Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1857.

☞ The circulation of the MINERS' JOURNAL is equal to the separate 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.

RECEIPTS

For Subscriptions to the Miners' Journal since last publication.

H. Nichols, to Jan 1, 1859	$2 00
Robt. Gordwell, to Aug. 23, 1858	2 00
Jas. H. Zulick & Co., to June 1, 1857	2 00
Jagger & Hendrickson, to Jan. 1, 1858	2 00
John Phelan, to May 1, 1858	1 00
Wm Warner, Jr., to Oct. 13, 1858	2 00
R. H. Bixby, to May 1, 1858	1 00
Jacob Kohler, to July 1, 1858	2 00
Wm. Schwalm, to Nov. 3, 1858	1 00
Jas. Johnson, to Nov. 1, 1858	2 00
Jacob Zimmerman, to May 1, 1858	2 00
Henry Rurh, to Jan. 1, 1858	2 18
Sauer & Sava, to Nov. 1, 1858	2 00
Charles Dengler, to Feb. 9, 1858	1 40
Joseph Strieger, to July 1, 1857	2 00
Wm. Buck, to July 1, 1857	2 00
E. Garrigues, to July 1, 1857	2 00
Geo. De B. Keim, Esq., to Jan. 1, 1858	2 00
R. T. Taylor, to July 1, 1857	2 00
D. A. Smith, to April 1, 1858	3 50
G. Wiggan & Son, to Jan. 1, 1858	2 00
Ralph Lee, to April 1, 1858	2 00
J. G. Stevens, to Jan. 1, 1857	2 00
G. W. Keller, to Jan. 1, 1858	2 30
F. Hiner, to Jan. 1, 1858	2 50
R. A. Maligay, to July 1, 1857	3 00
Jos. Lyman, to Jan. 1, 1858	4 00
Thos. Platt, to Jan 1, 1858	2 00
Daniel Knittle, to Nov. 14, 1858	2 00
John P. Powell, to Jan. 1, 1858	2 00
Wm. B. Tyson, to Jan. 1, 1858	7 00
James P. White, to April 13, 1858	2 00
Wood & Mabbitt, to Jan. 1, 1858	2 00
M. Buckman, to Jan. 1, 1858	2 00
Del. & Hudson Canal Co., to Jan. 1, 1858	4 00
Jacob Little & Co., to Jan. 1, 1858	2 00
Cornelius Baker & Son, to March 1, 1858	2 00
Farrer & Belloni, to Jan. 1, 1858	2 00
S. Thompson Nephews, to Jan. 1, 1858	2 00
Del. & Lackawanna R. R. Co., to Jan. 1, 1858	2 00
Noble, Hammett & Co., to July 1, 1858	2 00
C. W. Wheatley, to March 15, 1858	2 00
New Jersey Central R. R. Co., to Jan. 1, 1858	2 00
Warren Delano, Jr., to Jan. 1, 1858	2 12
New York & Richmond Coal Co., to Jan. 1, 1858	3 00
L. J. Belloni, to Jan. 1, 1858	2 00
J. E. Jennings to Jan. 1, 1858	4 00
Jacob Bauch, to Jan. 1, 1858	2 25
J. W. Mott, to Jan. 1, 1858	2 00
J. McKinnin, to July 1, 1858	2 00
E. A. Conklin, to Jan. 1, 1858	2 00
Marston & Powers, to Jan. 1, 1858	2 00
John Gillick & Co., to Jan. 1, 1858	2 00
E. Mitchell & Co., to Jan. 1, 1858	2 00
W. B. Walters, to Jan. 1, 1858	2 00
Wm. Spencer, to July 1, 1857	2 00
Oakley & Wilkinson, to Jan. 1, 1858	2 00
David Wilkins, to July 1, 1858	2 00
M. J. Seibert, to April 1, 1857	3 00
F. L. Johnson, to July 1, 1858	2 00
John Horn, Jr., to July 1, 1857	2 00
John Weightman, to Jan. 1, 1858	2 00
Wm. Jolly, to Jan. 1, 1858	2 00
C. McAfee, to April 19, 1858	2 00
C. W. Hillman, to May 24, 1858	2 00
Henry Querlple, to Jan. 1, 1859	2 00
Penna. Coal Co., to Jan. 1, 1858	3 00

☞ **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.

THERE is still much suffering among the poor of New York city.

VESSELS with cholera on board, are at New York quarantine.

THE new Post-office of New York will be located on a portion of the Park grounds.

THE London *Daily News* believes England will pass triumphantly through the money crisis.

B. C. BACHMAN, cashier of the Lancaster Bank, charged with embezzlement, has been acquitted.

SIR WM. GORE OUSELEY, is here on a mission from England in reference to Central America matters.

THE factories in Trenton, and several in Massachusetts, have resumed operations. This is cheering.

W. F. HUGHES, Esq., has been elected President of the City Bank, Philadelphia, in place of A. M. Eastwick, Esq., who declined a re-election.

ACQUITTED.—William Burd on trial at Williamsport for the homicide of Samuel Hill, has been acquitted, it being a clear case of self-defence.

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.—The holding of an editorial Convention in Harrisburg, on the day succeeding Mr. Packer's inauguration, is suggested.

MODESTY.—The Washington Union has a regular correspondent who signs himself "A Retired Statesman." Such titles sound best when applied by others.

OUR ADVERTISING COLUMNS.—We refer our readers to the new advertisements in to-day's *Journal*. They will be found under the appropriate heads.

CORRECTION.—In noticing the dividend declared by the Mount Carbon Railroad Company, the types made us say 8½ per cent. It ought to have been 3½ per cent.

THE PASSMORE WILLIAMSON CASE.—There is a fair prospect of this case coming to an early trial—probably not later than December or the early part of January.

THE increase of crime in New York has become alarming. The criminals, it is said, are found chiefly, among boys from 15 to 20 years of age. What is the cause?

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company has made a dividend of three per cent. from the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 4th day of December next.

HON. WM. STRONG of Berks county has retired from the bar, after pursuing his profession twenty-five years. He will be the recipient of a public dinner at Reading on Tuesday next.

DR. STEWART now at the American House, treating diseases of the Throat and Lungs, is most successful. Those afflicted with any description of chronic disease, should consult him.

A TOURNAMENT was lately held at Piscataway Md., which was attended by about four thousand ladies and gentlemen. Miss Mattingly was crowned Queen of Love and Beauty. Quite romantic.

BRIGHAM YOUNG has determined to show fight, and unfortunately, the force sent out by the Government is inadequate to contend with him.—Prompt action is needed to teach the rebel a lesson.

THE United States steam frigate Niagara which reached New York on the 20th, sailed from Plymouth, England, on the 5th inst., thus making the passage in a little over fourteen days. Quick passage.

POOR WRETCH.—Even the Democratic press condemns Fernando Wood's recent acts in New York to insure his success at the coming election in that city. "There are none so poor to do him reverence."

From the tenor of the advices from Washington it seems tolerably certain that the administration is preparing to take ultra ground against our existing bank note currency, and force it to the test of constitutionality.

DISTRESS IN ENGLAND.—A Manchester report of Nov. 6th says, the prostration and ruin already effected among the employers in the manufacturing *districts*, are preparing a sad winter for the operative class in England.

AS WE SUPPOSED.—Letters have been received from Mr. Allibone, in which he expresses a determination to return immediately home, to meet the serious accusations against him as President of the Bank of Pennsylvania.

The number of deaths in Philadelphia from the 1st of January, 1857, up to Saturday last, was 10,190, of which number, 5490 were males, and 4700 females. Of the entire number, 1347 deaths were from consumption.

FIFE, Stewart and Charlotte Jones, convicted of the murder of Henry Wilson and Elizabeth McMasters, at McKeesport, will be hung. The Supreme Court in session at Pittsburg, has affirmed the judgment of the Court below.

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.

BAYARD TAYLOR was married in Gotha, Saxony, to Miss Hansen, of Gotha, on the 27th ult.—Mr. T. passes the winter with his bride at Moscow where she has relatives residing. He is to come back to America next autumn, and Willis announces that he has "already written to him to claim for Idlewild the honeymoon of his return."

WE SHOULD SUPPOSE THEY WOULD BE.—It is stated that the President and Cabinet are embarrassed at the present position of Kansas affairs. They are beginning to learn that there is some backbone left among the Democracy of the North.

THE *Arabia* which sailed from New York on Wednesday, for Europe, takes out $1,569,000, a large sum, but less than was anticipated she would take out. The current of specie movement seems to be changing, the strongest tendency being outward.

BUSINESS affairs hardly look as bright as they did last week. A feeling of lassitude pervades all occupations. Eastern mills are closing and throwing hundreds of employees out of work. The coming winter will be marked—a bitter hard one for the poor, God help them.

THE NEW YORK MAYORALTY.—The nomination of Mr. Tiernan, the People's candidate, has been most cordially endorsed by the citizens of New York City. New York is in earnest in regard to this matter, and the prospect of relieving the City of Wood is excellent.

THAT WAS a large check in New York the other day. It was for $1,320,485 30, drawn by the New York Life and Trust Company, and certified by the Bank of America, payable in current funds, to the order of J. A. Palmer, receiver of the North American Trust and Banking Company.

ROBERT MORRIS, Esq, for many years editor of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, has entered upon his duties as President of the Commonwealth Bank of Philadelphia. The Bank is intended for the especial accommodation of the printing and publishing community, which constitutes so large a portion of the leading business men of Philadelphia. Success to it.

MUSICAL PARTY.—The recently enlarged and spacious apartments at the British Legation at Washington were filled on Friday evening of last week, by a distinguished and select circle of guests, invited by Lord and Lady Napier to meet Sir William Gore Ouseley. They were entertained by *choice selections of music by Frezzolini, Patti, Strakosch and Thalberg.*

"BIG BEN," the largest bell in England, intended for the Palace at Westminster, was on the 24th of October fractured, while being tolled. It will have to be broken up and again melted and cast. It was placed in its temporary belfry on the 21st of October, 1856, and the fracture was discovered on the 24th of October, 1857, consequently it has been more than twelve months in the hands of the government.

THE trains on the Lebanon Valley Railroad which commence running to Hummelstown on Monday next, leave Reading at 10.20 A. M., and Hummelstown at 2.30 P. M., daily except Sundays. The up train passes Lebanon at 12 noon and down trains at 3.30 P. M. Both trains connect at Reading with the up and down passenger trains from and to Philadelphia on the Reading Railroad. For a list of fares on the Road see advertisement.

TO RAISE A CITY.—A recent number of *Harper's Weekly*, gives the following recipe for making a Ville Souffleo or a Raised City:

Take a mass (of Wood, if possible,) try well, but not to the Sing-Sing point: lard with "doubtful powers" at discretion: stir well with rum, riot, and blood: serve in a council of the commonest kind: cover it with Tammany sauce, then let it work without the slightest restraint, and you will have a city raised about your ears quite as soon as you are ready for it.

LEBANON VALLEY RAILROAD.—The cars of this Road will on and after Monday next, run to Hummelstown. This will leave only nine miles of staging to Harrisburg, and arrangements will be made to convey passengers through without detention. The trip from Reading to Harrisburg can probably be made in four hours under this arrangement. When the whole road is completed, the express trains will run through in one half the time.

THE arrangement effected by the Reading Railroad Company, to which we adverted in our last, has had a good effect upon the stock and prosperity of the Road. Several of the threatened suits have been withdrawn, and the stock of the Road from the low figure of $12 to which without reason, it had been depressed, has gone up to 27¾. We are pleased to note this, for the Road is an important avenue to market; and one that has been well managed.

THE Hartford *Daily Courant* lately used for part of its edition, paper made of ivory shavings. It is said to be the first successful experiment of the kind yet attempted. In factories where ivory is worked, the accumulation of shavings is quite large, and heretofore they have been considered worthless. There being a good deal of fibre to these shavings, it is found that they work up very well into paper. The paper produced is not so good as that ordinarily used for newspapers; but it can probably be improved.

HEAVY DEFALCATION REPORTED IN BOSTON.—Boston has been excited this week, in consequence of a statement that Samuel Lawrence of the firm of Lawrence, Stone & Co., was a defaulter to from $300,000 to $500,000. He is said to have used the the acceptances of the Bay State, Middlesex, and Pemberton mills, of which he was treasurer, to pay the debts of the firm of which he was the senior member. The *Traveller* defends Mr. Lawrence, and says that he has erred in judgment, but is not a defaulter in the ordinary acceptation of the term.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Springfield *Republican* has gathered some statistics as to the effects of the hard times on the four western counties of the State. They show that the prostration of business is general throughout that part of the country, no branch of trade or manufacture being exempt. Over 8000 persons have been thrown out of employment in Franklin, Hampshire, Hampden and Berkshire counties, since the 1st of September, and the mill operatives who are retained, only receive about two-thirds as much pay.

ALL BOSH.—The vexation of the President at the escape of Walker. If any one doubts that it was gammon, listen to the New Orleans *Delta*, which says that the arrest of Walker "was surprising to some of the parties who had received personal assurances from Mr. Buchanan and members of his Cabinet that the Federal government would interpose no obstacles to Walker's return to Nicaragua, with or without an escort." The *Delta* also says that "assurances were tendered by the President and Cabinet to General Walker that he would not be molested should he propose to return."

RUM is the cause of many terrible scenes. It is the modern Juggernaut immolating yearly, thousands of willing, deluded victims. The Marengo (Iowa) *Visitor* says that a young child, *but six years of age*, died with *delirium tremens* at "Brush Run." The father, a short time since, was sent to jail for selling whisky, and during his incarceration his wife made whisky "meat and drink" for herself and child. The wife finally fell down stairs and killed herself, and the child was shortly after attacked with all the symptoms of *delirium tremens*, with which it died.

MR. SUMNER reached home in the Niagara.—His general health is said to be much improved, but he still suffers to some extent the infirmity of the spine which causes him to walk somewhat hesitatingly, and to be easily fatigued. His case was easily understood abroad by physicians, who express the opinion that he will *gradually* but slowly recover. He heard of some similar instances of infirmity to Crimean soldiers, caused by blows upon the head. Mr. Sumner suffered much from sea sickness on his passage, home, but looks well and is in good spirits. He will be in his seat at the opening of Congress.

THE LATEST FROM EUROPE.—Per steamship Vanderbilt, we are in possession of Liverpool dates to the 14th inst. A fearful financial panic occurred in England, on the 12th. All the Banks refused to discount in any shape. A number of failures occurred during the panic. In the midst of the panic, the Treasury issued an order suspending the charter of the Bank of England, and authorizing the issue of small notes to any amount. The effect of this order was instantaneous. The panic immediately ceased; and the news was received with furious acclamations in all the commercial cities throughout the Kingdom. The English money market was steadier on the 13th. There had been a great money panic in Scotland. The British Parliament will meet immediately. The Bank of France had raised its discounts on ninety days bills, to 10 per cent.—The English ship Dunbar, bound to Australia, was wrecked off Sydney. One hundred and forty passengers, and all of the crew were lost. The accounts from India to Oct. 8, give intelligence of further successes on the part of the English. In England the market for Cotton, Breadstuffs and Provision showed a declining tendency.

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

It must be evident to every thinking man, that notwithstanding the improving aspect of the business of the country from the extreme depth of depression and despondency that prevailed, no general or permanent improvement in business can take place under our present Revenue System, unless wages are reduced *to the pauper scale of Europe*, and we hardly think that the *working* classes of this country are prepared for this permanent reduction on the principle of reducing our "standard to the standard of other countries," under the influence of a contracted, or almost exclusive specie currency. They will, however, have a specimen of low wages for some time to *come under the system*, and they will then, probably, be prepared to judge of its workings, and also be capable of determining whether such a *system* will cover the country with "blessings and *prosperity*."

The cry is heard everywhere that our importations will be cut off largely. This is extremely doubtful. That they will be curtailed some, we are willing to admit; but when we take into consideration the diminished business of the country, the official records prove that the Foreign Importations *are now heavier than they ever were before*. Our readers will no doubt, be startled when we tell them that the Imports at New York last week exceeded the Imports for the corresponding week last year nearly ONE-THIRD, amounting to the enormous sum of $2,933,656 against $2,088,787 for the corresponding week of 1857. In proportion to the amount of business done this is the heaviest importation ever made into this country in one week, and has occurred when the situation of our people was known in Europe. The truth is, that business is prostrated in Europe also, and will be even to a greater *extent than here*. Our market is better than theirs, and millions of dollars worth of goods are being poured into the hands of the Agents of Foreign Manufacturers in New York, stored in the Government Warehouses, and will be sold at auction and otherwise, at low rates to raise *money*, and to keep our Manufacturers from resuming business again, if possible. *THESE ARE STARTLING FACTS,—THE OFFICIAL RECORDS APPENDED PROVE IT. IF THEY DO NOT ARREST THE ATTENTION OF THE PEOPLE AND ROUSE THEM UP TO AN EFFORT TO CHANGE OUR PRESENT REVENUE SYSTEM, THEY ARE RECREANT TO THE INHERITANCE HANDED DOWN BY OUR FOREFATHERS, AND ARE UNFIT FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.* This is a bold assertion, but the apathy of the people under a perverted system of Government, which would disgrace a despotism, and the total abandonment of the Protection of the People in their rights, interests, prosperity and happiness, to preserve which Government was instituted, would seem to sustain the declaration. While our Iron Works are standing comparatively idle—and the demand for Lump and Broken Coal for fuel to supply power works is cut off, we imported from Europe *last week*, Bar Iron, Steel, &c., amounting to the sum of $161,247—Tobacco and Cigars amounting to $67,847 to *chew* in place of food, and to *puff* away our misfortunes, and Rum and Wines of all kinds amounting to $60,975 to poison the people and *drown* their sorrows. The Specie which arrived in our country, is beginning to flow out again—upwards of a half million having left New York last week for Europe—and *every dollar* that the Banks fail in procuring will be drained back again. The vessels that bring over these Foreign Products take back the little Produce we are exporting, while our vessels are lying idle and rotting at the wharves. At Boston several hundreds are lying idle, and the hauling of them into safe harbors and dismantling them is recommended. The correspondent of the *Ledger* at New York states, that upwards of *six hundred vessels* of all classes, are lying at that port, with comparatively nothing to do.

Our Exports too are declining. While we have imported at the Port of New York since January last $206,006,531 worth of Foreign Goods against $193,098,625 for the corresponding period last year—showing an excess of $13,907,906—our *Exports of Cotton, Flour, Grain, Beef and Pork* at the same Port have fallen off $18,222,939 compared with last year—making a difference against us of $32,130,844 at the Port of New York alone. How the Exports of other articles will compare, and also the Importations and Exportations at other points of entry, the statement does not show,—but we presume the exhibit will show a similar state of affairs produced by the same causes.

The late accounts from Europe state that both Cotton and Breadstuffs had declined, which does not indicate any advance in our principle Exports, but on the contrary, the panic there will also lessen consumption and cause a further decline in prices of Cotton, Flour, Grain and Provisions, before they will be exported to any extent. This state of affairs will cause a constant drain on the Coin we are receiving, and it will be impossible for the Banks to resume specie payments, and extend any aid to the business community.

We append a statement of the Imports and Exports of Cotton, Flour, Grain and Provisions at New York for the last week, and from the first of January, together with the Exports of Specie from that Port so far, this year:

For the week.	1856.	1857.
Dry Goods, *They*	$889,633	$738,355
General Merchandise,	1,199,134	2,195,300
Total for the week,	$2,088,767	$2,933,655
Previously reported,	191,009,858	203,972,906
Since Jan. 1,	$193,098,625	$206,006,531

The Exports of Specie from this port for last week, and for the year 1857, thus far,

Were for the week,	$515,933 80
Previously reported,	34,030,792 63
Total, 1857,	$34,596,726 43

The following is a comparative statement of the value of *certain* Exports from the commencement of the year to Nov. 19:

	1856.	1857.	Increase.	Decrease.
Cotton,	$29,217,941	$29,197,324		$20,417
Flour,	13,567,317	6,519,193		7,048,124
Corn Meal,	255,285	172,782		82,503
Wheat,	12,509,874	4,018,342		8,491,532
Corn,	2,775,835	1,549,900		1,226,935
Beef,	954,561	824,197		130,364
Pork,	2,140,089	967,006		1,173,084
Total,	$61,421,492	$42,208,463		
Decrease as compared with 1856,				$18,222,939

It will be observed that the Exports of Specie this year, so far, reach the enormous sum of upwards of *thirty-four and a half millions of dollars*, the heaviest sum, we believe, exported in the same period since the foundation of our Government.

☞ *This Foreign drain of Coin must be checked and our Foreign trade equalized before any permanent relief and permanent prosperity can be re-established.*

We would therefore, suggest a public meeting of all those friendly to the passage of the HARD MONEY or RECIPROCITY BILL recommended for several weeks past in this paper, without regard to party, with a view of recommending said Bill to the favorable consideration of Congress at the ensuing session. There is nothing in this Bill that can prevent a single friend of the present Administration from uniting in its support. It is neither *partisan* or *sectional* in its character, but *general* in its scope, and *national* in its tendencies.

We append the Bill:

Be it enacted, &c., That, leaving 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.

The last news from England is disastrous, and it will be perceived that the panic was checked alone by the government informing the Bank of England that if they should be unable in the emergency to meet the demands for discounts and advances upon approved securities, without exceeding the limits of their circulation prescribed by the act of 1844, the government will be prepared to propose to Parliament at its meeting, a bill for indemnity for any excess so issued. This stilled the tempest, but the depression in England is great, and great suffering is predicted for the coming winter in the manufacturing districts of that kingdom. One thing is evident, England will seek here a market for her goods. Even if they are not wanted, she will store them here, until they are wanted, and then at the moment when our manufactories might start under favorable auspices, these goods will be sold at half price if needs be, to save their manufacturers from utter ruin. Here we have another instance of the operations of a system that makes us consumers of fabrics which should be manufactured here.—While our factories are idle, we spend our last cent of coin for foreign goods. And yet, some journals, the Philadelphia *Ledger* among them, impudently assert that it is not the lack of Protection that ruins us. What then, most sapient *Ledger*, is the cause? Over speculations, abuse of the credit system, the banking system, you may assert; but they are in a small measure the cause. We need an adequate Protective Tariff.

STATEMENT of Providence Banks, 234: Circulation, $1,611,695; Deposits, $2,815,649; Loans, $15,352,141; Specie, $358,307.

STRENGTH AND HEALTH RESTORED.—Mr. John Davidson, living ten miles above Pittsburg, on the *Pennsylvania Canal*, says:—"When I commenced taking Boerhave's Holland Bitters, I could hardly walk. Now, I enjoy excellent health."

HEADACHE AND DEBILITY.—Mr. Elias J. Liscomb, of Birmingham, says:—"I have found in Boerhave's Holland Bitters a remedy for Headache and Debility. My wife has also used it with the greatest benefit." Mr. A. S. Nicholson, of Pittsburg, also remarks that he has experienced much relief from its use for headache.

HOW TO MEND THE TIMES.—The Lebanon *Courier* submits a plan to mend the times, one which we commend to action. It is as follows:

The hard times now prevailing, are in a great degree attributable to a want of confidence. We know how confidence can be restored, and it is thus:—Let every one who owes the printer pay right up. This will satisfy the printer, that money is plenty. He will tell it to his readers.—His readers will be convinced. Money will again be circulated, and all will be well again. To you that owe the printer, come right along and fork up. Patriotism now demands it; and he that is deaf to the calls of his country is a sinner indeed.

OUR BOSTON "PACKET."—We have had during the past week complaints from our subscribers in Boston, to the effect that their copies of the *Miners' Journal* have not come to hand during the past few weeks. We do not know why they are not received. The Boston packet is mailed regularly by us, and if it is not received, the fault must lie on the route in the mail department, between this Borough and Boston. We trust that our Boston subscribers will notify us of any omission in the receipt of the *Journal* in the future, in order that we may fathom if possible, the mystery of their past non-reception. The fault is not with us. It must lie with the postal department.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.—The following interesting table which refers to the year 1855, showing the comparative safety of railway traveling in England and America, is given by Captain Clark, in a report laid before the Parliament of Victoria, Australia:

	Great Britain.	*United States.*
Passengers killed,	1 in 2,788,401	1 in 286,179
Employees killed,	1 in 743,797	1 in 124,010
Others killed.	1 in 1,302,724	1 in 45,059
Passengers injured,	1 in 534,568	1 in 99,767
Employees injured,	1 in 1,128,427	1 in 83,603
Others injured,	1 in 3,901,223	1 in 79,155
Total killed,	1 in 412,665	1 in 43,454
Total injured,	1 in 133,407	1 in 25,078
Killed and injured,	1 in 126,873	1 in 17,425

MANUFACTURE OF RAILROAD RAILS.—By means of Byton's method of manufacturing T rails, it is claimed that the base of flange of the rail may be at once made from ordinary puddle iron, instead of from re-heated; or by using the same quality of iron as is commonly employed, the rail may be made with a much deeper web and wider flange than is otherwise attainable, while the loss from cutting up rail with torn flanges, patching, &c., is wholly avoided. For this purpose, differently shaped grooves are employed in the rolls, both roughing and finishing. The pile, in passing through the rolls on its flat, is made to present on both its upper and lower surfaces, which are subsequently to become the head and flange of the rail, a hollow and concave, instead of a plain and straight surface, which hollow concavity is filled up by the iron displaced from the throat of the rail in finishing it on its edge.

IMPROVED METHOD OF TREATING IRON ORES.—An improved method of freeing iron stone and other metallic ores from shale has recently been invented by John Harding, of Leeds, England.—In preparing some iron ores for the furnace, it has to be separated from the shale, in which it is found imbedded. This has hitherto been performed by spreading the ore upon the surface of the ground, and subjecting it to the action of the weather until the shale is sufficiently loosened to allow of its being chipped off the ore by manual labor. This is a work of months and years, and is a costly process, in consequence of the number of men necessarily employed in spreading, chipping, &c. The improvement consists in subjecting the ore shales to the action of steam, and accomplishes in a few hours results which require months of exposure to the weather to otherwise obtain, and are then very often imperfectly accomplished.

QUACK NOSTRUMS.—The majority of hair washes, hair dyes, hair tonics, hair oils, and the numberless preparations which are now before the public under such extravagant, hyperbolical and fantastic titles as we see paraded in showy window cards, and newspaper headings, as hair preparations, are all humbugs of the first water; their real merit, when they possess any, is, that they do no harm. Hog's lard, whale oil, lard oil, sweet oil, scented and colored, make up, when in beautiful wrappers, and white flint glass bottles, the *costliest character of tonics*, and when thus costly, are baptised with some tri-syllable term, and caught at by verdant young and old of both sexes. Such is not the character of Professor Wood's Hair Restorative. This gentleman comes before the world without any "high falutin" Xilophlorium, or any other astounding and startling catch penny term; he simply advertises a *Hair Restorative*—what it expresses, precisely—and as a Restorative it acts. Buy Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and as you value your scalp, eye, your very brains, apply nothing else: for it may be that you will use some worse substance than perfumed lard oil on your cranium. Remember Wood's Restorative for the Hair is the best article extant.

IRON ORES IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Coal formation of our country everywhere contains an abundance of iron ore; the ores are chiefly carbonate and hydrous per-oxide of iron, the latter resulting chiefly from the decomposition of the carbonate, which is argillaceous, calcareous or siliceous in its composition, decomposing readily on access of atmospheric air and moisture. These ores are wrought in Pennsylvania and Ohio to a far greater extent than elsewhere in the United States. In Tennessee, Alabama, Western Virginia, Illinois, Kentucky and Missouri, iron ores also abound in the Coal measures. In Tennessee, iron is manufactured to a considerable extent; and in Missouri this branch of industry is rapidly increasing. Notwithstanding the great area of Coal measures in Illinois, there exist at the present time but very few furnaces for the manufacture of iron in that State. And although great progress has been made in our iron manufactures during past years, it is insignificant when compared with the future of this branch of our national industry. Besides the iron ores accompanying the Coal measures in their wide extent, this formation in many localities reaches to the proximity of iron ores in other geological formations, so that the supply of ore will always keep pace with the demand and with the supply of fuel. Everywhere throughout the Coal measures of our country, beds of fire clay and of fat clays fit for the production of fire bricks, common bricks, gas retorts, and furnaces of every description, abound. Many of the sandstones accompanying the Coal also possess every requisite for furnace hearths.

TRADE, FINANCE, &c.

THE following is a comparative statement of the New York banks for the week ending November 14th and 21st:

	Nov. 14.	Nov. 21.
Loans	$95,239,244	$95,275,422
Specie,	19,451,968	19,167,960
Circulation,	6,258,052	6,283,417
Nominal deposits,	72,592,515	70,313,201
Undrawn deposits,	60,807,583	62,917,904
THE *London Times*, remarking upon the financial troubles of the day, says:—"*We have been exposed to difficulties more sudden and extensive than any nation was before called to sustain, and the way in which they have been met must be a marvel to the whole world. There must have been a cause for this result, and it will be found in our currency system. It therefore, behooves all to be aware that, by endeavoring to weaken the public faith in the working of that system, they may change our calm and dignified courses into one of imbecile confusion.*"	117,486	117,795
	117,795	45,727
		6,106
Dec. for week, tons,	39,691	39,691

*No return, but will not exceed 9,000 tons.

We append also the aggregate shipments, showing the loss and gain from the different regions, and also by the different avenues to market:

	1856.	1857.	Loss.	Gain.
Schuylkill—R. R.,	2,073,878	1,685,260	338,615	
" —Canal,	1,115,728	1,298,522		22,686
Lehigh—R. R.,	159,723	405,250		245,526
" —Canal,	1,261,256	871,212	390,022	
Del. & Hud. Canal,	495,730	469,908	25,822	
Penna. Coal Co.,	612,500	538,138	74,362	
Scranton, South,	98,181	276,361		178,180
	5,717,119	5,453,790	1,129,022	519,402
	5,453,790		519,402	
Dec. in 1857, tons,	263,329		261,320	

Showing a loss this year from the above Regions of 261,320 tons. Including the Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Regions, the loss so far, will reach about 340,000 tons compared with last year.

The demand for Coal, particularly Red Ash for the New York market, is brisker than it has been at this season for the last three years,—but the supply is limited, and it is becoming more difficult every year to furnish it, as the expenses of mining increase.

The weather has been quite cold during the last few days, and thick ice is formed sufficient for skating. The Canal has been frozen over, but every effort is making to keep it open by the breaking of the ice, and boats were moving yesterday. Some of the New York boatmen hesitate about making another trip to New York, and prefer waiting a day or two to ascertain whether the weather is likely to moderate or not. Some boats are loading for Philadelphia and other points.—If, however, there should be no moderation in the weather the navigation must close up in a few days. Last year Coal was shipped from this Region up to the 15th of December.

The shipments by the Delaware & Hudson and also by the Lehigh Canals, may be considered as closed after this week, unless the weather should prove more favorable than it now is.

We have letters before us from large dealers both in Boston and New York, admitting that the supplies of Coal will be short at both these points and that Coal is all probability will rule higher in these cities. At Boston the supply, compared with last year, is short about 60,000 tons. The difficulty in obtaining mealed facilities to procure a sufficient supply in the market is the main cause.

A gentleman connected with the Coal Trade, assures us that it was fortunate for the dealers of Schuylkill County that the Pennsylvania Coal Company did open with very low prices last Spring. They took the custom of a number of heavy manufacturers from this region, many of whom failed which has greatly embarrassed the business of that Company, cutting down their shipments more than one-half for the last two months.—They have therefore been caught both ways—first in selling at too low rates, and second, in meeting with heavy losses in consequence. The experience of the past season, we sincerely hope, will lead to a better understanding hereafter in all the different Regions. Short credits, and keeping the supply within the demand, at a fair remunerating rate, are the two principal reforms required in the Coal Trade.

☞ We received the following communication from a Coal Dealer in West Chester, on the subject alluded to last week. We have not sufficient knowledge to enable us to judge whether the charges alluded to are exorbitant or not—but if a proper representation is made to the Managers, we have no doubt all grievances will be removed, so far as the interests of the Company are concerned at least:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MINERS' JOURNAL:"—The article in your valuable Journal of last week, from the pen of "West Philadelphia," making complaint of the exorbitant charges made by the Reading Railroad Company on all cars which pass over the Market Street Bridge, unfortunately, interests the Coal Dealers of West Chester, who have similar grievances to be redressed at the hands of the Reading Railroad Company; and for the purpose of making them known to the Company, with your consent, I take the liberty of doing it through the medium of *your Journal*. West Chester, we know, is a large and thriving Borough, and consumes several thousand tons of Coal per annum, the greater part of which has hitherto been brought from the Schuylkill Region; but since the Company have made the exorbitant charges that your correspondent complains of, the Coal Dealers of this place have shipped largely from Wilkesbarre and Columbia, and had it hauled from there at more reasonable rates. I am very well satisfied that the orders for Coal from the Schuylkill Region have fallen off nearly one third from what was formerly ordered from there for consumption along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad and West Chester. I do hope the Company will keep a eye open to their own interests in this quarter, and exonerate the Coal Dealers West of Market street Bridge from the tax they have so unwisely laid upon them.

WEST CHESTER.

The Cumberland Coal Trade by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is closed for the season, as appears by the following from the Cumberland *Miners' Journal*:

☞ BUSINESS ON THE CANAL.—For the week ending Saturday last 72 boats left this port, carrying nearly 3,000 tons of Coal, making for the entire season 130,000 tons. The late spell of cold weather did not interfere with navigation; some ice formed upon this section of the Canal, but did not prove an obstruction. A few boats have tied up for the winter, but the majority will run so long as a passage can be kept open.

"P. S.—Since the above was in type we learn that a land slide, of 150 feet in extent, has occurred at the eastern end of the Tunnel, which can not be removed before two weeks time. Navigation is therefore at an end for this year."

We have not been able to procure a full report of the quantity of Coal sent to market from the Cumberland Region this year, but the supply is short of the quantity sent last year ranging from 50 to 100,000 tons.

The Lehigh Canal and Navigation Company has declared a dividend of 3 per cent., equal to $1 50 per share.

ALLEGHENY COAL SHIPMENTS.—The quantity of Coal passing through the Monongahela locks during the month of October was:

Bushels of Coal in flats,	528,500
do. do. do. boats,	2,695,836
Total,	3,224,336

Added to what had previously gone down, this makes a total for the season, since February, of about thirty millions of bushels.

☞ We have no change to note in the prices of Coal in the markets abroad this week. The season is rapidly drawing to a close, and the wholesale prices will remain without change.—The retail prices at different points will, of course, be regulated by the supply and demand.

Postscript.

WHEN we put our paper to press last evening, the weather had moderated considerably. Boats are scarce.

Boston Coal Market.

[*Corrected weekly from the Boston Courier.*]

Prices of Picton Coal continue quite nominal. The last sales were at $7 25 ⅌ chal. Several cargoes have been delivered on contract. Knuttles Cannel have been selling in lots as wanted at $13 @ 14 ⅌ chal., cash. Anthracite continues in steady retail demand at $7 ⅌ ton.

Cannel,	chal	$13 00 @	14 00
Newcastle,	do	none	—
Orrel,	do	none	—
Sydney,	mine chal	7 25 @	7