Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1857.

☞ The circulation of 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 our cities the rates of advertising are always graded in price according to the circulation of the paper.

☞ **Our New York Subscribers.**—We have forwarded bills this week, to those of our New York subscribers who have not yet paid up their subscriptions. They will oblige us by forwarding the amounts by mail. Our Collector has given up the business. He states he has to call so often that it won't pay.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SEE Auditor's Notice signed Geo. H. Clay.

WATCH FOUND.—See advertisement signed James McDonald.

FOR SALE.—A licensed tavern in Callowhill st. near the Wire Bridge, Philadelphia. See advertisement.

THE MIRROR OF FORTUNE, for the entertainment of literary and social circles, is for sale at Bannan's.

GEO. SCHALK, Gunsmith, Centre st. opposite S. Morris's store, makes to order all kinds of firearms. He is a good workman. See advertisement.

THE FAMILY COMPANION SEWING MACHINE.—This valuable article is sold by D. Chatterton, corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia. See advertisement.

THE YORK COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY is the cheapest and one of the most solvent companies in the State. F. A. Godfrey is the Agent for Schuylkill County.

WINFIELD SCOTT, a nephew of Lieut. General Scott, died recently in Louisiana.

CAPT. HERBERT has been removed from the position of Chief Examiner in the Patent Office.

MESSRS. DALLAS AND MASON—American Ministers to England and France—will both return.

THE Mount Carbon Railroad Company has declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. clear of State tax.

THE highest speed ever made on the ocean was by the clipper ship *Flying-Scud*, 460 miles in twenty-four hours.

IT is estimated that Gen. Walker,—the man "who fights and runs away"—if intercepted at Nicaragua, will next be heard of at Hayti.

LIBERAL AND PRAISEWORTHY.—The Board of Directors of the Lykens Valley Coal Company have presented the poor of Harrisburg with a boat load of Coal.

LEPROSY.—It is asserted that this frightful disease has made its appearance among the Chinese in Australia, and that it is likely to extend to Europeans.

A STEAMSHIP collision took place in the Gulf of Mexico on the 15th. The "Opelousas" sunk and twenty-five passengers were lost, including Gen. Hamilton of South Carolina.

MECHANICS and laborers are badly wanted in Kansas. Good mechanics are earning from $2,50 to $3,00 per day. Carpenters, tailors, shoemakers, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, &c., are wanted.

A LOST DIARY for 1857, is advertised in another column.—*Luserne Union.*

There are diaries of 1857 that were as well lost, and fortunate for the owners would it be, could their records be blotted from existence and memory.

"READING ADLER" is one of our favorite exchanges. We peruse it with unalloyed satisfaction. It is true that such words as "Angelegenheiten" and "Bersammlungen" occasionally knock us," but they are *small* impediments, and we get along gloriously.

EXCELLENT SELECTION.—Hon. James T. Hale, of Centre county, Hon. Eli Slifer, of Union county, and Jacob C. Bomberger, of Dauphin county, to be Commissioners to investigate the condition of the Bank of Pennsylvania. They entered upon the duties of their commission the present week. They are gentlemen of the highest integrity and known moral worth.

DON'T LIKE WORK.—One of the New York "work or bread" demonstrators, was offered work this week on the Park. He scratched his head, and hesitated; but finally consented to "boss" a squad of laborers for $1 50 per diem.—No more forcible illustration of the character of the New York agitators is needed. A *Woodish* movement altogether.

GOOD STOCKS which were greatly reduced during the money panic, are getting up again.—Mine Hill Railroad stock which was down as low as $50 about ten days ago, is now selling at $60. The par value is $50. Norristown Railroad which was down to $50 is selling at $58.—All the good and reliable stocks are now sought for by capitalists or investments.

ANOTHER COMET.—A faint telescopic comet was discovered on the evening of the 12th inst., at the Observatory of Harvard College, by Mr. Horace P. Tuttle, near the star Theta Draconis.—This comet is the sixth which has appeared in 1857. It is the thirteenth or fourteenth discovered at this observatory, before any information had been received of their having been seen elsewhere.

THE Pennsylvania Legislature will commence its next session the second week in January, and according to law, all parties desirous of applying to that body for the passage of any bill, or the granting of any charters, are required to give notice of such intention, in some of the papers published in the county, from where said application may be made, six weeks prior to the above time.

WINDMILLS are becoming great institutions in San Francisco. They are being extensively employed for pumping up water, propelling the shaft of the machine shop, turning the burr stones of the flouring mill, &c. The weather there is peculiarly adapted to the windmill business, a large supply of wind being constantly in the market and obtainable without money and without price.

ALL GAMMON.—The endeavors of the Administration to intercept the sailing of General Walker, on another filibustering expedition to Nicaragua. Walker and his men have openly left the port of New Orleans, while the promises of the President and the Administration are yet ringing in our ears. Well, we hope the Costa Ricans will catch Walker, and hang him as high as Haman. The verdict of the world would be, "served him right."

THE National Chess Congress closed its session in New York last week, at which time the prize to Paul Morphy, the winner in the grand tourney, was presented. It consists of a service of plate, valued at $300, with an inscription and an admirable engraving of Messrs. Morphy and Paulsen, seated at a chess table, engaged in a game. A handsome testimonial was also presented to Mr. Paulsen, for his great skill, in playing five games of chess at one time, while blindfolded.

IT WILL PROVE ABORTIVE.—An effort will be made in certain quarters, having the centre of its operations in the city of Philadelphia, to effect the repeal of the penal laws against the exaction of usurious interest, now in force in Pennsylvania. No honest, conscientious member will vote for the repeal. The majority dare not, else they will have a storm about their ears from their constituency, like that which is now impending above the American Sepoy, Governor Brigham Young.

FEEDING PAPER.—Richard M. Hoe, of New York, the inventor of the celebrated printing press, has just patented an improvement in the feeding device of cylinder presses, by giving the drop roller, or the one that pulls the paper to the type, a positive instead of an intermitting motion, depending on contact with the printing cylinder, such as it formerly had. He gives it a positive motion, independent of any other part.

POPPY OIL.—We stated recently that the poppy is cultivated in Southern Germany to some extent, as a substitute for sweet oil, in fact that it had supplanted the imported olive oil wholly in that country. Myer Strouse, Esq., has deposited with us a bottle of poppy oil, being a portion of some imported from Bavaria by his father. In appearance and flavor it is difficult to distinguish it from sweet oil. It never becomes rancid, and is thought by those who have used it to be superior to sweet oil. This fact is interesting and important, as the Northern States are highly suited for the culture of the poppy. They might provide the country with a fine substitute for sweet oil, and thus save the money which goes to Europe to pay for the large amount of sweet oil we use here. The sample of poppy oil in our possession, can be seen by calling at our office.

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR OF NEW YORK.—Daniel F. Tiernan has been nominated as an Independant candidate for the New York Mayoralty. It is to be hoped that he will defeat Wood, and he will if the people of New York City think that its government should be administered in no narrow, partisan spirit, but honestly and economically, and that fitness and integrity shall be the sole qualifications for office.

THE MINERS AT BROAD TOP.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* states that there was quite a turnout among the miners on the Broad Top Railroad during the past week, in consequence of a refusal to work for $1 25 per day. The *Telegraph* states, however, that they were finally induced to go to work by the persuasive influence of John J. Lawrence, Esq., who found that their families had actually been living for a week on nothing but potatoes, whilst their husbands and fathers were on a strike.

THANKSGIVING.—On Thursday next, the 26th of November, the following States will participate in the solemnities of the festival of Thanksgiving:

New Hampshire,	Tennessee,
Massachusetts,	Kentucky,
Rhode Island,	Ohio,
Connecticut,	Illinois,
New York,	Indiana,
New Jersey,	Michigan,
Pennsylvania,	Wisconsin,
Delaware,	Iowa,
Maryland,	Texas,
North Carolina,	

DEATH OF AN INVENTOR.—John Lane, Senr., the inventor of the steel plow, died at his residence in Lockport, Ill., on the 5th of October, after a brief illness. Mr. Lane emigrated to Illinois in 1833, and in that year invented the steel plow, which is now in general use throughout the West. The value of this invention to the country cannot be estimated. The name of John Lane, Senr., should ever be remembered as one of the great inventors of the country; and in the West, especially, his memory will ever be cherished as one of its benefactors. He was 65 years of age at the time of his death.

THERE is no newspaper enterprise in the State that we more heartily recommend to public patronage, than the *Harrisburg Daily Telegraph.* Already a spirited sheet, it will be rendered additionally useful and attractive by its enlargement, which will take place about the first of the coming year. During the session of the Legislature, full reports of Legislative proceedings will be given in its columns. This feature alone, especially to business men, is important, and should secure for the *Telegraph* an extended circulation in the State. Success to the *Telegraph* in its enlarged form.

THE MINIE RIFLE BALL.—The weight of the Minie ball is about one and a half ounces, and the weight of powder for the charge about one-tenth as much. The cartridge is so constructed that, encased in paper, and greased by dipping it in tallow, it flips easily into the barrel till it arrives at the charge. In this respect, the Minie has greatly the advantage in saving of time and labor of forcing down the ball with the ramrod.—These balls have a range of ten hundred to twelve hundred yards, with an elevated "back sight" perfectly within the command of the marksman, and just as easily used as any short range or point blank shot.

BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.—The Secretary of War has decided that the report of the Board for the trial of breech-loading rifles at West Point, is not conclusive in favor of any one of them as a standard government gun; nevertheless he proposed to give General Burnside a contract for 1,000 of his rifles at the liberal price of $40 each. This would cover one-half of the "Breech-loading Rifle Fund," the remainder to be distributed among the other competitors in the order of merit reported by the Official Board. General Burnside declines the contract, and the whole sum, between $70,000 and $80,000, will now be equally divided in contracts among those of the competing inventors whose rifles seem best adapted to government service.

THE STORM ABATING.—The financial storm has spent its fury; the black clouds of distress are rolling away; the withering lightning is but faintly discerned in the distance—it has left severe marks—and the sun of ease and prosperity is gladdening us with his smile once more. Every thing is more cheerful. Imports have diminished, and the drain of specie is abated. Much of it is returning from Europe. Good securities are rising in price. The rate of exchange is declining. Factories and mills are resuming work, and business in consequence, is looking up. The circulation of specie is growing more active. The banks are discounting more freely, while the West is sending her produce East. We learn a severe lesson in the recent crisis. Let us profit by it, and set better in our future economy.

GEN. CAVAIGNAC.—We announced in our last the decease of this staunch Republican. His remains were interred on the 31st ult., in the cemetery of Montmartre, the burial place of the family. The French Government, though permitting military honors to be paid to the deceased, did not sanction any great military display. There was present just the force allotted by the rules of the service to pay the last honors to a general of division in activity, whilst the deceased, strictly speaking, was only entitled to the honors of a general of division on the retired list. Every one expected to see an imperial carriage in the train, but there was none. A mass with music was performed at the church of St. Louis d'Antin, to which only those furnished with tickets of invitation by the family were admitted. When the corpse entered the cemetery of Montmartre, the mourners of the family only were allowed to follow immediately. A few minutes later, two or three hundred persons with tickets were admitted. The rest of the followers, the number of which may, including those assembled at the gates, have amounted to 10,000 or 15,000, were not allowed to enter. They dispersed without the slightest disturbance. The family of General Cavaignac is said to be of Irish extraction, the name being originally Kavanagh.

IN Philadelphia on Monday, the new armory of the National Guards, in Race street below Sixth, was dedicated with appropriate services. The new Hall, which elicits the warmest encomiums of the Philadelphia press, was designed by, and erected under the superintendence of a young American architect, Edwin F. Durang, whose talents we are gratified to perceive, are beginning to experience that recognition which they merit.—His plans which were submitted for the Philadelphia Opera House were really superior, but a comparatively unknown name, seemed to militate against his chance of success. In the new Hall just dedicated, Mr. Durang proves that he is a superior architect, and we rejoice in the enviable position the young and talented Philadelphian has assumed. On the occasion of the dedication, Col. Forney delivered an eloquent address.—*Apropos*, the citizen soldiery of the present day occupy a proud position. Pennsylvania should stand prominent in that respect. Philadelphia has her National Guards with an hundred active members, and Schuylkill County should not be behind the metropolis. The Washington Artillerists could easily be run up to that number. Let our young men take this matter in hand, and enrol themselves in that fine corps. By Spring a hundred muskets in the ranks would make a splendid display, and render the Artillerists one of the finest military companies in the State. We hope that deliberation will be accomplished.

THE "last swindle" is recorded in the Philadelphia papers. On Tuesday, a young man named J. W. Colton, from Maryland, was met by two respectably dressed men, in the neighborhood of the Girard House, who accosted him familiarly, and asked him if he would decide a bet between them. He said that he had no objections, and was then desired to accompany them to a public house close by, which he did. When they had entered, one of the men drew a watch from his pocket and said he had bet his friend that he could go around the square in less than three minutes, and asked Mr. C. to hold the watch.—After the watch had been taken, he said, "as you are a stranger to me, I should like to have your watch as security that you will not leave." Mr. Colton, who had no suspicion of anything wrong, at once handed over his gold lever and the other departed. The next minute, swindler No. 2 walked to the door, saying he did not believe his friend could go the distance within the time, and might be disposed to come the giraffe over him. He went out, and time passing, and neither returning, Mr. C. began to feel uncomfortable.—Finally, he walked to the door himself, and after waiting some time concluded he would go to a watchmaker's and ascertain the worth of the watch he had got in exchange for his. He did so and learned that it was not worth five dollars—within just fifty-five dollars of the value of his own. Strangers in the city must in the future look out not for the "elephant," but another zoological specimen, "the giraffe."

THE GREAT REMEDY
For the Future.

Let Congress pass the following thirteen lines, and business will soon revive and the prosperity of the country be speedily re-established:

Be it enacted, &c., *That, leasing out of view both the export and import of gold and silver, whenever the exports do not exceed the imports in value twenty-five per cent. during any fiscal quarter of any fiscal year, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to raise the duty on the value of all articles of foreign import, (excepting such articles as have been exempted from the provisions of this act,) 10 per centum, within thirty days after the expiration of each and every fiscal quarter during which the exports as aforesaid, do not exceed the imports as aforesaid twenty-five per cent.*

A gentleman to whom we submitted the above bill thought that the excess of twenty-five per cent. of exportations, was too great. It would be too great if we had no foreign indebtedness, but as we owe foreign Countries about $450,000,000, the interest on which causes a drain of not less than twenty-five millions annually. It is important that we should discharge this debt as rapidly as possible; and it is far better that it should be discharged in the productive wealth of the Country, in the shape of produce, cotton and various manufactures in which we excel, than in Coin which we cannot spare. This debt was incurred by our purchasing more Iron and various other manufactures, products, &c., than we sold, and it ought to be paid off in a similar manner. Nations, like individuals, who run deeply in debt, can never prosper until that indebtedness is cancelled. All the specie in the Banks, the Sub-Treasury and in the hands of the people, is not equal to the Foreign debt—and of this sum, the Banks hold only about *seventy millions*, which is not *one-sixth* of the Foreign debt. Of course this debt cannot be paid off in specie, and therefore it is not only prudent, but absolutely necessary, that our traffic with foreign nations should be so arranged as to pay it off with our products. After this debt is discharged, the above Bill, which operates as a sliding scale, can be so adjusted by the Secretary of the Treasury as to merely balance the trade between this and other Countries, and thus *prevent the exportation of specie.* Keeping our specie at home, which, together with good stock security under a General Banking Law, will be an abundant basis for a good and sufficient currency for all the wants of the business of the country without the agency of the *Shavers.*

If we sell only one dollar's worth more than we buy in a single year, the prosperity of the Country cannot be checked from any cause that may prevail within ourselves, even under unwise domestic laws.

There is also another view to be taken of this question. Under existing circumstances we must take things as they are. The Democratic party passed the present Tariff Bill. Pride of opinion, and strong party feelings, will cause the leaders to adhere to the leading principles of their bill, the *ad valorem system.* Nothing but an uprising of the masses, such as took place in 1840, when Gen. Harrison swept the country like a hurricane, will cause them to change their policy in this respect. This is hardly to be expected in the present apathy which seems to prevail on this question throughout the country. The South, which is the strong arm of the democracy, are in favor of still lower duties. The above bill does not clash with the present system—it does not open up the Tariff question—it does not limit the foreign trade—it stands by itself, and is a supplementary bill instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to place the trade with foreign nations on reciprocal basis, equalizing it by checking importations when too excessive, and thus keeping our gold and silver at home. It is, in fact, a HARD MONEY BILL, checking the drain of coin from the country, and compelling other countries to take our products in exchange for theirs. It will operate beneficially on all sections of the country, North, South, East and West, and we commend it to the consideration of *all parties* in Congress at the ensuing session. The friends of the bill do not desire that it should assume a partisan aspect.

THE READING RAILROAD COMPANY.—An important transaction of the Company was consummated this week. They have executed a mortgage of seven millions of dollars, which is to take the place of the mortgage under which the Bonds of 1860 were issued, and it is for the purpose of paying those Bonds and the floating debt of the Company. It is made to Mr. Cullen, the President and to Messrs. Boker and Norris, two of the Directors of the Company. It is of course, second to the mortgage covering the bonds of 1870, but is supposed to be ample security for the amount. It is open for all creditors holding the present floating liabilities of the Company, who may desire to fund at the rate of $100 in bonds, bearing six per cent. interest, for $75 of existing indebtedness. If the present advance in the stock market holds, there is not much question that the proposed arrangement will be carried through, in which case the Company will be relieved from the embarrassment of its floating debt, and move on again prosperously. The difficulties that beset the Company now, result almost wholly from the aid which it lent the Lebanon Valley Railroad Company, in the construction of that road. In this effort, recourse was had to the street for means, and when most extended in this way, was overtaken by the monetary crisis that has prostrated so many interests. With the inconvenience of the floating debt removed, as it probably will be, the dangerous occasions, since the beginning of last year.

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The commander (Lieut. Hartz) placed his men in wagons, with the covers closely drawn, and marched under the guise of a provision train.—The ruse was successful, and the party was attacked about forty-five miles from Fort Lancaster by a body of mounted Indians, supposed to be Muscalero Apaches, who were driven back with a loss of three of their number killed and wounded. The troops were unhurt.

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A COURSE OF LECTURES.—Our citizens generally, and especially our young professional men, have taken so much interest this season in the lectures that have been delivered before the Literary Society, that it would be well we think, to get up a regular course—say five lectures—to be delivered by eminent lecturers from abroad. To insure expenses it would answer to have about forty subscriptions of five dollars each, so that no risk will be run in engaging distinguished lecturers. We do not anticipate however, that they will fail, as intellectual entertainments are appreciated in this community. The price of admission for the course might be fixed at $1; for a single lecture, 25 cents. We urge this matter upon the attention of our citizens, for the gratification of themselves, and the benefit of their families. The few dollars which will be demanded to bring into our midst able lecturers from abroad, will be well invested—far better than devoted to transient and unremunerative pleasures. Let us move in this matter immediately, and secure lecturers before they complete other engagements.

THE MORMONS SHOWING A FIGHTING FRONT.—The intelligence in relation to the Mormons is of the most exciting character. Brigham Young has unfurled the standard of rebellion, and openly defies the authorities of the United States. He has issued a Proclamation, in which he declares martial law, and forbids the Government troops from entering the Territory of Utah, without his especial permission. The language of the Proclamation is decidedly hostile to the national authority, and amounts in fact, to a Declaration of War. This is not unexpected. It was predicted. This Young must be shocked in his career. He will show a formidable front, but the Government must bend him to submission.

for Kansas, photo of the President, U. S. Surveyor General, John Calhoun, to make Governor. This bold move is intended to supersede Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton on the one hand, and the new Territorial Legislature on the other. Thus the victory just won by the Free State men is to be nullified, and the power once more snatched from their hands by usurpation, and vested in the master spirits of Border Ruffianism. The calculation evidently is to rush this Constitution through our new Democratic Congress forthwith and thus turn Mr. Parrott out of his seat as Delegate, and have a State Election under the auspices of the new Provisional Government, which will provide the judges, superintend the polls, and count the votes. In that case, Oxford, Kickapoo, and McGee County may be relied on to outdo all their past achievements, and to have admiring competitors all along the Missouri line.

Kansas never seemed in greater peril than now, yet we do not doubt her ultimate triumph, says *The Tribune.* But there is doubtless to be a rush made to put this offspring of villainy and usurpation through Congress at once, and it is indispensable that the People of the Free States should forthwith be made fully acquainted with its origin, character and purpose. The chief danger lies in the fact that a majority of the journals, especially those of the great cities, habitually conceal the important occurrences from day to day transpiring in Kansas, where they cannot be distorted to the prejudice of the Free-State party. Not one single "Democratic" or "National American" paper issued throughout the Free States has a regular correspondent in Kansas, or even pretends to give full accounts of what takes place there. This systematic suppression is, even more than the simultaneous distortion, treason to the cause of Free Labor. It reveals a guilty consciousness that what is called "Democracy" is only to be upheld by smothering the truth. And for this we see no present remedy.

There is now but one course left. The despots of Kansas appearing determined to carry things with so high a hand, in the face of justice and equity, when the Constitution of Kansas is presented to Congress for adoption, if it should be the instrument it promises to be, it ought to be cast out by both branches. We know not what to expect from a Democratic, Pro-Slavery Congress; but it dare not, we think, ratify this last Kansas outrage, even if it meets the warmest approval of the Administration. Slavery grasps rapaciously. Is there not virtue in the people to check its despotic sway?

THE COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.—The progress of this Association is most gratifying to every lover of the Fine Arts. Each year its exertions are rewarded by amazing success. The Catalogue of Premiums to be awarded to the subscribers on the 28th of January next, embraces the most valuable Paintings, Statuary, Bronzes, &c., ever collected together in this country. In the catalogue, of *three hundred and forty-five* valuable works of art set down, and many others not named for want of space, we find Power's celebrated Greek Slave, which was last year drawn by a lady of Pennsylvania, and bought again by the society for $6,000. Every member of the Association will have an equal chance for these premiums. To become a member will require a payment of three dollars, for which the subscriber will get a costly steel engraving, called "Manifest Destiny," and a copy of the Art Journal for one year—a superb publication—or he will be sent either of the following magazines for one year, viz: Emerson's Magazine and Putnam's monthly (combined,) The Atlantic Magazine, Harper's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, Knickerbocker's Magazine, Graham's Magazine, Blackwood's Magazine, Southern Literary Messenger, or either of the British Quarterlies. The price of either of these publications is in itself, three dollars. It is needless to state how beneficial to the proper cultivation of taste for the Fine Arts is the Association, and how great is the encouragement afforded artists by its operation. Conducted as it is on the most honorable plan, it merits entire confidence. B. BANNAN is Actuary of the Association for Schuylkill county, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions. We urge upon those who have not yet subscribed to attend to this matter at once. We assure them that three dollars cannot be more profitably invested.

The frontier service of the American soldier is of a peculiarly arduous, unpleasant, and to them, unprofitable, nature. They are exposed to great privations, compelled to endure great sufferings, and not rarely win the slightest meed of fame as a reward for their exertions. Detached, as they are, over an immense scope of territory, in small bands, they can fight only in comparatively unimportant skirmishes, and the greatest deeds of heroism pass almost unnoticed, because they do not form parts of great battles which interest the whole civilized world.

Gen. Scott has lately issued, under date Nov. 13th, General Orders, No. 14, which contain a short statement of the fights with the Indians, from the 17th of February 1856, up to September, 1857, embracing altogether, twenty-five contests. Although many lives were not lost in any of these battles, great courage, endurance and perseverance were displayed in nearly all of them, and they have doubtless exercised an influence of incalculable value in checking predatory and hostile Indian excursions. The whites were in every instance the conquerors, always driving the Indians before them, no matter how great the disparity of numbers. Gen. Scott has issued a general order commending to the army the gallant conduct of the troops, on different occasions, since the beginning of last year.

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A COURSE OF LECTURES.—Our citizens generally, and especially our young professional men, have taken so much interest this season in the lectures that have been delivered before the Literary Society, that it would be well we think, to get up a regular course—say five lectures—to be delivered by eminent lecturers from abroad. To insure expenses it would answer to have about forty subscriptions of five dollars each, so that no risk will be run in engaging distinguished lecturers. We do not anticipate however, that they will fail, as intellectual entertainments are appreciated in this community. The price of admission for the course might be fixed at $1; for a single lecture, 25 cents. We urge this matter upon the attention of our citizens, for the gratification of themselves, and the benefit of their families. The few dollars which will be demanded to bring into our midst able lecturers from abroad, will be well invested—far better than devoted to transient and unremunerative pleasures. Let us move in this matter immediately, and secure lecturers before they complete other engagements.

THE MORMONS SHOWING A FIGHTING FRONT.—The intelligence in relation to the Mormons is of the most exciting character. Brigham Young has unfurled the standard of rebellion, and openly defies the authorities of the United States. He has issued a Proclamation, in which he declares martial law, and forbids the Government troops from entering the Territory of Utah, without his especial permission. The language of the Proclamation is decidedly hostile to the national authority, and amounts in fact, to a Declaration of War. This is not unexpected. It was predicted. This Young must be shocked in his career. He will show a formidable front, but the Government must bend him to submission.

THE MARAUDERS ON THE PLAINS.—Between the 10th and 12th of September a train consisting of over one hundred persons, were beset in among the mountains by a myriad of savages, and gradually picked off, until all were butchered, except a few children, who were carried off and sold to the Mormons, the latter having purchased them to rescue them from this savagery. The Mormons account of the occasion of this massacre is, that the Immigrants had cheated the Indians in purchasing their corn, and poisoned the water of the wells, and the carcass of an ox, which caused the death of a number of the Indians; thus awaking the deadliest hatred among the savages, who pursued the train, and slew all composing it, except the children, to revenge themselves. This story is hard to believe. It is very probable that the whites may have taken all the advantage possible of the Indians in trading with them. But that they should impregnate the wells of water, upon which the Indians depended for their supply, with strychnine, sounds incredible. Such an act does not consist with civilized human nature. It is conjectured that the Mormons themselves had something to do with this massacre, either by directly participating in it, or by instigating the savages. And as the emigrants were from Missouri and Arkansas, States against which the Latter Day Saints nurse the most intense hatred, the conjecture has some color—especially since the just punishment of the old villain Parley P. Pratt, has given a renewed impetus to this hatred and revived their desire for revenge.

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE OF THE MURDERER MOORE AT NEVADA.—The Nevada *Journal* publishes an extra giving the particulars of the suicide of F. V. Moore, in the jail at Nevada, on the morning of the 9th of October. Moore was to have been executed there that day for the murder of Alexander McClanahan. It appears that the prisoner had repeatedly expressed his determination never to die on the gallows, but to escape it by killing himself and most people in the neighborhood believed that he would keep his word. It is said, that under the circumstances, the Sheriff and his officers had exercised the most rigid caution to prevent the possibility of suicide. The prisoner was frequently removed from one cell into another, leaving everything behind in which it was deemed possible a particle of poison could be concealed. Whenever his wife left his cell after her visits to him, he was removed to other quarters, lest means might be communicated to him to destroy life.

We condense the further account of the *Journal* as follows:—The jail was closely watched on Thursday night, 8th October, four men remaining all night in the hall around the cells. Moore was engaged in the afternoon of that day, and a part of the evening in dictating his will, by which he is said to leave property to the amount of six or seven thousand dollars to his wife. Many of the acquaintances of Moore were admitted to see him on the 8th, and Rev. Father Dalton, his confessor, remained with him until five o'clock next morning, endeavoring to prepare him for the last hour. His wife left him in the evening, bidding him an affecting and eternal farewell, and saying she did not expect to see him again alive. Moore was deeply moved. The obituary book of the criminal mailed, and he wept as a child. The wife went without, and remained in the jailor's room, within hearing of the prisoner, till the final scene. His confessor exhorted him to abstain from liquor, and to meet his fate like a sober man and a Christian.

A bottle of wine was in his cell, and on the earnest exhortations of the reverend father to have it removed, the prisoner threw it under the grate of his cell. Shortly after 5 o'clock on the morning of the 9th, and after the confessor had departed, the prisoner called for a glass of wine, which was given him. But a few moments elapsed when a groan was heard to come from the cell. The jailor went to the prisoner and found him in the agonies of death. Taking him by the arm, he asked him what was the matter, to which the prisoner made answer that he did not know, and these were the last words he uttered. Mrs. Moore was heard to say to the unhappy man, several times during the night, "Now, Frank, don't you forget that,"—the last time in a chiding manner.—What the import of the exhortation might be is not known to a certainty, but the repeated declarations of the woman that her husband never would die on the scaffold, leaves room for inference.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, November 21, 1857.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 88,151 13 by Canal 43,936 16—for the week 82,098 09 tons, showing an increase of 7,685 07 tons over last week, of which the Railroad gained 4,965 and the Canal 2,720 tons. The Canal, however, leads the Road 5,795 tons. Compared with the corresponding week last year the Railroad gains 8,334 and the Canal 6,377 tons, making the gain 15,561 tons over last year. There were, however, difficulties existing at Port Richmond last year with regard to dumpage, which considerably checked the trade of the Railroad at that time.

The price of Coal has advanced at New York, and the demand is very brisk for prepared Coal for household purposes. For several years past we have not had so brisk a demand for prepared Coal at this season of the year, which shows that comparatively few have laid in their Winter supplies. Some of our heavy Operators are altering their Breakers so as to break up all their Coal into Stove and Egg sizes to supply the demand.—It very materially enhances the expense of preparing these sizes, by largely increasing the wastage, but we never knew an emergency to occur that our Operators did not strain every nerve to overcome the difficulties, however embarrassing they may be.

While penning these remarks, our hills are covered with snow and the weather feels wintry,—boats are also scarce, and those now loading for New York, are of course on their last trip, unless the weather should very materially change. It is therefore hardly to be expected that the quantity for the ensuing week will reach that sent for the corresponding week last year, which was 51,351 by Railroad and 34,626 by Canal, making 85,977 tons for the week, which was a very heavy shipment so late in the season. The Canal remained open last year until the 12th of December. The shipments by this avenue after this week' last year reached 84,395 tons. The state of the weather will decide whether they will reach this quantity this year.

The trade sums up as follows this week:

	1856.	1857.	Loss.	Gain.
Schuylkill—R. R.,	29,768	38,152		8,384
—Canal,	36,970	43,947		6,977
Lehigh—R. R,	5,456	9,208		3,752
—Canal	34,456	24,416	10,040	
Del. & Hud. Canal,	14,422	15,148		696
Penna. Coal Co.,	17,047	5,909	11,138	
Scranton, South, no return.				
	138,149	130,780	21,178	19,809
	130,780		19,809	
Dec. for week, tons,	1,369		1,369	

Loss for the week 1,369 tons, independent of the loss sent South from Scranton, which is about 3000 tons, making the loss 4,369 tons for the week. This, added to the loss for the season up to last week, makes the loss so far, from all the Anthracite Regions, about 300,000 tons.

COMPLAINT.—We have received a letter from a Coal Dealer in West Philadelphia, who complains bitterly of what he terms exorbitant charges made by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad of 25 cents per car on all cars that pass over to the West side of Market Street Bridge into West Philadelphia, together with an additional charge of 25 cents a day if the cars are not returned the same day they are sent over. The writer, in calling on us to redress his grievances, continues:

"It is impossible in most cases, to return the cars the same day, in consequence of the Company not sending them over until 4 or 5 o'clock, P. M., which gives no time to unload and return them the same day.—In most cases the cars are not detained over six or eight hours on the West side of the Bridge; and this charge is made while they have hundreds of cars standing idle. I am confident these charges have driven 50,000 tons of Coal off the road this season. The Coal that was formerly distributed on the line of the West Chester and Media Railroad, and taken from the Reading Railroad, is now sent by Canal to wharves at West Philadelphia where it is unloaded by Derricks and placed in cars, at a cheaper rate than it is received by Railroad with the above charges.—The dealers here would rather patronize the Railroad if these charges were abated, but if not, they will all be compelled to receive their Coal by Canal next year, which will drive off at least one hundred thousand tons of Coal from the Railroad next season.

WEST PHILADELPHIA."

As the letter comes from a responsible source, we give the complaint as we received it, without knowing much about the merits of the question or the causes which lead to the charges. If any real grievance does exist and the charges are exorbitant, we have no doubt the proper authority will take the matter into consideration and remedy the evils complained of.

COAL CARSHIRS.—In all branches of business they are cutting down credits as least two months and in some instances three months. The Hardware Merchants and also the Book Publishers in New York, have reduced their credits two months. This has been accomplished by the agreement of the Associations of those engaged in these branches of business. In all the principal cities those engaged in the same branches of trade have formed Associations for the purpose of regulating credit, prices, &c., and we can see no earthly objection to all our Coal Operators uniting for a similar purpose. There is a much stronger reason for reducing the credit on Coal to 60 days for Port Richmond, and 30 days for Coal sold to Port Richmond, because every thing connected with the production of Coal is cash or payable in 30 or 60 days. Wages are paid monthly, the rents are paid monthly, the tolls and freights are paid weekly—almost all kinds of provisions are cash, or not over 30 or 60 days—powder and oil are sold at very short credits; so that in fact, all the credits our Coal Operators receive will not average over 30 days—then why should they sell Coal at a longer credit than 30 days to the "middle men," or 60 days when sold directly to the dealer or consumer in quantities. The heaviest individual Operator in this Region, stated to us during the week, that he was willing to enter into penalties apportioned to the amount of business they do, with the other Operators not to sell Coal at a longer period than 60 days next year. There is an unanimous feeling in favor of this measure—but there is a great want of confidence in any agreement that might be made unless a penalty is exacted for faithful compliance with the stipulations. If only twenty of the heaviest Operators were to enter into this arrangement, with an understanding with the Banks not to discount any Coal Paper over 60 days, it could be accomplished, because it will be found at the close of this year, that about twenty Operators will have joined some

COAL.

THE accounts from the California mines are good.

THE St. Louis to New York brought California papers to the 20th ult.

AN Indian war is impending in Carson Valley. The settlers there are being murdered and robbed.

THE MASSACRE ON THE PLAINS.—Between the 10th and 12th of September a train consisting of over one hundred persons, were beset in among the mountains by a myriad of savages, and gradually picked off, until all were butchered, except a few children, who were carried off and sold to the Mormons, the latter having purchased them to rescue them from this savagery. The Mormons account of the occasion of this massacre is, that the Immigrants had cheated the Indians in purchasing their corn, and poisoned the water of the wells, and the carcass of an ox, which caused the death of a number of the Indians; thus aw