Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1856.

☞ The circulation of the MINERS' JOURNAL is equal to the aggregate circulation of any THREE other English papers published in the County—and as it circulates among the best portion of the population, an advertisement inserted in its columns is, of course, worth as much to the advertiser as if published in any three other papers. In consequence of the extent of its circulation its advertising are always graded in price according to the circulation of the paper.

OUR ADVERTISING COLUMNS.—Limited space this week, forbids a notice in detail of the new favors to be found in our advertising columns this week. We can but ask the attention of our readers to them. They will be found under the appropriate heads.

OUR LEGISLATURE will adjourn on Tuesday next.

THE ERIE CANAL will open on the 5th proximo.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—To the Hon. James H. Campbell and Messrs. S. Hipple and W. B. Lebo, we are indebted for interesting public documents.

THE AMERICANS have carried the municipal election of Louisville, Ky., by an aggregate majority of 1280. A glorious victory.

THE REN DEMOCRATS have been laboring at Harrisburg, to have additional legislation on the Liquor Question. Their desire is to weaken the present law. They will fail.

NOMINATION ACCEPTED.—Hon. Andrew Jackson Donelson, in a patriotic and eloquent letter, dated "Tulip Grove, near Nashville," 30th ultimo, accepts his nomination to the Vice Presidency by the American party.

MINING LAW.—A case of "Roberts and others against Haynes," was tried lately, before Justice Cresswell, at the Oxford Circuit, in England. The action was brought by the owners of some houses in West-bromwich, to recover damages for injuries to the buildings caused by undermining at a depth of 900 feet, for Coal. The jury awarded £2500 to plaintiffs.

THE LEGAL INVESTIGATION.—The rule granted by the Court to Messrs. Tower, Marsden and Strouse, to show cause why their names shall not be stricken from the roll of practising attorneys of this County is returnable to-day. On the occasion, the witnesses who testified before the Committee of Investigation, will state to the Court the facts of which they are cognizant, in connection with the matter.

THE MINERS' HOSPITAL AND COAL ASSOCIATION.—We observe that Mr. Straub, on Thursday in the Senate, read in place a bill to incorporate these important needed features of the economy of Schuylkill County, the merits of which we have heretofore alluded to at length. The bill was drawn up by a member of the projected Coal Association; is an excellent one, and though late, we trust that our members may be able to secure its passage.

THE PROSPECTS OF GEN. WALKER.—The temporary success of this bold adventurer, appears to have reached its apex in Nicaragua. By the way of Aspinwall we have a rumor that a portion of his troops under Col. Schlessinger have been defeated near San Jose, and that the Costa Ricans were about to invade Nicaragua. Central America is in arms against Walker, and it he fails in maintaining his position until sufficient re-inforcements arrive, he and his men will undoubtedly be annihilated.

"EVENING JOURNAL."—With this title, a paper, which is decidedly the handsomest afternoon journal ever published in Philadelphia, has been launched on the current of popular favor. The publishers, Messrs. Grayson, Irwin and Montgomery, are experienced, practical gentlemen—graduates of the *North American* establishment—and possess every requisite to present to Philadelphia what she really needs, a good evening paper. The *Evening Journal* has our best wishes for its complete success.

"PLEASE EXCHANGE."—Week after week we are solicited by cotemporaries in and out of the State to extend this courtesy. We have frequently complied with the request even when we felt that we were increasing injudiciously the already bulky list of our exchanges. We are fearful that we shall be compelled to raze the list we now have. If we add in the future, but few new ones to it, cotemporaries applying for exchange, must attribute our non-compliance not to discourtesy, but to imperative necessity which compells us to keep within reasonable bounds our exchange list.

UNWORTHY SPECULATIVE MANŒUVRING.—The movements of John A. Washington, a descendant of the family of George Washington, and present owner of Mount Vernon, are to say the least, discreditable, as regards the disposition of that estate. As the patriotic spirit of the country is anxious to secure the estate, and preserve it from future desecration, Mr. Washington commences an auctioneering system, to enhance its value.—After demanding $270,000 more than it is intrinsically worth, he now says, in a late letter to a lady of South Carolina that "Mount Vernon is not for sale." Mr. Washington may eventually, swell the bulk of his coffers, by these ignoble manœuvres. In any event he will gain the contempt of the American people.

THE MINERS' BANK.—The bill to increase the capital of this reliable banking institution, from $200,000 to $500,000 has passed finally both branches of the Legislature. We congratulate the business community on the fact. The Miners' Bank is one of the best conducted institutions of the character in the country, and bears the enviable reputation of being a purely legitimate business. It has never been charged with using its funds for the purposes of "shaving," or loaning money for improper purposes. The additional capital required will be readily subscribed, will prove a great accomodation for the legitimate purposes of trade, and will we hope, check it in its stop, the shaving operations in monetary matters which have proved so fatal to the best interests of the Region.

THE BOROUGH ELECTION will be held on the first Monday of May. Four councilmen are to be elected. They are as follows:—South West Ward—Isaac Severn, North West Ward—there is a vacancy to be supplied. East Ward—J. W. Roseberry. Middle Ward—C. W. Pitman. Five School Directors are also to be elected. The members of the Board whose terms expire, are as follows:—North Ward, J. B. Owens. South Ward, B. Bannan, N. W. Ward, Amos Lewis. A vacancy to fill, Middle Ward, Mr Harper.

All these officers are to be voted for by the Borough at large, and we hope, that those who will feel interested in the welfare of our Borough affairs, and in the progress of education, should not fail to be there. It is a difficult matter to get men to occupy the position of School Director, who will give to the subject, the attention it requires. Education is one of the cornerstones of our national independence—the foundation of Liberty. The more perfect the system of instructing youth, the better also will be to act their part well in maturer years on the great stage of life. For the Country and the School, let none but men of ability be selected at the coming election, by the citizens.

A BLASPHEMY WHICH IS SANCTIONED BY THE POPE.—Within the present week, the horrible sacrilege has been committed at a prominent theatre in New York, of exhibiting the agonies of the crucifixion of Jesus, as a theatrical entertainment and stage exhibition. American Protestants—descendants of the Puritans, the Wallons, the pilgrims and the warriors of the true crusade, who rescued the sepulchre of Christ's spirit—the parity of his gospel truth from pagan desecration and bore it to the unpolluted wilderness of a new continent—were expected to tolerate and shout like infidels, at this blasphemy. Tolerant the matter, we perceive that the exhibitors state that the Pope has sanctioned the "show," and exhibit at the Theatre, the seal of the Holy Inquisition of Rome; the written approval of Her Most Catholic Majesty, Isabella, the harlot of Spain, and that of the Protectors of Rome, the Emperors of France and Austria. Is law powerless in New York to stop this new phase of Popish blasphemy of of the Divine Presence? We trust not.

The editor of the *Watchman and Crusader*, thus describes the astounding atrocity of personating the agonies of the crucifixion:

> When the curtain rose, Mons. Keller, a Frenchman we believe, who has made a fortune in Popish countries by this desecration, was discovered suspended upon a cross in the centre of a grouping of figures, after the manner of Sir Peter Paul Rubens's picture of the "Elevation of the Cross." The actor was apparently attached by the loins to a large wooden cross, held at an oblique angle by cords, &c., as if in the act of being elevated. His knees, feet and extended hands were stained, as it were, with blood, the body appearing naked, except the loins, the armpits, even, exhibiting the appearance of the natural hair, although the actor was in reality covered with a silken or other close fitting fabric of flesh color. The head was dressed with wigsand beard, and crown of thorns; the blood appearing to reek upon the brows and the face of the wretch painted and knit into a mockery of the agonized expression of Jesus on the cross. The thing in its motionlessness and audacity struck a chill of terror through the astonished spectators, but when it gradually moved (turning upon a mechanism for exhibiting the back side of it) a burst of applause was volunteered by a clique of those present in the pit. The clapping and applause was renewed with more confidence upon its completing the circuit, and in addition upon the prosenium arrangement closed upon it, and still more vehemently renewed for an "encore," and so through its repetition.
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> The next unspeakable outrage on the "still" was the personation of "*The Last Moment*," and accordingly, the last dying gasp of Jesus on the Cross, the sacred mystery by which the Godhead, according to all Christian faith, accomplished the redemption of man, was mimiced and grimaced in all its living horrors by the frightful actor. The scene disclosed the cross with the figure suspended on it, and with a "cast" of the holy persons of the gospel scene, the executioners, &c., grouped at its foot in the manner of another of Rubens' pictures. It was greeted with a round of applause, received as in the previous instance, the features and muscles of the figure enacting the agony of Christ, seemed to conclude by a final and gradual dropping of the head upon its breast. The mimicry was terribly effective, and the figure accurate in its detail to the most shocking vivification of the terrible scene. The hair, the beard, the thorns, the trickling blood, the eye of the mangled victim, until it seemed to glaze in death, and his whole figure, until it seemed to yield to annihilation, all realized the most thrilling horrors conceivable in the diabolical blasphemy.
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> The final tableau, the "Descent from the Cross," personated the body of Christ held suspended by draperies, and a grouping of figures, in the process of taking him down from the Cross.—After the manner of the celebrated picture of the above title, by Rubens. The figure had the appearance of the streaming blood from the side, as also from the other wounds, whilst the draperies were stained with gouts of blood. The horror of this scene even did not awe the *clique*, though all who were not pre-embarked in the resolve to make the frightful exhibition "succeed," must have trembled lest the just and sudden wrath of Heaven should cause the earth to open and swallow up the entire assemblage.
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> We left the house with such a feeling as the day of judgment may again begin for us, but nothing short of that.

CHINESE, OR JAPAN POTATO.—This important esculent was first introduced into Europe in 1850, it having been sent to France by M. de Montigny, French Consul at Shanghai, who transmitted a few roots to some learned men. It did not however, attract any attention of importance until 1853, since which time it has been discovered to be superior in its farinaceous properties to either of the cultivated species of potato, and that unlike the ordinary potato, it is not liable to rot and other diseases. A great point of superiority which the Chinese or Japan potato possesses is, that the roots may remain in the ground two or three years, always enlarging in size, and are equally nutritious and excellent in flavor. Experiments prove that when the roots are left for eighteen months in the ground, the yield is more than treble that of roots left but for one summer, and it is considered that they are improved in quality.

This potato is cultivated throughout the Chinese Empire, and forms the alimentary basis on which, together with rice the vast population sustain life; it being not only used in its natural state, boiled and roasted, but also supplying meal and flour for general use.

One peculiarity of this plant is, that its roots run perpendicularly into the earth, which affords large crops from a given space of ground. It is calculated that an acre will in six months, produce 36,000 pounds, and in eighteen months, 120,000 pounds. But limited quantities of the root can be obtained this season as the demand for purposes of culture is great, and the supply small.

We have not the space to devote to a description of the plant. Suffice it to state that the Chinese variety now being introduced into this country, is deemed richer in nutrition, and superior in quality to the ordinary potato, and produces a fine, pure, white flour, which will compare advantageously with the Wheat flour of any country. When used like the ordinary potato, it requires but ten minutes boiling.

In France, they state the increase from a tuber or piece of root, as being several hundreds. A hundred is considered a moderate produce in tubers, in addition to the large root which may be cut into thirty to fifty sections for replanting.

Some of the tubers have been procured, and may be purchased at the store of B. Bannan. There is but little doubt that the "Dioscorea Batatas" is destined to supercede the ordinary potato, in this country.

THE HURRICANE OF SATURDAY NIGHT LAST.—The unusual blow of Saturday night, was most severely felt in the counties of Berks, Montgomery, Chester, Delaware and Philadelphia, in this State, and in portions of the States of New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. Near Elkton, Md., a Mrs Wollham and a man named Walker, a Pennsylvanian, were killed during the gale, and at various places in this State where the blow prevailed, persons were seriously injured. The total destruction of property by the hurricane will not fall below half a million of dollars. The gale was experienced here; but not to that destructive degree which marked its course over the extreme south-eastern counties of of the State. At Reading considerable damage was done, while at Phœnixville, where a large amount of damage was experienced, a portion of the roof of the bridge over the Schuylkill there, was blown off. Very nearly all the principal bridges over the Schuylkill between Pottsville and Philadelphia suffered to some extent. The cause of the unusual blow is explained as follows:

> The high winds which usually prevail in March, come and may be expected to prevail this year in April, caused by the long continuance of the snows on the ground. These winds are doubtless owing to the heated atmosphere of the south, causing a vacuum which brings the cold winds from the snow clad hills and mountains of the North West. On Saturday a powerful current drove the heated temperature from the South along the surface of the earth to this latitude, causing the cold winds of the north to rush impetuously southwards. When these currents come together, the heated air upon the principles of gravitation would rise, being lighter, and the cold current from above, would rush downwards. These diverse currents would form whirlwinds, and elevated produce a general agitation and tumult of the elements—a general battle of the winds—of the hot air and the cold air.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, *April* 12.—SENATE.—The supplement to the act incorporating the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company was concurred in.

The bill relative to the streets, lanes and alleys in the borough of Pottsville, passed finally.

HOUSE.—A further supplement to the act incorporating the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company passed.

April 15.—SENATE.—The bill to incorporate the Farmers' Fire Insurance company of East and West Penn townships in Carbon county, passed. The supplement to the act regulating Banks, passed second reading.

HOUSE.—The bill relative to claims against the Commonwealth were passed finally. The bills relative to the Borough of Pottsville, and incorporating the Miners' Live Stock Insurance Company of Schuylkill county, passed.

April 16.—SENATE.—A supplement to the Pottsville Gas Company passed.

HOUSE.—The bill to increase the capital of the Miners' Bank of Pottsville was passed in Committee of the Whole, and on second reading the vote stood—yeas 54, nays 38. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The bid of A. B. Hamilton being the lowest, was approved, and the printing and binding allotted to him at 60 1-16.

April 17.—HOUSE.—A bill declaratory of the recent License Law, was taken up and passed finally. It specifies that the bonds required under the tenth section of the act, shall be held as security for the payment of all fines, penalties and costs imposed on the principal obligor for any breach of the act, and no more of the penal sum shall be collected, than will cover such fines, penalties and costs. The fees to be paid to the clerk, in addition to the fee for advertising, shall be one dollar for all his services in the matter of each application. Any person fined under the 29th and 30 sections, who shall fail to pay the same, shall stand committed until payment is made with costs. Several bank bills passed. The increase of banking capital authorized by them, is $1,210,000. The bill to abolish the office of County Superintendant of Common Schools was negatived. The bill relative to libels passed.

Thirty-fourth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, *April* 11.—SENATE.—The Senate took up the private calendar, and considered and passed forty-eight bills, including one for the relief of the officers and soldiers of the army, who sustained losses by the disasters to the steam ships Winfield Scott and San Francisco. The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—The House debated and passed a number of private bills, among them one for the relief of Ex-Minister John S. Pendleton, for extra Diplomatic services. The House then adjourned till Monday.

April 14.—SENATE.—Considerable debate occurred on an affidavit from Col. Lane, in reference to the Kansas memorial, presented last week by Mr. Cass, and which the Senate refused to receive. At the instance of Mr. Stewart, the motion to receive Mr. Lane's petition was then laid on the table.

HOUSE.—After some unimportant matters had been discussed, the Deficiency Appropriation bill was taken up in committee, and, after a time, the committee arose and the House adjourned.

April 16.—SENATE.—The bill proposing to remove from circulation the smaller Mexican and Spanish coins, and establishing their value in receipts for Government dues, and providing for their coinage of a new description of cents passed.

HOUSE.—Mr. Tyson from the Library Committee, reported a joint resolution for the purchase of 15,000 copies, at $5 each, of Dr. Kane's Narrative of his Arctic Expedition, for distribution among members of Congress, and authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to have appropriate medals struck and presented to Dr. Kane, and the officers and men of the expedition, expressive of the high esteem in which Congress holds their respective merits and services.

The resolution passed under the operation of the previous question by four majority.

April 17.—SENATE.—The Committee of Commerce was directed to inquire into the nature of the Coolie trade.

HOUSE.—The President was requested to have prepared statements showing the appropriations made during the last three Congresses.

PEN, PASTE AND SCISSORS.

☞ Deaths in New York last week, 443.

☞ The Hudson River is open to Albany.

☞ Joseph McKeon, L. L. D., of New York, is dead.

☞ Epitaph on a lamb just killed:—*Peas to its remains.*

☞ The growing grain crops of Columbia county look well.

☞ Potatoes are selling in New England at thirty cents a bushel.

☞ Maj. Klotz, Secretary of the State of Kansas, is in Manch Chunk.

☞ A fire in Boston on Saturday last destroyed $150,000 worth of property.

☞ The Comet of 1656, known as "Charles the Fifth," is expected this year.

☞ Mr. Buchanan left England on the 9th inst., in the Arago, for New York.

☞ Deaths in Philadelphia last week, 218. Of consumption, 45; scarlet fever, 21.

☞ Last week, 85,000 bushels of peanuts were brought into Boston from Africa, in one cargo.

☞ There are fifteen railways in Maine; aggregate length, 106 miles; entire cost, $19,272,195.

☞ Private accounts from Nicaragua state there is much sickness and distress in Walker's army.

☞ During the last six months, one-tenth of the entire population of New Orleans were under arrest.

☞ In Kentucky the bushel of bituminous coal is estimated by law at eighty pounds—cannel, seventy.

☞ Population of Boston, 161,129, of which 55,067 are foreign, or 32.98 per cent. of the entire population.

☞ Major Robert B. Harney, a brother of Gen. Harney, U. S. Army, died in Easton, Tenn. on the 6th ult.

☞ William Roberts, a painter employed in the Millintown *Sentinel* office, died recently of hydrophobia.

☞ The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* has entered upon its tenth year. An enterprising and popular paper.

☞ There are houses in Claremont, N. H., with their roofs yet covered with the snow that fell on Christmas day.

☞ An effort is in progress to increase the salaries that are paid to the clerks in the various departments at Washington.

☞ The sentence of death passed upon Sarah Hayeraft at St. Louis has been commuted to twenty-five years imprisonment.

☞ John O'Donnell, aged 22 years, was accidentally killed in the mines of Jones & Cole, at Buckville, this County, last week.

☞ An eclipse of the moon will occur to-morrow morning, commencing 5 minutes after 1 o'clock, and continuing 5 hours and 42 minutes.

☞ Two thousand women of England have petitioned the House of Lords, to amend the laws relating to women. It is a reform earnestly demanded.

☞ John S. Davidson, committed suicide in Philadelphia on Saturday. Cause—insanity, induced by the death of a young and lovely daughter.

☞ The *Providence Journal* says that in some parts of Rhode Island the price of votes ranged at ten dollars, and before the day closed, even as high as fifteen.

☞ Mrs. Forrest is about returning from California to New York, to attend the argument of a motion made by her husband for a new trial in the divorce case.

☞ The British Government, with liberal promptitude, has despatched two steamers in search of the steamship *Pacific*, in response to a memorial from the American firm of Croskey & Co.

☞ There is to be a grand demonstration of the whole Masonic craft of Western Kentucky and Tennessee, at the laying of the corner stone of Western Kentucky Masonic College, at Dodgeton, Fulton county, Ky., on the 24th of June.

☞ Some Frenchmen at Pottsville, Pa., are undertaking to make brandy from Coal.—*All the papers.*

☞ Not stranger than its present manufacture from almost everything but the juice of the grape.

☞ In the obituary columns of the *Ledger*, a day or two since, we observed a notice of the death of an infant named Matilda Elionese Marionier. Without the aid of disease, such a name was sufficient to weigh the little thing down to an early grave.

☞ The flag of Nicaragua consists of three stripes, two of sky blue, with a white stripe in the centre. In the midst of the white is a circular device of the seal of State, and the representation of seven volcanoes, in token of the volcanic range of Nicaragua.

☞ Col. Fitzgerald, of the *City Item*, who lectured here last week, devotes some space in his paper this week, to a notice of the "spunky mountain town," as he terms Pottsville. The Colonel appears well pleased with his visit, if we may judge from the glowing description he gives of everything connected with the "spunky town," which came under his observation. The Colonel thus speaks of the fairer portion of the community:—"The young ladies of Pottsville are extraordinarily handsome, and those young fellows who cannot afford to get married, are advised not to go there, as their heads will most assuredly be turned by the beauty and fascination of the girls."

THE COAL TRADE.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 51,055 14—by Canal 33,433 16—total for the week 84,489 10 tons. Total by Railroad 519,665 05 against 666,393 14 tons—do. by Canal 47,679 11 against 131,250 11 tons to same period last year.

The shipments for the corresponding week last year were by Railroad 51,275 11—by Canal 31,166 13—total 82,442 04, showing an increase of nearly 2,047 06 tons this week over the corresponding week last year, with Railroad and Canal nearly in full blast. At this rate of increase, it would take more than the whole season to overcome the deficiency of shipments this year so far.

The Railroad and Canal Company have not yet publicly promulgated their rates of toll and transportation for the year—they continue to charge last year's rates. These rates we presume will be adhered to until the prices from all the other Regions are fixed, to enable the Managers to judge whether any change will be necessary. In the mean time, we learn that the Trade is checked to some extent by this uncertainty—but few contracts are made and dealers abroad are taking Coal only for immediate consumption. It will therefore require great prudence on the part of our Operators—they ought not to push their works now, but regulate the supply according to the demand, as far as it is in their power to do so, otherwise the prices may be forced down below a fair remunerating rate again. It is better to do a less business at a paying rate than a large losing business—and at the start they can better regulate the supply by moderately filling up the Collieries, then after their Collieries is filled and completely equipped with men.

From the Lehigh we have no shipments to report as yet. The *Gazette* of Thursday says:

> "Boating commenced here on Monday; but as yet very few boats have been loaded in this Region. The business of the week will be very trifling. Last year the shipments to April 21, were 41,000 tons.
>
> Coal has been sent over the Lehigh Valley Road for some weeks, but we have no means of judging of the amount."

It is said that the Delaware and Hudson Canal will not be opened before the 10th of May.

The Wilkesbarre Trade will commence down the River some time next week.

We are now satisfied that the supply from all the Regions, by the middle of May, will be short of the supply to same period last year, 300,000 tons, leaving but 6½ months of the season, by Canal Navigation, to make up the deficiency, and to supply the increase of not less than 600,000 tons, which will be required this year.

COAL ASSOCIATION.—By the following notice it will appear that the Coal Association is now fully organized—have rented a room where the members will meet twice a week to consult together, (Thursdays and Fridays, discount days.) A general and regular attendance will prove beneficial to the interests of all parties. Purchasers of Coal from abroad will time their visits to meet the dealers "on change" between 11 and 1 o'clock each week.

TO THE COAL TRADE OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY. Stated meetings of the operators will be held at the rooms of the Coal Association, in Centre street, over Gardiner's Bookstore, every Tuesday and Friday, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M. All those interested in the welfare of the Trade are invited to attend these meetings, through which, it is hoped, a permanent establishment of "*The Coal Exchange of Schuylkill county*" may be effected.

S. SHULYMAN, President.

Pottsville, April 9, 1856. 16

PORT RICHMOND COAL MARKET, April 18, 1856—No change since last Report.

NEW YORK COAL MARKET, April 18, 1856.—Foreign arrivals are small, and Liverpool is enquired after; prices tending upwards. Anthracite is without change, selling firmly at $6 50, cash, delivered from yard; 120 tons Pittston, afloat for San Francisco, sold at $19—delivered there; Lackawanna is steady at $5.

BOSTON COAL MARKET, April 17, 1856.—Our Report failed this week.

Coal in North Carolina.

Mr. Wm. McLain, a gentleman from Egypt in North Carolina, who for many years was engaged in Coal mining in this Region, visited us recently, and gave an interesting account of the newly explored Bituminous Coal field in that place.

The existence of Coal on Deep River, near Egypt, was proved beyond a doubt many years ago, indeed Prof. Johnson, who was employed by the United States Government to examine the extent and resources of our Coal Fields, stated in his Report, that the whole country in that vicinity was underlaid with Coal. But the statement was not fully credited, and even Dr. Mitchell wrote against the fact, of the value of the Coal, if it existed.

Mr. McLain has been employed by the proprietors of the Coal Lands at Egypt, for several years in exploring and developing their resources. A large shaft has been sunk to the depth of 400 ft. at which distance from the surface, a very rich vein of Coal was reached, of between four and five feet in thickness, and below that only divided by 14 feet of slate, a second seam was found of 20 inches in thickness, making in all about 6 feet of Coal. But below these, a third seam has been proved to exist, which is between four-and-a-half and five feet thick—averaging 12 feet of Coal.

These seams underlie a surface of nearly 300 square miles, and consequently must contain a vast amount of Coal. A Railroad is in course of construction from the river to the mines, and it is expected that Coal can be shipped from there as early as the middle of this season. A 40 horse engine erected on the shaft alluded to, was built here, and additional machinery has been ordered recently from our Pottsville work shops, for this North Carolina enterprise. The advantage of having such work done here, cannot be too well appreciated, as all the recent improvements in mining machinery, and the experience of our Machinists can be made use of with a material saving in the cost of construction, while for durability and effect the engines built by our practical machinists in this Region are superior for mining purposes to those built at the oldest shops elsewhere.

In this connexion we would remark that though the recent discoveries have developed many new and vast fields of Bituminous and Cannel Coal, the great store of available Anthracite, that most valuable and economical of every variety—seems to be almost exclusively confined to the Keystone, State from whence the manufactures and commerce of our cities on the Atlantic coast and on our inland seas, must continue to be chiefly supplied, and the trade in this article, which has increased, during the last 30 years, so astonishingly, must still continue to increase in the same proportion, no matter how many fields of other varieties of Coal may be opened.

REPORT
Of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company for 1855.

The officers of this Company for 1856, are:

President—GEORGE D. PHELPS.
Vice President—DRAKE MILLS.
Treasurer—Wm. E. Warren.
Secretary—Andrew J. Odell.

MANAGERS:

Drake Mills,	Moses Taylor,
John J. Phelps,	Henry Young,
William E. Hodge,	Samuel Willets,
George Bulkley,	Wm. E. Warren,
John J. Blair,	Thos. M'Elrath,
Geo. W. Scranton,	Samuel L. Mitchell,
Roswell Sprague,	Rufus R. Graves.

From the Secretary's Report we extract the following outlay of the Company for Railroad construction, Coal lands, mining improvements, &c., to January 1st, 1856;

To cost of construction and equip.	$6,022,666 97
Coal lands and mining improvements,	332,513 27
Real Estate in New York,	24,181 33
Stock of the Warren Railroad Co.,	155,950 00
Stock of the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad Company,	125,000 00
Outstanding debts, deducting cash and material on hand,	999,861 19
Total expenditures,	$7,660,172 76

The capital stock paid in is $3,051,622, the balance is bonds and mortgages, floating debt and stock in other companies. To finish the road and stock it for the present year, the company have resolved to issue an additional $2,600,000 in bonds and mortgages.

From the general Coal Agent's Report we take the amount of Coal mined by the Company, and that purchased from other mines in the vicinity, during the past year:

	TONS.	
From the Diamond mines,	114,833	Companies' mines.
From the Bellevue mines,	2,534	Coal purchased.
From the Pine Brook mine,	19,750	
From Clark's mines,	51,748	
Total mined for 1855,	188,865	
Amount on hand, Dec. 31, '54,	8,782	
Of which amt was sold,	197,647	
Leaving on hand, Dec. 31, '55,	160,714 during the year	
The Coal sold during 1855 was delivered as follows:		
At Scranton, and on the line of the Northern Division,	8,786	TONS.
At Binghamton,	46,511	
At Utica,	77,680	
On the N. Y. & Erie and connecting roads,	27,521	
Southern Division,	217	
For which was received $668,991—averaging about $3.80 per ton, to which add $127,906 for the 56,933 tons on hand—and we have the total value of Coal mined, $736,906. The total expenses for mining, transportation, &c., during the same period was $573,091.	160,714	
Total value of the 197,647 tons of Coal mined and bought,	$736,897	
Expenses for mining, buying and transporting same,	573,091	
Revenue from Coal—showing a profit of about one dollar per ton.	$162,806	

Their estimated supply of Coal from all sources, for transportation in 1856, is about 600,000 tons, of which among 215,000 tons is expected to be obtained from their own mines and the remainder from other mines in the vicinity. We have limited the amount to 400,000 tons, which we think liberal, and they will do well if they exceed it.

The rolling stock of the company adapted for Coal transportation, consists of,

First class locomotives,	13
Second class "	9
Fourth class "	1
Total number of engines,	23
Eight wheeled side dump Coal cars,	48
Eight wheeled bottom dump Coal cars,	44
Four " " " " "	1,758
Caboose Coal cars,	6
No. of Coal cars,	1,856

Mr. James Archibald is the general Agent of the Company, Mr. E. McNeill, Chief Engineer, Hon. John Brisben, Counsel and Land Agent, and Mr. Joseph J. Albright, General Coal Agent.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FRIDAY, 6 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Freights from Richmond to—	
New York,	1 00
Boston,	1 00
Providence,	1 50
New Haven,	1 35
Baltimore,	80
Hartford,	1 75
Bridgeport,	1 65
Petersburg, Va.	1 00

Shipments from Richmond.

Shipments for week ending Saturday, April 12th, 1856:

Alexandria,	89	New Brighton,	209
Baltimore,	247	Newburyport,	256
Albany,	184	New Haven,	405
Bristol,	261	Norwich,	504
Boston,	6,110	Nantucket, Mass.,	188
Bridesburg,	248	Newport,	122
Bridgeton, N. J.,	58	Newburg,	190
Bridgeport,	262	Newburn,	40
Black Rock,	235	New Brunswick,	428
Charleston,	268	Newark,	175
Chelsea,	160	Providence,	1,090
Cambridgeport,	125	Pawtucket,	150
Chester,	545	Perth Amboy,	81
Carpenter's Landing,	135	Portland,	200
Camden,	179	Petersburg,	139
College Point,	183	Philadelphia,	574
Dorchester Point,	260	Princeton,	106
Dighton,	163	Plymouth,	175
Eastport,	152	Peekskill,	101
East Cambridge,	263	Richmond, Va.,	215
Fort Hamilton,	129	Roxbury,	215
Fall River,	721	Saco,	240
Florence, N. J.,	51	Stonington,	221
Frankford,	195	Stamford,	253
Georgetown,	212	Salem, Mass.,	1,028
Gloucester,	285	Staten Island,	187
Holmesburg,	127	Wilmington,	610
Hoboken,	149	West Farms,	112
Hartford,	559	Washington,	613
Jersey City,	495	Lynn,	315
Havana,	490	Troy,	499
Leopic	53	Yonkers,	145
Medford,	150		
Mary's Landing,	35	Total for week,	37,695
New London,	731	Previous this year,	127,794
New Bedford,	200		
Nahant,	157	Total,	165,489
Nyack,	185	Last year,	288,100
Newport,	255		

Shipments by Canal.

For the week ending April 12th, 1856:

RECEIVED	TONS. CWT.
On the Line,	5,464 12
Philadelphia,	5,499 05
Vicinity of Philadelphia,	1,659 00
Wilmington,	555 00
Newark,	503 00
New York and vicinity,	18,499 19
Baltimore,	862 00
Total for week,	33,433 16

By Railroad and Canal.

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

	RAILROAD.	CANAL.
Port Carbon,	10,377 13	12,251 00
Pottsville,	3,752 03	1,459 15
Schuylkill Haven,	22,662 00	17,612 06
Auburn,	482 00	000 00
Port Clinton,	7,781 18	2,089 15
	51,055 15	33,433 16
Total for the week,	tons,	84,489 10
Total by Railroad in 1856,		519,665 04
" Canal "		47,679 11
Total by Canal and Railroad,	tons,	567,344 15
Shipments to same period last year:	WEEK.	TOTAL.
By Railroad:	51,275 11	695,393 14
By Canal,	31,166 13	131,250 11
	82,442 14	737,644 05
		567,344 15
Decrease in 1856, so far,	tons,	170,299 10

Rates of Toll and Transportation on RAIL ROAD FOR THE PRESENT.

	From Mt. Carbon.	*From S. Haven.*	*From Pt. Clinton.*	*From Auburn.*
To Philad'a,	$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 for the present.

	From Pt. Carbon.	*Mt. Carbon.*	*S. Haven.*	*Pt. Clinton.*
To Philad'a,	85	75	74	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—1856:

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.	tons	30,713 16	193,541 04
Mt. Carbon	"	5,569 17	35,555 01
Schuylkill Valley	"	13,534 12	64,132 04
Mt. Carbon & Pt. Carbon	"	17,745 17	107,363 13
Mill Creek	"	16,182 18	104,016 12
Little Schuylkill	"	10,476 09	98,138 11

Union Canal R. R. Coal Transportation

Amount transported during the month of Feb., 1856:

	MONTH.	TOTAL.
Union Canal	8,863 01	17,225 08
Swatara Railroad,	6,553 06	15,963 07

Cumberland Coal Trade, 1856.

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
For the last week,	10,629	60,792

COAL STOCKS,
AND OTHER SCHUYLKILL CO. STOCKS,
RELATED WEEKLY BY THOMPSON & DENGLER, BANKERS.

RAILROADS	PAR.	OF.	ASK
Philadelphia, Reading & Pottsville	50	45¾	46
Mine Hill and Schuylkill Havin	50	65¾	66
Mount Carbon	50	50	52
Mount Carbon and Port Carbon	50	50	52
Mill Creek	50	50	52
Schuylkill Valley	50	50	52
Lorberry Creek	50	60	61
Swatara	50	7	8
CANALS.			
Schuylkill Navigation	50	26¾	27
Schuylkill Navigation, Preferred	50	30½	32½
Union Canal	50	92	93
Union Canal, Preferred	50	12	13½
D. & L. Hudson Coal & Transportat'n Co.	100	122¾	123
RAILROAD & COAL COMPANIES.			
Little Schuylkill Nav., R. R. & Coal Co.	50	45½	46
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.	50	84	85¼
Hazleton Coal Co.			
Buck Mountain Coal Co.	50	00	00
Pennsylvania Coal & R. R. Co.	100	101½	102
Dauphin Coal & R. R. Co.	100	49	50
Lykens Valley Coal & R. R. Co.	50	00	00
Beaver Meadows Coal & R. R. Co.	50	53¾	53½
COAL COMPANIES.			
Forest Improvement Co.	25	25	25
North American Coal Co., Preferred	25	25	27
" " " Common	25	17	20
Delaware Coal Co.	50	00	00
Cumberland Coal Co.	50	20½	20¾
New Creek Coal