Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1855.

☞ THE MINERS' JOURNAL has a larger circulation than any other Newspaper published in Northern Pennsylvania. It circulates among the Coal, Iron and Business men, not only in this and the adjoining Counties, but in all our Cities; and it also circulates largely among the masses in Schuylkill County, which renders it one of the most valuable advertising mediums in the Country. But few other Papers have so many Capitalists enrolled on their subscription lists.

AGENTS FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

DAVID J. LEWIS, Mt. Carmel:
ISAAC F. DAVIS, Ashland:
FREDERICK LADDERBUSH, Tamaqua:
THOMPSON A. GODFREY, Tremont:
COLNEY B. PALMER, corner Fifth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia:
E. W. CARR, South 3d street, Philadelphia:
CRANE & Co., South 3d street, Philadelphia:
WEBSTER & JONES, N. E corner Third and Race streets, Philadelphia:
C. F. NORTON, Coal Merchant, 52½ Walnut St., Philadelphia:
R. H. BARNES, Gilsey's Buildings, corner Broadway and Courtlandt street, New York:
COLNEY B. PALMER, Tribune Building, N. York:
CRANE & Co., 102 Nassau street, New York:
S. M. PETTENGILL, 119 Nassau street, N. York:
VOSBURGH & SCHELL, Appleton's Buildings, Broadway, New York:
V. B. PALMER, Court street, Boston:
S. M. PETTENGILL, State street, Boston:
Who are authorized to recieve subscriptions, advertisements, &c., for the *Miners' Journal*, and receipt for the same.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE COUNTY APPRAISEMENTS published at length in to-day's Journal, will of course command general attention.

LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of John Kaseberger, late of Llewellyn, have been granted to John G. Koehler of Schuylkill Haven.

HORSES.—Mr. Benj. Miller, offers for sale at Mertz' Hotel, a lot of York State horses. See advertisement.

MAP OF THE COAL REGIONS.—H. & A. Have for sale a few copies of Fisher's Map of the Coal Regions.

MINERS WANTED.—Cochran, Peale & Co., at the Lancaster Colliery, Shamokin, want forty miners, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the Pottsville Mutual and Fire Stock Life Insurance Company, will be held on Monday evening next. See advertisement.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—An advertisement in another column gives a list of the diseases in which are said to succumb under the influence of this ointment.

GROCERIES.—Heming & Brother, No. 40 South Water Street, Philadelphia, Produce Commission Merchants, bear an enviable reputation as reliable business men. See advertisement.

FREIGHT ON MERCHANDIZE.—The Little Schuylkill Navigation R. R. Company, publish a notice of freight, which took effect yesterday. See advertisement.

NEW JERSEY.—The aggregate cash value of farms in that State, is $120,327,511.

THERE are now about 20,000 persons in the United States who were living when the Declaration of Independence was signed, in 1776.

"WE WILL MAKE A GOOD ONE.—C. C. SHOLES, Esq., formerly of Danville, is now spoken of as Governor of Wisconsin.

HEAVY ORDER FOR RAILS.—The Brady's Bend, Pa., Iron works are filling an order for one thousand tons of railroad iron for the Illinois Central Railroad.

THE PACIFIC'S NEWS is interesting politically and in its aspects generally favorable. Of importance by this steamer will be found in another column.

WASHINGTON.—The municipal election takes place in Washington on Monday next. The Know-Nothings anticipate another triumph there.

PAPER made of basswood shavings, is used exclusively by the Albany *Evening Journal* with great success. It is cheaper than that now in general use.

TEMPERANCE VICTORY.—The Temperance men of Janesville, Wisconsin, completely defeated the liquor party in a license or no license election on the 10th instant—the entire city giving only 16 votes for license.

FAVORI.—This Italian, who attempted to imitate Napoleon's life has been guillotined. He was guillotined on the 14th ult., up to the scaffold barefoot, with a shirt over his head, and a hood over his face.

MR. GOUGH.—This great temperance lecturer is about to return to America, in consequence of ill health. He intends to return to Great Britain next year, and remain in it five years, prosecuting the work to which he has given his life and energies.

FIREMAN'S PARADE AT READING.—A parade and description will take place at Reading on the 15th proximo, in honor of the reception of the Liberty Fire Company's new engine. On the evening of that day, the Co. will give a ball as a grand finale to the proceedings.

THE MORMONS are securing a good foothold in the Sandwich Islands. They have obtained from a chief, a large tract of land in the island of Laina, to be used by them for a term of years, as a gathering place for their people. A Mormon newspaper is soon to be commenced there.

A SENSIBLE COURSE.—The Mobile *Tribune* rejoices over the fact that the young men of the South, those of wealth and education, are turning their attention to farming, planting, the mechanic arts, as the professions have their charms, and politics has dwindled down to small business.

MILITARY OPINION.—General Scott and others, have, within a few days, expressed the opinion that the Allies cannot retreat from the Crimea without first capturing Sebastopol by a *coup de main*, or beating the Russian armies of the interior in a pitched battle.

1856.—At the coming election in that State, there are to be elected a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, two Judges of the Supreme Court, Attorney-General and two or three other State officers. We observe that Senator Bright is prominent among the men named for Governor.

SHAME.—The reason that this individual refused admittance into Virginia recently was plain. The tories of the Revolution hated *his* grandfather; their descendants refuse to admit the grandson. The result, finally, will be synonymous,—the tories receive discomfiture. By the way, that Nova Scotia *Gazette*, is capital!

SING THE ONLY DEMOCRAT.—The members of the Massachusetts House of Representatives before their adjournment, presented to the Hon. Hiram C. Brown, of Tolland, the only Democrat in the assembly—a magnificent gold-headed cane, as a token of esteem for him as a public and private man.

WESTERN ENTERPRISE.—Leavenworth, Kansas, two months ago, was a place of wild and unimproved land; now, among the buildings and business of Leavenworth, can be counted one steam saw-mill, two brick yards, one large three story hotel, four boarding houses, two dry goods houses, five grocery and forwarding and commission houses, three or four hotels, two boot and shoe stores, two tailor shops, one tin shop, two blacksmith's shops, and a population of eight hundred inhabitants.

THE WEDNESDAY DOLLAR JOURNAL.—Subscribers to this paper are, we are pleased to state, pouring in upon us. The young as well as old, are sending in their names rapidly, and our list to the *Dollar Journal* promises to surpass in length, our most sanguine expectations. Apart from the excellence of the paper, and its neat mechanical appearance, its low price commends it to the attention of the reading public. Our desire is to render this paper equal in every department, to any newspaper of the character published in the country. In view of this fact, we call upon our young friends to furnish enigmas, charades, etc., for their amusement; and would be pleased to receive regularly, from some one or two persons acquainted with Botany and Geology, brief familiar lessons on the same, for publication in the *Dollar Journal*. To those taking the trouble to furnish contributions on the latter named subjects, we will furnish as an equivalent, copies of both papers throughout the year.—We hope some of our scientific friends will enable us to start immediately, in the *Wednesday Dollar Journal* a Botanical and œcological column, composed of their contributions. The paper is published regularly now, every Wednesday morning. Continue sending in your names as subscribers, friends.

THE HISS AND PATTERSON AFFAIR.—Some of the Democratic and Roman Catholic papers continue exercised about a certain Mrs. *Patterson*, that accompanied a Mr. Hiss, one of the Representatives from Boston, whom the Legislature of Massachusetts very properly expelled from that body. As it is not often that these journals become possessed with a moral tone, we would call their *especial attention* to the atmosphere of Harrisburg and Washington, while these representative bodies are in session, and asks how many members ought to be expelled for similar practices, if the same justice was administered to them, that was meted out to Hiss, who deserved to be *hissed* out of the Legislature of Massachusetts? We wonder if a quorum would be left to transact business in either of these bodies, if each member received *Hiss* due?

IRISH PAUPER EMIGRATION.—H. Keenan, Esq., U. S. Consul at Cork, Ireland, writes to Mayor Wood, under date of May 9th, as follows: "The emigration or transportation of passengers and convicts from foreign countries to the United States, is worthy of serious attention. I shall not fail to co-operate with you, and our authorities in this matter as you suggest. It strikes me, an effectual stop can be put to this unjust system, if Congress, in its contemplated law, will require of emigrants or passengers, to procure a certificate from the nearest United States Consul to their European residence, of their not being paupers or convicts, but able-bodied, respectable persons, capable of maintaining themselves. This could be accomplished with little trouble and expense to the emigrant, by submission to examination by the Consul."

THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN INDIANA.—John Pettit, late an U. S. Senator, is now Circuit Judge in one of the Courts of Northern Indiana, and has been distinguishing himself by making it a standing rule in his court, that during the trial of any murder case, no newspaper of the county shall publish any ruling or pretended ruling, or any evidence or pretended evidence therein, or any article thereon. Some of the editors in the county where he promulgated this decree, paid no attention to it, whereupon they were arraigned, fined one hundred dollars, and threatened with imprisonment if they repeated the offence.—Judge Pettit must indeed have singular ideas of the freedom of the country which he enlightens with his judicial wisdom.

JUDGE EDMONDSON ON THE PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.—The opinion of the gentleman is published at length in the New York *Tribune*, and from a perusal of the document, we agree with our cotemporary that it is the ablest and most luminous among the many examinations to which that Law has been subjected by legal gentlemen since its enactment by the Legislature of New York. The principles and processes of this glorious statute are calmly and completely considered in all their bearings by Judge Edmonds, and the *Tribune* is confident that the decisions of the highest courts will only reaffirm the views expressed by the Judge.

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS.—A new American manufacture has been commenced in Williamsburg, N. Y., where plates of glass ten feet wide and twenty feet long will be made. A plate ten feet square can be made so strong that it will hold a ton weight, and so clear that you can read the fine print of a newspaper through a piece four inches thick. The best English plate glass is made from American sand.

A WOMAN'S FEAT AT VALLEY FORGE.—On Friday last, a Mrs. Crampton killed an eagle measuring five feet from the tips of his wings. The eagle was sitting on a post near the house, when Mrs. Crampton threw a stone at it, striking it in the head and stunning it. She then procured a club, and after some difficulty succeeded in killing the king of birds. The bird is to be preserved in the family as a trophy of Mrs. C's power.

EUROPE REVISITED.

Under this title Horace Greely is writing home from Europe to the New York *Tribune*, a series of letters. They are remarkably entertaining; and we know not that we could place before our readers anything that would prove more acceptable. We, therefore, publish the following, entitled "France under the Empire," and bearing date "Paris, May 1, 1855:"—

I was last before in France in July 1851, when she was (at least in name) a Republic; I return to mark the changes wrought by three years and over of Imperial sway. I shall endeavor not to forget the modesty wherewith a stranger not acquainted even with the language should speak of the feelings and aspirations of a great People, and, collating all the testimony I have been able to collect, to set forth the good as well as the evil effects of the Napoleonic Autocracy with frankness and candor.

The Government of Russia has been defined as "a despotism tempered by assassination." That of France I would rather characterize as despotism tempered by a salutary consciousness of the instability of power in this country and an earnest desire to promote the material welfare of its subjects. Louis Napoleon, whatever his demerits, is no blockhead. He knows that the mode in which he acquired power was most exceptionable, and imposes on him a double necessity for circumspection in its use and beneficence in its influences. He knows that he rules by the might of bayonets, and that these are for the moment all-powerful in France; but he knows also that this is an age in which bayonets think. The Army is his sceptre; he feeds it, flatters it, defers to it; but he is aware that its ranks are constantly recruited from the cottages and firesides of France, and that, were he to become decidedly odious in these, his bayonets would no longer be reliable, and might soon prove dangerous. And besides, since France has become his possession, his property, his ox, his ass, he must be a fool or a demon if he did not aspire and labor to render her as prosperous and happy as may be without subverting or endangering his throne. I cannot doubt, therefore, that he anxiously endeavors not only to reconcile his subjects to the Imperial regime, but to improve their material and social condition. I could not name another living monarch who would be likely to wield such absolute power over Thirty-five Millions of People more beneficently than he does.

But "Slavery, disguise it as thou wilt, thou art a bitter draught." It is a fearful thing to be Autocrat of a Nation like this; to be a subject of such unlimited power is not less fearful. When we consider that in all this mighty Nation there is but one puissant voice, of which all other voices are echoes or are dumb—that one man virtually makes the laws, expounds and executes them—that this man substantially edits all the newspapers, exercises a censor-ship over the issues of books, tells the People what they are to think and how they are to regard transpiring events—nay, permits them to know only so much of those events as suits his purpose—we may well sigh for that Nation, and tremble for him who has waded through perjury and blood to so tremendous a responsibility. If the allied Armies were to be defeated and driven out of the Crimea to-morrow, the facts would be suppressed, cooked up or published exactly as should be deemed most conducive to the interest of the Emperor. A leading Parisian journalist recently remarked in confidential conversation that a censorship which expunged and suppressed such portion of each newspaper issue as was deemed objectionable, would be mercy compared with the prevailing system, which says nothing till the offence is (perhaps without meaning what is inferred) irrevocably committed, and then gives its terrible warning, the second repetition of which silences the offending journal and ruins all connected therewith. There is no adjudication, no impartial tribunal—every editor writes with a rope around his neck, which he knows may be drawn to suffocation whenever the tone of his articles is not agreeable to the lucky though forsworn conspirator enthroned in the Tuileries. His offence may be of the most impalpable, intangible, gossamer character, it suffices that *it is* an offence in the eyes of Louis Napoleon or some one of his satellites accustomed to nose out the slightest taint of disaffection. And thus it happens that there is really no such thing as public discussion in France. The Legislative Chambers meet when they are called and adjourn when their master has no further use for them; they have no right to originate or materially change any measure; they can simply say Yes or No to what the Emperor directly or through one of his Ministers, shall see fit to propose; and they never fail to say Yes—in effect, *can* say nothing else. For this end were they expressly created, and, should they ever fail to subserve it completely their creator will unmake them by a stroke of his pen or a flourish of his sabre. Of this, however, there is no shadow of danger. The knowledge that they are puppets to dance with obsequious alacrity at the pull of the string obviates all necessity for destroying or reconstructing them.

This abject dependence and powerlessness of the Legislative Bodies is notoriously at war with the "Idees Napoleonniennes" by which the Nephew of his Uncle professes to be governed. Napoleon at St. Helena admitted that his Legislature was a mistake—that, in divesting it of all real power, he had unwittingly deprived himself of all protection from the most unlimited responsibility. Nobody blamed his "Corps Legislatif" for the foray on Spain, the invasion of Russia, or any other of the mad acts by which the first Emperor was undermined and ultimately ruined. Nobody even spoke of what the Senate had decreed or advised, since everybody knew that the Senate was as impotent and parasitic as the trumpet on which the Imperial blasts of war were blown. And thus it proved in the hour of trial that power without limit is power without support.

How then is the present Empire regarded by those on whose shoulders it is upborne?

I should say, by the Army with approval; by the Roman Priesthood with complacency; by the Noblesse with disdain; by the Bourgeoisie (that is, the mass of the merchants, bankers, extensive manufacturers and other employers,) with hesitating and qualified support; by the Intellectual class (professors, authors, editors, &c.,) with intense though smothered aversion and hostility. Of the sentiments of the great mass of the Peasantry I can hardly speak even at second-hand; but the more general testimony implies that with many of them the word of the Priests is potent, and Napoleon thus in favor; while with another large class the name of Napoleon has the same power which that of Jefferson or that of Jackson, in its day had with the least enlightened portion of our own people. "To speak (says Heine) of what the provinces of France believe or desire with regard to any public question is like talking of what a man's legs think." I apprehend this is to-day the case with regard to a majority of the unskilled laborers of France. Earning from 18 to some 38 cents each per day beyond the cost of the roof that barely covers them, they think of their hunger and their rags—they think of the wine they would drink if they could pay for it and the sport they would have if they could spare a day's scanty wages—but they think very little at present of politics or legislation.

"Let Adams or Jefferson ride in the car,
'Tis no matter to me—so I smoke my cigar;"

—or would, if he could afford to buy one.—How men whose aggregate earnings range far below $400 a year each, and who have often families to support out of that, where food and fuel are generally far dearer than in the United States, can afford to drink and smoke, *I* cannot imagine; but they *do* it. I think dry bread—that is bread with only water to moisten and render it palatable—is the habitual food of a majority of the day-laborers of Paris. Men inured to this living are not likely to make resolutions unless the bread fails—then look out!

Louis Napoleon is evidently master of the philosophy of insurrections, having had large experience in that line. While he no longer recognizes in terms the Right to Labor he practically concedes it. To keep the laboring class of mercurial Paris busy and fed is one cardinal feature of his policy. Hence Improvements, gigantic in extent and cost, are constantly in progress here. Since 1851 the Rue de Rivoli, passing by the north side of the Tuileries eastward into the heart of the city, has been transformed into one of the finest streets of the civilized world, much as if William St. in our own City had been widened to one hundred feet and cut straight thro' from the harbor to the Fourth avenue. Similar improvements are being made in the leading streets out of Paris westward in the neighborhood of the Champs Elysées and in other quarters of the city. Many of these were urgently needed—for *old* Paris has narrower and crookeder streets, with higher houses and worse air, than even Boston; and it is said that these improvements *pay*. The Government has the adjacent property appraised, takes it at the valuation, makes the required improvements and then sells out. I am assured that merely as speculations these enterprises have generally proved profitable, while they have given constant employment to many thousands and greatly beautified the city. Despotism is bitter, but the despotism of one shrewd man has its alleviations, such as are unknown to the rule of "shoulder-hitters" or of the Empire Club.

—But will the Empire stand?

I meet no one who believes it will survive the present Emperor, but very many who think it will last as long he does. While no one speaks of his patriotism or disinterestedness, even by way of joke, there is a very general trust in his ability or confidence in his indefatigable energy. He is probably the most active, untiring ruler now living, and in this respect at least reminds the French of "Napoleon le Grand." He has besides the undoubted courage, inscrutable purpose and unwavering faith in his "star," which befit the heir of the first Bonaparte. He is moreover the only focus around which all the anti-Republican forces and interests in France can for the present be rallied. The Priests do not imagine him devout, nor sincerely attached to their fortunes, but they say: "What matter, so long as he does our work?" The Legitimists and Orleanists, (the former comprising nearly all that remains of the rural or land-owning aristocracy, the latter including many of the master manufacturers, contractors, thrifty traders, stock-jobbers and lucky parvenus generally,) say: "This canpot last; but while it *does* last it protects us from Jacobinism, from Socialism, from turbulence, "anarchy and the guillotine; so let it last so long as it will." The more intelligent workmen, the skillful artificers, the thinkers, the teachers, the observing, aspiring youth who are almost to a man Republicans, say: "This evidently cannot last; then why plunge the Nation into intestine convulsion and bloodshed when it is already groaning under the load of a distant, expensive and sanguinary Foreign war?" And thus the general conviction that the Empire is but a state of transition serves to protect it from present assault and immediate danger.

I came into Paris last Saturday at the hour, and almost the minute, of the attempt of an unknown Italian to assassinate the Emperor. The journals have had much to say of the excitement, the indignation, the enthusiastic loyalty evoked by that crime. To me it seemed incredible that a desperate attack on the life of the Head of the State (I might almost say of the State itself) should cause no more general agitations than this appeared to do, especially among a people so excitable and demonstrative as the Parisians. I saw no crowds in the streets and heard of none; and if any cried Vive l'Empereur! it was where they felt pretty sure the Emperor would hear, or at least hear *of*, their enthusiasm. The attempt to kill the Emperor has not created one-half the feeling here that the shooting of Bill Poole did in New York, or that an ineffective attempt to take the life of any one of the two hundred of the best known citizens of our emporium would induce. Except in official or military quarters, the whole affair has been taken very coolly. I heard one anecdote of the outrage, which my informant related as a literal fact and which is at least characteristic enough to be so: A Frenchman walking in the Place de la Concorde, was met by another who exclaimed in deep agitation—"Have you heard the news? The Emperor has just been "shot—he is killed!" "Served him right!" "responded the other, "*Vive la Republique!*" "No!" cried another runner from the Avenue Champs Elysees, "he has been fired at but not "killed—he is unhurt." "I am delighted to hear it," instantly responded the Republican of ten seconds previous; "*Vive l' Empereur!*" So wags the world.

That the Emperor's cousin and designated successor, Jerome Napoleon, (son of the last surviving brother of Napoleon I,) is generally and intensely unpopular here is undoubted.—Old Jerome is a cipher and would hardly attempt to ascend the Imperial throne; his son has been a violent Republican in profession without being trusted by the Republicans, and has been with the army in the Crimea without winning any laurels there or evincing a capacity to do so anywhere. He proved more troublesome to his commander-in-chief than to the enemy and came home by unanimous consent. I do not believe the Army will ever transfer to him its apparent devotion to Louis Napoleon, and without this he has no chance. Add to this that the Emperor's health is precarious and the prospect of a line of heirs to his throne very faint, and the wisdom of adjourning to his death the next struggle between the Monarchical and Republican elements in France becomes evident.

And yet there are specks of trouble even in the present sky. One is caused by the struggle upon which the Emperor has entered with the Academy. This illustrious body, strictly limited in number, but for generations enrolling on its list of members nearly all the names in Fance of men eminent for their services to Science or Literature, has always been independent of the Government, the place of any member who dies being supplied by the suffrages of the survivers. Louis XIV, Napoleon I, Charles X, Louis Philippe, and all the intermediate rulers of France, respected this freedom, because they saw that the glory, the usefulness, the substantive existence of the Academy depended on it. Louis Napoleon has attempted to undermine it, and reduce the Institute to the position of a mere creature and tool of the throne, such as the Press now is. This the Academy firmly resists, three of the four sections into which it is divided having voted to do so with much unanimity, while the fourth is expected to do likewise. What will be the Emperor's response to this attitude remains to be seen. He is tenacious of his purposes, but the affair with Soule and his abandonment of his intended expedition to the Crimea prove him not absolutely inflexible.

—I have been criticised for writing in 1851 that France is at heart Republican; I here repeat that assertion. Temporarily, a majority of her people may prefer the quiet, order, activity and prosperity secured (while it lasts) by the present despotism, but they are none the less Republicans in conviction and in aspiration. There is no more Aristocracy here than in America; and a Monarchy without a privileged class is a castle in the air. Louis Napoleon, indeed, says "The Army is the true Nobility," and he labors to render it practically what he has declared it; but a Nobility subsisting on a franc a day per head will not always be satisfied with flatteries from the possessor, by their favor, of countless millions of francs. The terms of partnership are too unequal and must be modified or the arrangement will not endure. To-day the Imperial crown is borne proudly aloft on the point of a sword; you see bayonets everywhere, faith in ideas apparently nowhere. The atheist axiom that "God is on the side of the heaviest artillery" appears to be accepted as an unquestionable truth; but wait and see.

THE COAL TRADE.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 51,391 04—by Canal 34,620 17—for the week 86,012 01; showing an increase of 7,558 tons over last week, 6,437 of which is by Canal, and 1,121 tons by Railroad. Total by Railroad 922,382 16 against 785,598 10 tons—ditto by Canal, 317,386 02 against 255,669 02 tons to same period last year.

The shipment is heavier than we anticipated this week and shows that Coal is in fair demand, particularly the better qualities. The inferior kinds are very dull. The shipments also from Port Richmond last week reached 52,813 tons, which is the largest quantity ever shipped from that Port in one week before. Freights to the East continues low, and vessels are plenty.

We understand that a serious breach has occurred in the Delaware and Hudson Canal near the mouth of the Lackawaxen, by which navigation will be interrupted for several days.

WEIGHTS OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF COALS.—The editor of the *Mining Magazine* has gleaned from Taylor's Statistics of Coal the following, which will prove of interest to those engaged in the trade, and our readers generally:

Average weights of a cubic yard of American, European and Asiatic Coals.

	Bituminous.	Anthracite.	Int. Species.
American,	2,560 lbs.	2,691 lbs.	2,475 lbs.
European,	2,164 "	2,281 "	
Asiatic,	2,277 "		

Customs, Weights and Measures of Coals at different places.

Ordinary estimate of Bituminous Coal, 28 bushels equal to 1 ton of 2,240 lbs.

At the West it is often sold by 26½ bushels, equal to 1 ton of 2,240 lbs.

At Richmond (Va.) Coal-pits, 5 pecks are sold to the bushel, and a bushel weighs 90 lbs.

At the South, Bituminous Coal is sold by the barrel, weighing 172½ lbs., equal to 13 barrels to 1 ton.

A New York ton is 2,000 lbs.

On the Canals the Coal is charged per 1,000 lbs.

Foreign Bituminous Coals are commonly sold by the chaldron, of 36 bushels, weighing 25½ cwt.

A Nova Scotia chaldron is 1¼ tons, or 3,360 lbs. of 42 bushels, but the measurement yields 44 bushels.

The Official returns to Congress comprehend all Bituminous Coals throughout the Union (be their specific gravities what they may) at 80 lbs to the bushel, and 28 bushels to the ton.

In Boston, a retail chaldron is commonly 2,500 pounds.

Areas of Coal Fields in the U. States and Europe.

	square miles.		square miles.
Alabama,	3,400	Pennsylvania,	15,437
Georgia,	150	Michigan,	5,000
North Carolina,	150	Missouri,	6,000
Tennessee,	4,300	British America,	18,000
Kentucky,	13,500	Great Britain,	8,139
Virginia,	21,105	G. Brit. & Ireland,	3,720
Maryland,	550	France,	1,later 1,719
Ohio,	11,900	Belgium,	518
Indiana,	7,700	Spain,	3,508
Illinois,	44,000		

Proportion of Coal areas to the whole manner of square miles in given countries.

Great Britain,	1-10	of whole area.
France,	1-116	"
Belgium,	1-22	"
United States,	1-17	"

Probable Annual Production

	tons.		tons.
Brit. Islands,	37,000,000	Austria,	700,000
Belgium,	5,000,000	Spain,	550,000
France,	4,200,000	United States,	9,207,563
Prussia,	3,500,000		

PORT RICHMOND COAL TRADE.—No change in prices since last report.

BOSTON COAL MARKET, May 31st.—Trade rather dull—For Schuylkill White Ash, by the cargo, $6 12 @ $6 25; Red Ash, $6 50 @ $6 25—Lehigh, lump, $6 75 @ $7 00—Lackawana, $6 50 @ $7 00, by the cargo. By retail—Lehigh, lump, $8—Lackawana, $7 50—Schuylkill $7 00 @ $7 50; prepared White and Red Ash, $7 00—Cumberland, run of pit, $8 00; coarse $9 00—Picton, coarse and fine, $7 00 @ $7 50 and $8 00. Wholesale prices of Pictou and Sydney, $5 50 and $5 75.

NEW YORK COAL MARKET, May 26th.—The trade is dull, and prices range about the same as quoted last week. A lot of New Castle sold at $7 50, 4 months; and Scotch, from yard, $7 00—Pictou is quoted at $4 75 @ $5 00.

Report of Shipments

From Richmond, for the week ending Saturday, May 26th, 1855:

	tons.		tons.
Albany, N. Y.	640	Hoboken, N. Y.	210
Allen's Point, R. I.	1,580	Holmesburg, Pa.	65
Baltimore, "	795	Hudson, "	640
Black Rock, Conn.	150	Hungston, Ja.	715
Boston, "	1035	Lumberton, N. J.	40
Bridesport, "	432	Manayunk Hook, Pa.	113
Bellville, N. J.	156	Middletown, Conn.	527
Cambridge, "	1334	Mobile, Ala.	50
Camden, "	196	Norwich, Conn.	385
Carpenter's Landing,	106	Newark, N. J.	220
Charlestown, Mass.	532	Newburg, N. Y.	214
Chelsea, "	200	New Haven, Conn.	321
Claremont, "	200	New London, "	401
Davenport, "	2144	Newport, R. I.	355
Amesbury, "	188	New York & Brooklyn,	7466
Lynn, "	734	Oyster Bay, "	120
Marblehead, "	230	Pawtucket, R. I.	834
Nantucket, "	458	Petty's Island, N. J.	347
New Bedford, "	629	Port Morris, N. Y.	216
New Bury port, "	1023	Portsmouth, N. H.	859
Port Richmond, "	343	Port Richmond, L. I.	294
Roxbury, "	442	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	201
Salem, "	5502	Providence, R. I.	4300
Salisbury, "	180	Richmond, Va.	441
Taunton, "	140	Roundout, N. Y.	480
Weymouth, "	225	Saybrook, Connecticut,	100
Chester, Pa.	229	Southport "	115
Dighton, R. I.	615	Stonington, "	454
Elizabeth City, N. C.	50	Tarrytown, N. Y.	130
Fall River, R. I.	2048	Toms River, N. J.	30
Flushing, L. I.	128	Troy, N. Y.	142
Frankford, Pa.	242	Washington, D. C.	499
Georgetown, D. C.	285	West Chester, N. Y.	113
Gardener, Maine,	132	West Farms, "	142
Kennebunk, "	154	Wilmington, Del.	65
Portland, "	443	Yonkers, N. Y.	214
Saco, "	96		
Hartford, "	146	Total,	52,813
Hastings, N. Y.	2244	For season,	509,225
Havana, Cuba.	335	Last year,	424,596

We have taken the trouble to analyze the above table and find that of the 52,813 tons shipped last week, 37,223 tons were sent to the New England States, of which 23,244 tons went to Massachusetts alone. To all other places but 15,590 tons. This shows the close connection between the manufacturing interests and the Coal trade.

We have also made arrangements to receive a return of the places where the Coal is shipped by Canal each week, similar to the reports from Richmond. In consequence, however, of the Permits being issued for the Schuylkill Canal, only a few points can be designated.

Shipments of Coal by Canal for the week ending May 24, 1855:

Delivered on line of Canal,	2,952
Philadelphia,	8,505
Beyond Philadelphia, principally New York and vicinity,	16,727
Total tons,	28,184

BY TELEGRAPH.

FRIDAY, 3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Freights from Richmond to—

New York,	$1 00
Boston,	1 00
Providence,	1 35
New Haven,	1 25
Hartford,	1 75
Washington,	1 00
Baltimore,	75

By Rail Road and Canal.

Quantity of Coal sent by Railroad and Canal, for the week ending on Thursday evening last:

	RAILROAD.	CANAL.
Port Carbon,	16,760 18	13,650 06
Pottsville,	2,761 10	1,767 01
Schuylkill Haven,	25,025 03	17,174 15
Auburn,	1,053 03	000 00
Port Clinton,	5,790 05	2,028 15
	51,291 04	34,620 17
		51,391 04
Total for the week,	tons,	86,012 01
Total by Railroad in 1855,		922,382 16
" Canal "		317,386 02
Total by Canal and Railroad,	tons,	1,239,768 18
Shipments to same period last year:		
	WEEK.	TOTAL.
By Railroad,	38,789 04	785,598 10
By Canal,	18,943 07	255,669 02
	57,732 11	1,041,267 12
		1,239,768 18
Increase in 1855, so far,	tons,	198,501 06

The corresponding week last year, we had miners' turnouts in this region, and also at Richmond among the wharf hands, which accounts for the small shipment of Coal from this region for that week last year.

Rates of Toll and Transportation on

RAILROAD, TO JUNE 30, 1855:

	From Mt. Carbon.	From S. Haven.	From Pt. Clinton.	From Auburn.
To Richmond,	$2 00	$1 95	$1 80	$1 75
To Philad'a,	1 90	1 85	1 70	1 65
Spring Mills,	1 65	1 60	1 45	1 45
Reading,	1 20	1 15	1 05	1 05

Rates of Toll by Canal to June 30, 1855:

	From Pt. Carbon.	Mt. Carbon.	S. Haven.	Pt. Clinton.	Auburn.
To Philad'a,	80	79	77	65	
Spring Mills,	70	69	67	60	
Norristown,	65	64	62	55	
Reading,	48	47	45	41	

Rates of Freight by Canal:

	From Pt. C. & Mt. C.	S. Haven.	Pt. Clinton
To New York,	$1 90	$1 85	$1 80
To Philad'a,	90	85	80

Schuylkill County Railroads—1855:

The following is the quantity of Coal transported over the different Railroads in Schuylkill County, for the week ending on Thursday evening last:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Mine Hill and S. Haven R. R.,	42,077 08	488,465 11
Mt. Carbon "	4,953 11	71,905 02
Schuylkill Valley "	13,073 10	105,512 18
Mt. Carbon & Pt. Carbon "	17,220 15	282,765 08
Mill Creek "	15,818 00	223,524 15
Little Schuylkill "	8,137 13	179,229 14

Lehigh Coal Trade.

Sent from The Lehigh Region for the week ending Saturday, May 26th, 1855:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Summit Mines,	9,639 08	72,104 15
East Lehigh,	1,473 10	10,066 11
Room Run Mines,	3,119 01	16,413 01
Bowyer Mines,	2,020 16	12,242 00
Spring Mountain Coal,	4,941 07	31,370 13
Colerain Coal,	2,277 03	19,125 18
Stafford Coal,	830 02	6,977 14
East Sugar Loaf Company,	1,444 04	4,805 08
New York and Lehigh Company,	1,195 19	5,347 10
A. Lathrop's Pea Coal,	62 14	432 14
Cranberry Coal Company,	2,220 07	14,811 15
Hazleton Coal Company,	3,919 06	25,830 15
Diamond Coal Company,	871 12	3,575 03
Buck Mountain Coal,	2,045 03	11,371 04
Wilkesbarre Coal Company,	1,930 03	5,142 15
Total,	38,531 06	237,488 06
Last year,	35,688 13	184,696 00
Increase in 1855, so far,		52,792 06

Union Canal R. R. Coal Transportation.

Amount transported during the month of April, 1855:

	MONTH.	TOTAL.
Union Canal	6,057 09	14,539 01
Swatara Railroad,	1,995 01	5,874 15

Cumberland (Md.) Coal Trade for 1855.

For the last week:

	WEEK.	YEAR.
Total,	13,717 00	184,183 02
Same period last year,	18,293 00	142,548 00
Increase in 1855 so far,		41,635 02

COAL STOCKS,

AND OTHER SCHUYLKILL CO. STOCKS,

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY A. E. STRAUB & CO., BANKERS:

	PAR.	OF.	ASK.
RAILROADS.			
Philadelphia, Reading & Pottsville	50	44	44½
Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven	50	74½	74¾
Mount Carbon	50	00	00
Mount Carbon and Port Carbon	50	00	00
Mill Creek	50	00	00
Schuylkill Valley	50	00	00
Lorberry Creek	50	47	48
Swatara	50	00	00
CANALS.			
Schuylkill Navigation	50	20¼	20½
Schuylkill Navigation, Preferred	50	31½	31¾
Union Canal	50	8¾	9
Union Canal, Preferred	50	00	00
Del. & Hudson Coal & Transportat'n Co.'s	100	125	126
RAILROAD & COAL COMPANIES.			
Little Schuylkill Nav., R. R. & Coal Co.	50	51½	52
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.	50	86	87
Hazleton Coal Co.	50	00	00
Buck-Mountain Coal Co.	50	99	99
Pennsylvania Coal & R. R. Co.	100	106	106½
Dauphin Coal & R. R. Co.	100	48	50