Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 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 Papers have so many Capitalists enrolled on their subscription lists.*

AGENTS FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

DAVID J. LEWIS, Mt. Carmel:
ISAAC P. DAVIS, Ashland:
FREDERICK LAUDERBURN, Tamaqua:
THOMPSON A. GODFREY, Tremont:
VOLNEY 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. BAYNES, Gilsey's Buildings, corner Broadway and Courtlandt street, New York:
VOLNEY B. PALMER, Tribune Building, N. York:
CRANE & Co., 102 Nassau street, New York:
S. M. PETTENGILL, 119 Nassau street, N. York:
VISCHER & 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.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

A Mass Convention of the friends of Temperance will be held in Reading, Berks County, on Wednesday the 8th of August, to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

As the enemies of the late Liquor Law are making the most determined efforts for its repeal, it is important that all its friends should attend this Convention. No one need wait to be appointed a Delegate, as all who come will be members. Come to the jubilee and show the friends and foes of the law that it cannot be repealed, except by the passage of a more stringent one.

The Address of State Committee will be delivered to members of the Convention for circulation, and they are requested to collect funds to defray the expense.

P. COOMBE, *Chairman &c.*

Philadelphia, June 25, 1855.

☞ Editors throughout the State are requested to publish this notice.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SOME valuable Real Estate will be sold at the Exchange Hotel in this Borough, on the 28th inst. For particulars, see advertisement.

ECKEL & BARNDT, of Tremont, have dissolved partnership. The business is conducted now by John Barndt.

J. L. POMEROY, of No. 9 & 10 South wharves Philadelphia, has for sale a superior article of Guano, and an improved quality of Super Phosphate of Lime. See advertisement.

THE 71st Annual Session of the Moravian Boarding School for boys, at Nazareth, Northampton Co., Pa., commences on the 7th proximo. Rev. E. H. Reichel is the Principal. For terms, etc., of this admirable educational establishment, see advertisement.

WASHINGTON HOUSE, NEW CASTLE.—This admirable hotel, under the management of E. Phillips, is one of the best public houses in this County. "Barring" the selling of liquor we most sincerely wish Mr. Phillips unbounded success in the future. Those who visit New Castle, on business or pleasure, will do well to patronize the Washington House.

BLOWN OUT.—The Pioneer Furnace on the Island has been blown out for the purpose of making some repairs to the hearth.

THE NEW YORK LIQUOR LAW.—In the Maine Court, New York, Judge Bird has decided that selling imported liquors by the glass is a violation of the Prohibitory Liquor Law.

HARD RUN.—The Harrisburg *Union* is compelled to quote a Nova Scotian speech, to find argument gainst the benefits of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

CROPS IN FRANCE.—The French Government is represented as being exceedingly anxious about the coming harvest, which will it is said, be considerably below the average.

A BOOK OF HORRORS.—A Cincinnati House is about to publish the record of all the steamboat disasters that have occurred in the western waters during the last forty years. By these disasters 100,000 lives have been lost.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF LEGATION TO CHINA.—The Providence *Journal*, speaking of Mr. S. WELLS WILLIAMS, the recently appointed Secretary of Legation to China, says that he is the best living scholar of the Chinese language out of China.

MONKISH ORDERS SUPPRESSED.—The Ministry of Sardinia have suppressed 63 of the seventy Monkish orders in the kingdom, under a law recently enacted by the Parliament, and their revenues are appropriated to the support of their infirm members, and the poor benefices and schools of the country.

"THE CAYUGA CHIEF."—The editorial correspondence of this tried advocate of the Temperance cause, is remarkably interesting.—We peruse it weekly with gratification, and their regret that our limited space forbids the transferring from "T. B. W."s letters, to our columns, of many choice paragraphs contained in them.

SALE OF THE PUBLIC WORKS.—On the 24th inst, the Main Line of Public Works of this State, with all property appertaining to them, is to be sold in Philadelphia. It is rumored that the New Yorkers will endeavor to effect their purchase, for the purpose of diverting the Western trade to their city. Philadelphia must wake up, or she will lose what trade New York now suffers her to hold. While Philadelphia consumes time in pondering upon project, New York acts.

ADDRESS OF THE STATE CENTRAL TEMPERANCE COMMITTEE.—In the next number of the *Wednesday Dollar Journal*, we purpose publishing an address from the State Central Prohibitory Committee, on the subject of the new Liquor Law, and the state of things growing out of the organized opposition of the tavern keepers and other liquor sellers, for the purpose of securing its repeal, at the ensuing session of the Legislature. It is a document which should be carefully perused by every friend of Temperance.

THE AFFAIR AT HANGO.—The Boston *Courier* defends the action of the Russians in firing upon the British boat, bearing a flag of truce, at Hango, and esteems it "retributive justice," from the fact that a similar flag had been used by the English at Kertch, to effect their designs of obtaining soundings, a piece of deception not recognized in civilized warfare. The *Courier* severely criticises the Allies, and "goes it strong" for Russia.—Much that it says is undeniably true, and we are inclined to believe, that as far as humanity in the conduct of the war is concerned, Russia has so far, the advantage of England and her powerful ally.

COAL BURNING LOCOMOTIVES.—The *Scientific American* is informed that coal would actually save one half the expenses for fuel, if used by locomotives in place of wood; its economical use for that purpose, then, is self-evident. That it can, will, and must be used yet, for such fuel, no doubt can be entertained whatever; and the sooner it comes into such use the better, both for railroads and the public. A statement is published, to the effect that in one year no less than one hundred and twenty cords of wood are burned on every mile of railroad using wood for fuel; and that on the New York and Erie Railroad alone, 65,000 cords are annually consumed, each cord costing as much as a ton of coal. What a saving would be effected on that road, if coal was substituted for wood! But to this it must come soon, as it is not possible for the supplies of wood to continue many years longer.

ANOTHER MATT WARD AFFAIR.—The murder of Professor Clark S. Brown, at Pontotoc, Miss., of which we have made mention, bears a remarkable likeness to the case of Matt Ward and Professor Butler. It appears that Brown was a native of New Hampshire, a graduate of Dartmouth College, and principal of the "Pontotoc Male Academy." A few days previous to the murder, he punished, for some misdemeanor, a lad named Carey Wray, about 12 years of age. John, an elder brother of the lad, who attended the same school, was subsequently expelled for having at the time twice threatened Professor Brown if he whipped his brother again. Three days after the occurrence, another brother named Keith Wray, aged eighteen years, who was studying medicine in an office in the city, armed himself with a revolver and bowie knife, went to the academy, and wanted Brown called out, but, as he was too much excited at the time, the assistant refused the request. Wray left, saying that he would see him on his way home, and at the close of the session he met his victim in the public park. He accosted him rudely, told him he had imposed upon his brother, and, when he undertook to reason the matter, called him by an insulting epithet, and aimed a blow with his fist at Brown's face. The latter, seeing Wray's weapons as the blow was aimed, raised a little riding whip, and prepared to defend himself. Immediately thereupon, Wray drew his knife and inflicted seven fatal wounds, which caused Brown's instant death. The murderer was arrested and committed to prison, but his friends made vigorous efforts to forestall justice by promptly securing all the legal counsel the place affords. Professor Brown leaves a young wife, to whom he had only been married a few months. For the sake of common humanity, we hope that in this case, the South will not be disgraced by a decision similar to the Matt Ward affair. Let the guilty, no matter what their position in society, be adequately punished. Assuredly a schoolmaster down South, is a human being; and when murdered his blood calls for vengeance upon the brutal assassin.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The following list comprises the officers &c., of the State Medical Society of Pennsylvania. We have already noticed the recent proceedings of the Society, and now embrace the opportunity of furnishing our readers with a correct list of the officers, etc., of the Society. It is as follows:

President.—JAS. S. CARPENTER, of Schuylkill County.

Vice Presidents.—Jas Wishart, of Washington County; P. Cassidy, of Lancaster Co.; G. Emerson, of Philadelphia Co.; J. Shrack, of Montgomery Co.

Recording Secretaries.—H. Carpenter of Lancaster Co.; A. L. Kennedy, of Philadelphia Co.

Corresponding Secretary.—T. H. Yardley, of Philadelphia Co.

Treasurer.—R. P. Thomas, of Philadelphia Co.

Censors.—(*1st. and 2nd Districts.*)—J. B. Biddle, Philadelphia Co.; J. Sittlee, Sr., Lancaster Co.; W. Worthington, Chester Co.; Hiram Corson, Montgomery Co.; Chas. Martin, Lebanon Co.; R. E. James, Northampton Co.; G. F. Horton, Bradford Co.; Ed. Wallace, Berks Co.

(*3d. and 4th. Districts.*)—Jos. A. Landis, Blair Co.; J. B. Luden, Huntingdon Co.; Thomas Wood, Lycoming Co.; Jos. Henderson, Mifflin Co.; J. H. Case, Perry Co.

(*5th. and 6th. Districts.*)—John Wishart, Washington Co.; —— Addison, Pittsburg; J. P. Gazzam, Allegheny Co.; J. F. Ray, Mercer Co.; C. F. Parkins, Erie Co.

DELEGATES TO AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—R. W. Christy, Blair Co; J. H. Seltzer, Berks Co.; F. B. Poley, Montgomery Co.; C. J. Morton, Delaware Co.; J. M. Gemmill, Huntingdon Co.; Chas. Bower, Mifflin Co.; John Wishart, Washington Co.; Jas. S. Carpenter, Schuylkill Co.; S. A Ogier, Chester Co.; A. Shellee, Lancaster Co.; H. Orlady, Huntingdon Co.

THE "GAZETTE" imagines—by the way, what powers of imagination it possesses—that the *Journal* is deserting its principles. We must confess ourself oblivious to the fact; and we presume our readers are in a similar condition. The Democratic press of Pennsylvania, now that it is openly allied to the Rum interest, will resort to every shift and turn during the approaching campaign, to save if possible its party from a most inglorious defeat next Fall in this State. Many Democrats disgusted with the ignoble alliance, will desert its ranks, and Americanism, unclogged by any degrading associations, cannot but be successful. Rum will shrink dismayed before the pure, steady light of Temperance; and the press now engaged in the *ardent* championship of grog-shops, and promulgating anti-American doctrines, will be confounded by their overwhelming defeat.—Spite of their unworthy subterfuges and gross mis-statements, we have no fear of the result in this State next Fall. Truth and morality are irresistible.

THE TEMPERANCE MASS CONVENTION AT READING.—This Convention, which assembles at Reading on the 8th of August next, promises to be one of the largest assemblages of the character ever witnessed in this State.—From city and town; mountain and valley; north, east, south and west, the sons of the glorious cause will pour into Reading to swell the mass of freemen in every sense of the word, which will be there on that occasion.—The citizens of Berks will then have an opportunity of judging of the difference in character and appearance between a Rum meeting, and a convocation of American citizens, actuated by love for their fellow-men, and desirous of securing to every family and community, peace and happiness, by the abolishment of the traffic in intoxicating liquors.—The papers of the State favorable to the cause, should keep the fact, "Temperance Mass Convention, August 8th, 1855," before their readers. Let the meeting be a blow from which the rummies cannot recover, even at the time of the coming election.

LICENSES.—A correspondent asks the following question:

"Can taverns licensed by last March Court continue selling, (on the old license) till March, 1856?"

Yes, all Licenses that expired April 1, 1855, and were obtained at the March term of the Court, can continue to sell until April 1, 1856, subject to the penalties of the laws. Taverns licensed after the passage of the late law can sell to October 1, 1855, at which period all licenses for the sale of liquors by such taverns and also by store keepers, beer house keepers, &c., terminate. All venders of Liquors must be licensed under the new law, to sell after that period, except those tavern keepers who were licensed for a year before the passage of the law. All tavern keepers' licenses which did not expire until after the passage of the law, but procured a license in advance at the March term, will also expire on the first of October. No tavern keeper, beer house keeper, &c., can be licensed to sell liquor after the termination of their present licenses.

A POLITICAL BUGBEAR.—CAKE seems to haunt the *Gazette* so constantly, that the editor talks of little else, and his paper is becoming flat in consequence. The principles of the editor can be summed up in four words, viz:—opposition to Col. Cake. If the Col. should happen to be removed by any accident from sublunary affairs, we are fearful the *Gazette* would have no subject to comment upon, and thereby fill up its columns.

NATIONAL PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.—A letter from Mr. Marcy, Secretary of State, in reply to a query of Mr. E. C. Delavan, gives public intimation that the question of a National Prohibitory Law by Congress, is beginning to be agitated in the country. Mr. Marcy, briefly, though plainly avers the track clear for the passage of a national law, which will in conjunction with a law against manufacturing, end the traffic most effectually.

AFFAIRS IN ROME.—A correspondent of the Newark *Advertiser*, writing from Rome, under date of June 7, says:

There is no prospect of a composition of the differences between the Courts of Rome and Naples, touched the Jesuits. The Pope's special ambassador will probably soon return without having brought the incensed king to terms. It is whispered in well informed quarters, that French diplomacy fosters the controversy; and it is certain that the French Legations are at least Jesuitical. In Naples the members of the Society of Jesus wear the French badge of the order, while here they display the Italian—true to the instinct of being all things to all men. Though the Gallic garrison is the only physical security of the papal government against the people it is worthy of remark that its moral influence is undermining its future; for nothing is more certain than that the presence of this body of free-talking Frenchmen has promoted the diffusion of heretical notions, and encouraged a bolder expression of them. The stirring political topics of the day are now discussed in the cafes, and in private circles, with remarkable freedom. One of the best informed Romans assured me this morning that he had never known such unanimity and boldness of sentiment among his countrymen as exists at this moment, though he deprecates any premature manifestation of it. The more considerate feel that the time has not come for another movement. They hope for the time to come when France and England will interpose to divorce the Church from the State, and secure for the people of the Roman States a better government.

THE MAHANOY HOUSE.—This hotel was opened for the reception of the travelling public, and boarders, on the 4th inst., at Ashland in this County, by George Rahn, formerly of the White Swan Hotel of Philadelphia. Mr. Rahn is well known in this Region, and his ability and experience in his peculiar line of business, are full warrant that in his hands, the Mahanoy House, will secure the reputation desirable to the management of a house of public entertainment. We therefore heartily wish Mr. R. success in every branch of his undertaking, with the exception of that department, which is the most unpleasant part of their business,—we allude to liquor-selling. It is not necessary to the perfect conduct of a public house; and we think that the time is not far distant when hotel-keepers generally, will make the discovery to their pecuniary advantage. Apart from this feature, we sincere ly wish the Mahanoy House in Mr. Rahn's hands, a long and prosperous career.

FRENCH POLITICS.—The following extract of a letter from a gentleman in France, to his brother in this place, has been handed to us for publication:

The day before I arrived at Paris the attempt was made on the Emperor's life, but I was surprised to find that little or no excitement was caused by it. In fact such is the state of thraldom in which the French people live, that they scarcely venture to talk on the subject of politics; and to such an extent is the system of police espionage carried, that even in private society, people carefully eschew politics, and avoid as far as possible that dangerous topic. France is governed by an unprincipled Despot whose sole security is the *bayonet*; and *the dread of Red Republicanism*, which together with the prestige of the Bonaparte name, keep the people in a state of *acquiescence*; but I feel that such a state of things cannot last. No man can dare express an independent opinion on political subjects in France. The press is completely prostrated at the foot of the Despot, and all the best literary characters who do not acquiesce in his usurpation are obliged to leave their native land.

THE PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW IN NEW YORK.—Notwithstanding the fierce opposition which the Prohibitory Law is encountering in the city, throughout New York State, it is being very generally enforced. From the rural districts and the interior towns and cities, intelligence of the most encouraging character is received, and even in the Empire City, where all sort of obstacles are thrown in the way of the execution of the law, there is already a manifest improvement upon the old order of things. One thing is certain; there is evidence enough already, that, despite the money and influence of the liquor dealers, and the barriers within barriers that they have erected around themselves, a law of Prohibition CAN *be enforced* and that *it will be*, judging from present indications.

THE BOLTON LAND CLAIM.—The great claim of James R. Bolton, for the lands of the ex-Mission of Dolores—three square leagues immediately adjoining the city of San Francisco—was confirmed by the U. S. Land Commissioners on the 5th ultimo. The grant calls for about fifteen thousand acres, and when its extent and location are taken into consideration, it may be safely asserted says the *Alta Californian* of the 16th, that it is the most valuable land claim in the United States. Every possible means was resorted to to defeat the claim, but all to no purpose; and after a lengthy trial the claim was confirmed. Several Philadelphians interested in the claim, will be benefitted immensely by this decision, and among them we learn, is John Tucker, Esq.

ATTENTION, BEAUTIES!—An eminent publishing house in Paris it is stated, is engaged in issuing a series of the most distinguished female beauties in the world, which, when completed, is to include ten of the handsomest ladies in the United States, and these Barnum has undertaken to engage. In order to stimulate competition, he offers $5000, in premiums, ranging from $1000 down to $150, to be distributed, according to the different degrees of beauty. Ladies accordingly are requested to send in their daguerreotypes to the Museum. None will be received later than the 15th of October. Great is humbug, and the Prince thereof, is Barnum!

THE PORTLAND RIOT.—At the time of the occurrence a jury of Mr. Dow's fellow citizens exculpated him from all censure in the matter of the death of John Robbins; now a picked jury undoubtedly in the rumsellers' interests, render a verdict, inculpating the Mayor, and rendering a trial by jury unavoidable. We have no fear for Mr. Dow, however, in the ultimate result. His course during the trying scenes of that affair, meets with the approval of every friend of law and good order, and we feel confident that he will pass through the ordeal reserved for him, unscathed and triumphant.

INTERESTING FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING.—In Philadelphia on Tuesday evening, a meeting was held in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, for the purpose of bidding farewell to the Rev. Messrs. Johnson, Codderwood and Merron, brother missionaries to Northern India, who will sail for their destination next week. Gov. Pollock presided, and addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Wylie, and the three missionaries. The exercises of the occasion were of the most interesting character.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE JOURNAL.—For the information of persons writing, we will state that our whole supply of the *Journal* is entirely exhausted, up to the present month; except a few copies of the issue of January last, containing the statistics of the Coal Region. This will account for our not forwarding copies ordered. We struck off an extra number of the *Journal* from the commencement of the second half-year of the *thirty-first volume*; and can furnish new subscribers with copies from that period.

VANDALISM.—The Russian papers complain of the wanton destruction of private property at the capture of Kertch by the Allies, and from accounts published, we think the Russians have good cause for such complaints.—Some of the scenes said to have been enacted, by the allies, are disgraceful to humanity and civilization.

DEAD.—Madame D'Aubigne, wife of M. Merle D'Aubigne, author of "The History of the Reformation," died at Geneva, Switzerland, in June.

EX-PRESIDENT VAN BUREN arrived in the *Pacific*, and is at his home in Kinderhook.

NEW YORK LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

National Independence—Accidents and Incidents—Serious mishaps to Brigadier General Hall—The Liquor Law—Report of the Census of the City—Steamer Adriatic—Portrait of Miss Collins—The Smith Family—M'lle Rachel—New York getting Freacky—New Gas Company—Canal Statistics—Present to New York City—Trial of Coal vs. Wood in Locomotive Engines—Great Fire Engine at the St. Nicholas—The Mammoth Wedding.

NEW YORK, July 10, 1855.

DEAR JOURNAL:—Since my last we have had the annual celebration of our National Independence, marked by all the noise and bustle, the incident and accident of former years, to recount which would be a mere stereotype of an oft told tale. Imagine almost every person both old and young—great and small—making all the noise that they are capable—the whole juvenile portion of the community going off in paroxysms of delight and all the world generally illustrating with the greatest vigor the principles of individual independence—suppose, in fact, a city gone mad, and you have an excellent idea of Gotham on the Fourth.

Among the many accidents however which mar the festivities of the day, one calls forth many expressions of regret from all circles. Brigadier General Hall, while reviewing the military, was thrown by his horse who missed his footing, and his right leg was broken, beside slighter injuries in various parts of the body. The age of the General will cause the accident to prove a serious one, as the bones of an elderly man knit with difficulty if ever. We presume that he will never again take command. He was extensively and very favorably known in his military capacity and also as head of the firm of William Hall & Son, the eminent music publishers.

As far as the Liquor Law is concerned, there appears to be no perceptible difference whatever—the ardent flows as freely as ever at the street corners, and every man can procure all that he wants and far more than he needs, if he has the wherewithal to buy—the want of which seems to be the only prohibitory law in vogue and that is an all powerful one.

The Census Marshalls report that the population of New York City proper, is three quarters of a million, and including its suburbs considerably over a million. The fact is also developed, that the city has grown far more rapidly during the last five years than ever before in the same space of time. Truly we are growing to be an imperial city.

The new steamer Adriatic of the Collins line, now building under the supervision of George Steers is to be a monster. Her length is three hundred and forty five feet, and she will register 4,500 tons, or 5,500 tons carpenter's measurement.

Her builder last week presented to Mr. Collins an elegant painting of his daughter who was lost in the Arctic. It was executed from a daguerreotype by Powell, the Artist of the great painting in the Rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, "DeSoto discovering the Mississippi."

After the mishap from fire which happened last month, our City Directory has at last been issued. From it we perceive that there are registered as residents of Gotham two thousand of the rare Smith family, nearly two hundred of whom are blessed with the cognomen of John. It is an old joke that in any public assemblage one need only cry out for a doctor, to cause a score of gentlemen to rise to their feet, but we are of opinion that John Smith would be much more talismanic. Do not come to New York to find a friend of that name, without being well posted up as to his precise whereabouts—advice gratis.

Among the European celebrities who are to favor us with their presence shortly is Rachel, who makes her *debut* in New York on the 3rd of September. Her success is problematical we think, although she is very famous; yet the foreign language which she speaks must spoil the effect of her undeniably great dramatic powers. One thing however is in her favor—it is fashionable to speak French, and all our beaux and belles pretend at least to lisp knowing if nothing more. They pick up a few phrases, which they thunder out on all occasions and lug in at every possible place. Young America belches out his *encore* and incipient womanhood lisps out her *au revoir* and *bon soir* with what they conceive to be the true Parisian accent. This very fact will work wonders for Rachel; all *the* world will go to see her and with right hearty gusto will they applaud, *in the right place if they can find it*, and swear that the fair *tragedienne* is superb; or more likely deluge their admiration with a torrent of French adjectives which we would quote to you if we could imagine which they would be likely to hit upon—we should not wonder if her presence should inaugurate what we may term, the Parisian epoch—we shall see.

A new company is applying for a charter to supply our city with gas. Great complaints have long been made against the two companies who have monopolized the business thus far, by our citizens generally, who hail the advent of competition with great joy. Our gas has been thus far miserably poor at extravagant prices; in fact all that the companies seemed to strive for was the declaration of fair dividends. The Metropolitan company (the new one,) makes great promises, not an unusual thing however, for the latest comer in the business. We say give them a charter, the city is growing immensely and there is room for three rivals—competition is the life of business—at least consumers are greatly benefitted by it.

From the Canal Register of our State we glean a fact which may be of interest to the curious in statistics. The number of our Canal barks falls a little short of five thousand (4,960)—they are averaged at seventy-eight feet in length and eighty tons burthen, which would make them united seventy-three miles in length and nearly four hundred thousand tons in burthen.

The arrest of Horace Greeley in Paris, is in every one's mouth, so I shall not allude to it, except in a matter connected with it. A French gentleman, Mr. Etex, has been in our city for some time striving to settle the very difficulties which were the cause of the confinement of the great promulgator of isms. His efforts have been signally successful and the articles are all repacked and on their way to Havre in a packet ship.—Mr. Etex, has been so much delighted at the successful result of his mission that he has presented to the city a painting of his own, valued at eighty thousand francs, representing the "Glory of America" and introducing the heads of most of the great men who have made our land famous. The gift has been placed in a room of the City Hall and was opened for display on the Fourth.

The Boston and Lowell Railroad Company has been experimenting with Coal burning Engines on their road in place of the old wood consumers; the result of the trial was a very large sum in favor of Coal.

The proprietors of the St. Nicholas' Hotel have been adding to their already celebrated house, great safeguards against fire in one of Worthington's new steam pumps, said to be the most powerful fire engine in New York. A stream of water was thrown forty feet above their roof from a hose attached to a ten horse power in the basement. The engine has two openings on every story of the hotel—has fourteen hundred feet of hose—makes two hundred and fifty strokes in a minute and will discharge one thousand gallons of water in the same time. It is said that they can deluge the building in three minutes after an alarm—the cost of this great improvement was some eight thousand dollars.

Apropos of Santa Claus St. Nicholas—there is to be, if rumor speaks truly, the greatest wedding within its walls shortly, that has ever been witnessed in New York. The entire hotel has been taken for four days at two thousand dollars per day, when balls, masquerades and feastings are to be the order of the day—several thousand invitations have been issued. The groom is said to be one named Mitchell, a Louisianian of wealth, and the fair partner in the operation to be the daughter of a New York judge. The story goes that over two hundred couple from the South are to accompany the party.

We are inclined to receive the tale with great circumspection, as it looks very much like a hoax, but as the great day is said to be the the 13th inst., we shall be able to inform you in our next, whether it did actually come off at least, if nothing more of the particulars can be ascertained.

CARBON.

THE COAL TRADE.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 48,240 14 tons—by Canal 26,530 12 tons—for the week 74,771 04 tons; showing an increase of only 6,926 tons over last week's shipments—and a loss of 3,930 tons on the corresponding week last year. Total by Railroad 1,195,516 08 tons against 1,053,517 10—Ditto by Canal 474,340 03 against 410,309 18 tons to same period last year.

The trade remains without change—the demand for Coal is only moderate, and the business is not pushed in any department. Prices, which are too low in this region, are becoming more firm—and no further decline need be anticipated in prices, if there are any holding off on that account. Coal ranges in price from $2 00 to $2 24 per ton for White Ash, and $2 25 to $2 37 for Red Ash—occasionally some lots of the less mar ketable kinds sell for a shade less.

Freights to the East have receded again. To Boston, we now quote $1 37 per ton—which is unusually low, and affords a fine opportunity for the Eastern consumers to procure their Coal.—Now is the time to lay in their supplies, provided they have the means.

It is stated that the Aqueduct on the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal will be repaired in all this week. Our readers must bear in mind that the Lehigh Region met with a great many disasters by breakages in the Canal, &c., in the early part of last year, which checked the trade very materially, and up to this period last year were behind the shipments of the previous year; but after this period last year, there were scarcely any obstructions encountered, and the Region was worked up to its full carrying capacity. This year but with but few obstructions so far, comparatively speaking, they have only increased but 61,000 tons, and the season is half over—consequently the increase for the balance of the season is not likely to be as great as in the early part of it.

The Schuylkill Region with no interruption, and all the advantages of a brisk demand for Coal during the winter season and the spring, has only increased 206,000 tons, with the shipments this week less than the corresponding week of last year; and unless the demand increases more rapidly, are not likely to be greater than they were last year for some time to come, when every nerve was strained to its utmost capacity to supply the market.

We have no returns from the Lackawanna Region—but presume that the increase by the outlet of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, does not exceed 50,000 tons, if it reaches it—(down the Susquehanna there is no increase)—and the trade stands as follows—with half the shipping season over:

Increase from Schuylkill in 1855,	206,029
do from Lehigh,	61,009
Probable inc. from the Lackawanna,	50,000
Increase so far in 1855,	tons 317,038

The reduced stock of iron in the market, and the advance that has taken place in price, is causing many of the works that were standing idle to blow in again, to which add the reduced price of Coal this year, and the prospect of an abundant harvest, we feel satisfied will require an increase of not less than 700,000 tons to supply the market and keep it regular. Nothing but an advance in price and an unusual brisk demand would secure this increased supply for the balance of the season. The dealers and consumers abroad can therefore survey the state of the trade and govern themselves accordingly.

CONNECTION OF THE SCHUYLKILL COAL REGION WITH N. YORK.—We learn that Ellwood Morris, Esq., Engineer and Superintendent of the Danphin and Susquehanna Railroad, has been reconnoitering the route for a Railroad from Auburn to intersect the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Allentown, leading directly to New York. Mr. Morris is one of the most talented Engineers, in the country, and he has discovered a route by which a road can be made from Auburn to Allentown, a distance of 38 miles, with a grade not exceeding 16 feet to the mile running East, and 32 feet running West. By this route Pottsville would be brought within a distance of 140 miles of New York City—and the road can be made at a cost of about $1,200,000, and for $2,000,000 fully equipped for a large business. The following are the distances:

	Miles
Pottsville to Auburn,	10
Auburn to Allentown,	38
Allentown to Easton,	17
Easton to New York,	75
Total,	140

By this road the whole Coal Region of Schuylkill County will have access to the New York Market by Railroad direct—and as this is the most direct route from New York to the great West, being almost an *air line*, as the Maps will show—we feel confident that the road will be made forthwith. The Report of Mr. Morris will be issued in a few days, and will make those Philadelphians, who cannot see beyond the limits of that city, open their eyes. Schuylkill Co., (which has built up that city, but which has encountered more hostility from its Representatives, its press, with a few exceptions, and a larger portion of the people than from any other portion of the State,) will rejoice at the prospect of another outlet for their staple. Philadelphia has shown such a narrow, contracted feeling towards every interest in this Region, that it is time for her to be left to her selfishness, and give her an opportunity to feed on her *contracted views*. If she were to lose every ton of the Coal shipping business to the East, there would be but little sympathy felt for her in Schuylkill County. The truth is, that for a number of years past the whole object and tendency of Philadelphia movements has been to reduce Schuylkill County to a kind of colonial dependency or vassalage to that city. If the people of Schuylkill County would only send honest representatives to Harrisburg, men who cannot be *bought* by the opponents of Schuylkill County interests, many of the evils imposed upon us by Philadelphia, under which she now labors, could soon be removed.

SCHUYLKILL AND LEHIGH COAL.—An extensive manufacturer in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, stated to us the other day that he had read our article on the different kinds of Coal—that he had used Lehigh Coal for two years; and for the last two years he had used Schuylkill Coal obtained from Messrs. Wallace & Rothermel, and that he could not perceive one particle of difference between the two kinds of Coal, either as to quality or economy. This is a full corroboration of the statement we published two weeks ago.

BLOSSBURG COAL.—From Blossburg, Tioga Co. Penna., to Corning, on the N. Y. and Erie Railway, runs a railway, whose chief freight business is bituminous coal. There is a full demand for this fine fuel, at good prices, chiefly for the Salt Works of New York. It is not rich enough in bitumen for gas.

GAS COAL is found in the Tangascoote Coal field, in Clinton Co. Pa. Its quality is excellent, and it will next year furnish supplies to the various gas works in the State of New York, between Albany and Rochester, so soon as the Philadelphia and Erie Railway is finished to Tangescootee, thirty miles above Williamsport.

The Tamaqua Gas Company are making arrangements to procure some of the above Coal to give it a trial. The Coal used at present is procured from near Pittsburg, and costs, delivered at Tamaqua, about $9 a ton—but it yields a very large per centage of gas.

A NEW KIND OF COAL IN AUSTRALIA.—It is stated that Z. Williams, one of the English Chartists who was banished to Australia, has discovered a bed of *yellow colored coal* in that country, which burns as freely as the best bituminous kinds. In all likelihood this will turn out to be a bituminous shale, and may be as valuable as any cannel coal. The discovery was made by accident.

BUSINESS OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD Co. for the month of June:

	1855.	1854.
Received from Coal,	$326,889 55	$200,923 49
Merchandise	26,806 19	15,919 31
Travel, &c.,	29,143 19	25,198 83
	$382,339 52	$302,035 63
Transportation, Roadway, Dumpage, Renewal Fund, and all charges.	170,133 13	174,501 04
Net profit for the Month,	$212,206 39	$127,534 59
for previous 6 mos.,	977,086 50	580,449 27
Total Net profit for 7 mos.,	$1,189,292 89	$713,983 86

PICTOU, July 2, 1855.

There is a great stagnation in the Coal trade at the present moment—only one American vessel in port.

The season was never more propitious; the hay crop will be the largest ever known in this province, and the wheat crop will be abundant if it escapes the weril.

[FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.]

JEANSVILLE, Aug. 10, 1855.

There was a young man by the name of Coup, killed at Tresckow, the German Pennsylvania Coal Co's mines, near Jeansville, on Monday last. It was occasioned by the fall of a piece of detached slate; a slip or seam running between it and the main body of the roof. Such slips detaching portions of the roof are frequent, and are the dread of all miners who work in Coal. They can tell by the sound when a fragment of slate or Coal is hanging dangerously above them; but those detached pieces fall suddenly and without warning. The German Co. is sinking a new slope on the north pitch of the "Big Vein," into the same basin, as that which is worked at Jeansville. The Coal appears to be very thick and of a fair quality.

Charles Reed, formerly of the West Delaware mines, at Norwegian, is the Mining Superintendent here.

CARBON.

PLYMOUTH, *Luzerne Co., Pa., July 3, 1855.*

BENJ. BANNAN, Esq.—*Dear Sir:*—Presuming that you are desirous of giving correct information through the medium of your interesting paper, I take not only the liberty but pleasure in correcting a statement made in your "Journal of the 30th ult., under the Coal Trade article. You say, "*the third basin is the Wilkesbarre Region; all hard White Ash Coal; but the quality of coal in the veins is not equal to that found in the Schuylkill and Mahanoy basins.*" It is not my purpose to speak of *quality*, it is only to state, that in 1899, the Messrs. John & Abijah Smith opened the 24 foot *Red Ash* vein in Plymouth, on the west side of the Susquehanna River about 5 miles below Wilkesbarre, and from thence sent the Coal in arks to Lancaster County, which is known at Columbia, Lancaster and York, as the "old Smith Red Ash Coal to this day. I have reason to believe that the first Coal sent to market in arks or boats, went from Plymouth in the year 1809, and for a number of years the Messrs. Smith, sent all the Coal that went down the river from the valley of Wyoming. Having resided in Plymouth since 1812, I can speak of my own knowledge since then. I do not wish to be understood as stating that *all* the tiers on the 24 foot vein make Red Ashes; in a part, the ash is nearly as red as pounded brick, other tiers are White and Gray in the same vein. There are now openings in Plymouth of this Red Ash vein from near Nanticoke dam to the Kingston line, and one opening in Kingston, the distance being between those points near 7 miles. There are 9 Collieries of the Red Ash vein open in Plymouth—the character of this Coal differs from the Red Ash of your County. It is hard, keeps its shape when burning, and free from klinkers; it is heavier than most of our White Ash coals—28 bushels of Red will perhaps weigh as much as 30 bushels of the purest White Ash, and where it is best known is considered desirable, particularly for domestic purposes, the ash being heavy. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
HENDERSON GAYLORD.

We publish the above letter with pleasure. We were not aware, nor is it generally known, that there was any Red Ash Coal in the Wilkesbarre Basin. It is evident however that the same veins, Red and White Ash, found in the lower portion of the Shamokin Basin, also extend to, and are found in the lower end of the Wilkesbarre Basin. We have the same veins in this Region, one bench of which produces Red Ash Coal and the other Grey Ash. Occasionally these benches are mined separate, and sold for Red and White Ash Coal—when mixed, they produce what is called the Grey Ash, which, we are assured, is preferred to all other kinds of Coal for the use of locomotives.

PORT RICHMOND COAL MARKET, JULY 13th.—Prices remain without change. We quote White Ash at $4 25 @ $4 37½—Red Ash, $4 37½ @ $4 62½ per ton on board.

NEW YORK COAL MARKET, JULY 12th.—Foreign Coal is dull—200 chaldrons Sydney sold at $5 50 cash. Anthracite sells at $5 25 @ $5 50 by the cargo, and from yard at $5 50 @ $6 50 per ton of 2000 lbs.

Boston Coal Trade.

[*Corrected from the Boston Courier, July 12th.*]

We notice further large sales of Coarse Pictou and Sydney at $5 50 ⅌ chal, cash; retail sales of Anthracite at $6 50 ⅌ ton.

WHOLESALE PRICES.			
Cannel	⅌ chal.	10 50 @	12 00
Newcastle,	do	7 25 @	7 37
Orrel	do	— — @	— —
Sydney	do	5 25 @	5 50
Pictou	do	5 37 @	5 50
Bridgeport	do	— — @	— —
Virginia	do	— — @	— —
Schuylkill, white ash,	⅌ ton	5 50 @	5 75
do red ash	do	5 75 @