States to cause their statutes to be revised, in order that all hindrances to the just execution of the laws may be removed.

As no propositions for interference with slavery in the District of Columbia United States dock yards, arsenals, etc., have reached the committee, they have not deemed it necessary to take action on the subject.

Another set of resolutions in reference to the duties of the States and the Federal Government referring to the duty of all constitutional obligations, and asserting that the Federal Government should enforce the laws and preserve the Union of the States, concluding with a recommendation of a law providing for the rendition of fugitives charged with treason, felony, or other crimes.

The proposition introduced by Senator Bigler proposes to submit to the people, in addition to the Crittenden compromise amendments to interdict forever the African slave trade, and to extend the charter term to six years, making the President ineligible to re-election.

Mr. McKen's bill, introduced in the House to-day, proposes to repeal so much of 1850, as 181,100 tons. Amount sent in 1859, was 189,733 tons, being an increase of 30,347 tons over 1859. The increase of 1859 over 1858, was 44,860 tons.

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off rockets and burning light until after broad daylight, continuing on her course for near two miles ahead of us.

When we at length saw the United States Arsenal at Baton Rouge, in command of Major Haskins and two companies refused to surrender this morning. The arsenal was surrounded by six hundred State troops, and a parley was held between Maj. Haskins, which finally resulted in the surrender of the garrison at 12 o'clock to-day.

There was no opposition in taking the other forts.

The Baton Rouge Arsenal was taken possession of by the State troops at twelve o'clock to-day.

Returns indicate that the Secessionists have a majority in the Convention.

Fort Jackson and Philip, on the Mississippi Pike, at the entrance of the Ponchartraine Lake, have been seized by the New Orleans troops. They met with no resistance.

The Crasler has not entered the Mississippi. The excitement continues very great.

ARKANSAS.
AGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Jan. 11, 1861.
A salute of one hundred guns was fired here to-day for Florida, and one hundred more for Alabama.

FLORIDA STATE CONVENTION.
TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Friday, Jan. 11, 1861.
The Florida State Convention passed the ordinance of secession yesterday by a vote of 62 to 7.

From Charleston.
CHARLESTON, Jan. 14.—It is believed by many that Major Anderson shot two mutineers at Fort Sumner last week, and rumors are afloat that several more are in chains. It is also said that one escaped to Charleston, and was returned by the authorities. An inquiry at headquarters shows that these are all false there being no truth in any of the stories.

A resolution was passed in the Legislature to-day, by a unanimous vote, declaring any attempt made by the Federal Government to reinforce Fort Sumner an act of open hostility, and a declaration of war.

The Philadelphia Appointments.
HARRISBURG, Jan. 15.—Leather Inspector—Samuel S. Armstrong.
Bark Inspector—James McManus.
Harbor Master—George T. Thorne.
Scales of Weights and Measures—Thomas Tyrol and John Orr.
Whisky Inspectors—Richard Ellis and Col. Butler, of Millin.

Lazarus Physician—Dr. Shoemaker.
Grain Measurer—Judge Myers, of Clarion.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Despatches received in Southern circles say that Georgia will secede by Saturday. On the happening of this event, the delegates from South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, and Georgia, will repair to Millidgeville to institute a provisional government and elect a President and Vice President, pro tempore, besides providing for a Federal army and other defensive measures.

Ministers will be at once despatched to the foreign powers to negotiate treaties.

Good News from Louisiana.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—It is reported that private advices have been received from Baton Rouge, stating that the election of delegates to the Convention has resulted in a majority against secession.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The conduct of Capt. Anderson, in surrendering the Pensacola Navy Yard, is strongly disapproved by the Administration.

The Northern Central Railway.
The arrival of Passenger Trains at the Northern Central Railroad from Sunbury, is as follows:

Train	Arrival	Departure
Mail Train, North,	4:56 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
" " " " " "	5:14 P. M.	5:18 P. M.
Night Express, North,	10:56 P. M.	11:00 P. M.
" " " " " "	3:09 A. M.	3:10 A. M.

The arrival and departure of Passenger Trains on the Sunbury & Erie Railroad at this place, is as follows:

Train	Arrival	Departure
Mail Train, North,	4:56 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
" " " " " "	5:14	