Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1857.

☞ The circulation of the MINERS' JOURNAL is equal to the aggregate circulation of any Three English papers published in the County, and of those, it is among the best portion of the community. A newspaper advertisement in its columns will send twoorth as much to the advertiser as if published in any three other papers. In our cities those of advertising are always graded in price according to the circulation of the paper.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SEE Thomastown communication.

SEE Notice of Charles F. Kopitzsch.

SEE advertisement of "A Retired Physician."

GIFTS.—See Auction advertisement of Glenn & Slater.

SEE Auditor's Notice, signed John P. Hobart, Auditor.

STRAY COW.—See advertisement signed Darby Rowan.

LOST OR MISLAID.—An order for $20. See advertisement for particulars.

MOUNT CARBON RAILROAD COMPANY.—See Notice of annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company.

CONTRACTORS are referred to the advertisement of the Buck Mountain Coal Co., for mining Coal from the Company's mines, signed Ephraim Haines, President.

A NEW wholesale Flour and Grain Store, has been opened in the warehouse of Messrs. Yardley & Son, on the corner of Centre and Mauch Chunk streets, by Bomberger & Blair. They will sell cheap. We commend them to the patronage of the public.

☞ Wanted—At this office, an Apprentice to the Printing Business—a boy about the age of 16, who has a good practical education, of good habits, and who is willing to do what he is told to do. None other need apply.

☞ INFORMATION is wanted at this office of the present residence of DANIEL P. HECKMAN and ROBERT S. DAVIS, formerly of Port Richmond, Philadelphia.

☞ To Delinquents—We have commenced this week curtailing our list of those subscribers who are in arrears for several years; and who have paid no attention to our repeated calls, not even answering the letters addressed to them, or giving any reason for not paying—After the list is completed, we will make out a statement for publication. We regret the necessity of taking such a step, but when persons take papers for a number of years and treat all bills forwarded with perfect neglect and indifference, it is the only course for the publisher to pursue, particularly when they reside at a distance.

CONGRESS.—The approaching session commences on the first Monday of next month.

GENERAL SCOTT's second card in response to Gen. Pillow is excellent reading. It makes poor Pillow's feathers fly well.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, the new Magazine of Boston parentage, is well received. The first number is a very attractive one.

THE late vote in Kansas will range between fifteen and twenty thousand. This indicates a population bordering closely upon one hundred thousand.

POVERTY, Oysters and Rum always go together; so says Dickens, and he is right. The only business which appears not to be affected by the hard times is the rum trade.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW.—It is thought by many that economy will be fashionable this winter. The oldest inhabitant has never before heard anything like it.

SIR ROBERT CARDEN recently elected Mayor of London, is a teetotaler. The Lord Mayor's feasts will now bid farewell to champagne and burgundy, and rest content with turtle-soup, venison and Adam's ale! What a calamity!

BANK APPLICATIONS.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* publishes notices of intended applications to the next Legislature for charters for twenty-two new Banks, one for a general Banking law, three for increase of capital, and two for extension of charters.

LEBANON VALLEY RAILROAD.—It is stated that the Directors have found themselves unable to carry out arrangements satisfactory to the contractors, and the probability now is that operations will not again be resumed on the road during the present winter.

The grain crops of California have been very large this season. The yield of barley, in particular, will be tremendous. In two counties alone, Alameda and San Joaquin, they have no less than 2,019,675 bushels reported—nearly equal to half the yield of the State in 1856.

WISE.—Some of our eastern cotemporaries advise their patrons to lay in their winter's supply of Coal immediately, as there are indications of a rise in the price. The market is bare, and prices can get no lower. These facts in connection with a brisk demand, should induce consumers to take the advice of the press.

THE destitution in New York is melancholy. Sixty families receive out-door relief daily. The *Courier* says that it is usual to defer the dispensation of coal to needy families until the first of January, but the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor is of opinion that it will be absolutely necessary to commence this year on the first of December.

A PROFITABLE BUSINESS.—About the best thing, it would seem, that a man could do in the way of providing for his family, would be to get killed on a railroad, taking pains, however, to choose one which still remains solvent. We observed that a widow in Massachusetts recovered $15,000 damages against the Boston and Worcester Railroad Company, the other day, for having killed her husband.

THE BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.—This old established and favorite bank has gone, irretrievably. Its circulation will all be fully redeemed; its depositors may receive the amounts due them, but whether the stockholders will receive anything are matters of conjecture. It seems certain that nearly the entire capital stock has been lost. Whatever may be saved from the wreck will be only a small portion of the whole.

ONE of the most distinguished medical savans in Paris, at the present time, is Robin, the microscopist. He is described as a deathly pale, thin, serious looking young man, of about thirty-four years of age. His whole life is devoted, by means of the microscope, to the study of the demonstration and classification of morbid tissues. There is scarcely a cancer excised at Paris, nor a doubtful post-mortem examination made, that Robin and his microscope are not consulted, and his word is authority.

PAPER MONEY AND SPECIE.—The Boston *Transcript* furnishes this information:—In comparing the paper of this country with that of Great Britain, we find a total in the United States of $186,000,000 Bank notes resting on a basis of $139,000,000 of specie, (of which $59,000,000 is in public stocks, and $22,000,000 in gold in the sub-Treasury.) In Great Britain there are $184,000,000 of Bank notes, resting on a basis of $144,000,000, (of which $72,000,000 is in specie, and $27,000,000 in public stocks.)

ENTERED UPON HIS OFFICIAL DUTIES.—Edward O'Connor, Esq., entered last week upon the duties of Commissioner of Schuylkill County. At the last election, he opposed, the election of Mr. O'Connor, on political grounds; but after a personal knowledge of him of some twenty years' standing, we do not hesitate to state that he is competent to perform the duties of the office, with ability, if he keeps aloof from influences which we have supposed might bear upon him in the office. Should we be mistaken in our supposition, we will not hesitate to acknowledge that our belief was unfounded.

A STEAMBOAT NEWSPAPER.—Among other features which the mammoth steamer Great Eastern will possess, will be the publication of a daily paper on board for the benefit of the traveling public—the regular "public" of travelers—whom she may be bearing across the ocean. But this idea is anticipated on the western waters of the New World, for the New Orleans and St. Louis packet steamer James E. Woodruff, now sails equipped with the force of material for the publication of a regular daily paper on board during her trips up and down the river, with a job office attached for the printing of bills of lare and other work.

THE CRISIS—THE CAUSES—THE REMEDY.—In compliance with expressed desire we re-publish in another column an article on the above named subjects. Published before the last State election, it did not possibly receive that attentive perusal which the facts it contains warrants. It is important that we as a nation, should appreciate the causes which have led to the financial crisis of 1857; the remedy to be applied, and the steps to be taken to avoid similar visitation in the future. Read that article, treasure up its facts, illustrated copiously with figures, and be prepared to act in the future, with increased wisdom and thoughtfulness.

THE BIRDS.—Many of our citizens will remember Mr. Greeley's recent defence of the birds, as a protection to the farmers cereals and fruits. A gentleman from the extreme West informs us that the western borders of Missouri, and throughout Kansas and Nebraska, are fine fruit growing districts, and all in consequence of protecting the birds. The cut-worm, so destructive to corn is eradicated by the birds. The western farmers even protect the crows. Here in the east where birds are not so numerous as in the west, it is still more important that they should be preserved. Spare the birds, farmers, and you will have your reward, in fine crops and thriving orchards.

GOV. WALKER of Kansas, has thrown out precincts in which Democratic frauds were palpable. For instance in McGee county, containing less than one hundred qualified voters, pretended returns contained an aggregate of more than twelve hundred votes, the names of which had been taken alphabetically from the Cincinnati directory. For throwing these returns out, the South clamors for Walker's removal, and Buchanan seems undecided whether to yield or not. Forney's paper, the *Press*, defends Walker, and denounces any attempt to remove him.—Walker evidently, has an eye to the Presidency. The *Press* is assisting him to throw the first balls.

SPECIE.—During the month of October, the total amount of specie which arrived at New York, New Orleans and St. Louis was $7,457,000. To this sum, says the New York *Herald*, should be added certificates of deposit received by the *Persia* to the amount of over a million of dollars, which certificates are as good as, and in a more convenient form than specie itself, because remittances to England can be made by means of them. Out of these monthly cash receipts of seven and a half millions of dollars, we have not actually sent out of the country more than a mere trifle—say two or three hundred thousand dollars—so that the first of November sees it richer by at least seven millions of dollars in specie than we were on the first of October. This may seem extraordinary in view of the depression in trade, but the fact is nevertheless so. Though times are hard, specie is plenty.

COAL FIELDS IN OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORIES.—Reports have reached Washington from officers attached to the Interior Department, of the discovery in Washington and Oregon Territories of coal fields, hundreds of miles in extent, and vast forests of timber admirably suited for naval purposes. This discovery is deemed of importance to the interests of the Pacific coast, furnishing cheaply, if looked after, the means for rapid communication with the Indies. Sooner or later, has been the prediction of enthusiastic Californians, the rich trade of the East would pass away from its ancient channel and flow through San Francisco toward New York and Philadelphia on its way to the Old World. This route is many days nearer to England and France than the one now travelled, and the discovery of these coal beds and forests of timber suitable for naval purposes adds another inducement for the predicted change.

LORD BROUGHAM'S SEPOY PROPHECY.—A singular anticipation of the possible entire revolt of the Indian native army is recorded in Hansard's Commons Debates, 7th February, 1823. Mr. Brougham, in his celebrated speech on Law Reform, among other abuses in the judiciary system, denounced the delays and costliness of Indian appeals decided in London by the former ill-constituted Court of Privy Council. He contrasted the evil with the then improved law courts of Ceylon, stating that one good effect had resulted in the latter colony as the Ceylon population, previously rebellious, in 1816, aided the mother country in putting down and crushing a military mutiny. Mr. Brougham further observed: "So it will be in the Peninsular if you give your subjects a share in administrating your laws, and an interest and a pride in supporting you. Should the day ever come when disaffection may appeal to 70,000,000 against a few thousand strangers, who have planted themselves upon the ruins of their ancient dynasties, you will find how much safer it is to have won their hearts, and universally cemented their attachment by a common interest in your system, than to rely upon 150,000 Sepoy's swords, of excellent temper but in doubtful hands."

EDITORS ELECTED TO OFFICE.—A number of the editorial fraternity of this State were at the late election chosen for various positions of trust and responsibility. G. Nelson Smith, of the Johnstown *Echo*, is re-elected to the Assembly from Cambria, as is also John Hodgson, of the *Jeffersonian*, from Chester county; also, J. Heron Foster, of the Pittsburg *Dispatch*; Col. A. K. McClure, formerly of the Chambersburg *Repository*—the latter beats Sansom, of the Fulton *Democrat*; C. P. Ramsdell, of the Venango *Citizen*, and G. P. Shaw, of the Newcastle *Gazette*. There will be at least seven editors in the House this winter.

E. J. Keenan, of the Greensburg *Democrat*, is elected Register and Recorder of Westmoreland county, and Col. T. B. Searight, of the *Genius of Liberty*, Prothonotary of Fayette county. E. B. Moore, Esq., of the Norristown *Watchman*, has been chosen Clerk of the several Courts of Montgomery county. J. C. Hays, of the Crawford *Journal*, is elected Treasurer of that county.

The Governor elect, and Hon. James Thompson, Supreme Judge, are also printers. So also are both the Senators at present from our State in the U. S. Senate.

THE NEXT KING OF PRUSSIA.—The serious illness of Frederick William, King of Prussia, has furnished occasion for calling up reminiscences of the past, and for speculation in relation to the future of the country. Upon ascending the throne he disappointed the expectations of the Constitutionalists, by adhering to the pro-Russian policy of his father; but he has on so many occasions shown that he had the welfare of the nation at heart, that he is not without that measure of popularity which usually follows the habitual manifestation of integrity and justice on the part of a chief magistrate. Being childless, he will be succeeded by his brother, the Prince of Prussia, who is now sixty years of age. He is a man of fair character, upright and attentive to the duties of his station, but alike undistinguished in the field and in the cabinet. Unlike his brother, he is opposed to the traditional policy of Russia, without exhibiting democratic tendencies. His wife, however, a princess of Saxe Weimar, was a banished from Berlin in 1848, on account of her liberal sentiments openly avowed, and it is anticipated that she will exercise her influence over her husband, said to be great, in such a direction as will lead to a change in the policy of the government, when he ascends the throne. Should the King continue to live, but be reduced to such a mental condition as to render a regent necessary, the Prince will undoubtedly receive the appointment.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.—Those in this or adjoining counties who do not take a good family as well as business paper, could not select a better time to send in their names than the present. The lovely days of Autumn are fast melting into the bleak and cheerless Winter.—The long, cold nights will be upon us before the changes of another moon, and before a blazing fire we certainly think a pleasant, agreeable, instructive companion would be the veteran newspaper of the Coal Region, the *Miners' Journal*.—The testimony of those whose opinion is most valued, goes to the point, that a good newspaper in a family is not only a source of pleasure to persons of mature years, but is highly beneficial to the young. It imparts information which can in no shape be communicated in so cheap a form as through the medium of the newspaper. Each department of the *Miners' Journal* is carefully attended to, and we will spare no exertions to render it as acceptable to its numerous readers in the future, as it has proved in the past. Let each of our patrons urge his neighbor to subscribe to the *Journal*. He can confidently speak of its merits. Send in your names, friends, either for a few months or for a year. To accommodate those who desire to subscribe only during the coming Winter, and to suit the hard times, we will furnish the *Miners' Journal* for the following periods, at the prices stated:

During 3 months,	$00 50
" 6 "	1 00

The subscription price to the *Journal* for one year is $2. Send in your names, friends. Encourage us by your patronage. Let us commence the New Year with a list unprecedently large in our experience with the *Miners' Journal*.

We would state particularly, that our discussion of all matters of public moment, connected likewise, with private interest, shall be free from partisan bias, and even if we are compelled to differ from those who we are proud to esteem our personal friends and kind patrons, it shall be in a courteous manner, free from anything offensive. We shall continue to be independent, and alive to every matter affecting the public welfare. It is only to the independent press that the people can look for reliable information, and upon the statements of which they can rely.

ORGANIC MORPHOLOGY.—The annexed communication from Mr. John Warner, we extract from the *Boston Journal*. Mr. Warner has devoted much time to the scientific subject alluded to in the annexed, and we feel confident that he would make no public charge or demand like those in the following communication, had he not the amplest grounds for the step:

Professor Peirce and his use of the Letters of others.

SKITHPORT, MCKEAN CO., PA., Sept. 17, 1857.

I have decided to make public the facts of a case wherein I imagine myself to have cause of complaint against Professor Peirce of Cambridge, for the loss of an original paper of mine upon the subject of Organic Morphology, or the Science of the Forms of Organized Bodies.

I have read something of recent charges against Professor Peirce, and only allude to the subject now, to say that what has come to my knowledge does not justify the expression of any opinion, at the same time it has not been without influence in determining me to publish the facts of my own case.

I shall protect boldly, since my course may arouse individual displeasure, and it is therefore proper to secure all the public sympathy to which a candid judgment of facts may entitle me.

Some years since I became interested in the study of curved lines, the pursuit of which led me to investigations in Organic Morphology. An account of this, together with historical notice of Morphology and original contributions to that branch of science are now before the public in a pamphlet printed by order of the Boston Society of Natural History, and entitled STUDIES IN ORGANIC MORPHOLOGY.

Desirous to secure encouragement in a study which I believed to be an original conception, I sent to Professor Agassiz, in the fall of 1855, a paper upon the imitation of organic forms by mathematical lines, together with several drawings of some of which copies are to be seen among the *Newtonian* curves in my pocket.

The paper was sent through the intervention of a gentleman who had some correspondence with Professor Agassiz; it contained numerous arguments in support of the idea that organic forms might be made subject to mathematical investigation; the appended drawings showed what progress had been made in the imitation of forms. Professor Agassiz never gave any opinion upon the paper, although he acknowledged the receipt of it. The principal object in submitting it to him was to ascertain whether the drawings should be considered as suggestive of organized forms.

Last winter I wrote to him, stating that I had prosecuted the study of the subject so far as to be convinced of its importance, and desiring him to return the paper without further delay for the purpose of forming an opinion upon it.

To this letter I received no reply, and after waiting several weeks, desired the gentleman who transmitted the paper to undertake the recovery of it. He accordingly induced a friend to call on Professor Agassiz, who stated that being no mathematician, he had thought best to give the paper to some one better qualified to judge of it, and he believed he had handed it to Professor Peirce, who was to present it to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at the Providence meeting.

After some days, hearing nothing further, the gentleman who had assumed the inquiry called on Professor Peirce. Professor Peirce did not at first recollect the circumstances, but on reflection had a remembrance of something similar, and said he presumed the fact must be as Professor Agassiz had stated. He did not say positively, that the paper had or had not been presented; he was, however, inclined to think that he would have remembered the presentation of it. The gentleman then waited on the Secretary of the A. A. A. S., but could learn nothing respecting the paper.

From the reply of Professor Lovering to Dr. Winslow, published in the *Boston Traveller* of Aug. 15, it is to be inferred that only papers "leading to *positive* results" can be approved by the A. A. A. S. It seems fair, therefore, to conclude that Professor Peirce judged my paper to be of the proper character. But here a seeming contradiction arises, for as neither the paper itself nor any *satisfactory* information of it has been obtained, it might be considered by some persons as a document leading to *negative* results, whilst others, as if in mockery of my distress, might observe that whatever may be upon this shelf, the paper is certainly *negative*.

None should be better qualified than Professor Peirce to understand the meaning of positive and negative quantities, and I put it to his candor and manliness, respecting the *signs of this business*, which it behooves him to consider and, if possible, to explain.

He has been writing on the subject of Morphology while my paper was at Cambridge. At the Providence meeting he produced a paper of his own on this subject to the exclusion of mine, which, according to the statement of Professor Agassiz, he received but a short time before.

The notices of Prof. Peirce's writings on Morphology which I have met with in the published proceedings of the A. A. A. S., contain nothing which conclusively proves to my mind that his investigations in the department preceded any knowledge of my paper, or were continued independently of it. But be this as it may, I cannot feel satisfied with his course in continuing to treat this subject whilst my paper was in his possession, without communicating with me or offering any explanation when called upon.

He has, I understand, returned thanks to the Portsville Association for a copy of my pamphlet, of which he has been placed to speak in terms of commendation.—How then can it be supposed that a paper containing the general thoughts which led to a closer study of the subject and the production of the work would have been so readily forgotten? In that paper I suggested that the windings of snail shells were probably true spirals, and the reader who will consult my pamphlet will find that this had already been demonstrated by the German naturalists—it cannot therefore be assumed that my paper was too vague in its language to merit any attention; in fact, some of the very matter cited in the paper to show the probability of the spiral structure of shells, I have retained in my pamphlet as appropriate to the subject. That work will show that I can no longer impute to myself to be the originator of morphological research upon a mathematical basis, but there is strong reason to believe that this kind of investigation was, in a false sense of the word, altogether new in America when I began my labors. Whoever will compare the account given of morphology by Prof. Agassiz and Gould, in their work on *Zoology*, with what is said on the same subject by cotemporary German writers, will think, adopt the view above suggested.

The general thoughts expressed in the abstract of Prof. Peirce's articles on Morphology, as recorded in the proceedings of the A. A. A. S. have appeared to have tended in my paper; what positive contributions he may have made to the science, I know not, nor is it here necessary to inquire. What I have to object to is, the impropriety of his course in regard to my paper; independently of the date or the extent of his own discoveries, this papers, as far as known to me, treat an important topic—the consideration of the use of Morphology in enlarging our knowledge of the DIVINE MIND. I should enter on this subject with great diffidence; nevertheless as I cannot perceive in Professor Peirce's writings any special claim which he has to be considered an authority in Theological matters, I should feel encouraged, in case a review of his papers should become necessary, to examine, as far as a layman's knowledge of the Inspired Volume may suffice, whether some of the characteristics of the DIVINE MIND, and her *far* Professors of Morphological labors may be considered to exemplify them.

I have no disposition to join in clamor or against Professor Peirce. The propriety of publishing the above statement had been a matter of discussion between myself and friends long before I heard anything of charges against him of unfairness. The conviction that justice to myself requires it has at last decided me to make the publication. I will any unprejudiced person censure me for publicly demanding what I have otherwise failed to obtain—the restoration of my paper, or a definite and proper apology for its loss? JOHN WARNER.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF ONE THOUSAND LIVES.—A Persian letter from Joudpore gives the following account of a terrible explosion of a magazine at that place:—

On the night of the 10th of August, between the hours of 12 and 2, heavy rain fell, succeeded by loud peals of thunder and vivid flashes of lightning, imparting to everything around a ghastly spectacle, terrifying to behold. A few minutes after, the scene was repeated with tenfold violence, and the people were greatly intimidated. In the fort belonging to the Rajah, which is situated on a hill, constructed of stones of various dimensions and sizes, and containing a passage subterraneous, the magazine of the Rajah had been kept. This was struck by lightning, and some thousands of maunds of powder were exploded. The shock was so great that the walls of the fort and a temple and four ponderous gates were blown up in the air into a thousand pieces, destroying 500 houses and all the people living therein. Up to the time of writing, the remnants of the inhabitants were engaged in removing the dead bodies found under these ruins. It was gleaned from the Kotwal of the place that upward of one thousand had already been taken out, and that others were also being removed. The domestic servants of the Rajah, as well as some Sepoys who were kept to guard the place, were all killed. Such a dreadful occurrence was never known in Joudpore. The vast majority of the people were destroyed and otherwise injured. A stone weighing one maund was picked up at Soorsanuggur Talao, distant four miles from Joudpore, where the political agent resides. Another large stone fell at far as six miles, at a place called Chowpassaney, where, falling on a house, it killed three people. The explosion was so severe, that for six miles around the people and houses sustained a shock.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.—On last Wednesday afternoon at half past 5 o'clock, a shocking tragedy was perpetrated at the St. Lawrence Hotel, Philadelphia. Thomas Washington Smith, after a conversation with Mr. Richard Carter, President of the Anthracite Bank of Tamaqua, in a parlor fronting on Chestnut street, drew from his pocket a Colt's revolver, and commenced firing upon Carter. At the third fire Carter fell totally wounded, and Smith fired two more loads into the body of the wounded man while laying prostrate upon the floor. It is said that the appearance of the dying man upon the floor, in a pool of blood, and the coolness of the murderer, who quietly walked off, and the terror which was depicted on every countenance in the room, was a scene most shocking. Mr. Carter died in a few moments. Smith was arrested, and committed to prison. He admitted his guilt. Mr. Carter was a native of England about 45 years of age, and had resided in this county some twenty five years. It is alleged that the cause of the murder was a wrong to Smith's wife before their marriage. At the time of the murder, Smith was taking steps to procure a divorce. This affair has caused the utmost excitement in Tamaqua, where the deceased resided for many years.

A FEARFUL JUDGMENT.—The Hollidaysburg *Standard* of a late date says:—For some days past there has been a singular story afloat in this community. Whether true or not, we are not prepared to say, but the information comes from such a reliable source that we are free to say there must be something in it. It appears that one day last week a man in the neighborhood of Mount Union, Huntingdon county, while cleaning grain, suddenly discovered that the weevil had destroyed the greater part of it. This so exasperated him that he blasphemed the Saviour in such a wilful, malicious and wicked manner, that will not bear putting in print. He left the barn, and went to the house, where he seated himself in a chair, where he had remained but a few minutes before he turned to his wife, and asked her what she said. She replied that she had not spoken. 'I thought,' said he, 'that I heard somebody say that I must sit here till the judgment day.' He is now alleged that he is still sitting in the chair, unable to rise or speak, with his eyes rolling, and totally incapable of moving his body. His family, it is said, has left the house, where he still remained, seated in the chair on Saturday last. What a terrible warning to blasphemers who suffer their passions to overway their judgment."

INTERESTING FACTS.—A lead wire the thirteenth of an inch, sustains 281 pounds.

A tin wire the thirteenth of an inch, sustains 3,417 pounds.

Gun metal is 12 pounds of tin and 100 pounds of copper.

The European mountains consist of primitive and transitive rocks.

The greatest Clothing Establishment in these parts is that of Granville, Stokes, No. 604 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

BRIGHAM YOUNG has ordered an exodus of the Mormons from Carson Valley.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, November 7, 1857.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 34,483 18—by Canal 35,681—for the week 70,164 18 tons. Total by Railroad 1,552,811 01 against 1,954,235 13 tons. Do. by Canal 1,088,849 13 against 1,004,920 07 tons to same period last year—showing a loss by Railroad of 371,425 tons, and a gain of 83,930 tons by Canal.

The shipments this week exceed those of last week 10,160 tons, and the demand continues brisk for prepared Coal, both White and Red Ash.—Prices remain without change but firm.

The trade sums up as follows this week:

	1856.	1857.	Loss.	Gain.
Schuylkill—R. R.	47,994	54,483		6,511
" —Canal,	28,769	35,681		6,912
Lehigh—R. R.	6,216	8,176		1,960
" —Canal	34,976	22,845	12,131	
Del. & Hud. Canal,	16,109	16,264		159
Penna. Coal Co.,	21,303	31,311	10,292	
Scranton, South,	6,860	3,411	3,289	
	155,163	131,871	22,323	9,031
	131,871		9,031	
Dec. for week, tons,	23,292		23,292	

The loss this week, compared with last year is only 23,292 tons from the above regions. The supply of Coal is short in all the markets, vessels are becoming scarce, and freights are on the advance to the East; the dealers abroad are making extra exertions to procure a supply if possible.—They are now satisfied that the price of Coal, at least, has touched bottom.

We append the aggregate loss and gain from the different regions and by different avenues:

	1856.	1857.	Loss.	Gain.
Schuylkill—R. R.	1,954,235	1,852,811	371,425	
" —Canal,	1,004,920	1,088,850		83,930
Lehigh—R. R.	142,371	231,074		205,703
" —Canal,	1,064,047	800,497	263,550	
Del. & Hud. Canal,	454,829	424,527	31,302	
Penna. Coal Co.,	558,823	512,541	46,282	
Scranton, South,	89,747	272,503		183,156
	5,272,589	5,062,903	712,475	502,789
	5,062,903		502,789	
Dec. in 1857, tons,	209,686		209,686	
Add loss from Wilkesbarre, about			95,000	
Total loss, tons,			304,686	

Of this quantity this Region loses 237,495 tons—the Lehigh 27,847—the Pittston and Lackawanna *via*. the Delaware & Hudson Canal 77,560 tons. The only gain is from the Scranton Region South, 183,107 tons.

THE JONES' SHAFT.—In a paragraph last week refering to this Shaft in course of erection at Port Carbon, we erred in giving its size. We stated that it was 8 by 16 feet. It is 11 by 18 feet.

REFORMS.—Producers and others engaged in the different branches of trade, in various sections of the country, are holding meetings and conferring together, with a view of removing evils that have grown up in different branches of trade.—Prominent among these are long credits, overproduction, and the cut-throat principle of selling below cost. In no branch of business are these evils felt to such an extent as in the mining business. Want of confidence has brought the business at present to the cash system and very short credits. Now is the time to resolve to shorten the credits hereafter, even when business takes a start again. The Coal Organization still exists with Mr. Tucker at the head—of course the break down in business thwarted many of the efforts made in behalf of the trade, but even under the most discouraging circumstances, his valuable services are fully appreciated by every intelligent Operator at home and abroad, both in and out of the organization. Experience has also been gained, and the number of Operators diminished—the carrying companies feel the necessity of sustaining the producers, and it is confidently believed that both the Canal and Railroad Companies, will co-operate with any proper and united movement having that object in view. Long credits have broken down almost every interest connected with the trade—it has built up irresponsible dealers all over the country, who have been furnished with capital by the producers—long credits have built up a middle interest between the producer and consumer, which eats up the profits of the producer. Short credits will place the business under the control of the producer to a much greater extent—will bring more capital into the business among dealers abroad; would tend to equalize capital in the trade, diminish risks, and would unquestionably exercise a most healthy influence in every branch of the trade both at home and abroad.

Again—The disastrous state of the trade has taken away the ability of the producers to take the Wharves at Port Richmond and sell their own Coal, if they had the desire to do so. But the experience of all engaged in the trade, demands that those who have no facilities to sell their own Coal, must be protected from the depressing influence of these interests on the price of Coal.—The question naturally arises,—how can this be done? We answer,—it can be arranged in adjusting the rates of toll and transportation that a drawback be allowed of so much per ton which must go to the Operator. It may be alleged that the "middle interest" will force this drawback out of the needy Operator under any circumstances. Such might be the case—but we feel confident that it could be placed on such contingencies, that it could be secured to the Operator. The great falling off in the Trade of the Railroad, caused mainly by the destruction of this class of Operators, and the competition for the Eastern Trade, which has sprung up at the new shipping ports of Trenton and Elizabethport, near New York, renders some change, at least on the part of the Railroad Company, necessary to build up and win back their trade again at Port Richmond. This suggestion of a drawback to the Operator from the rates of toll, was made by Mr. Tuckes—and it seems to us to be the only feasible plan by which the Operator can be protected, and secure additional trade to the Railroad, so long as so many Wharves at Port Richmond remain in the hands of non-producers of Coal.

We throw out these suggestions for the serious consideration of all parties engaged in the trade. In times of difficulty it is proper to discuss all questions bearing on the prosperity of the trade—lop off the evils as far as possible, and prepare for the future.

We hope Mr. Tucker will convene the trade as early as possible and confer with them as regards the future. The difficulties that all were compelled to encounter this year, we believe will cause more harmonious action hereafter, not only in Schuylkill County, but in all the other Regions.

The quantity of Coal sent over the North Pennsylvania Railroad, from the Lehigh Region, up to the 1st of October, amounted to 26,960 tons. The trade is gradually increasing as the season progresses and facilities are provided.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD.—Our readers have been apprised that this road was compelled to assign in order to prevent its sale. A committee appointed by the Stockholders have published a statement of its affairs which is now before us, and also suggests a plan, which, if adopted, they believe will save the road to the Stockholders, &c., otherwise it will have to go into liquidation. We find the following abstract of this Report in the *Spirit of the Times*, which we append:—The Committee recommend, 1st. That the Stockholders advance in cash 10 per cent., on the par value of the shares held. 2d. That the stockholders of the Warren Railroad cancel $200,000 of the stock. 3d. That the Cayuga & Susquehanna Railroad Company agree to reduce the price for the use of that road to $55,000. 4th. That the holders of the first Mortgage Bonds agree to fund one years interest, at 7 per cent. 5th. That holders of second Mortgage Bonds agree to fund two years interest, at 7 per cent. 6th. That the preferred creditors under the assignment, agree to take obligations of the Company, payable in 3, 0, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21 and 24 months, with interest at 7 per cent. 7th. That the creditors who have no security agree to take at par Income Convertible Bonds of the Company, payable in 10 years, with 7 per cent. interest. The Committee think that this arrangement will save the property to the creditors and stockholders. They say:

"The undersigned believe there is value in this property, which will be preserved if these arrangements can be carried out, and all parties saved from any material loss. This opinion is based on the following facts, from which it is competent for all interested to judge for themselves.

In the year 1853, 103,931 tons of Coal were sent

" north,	and yielded a profit of		$76,945 09
" 1854,	129,257	"	140,203 57
" 1855,	102,714	"	167,105 23
" 1856,	201,008	" north	148,227 53
" south	74,555		

besides paying to the road two cents per ton of 2,000 pounds per mile for freight. This year there has been very little, if any profit on Coal but all that came over the road has paid the freight as above stated of two cents per ton per mile. It is for you to judge whether there is not a reasonable hope for future profit on Coal, as the price is now so low as to discourage production. Next, as to the earnings of the road.

During the first eight months of this year, the gross earnings, leaving out fractions, were, $954,000

Expenses for the same time, 422,000

Net earnings for eight months, $532,000

A like ratio for the year, would make the net earnings for the year, $798,000

The charges against this would be, under the arrangements now proposed—interest on first mortgage bonds of $2,400,000, $168,000

Second mortgage bonds of $2,640,000, 182,000

The proposed issue, 100,000

Warren Railroad, 91,000

Rent on Cayuga and Susquehanna Road, 55,000 — 596,000

Surplus, $202,000

or nearly six per cent. on the present capital of the Company, $3,357,100.

It is well known, that the first two months of this year were the most unfavorable for operating railroads that ever occurred in this part of the country, and, as it is now shown, that the present earnings of the road are without much, if any profit on Coal. The result of this year's earnings has been attained by the transportation of about 2,000 tons of Coal per day, in addition to its ordinary business—the Road being capable, with its present equipment, to transport 3,000 tons per day, whenever there is demand for it.

The Committee recommend that the Stockholders, at their first legal meeting, pass a resolution prohibiting the creation of any floating debt of the Company beyond the amount of Coal on hand, at costs, and bills receivable taken for Coal in possession without calling a meeting of the Stockholders for the special purpose, and that two-thirds of the whole amount of stock vote in the affirmative.

But if these measures cannot be carried out, the Committee deem it their duty to state frankly to all concerned, what, in their judgment, will be the inevitable result, viz:—The Company must go into liquidation under the assignment; consequently the Stockholders and general creditors will lose all, and the creditors who are preferred in the assignment would not get over fifty to seventy per cent. of their claims.

PHILADELPHIA COAL MARKET, November 5, 1857:

Schuylkill, Red Ash, by the cargo,	$4 00 @	$4 10
" White Ash, " "	3 75 @	3 90
" by retail,	4 50 @	4 75
Lehigh, by the cargo, lump,	4 25	
" " prepared,	4 12	
" by retail,	4 75	

NEW YORK COAL MARKET, November 5th, 1857.—A moderate business may be noted in Domestic Coal the past week; the arrivals have been moderate, but quite equal to the wants of buyers.—The demand for cargoes to go East has been rather better than we had expected; the improved feeling in financial circles has not been without its influence in this branch of business, but prices are without improvement. The receipts at Philadelphia, by their principal sources of supply, are much less than last year, but other routes are likely to make good the deficiency there; sales by the cargo at $4 @ $5.05 ⅌ ton, and from yard at $5.10 @ $5.50 ⅌ ton. In Foreign nothing has transpired of moment, and prices are nominal.—*Tribune.*

Boston Coal Market.

[*Corrected weekly from the Boston Courier.*]

Prices of English Cannel have advanced with sales at $13 @ $14 ⅌ ch., cash for large and small sizes. Nova Scotia and Sydney Coal are quiet and no sales to report. The last were at $7 25 ⅌ ch., cash. Anthracite has been in steady retail demand at $7 ⅌ ton.

Cannel,	chal	$13 00 @	14 00
Newcastle,	none	—	—
Orrel,	none	—	—
Sydney,	mine chal	7 20 @	7 25
Pictou,	mine chal	7 20 @	7 25
Pictou fine,	mine chal	5 55 @	5 60
Schuylkill, white ash,	ton	5 50 @	5 75
do	red ash,	5 75 @	—
do	lump,	5 00 @	5 25
Lehigh, lump,		4 25 @	4 50
Lackawanna,		5 50 @	5 75

RETAIL PRICES.

Anthracite, white & red ash	7 00 @	—

BY TELEGRAPH.

FRIDAY, 60 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Freights from Richmond to—

New York,	1 00	Westport,	1 40
Fort Hamilton,	90	Pawtucket,	1 50
Troy,	1 15	Newport,	1 25
Providence,	1 25	Petersburg,	1 50
Boston,	1 65 to 1 70	Alexandria,	1 10
N. Haven,	1 15		

Schuylkill Coal Trade for 1857.

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

	RAILROAD.	CANAL.
Port Carbon,	9,839 16	10,027 10
Pottsville,	1,923 05	1,573 00
Schuylkill Haven,	17,111 07	20,105 10
Auburn,	319 16	000 00
Port Clinton,	5,229 11	3,011 00
	34,483 18	35,681 00
		34,483 18
Total for the week,	tons	70,164 18
Total by Railroad in 1857,	"	1,552,811 01
Canal "	"	1,088,849 13
	tons	2,641,660 14

Total by Canal and Railroad, Shipments to same period last year:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
By Railroad,	40,991 18	1,954,235 13
By Canal,	28,760 08	1,004,920 07
	69,763 06	2,959,155 07
		2,671,660 14
Decrease in 1857, so far,	tons	287,495 06

Schuylkill County Railroads—1857:

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

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