Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1857.

☞ The circulation of the MINERS' JOURNAL is equal to the aggregate circulation of any THREE other English papers published in the County—and as it circulates among the best portion of the population, an advertisement inserted in its columns is, of course, worth as much to the advertiser as if published in any three other papers. In 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 the prompt payment of the amounts by mail. Our Collector has given up the business. He states he has to call so often that it won't pay.

☞ The attention of our readers is directed to the new advertisements in to-day's JOURNAL. We have not space to refer to each in detail.

☞ We invite particular attention to an article in to-day's paper, headed Our Currency, Commerce, &c. It is worthy the perusal of every thinking person, though it emanates from the country.

GEN. WM. T. HASKELL of Tennessee, has been restored to mental and physical health.

THE steamship Niagara sailed from New York on Wednesday, with upwards of $700,000 in specie.

WILLIAM WAINWRIGHT, Esq., President of the Philadelphia Commercial Bank, charged with forgery, has been acquitted.

THE Commonwealth Bank, of Philadelphia, with Robert Morris, Esq., as President, commenced business on Wednesday.

THE Delaware and Hudson Canal was closed by order of the Managers on the 1st inst. Of course shipments have ceased from that quarter.

THE "Woodside" Packet is mailed on Friday evening. If it is not received until Monday, it must be detained on the road. It should be received on Saturday. Will the Minersville Postmaster see to it?

REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOTS DROPPING AWAY.—Since March, 1818, the names of 55,000 soldiers in the Revolutionary war have been placed on the pension rolls, only 346 of whom were reported as living on the 30th of last June.

A MAN was cured of hydrophobia in Italy lately, by swallowing vinegar, in mistake for a medicinal potion. A physician at Padua heard of this, and tried the remedy on a patient; he gave him a pint of vinegar in the morning, another at noon, and a third at sunset, which cured him.

BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.—It is stated that the assets of this Bank are turning out more encouragingly than was expected. It is supposed that the stock may be worth some thirty dollars per share. If this should really turn out to be the case the institution may, with a reduced capital, recommence operations at some future period.

AN IMMENSE REVENUE.—It is estimated that the aggregate amount of revenue derived from tobacco, almost wholly of American growth, by the governments of Great Britain and France, to whom it is a great monopoly, for 1857, which is about an average year, would reach the sum of $58,376,080, of which $34,000,000 would be for France, and $24,376,080 for Great Britain.

GEORGE R. GLIDDON, Esq., formerly Consul of the United States in Egypt, died suddenly at Panama, of congestion of the lungs, on the 16th of November. Mr. Gliddon was about fifty years of age, and he leaves a wife and family. He was a gentleman of great amiability of character, and highly accomplished, not only as a scholar and an antiquary, but as a man of the world.

THE Thirty-fifth Congress will meet next Monday, the 7th inst. There will be a Democratic majority in the Senate of 11, and in the House, of 22. The President's message will be long, owing to the prominent subjects, Kansas, Utah, Central America, and the currency. It will be supplied to the press when the reading of the Message shall have been commenced in Congress.

COAL SLATER.—This machine accomplishes that which has heretofore been done by hand labor, viz., the separation of slate from Coal. The slotted cylinder allows the oblong pieces of slate to escape; the beveled ribs insure the escape of the same, by preventing their motion, and causing them to assume a vertical position; and the checkered grating allows the slated Coal to escape, without any slate whatever passing off with it.—It is the invention of Jacob Gass, of Trevorton, Pa.

A GRATIFYING FEATURE OF THE HARD TIMES.—Contrary to the prevailing impression that the financial difficulties would lead men to resort to the intoxicating cup, the fact appears that in New York the receipts of the retail liquor dealers have fallen off from thirty to forty per cent. Some of the principal liquor saloons in Broadway, which have been very profitable concerns, do not now pay their expenses. It is also stated that many of the distilleries will be obliged to suspend operations.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD AND MINING REGISTER.—Thomas S. Fernon, Esq., who edits the *Register* with ability, has become a proselyte to the folio form for his newspaper. It appeared last week in that form, the quarto being discarded. Mr. Fernon is wise in making the change. The folio is after all, the only true form for a newspaper for business purposes, not to speak of appearance which is marred by the quarto. The *Register* now presents a really handsome appearance. We congratulate the publisher that his able and interesting sheet is so much improved.

BURIED TIMBER.—The *Scientific American* says there are many indications which go to prove that some parts of New Jersey are gradually sinking. Thus, in several of the salt marshes, great quantities of cedar timber are found at some distance below the surface, and quite a number of persons find employment in raising it for making cedar shingles. This timber in all likelihood grew on the spot where it is now found submerged, as in some places in these marshes there are still standing trees (withered and bare) which at some period, when the waters did not rise as high as now, flourished in green luxuriance.

A "CAPITAL" EXPEDIENT.—The bogus Democrats of Kansas are experts at jugglery. In getting up a bank at Lecompton, last summer, it was necessary, according to the charter, to exhibit $50,000 cash capital, as actually paid. The parties accordingly provided themselves with 2,000 dollars, in two bags, and presented themselves before the Governor, to make the required exhibition. As one of the bags was counted out, it was taken away and the other presented, this operation being continued until each had passed in review twenty-five times, to the entire satisfaction of the innocent Governor. It is supposed that this trick was learned from their experience in voting.

WHAT IT COSTS.—An eminent French statistician states that the land and naval forces of the European armies number 2,800,000 sound, picked men, in the prime of their productive strength; the annual outlay required to keep up these armies and the *material* of war is over $400,000,000, not including the value of land or buildings occupied by fortifications, arsenals, hospitals, *foundries, schools*, etc., moderately estimated at $3,800,000,000, on which, at four per cent. interest, the yearly expense is more than $150,000,000 To this add the value of the labor which these men would productively perform, which amounts to more than $156,000,000, and we have an annual war expense, paid by European producers, of nearly $500,000,000.

THE LOSS OF THE CENTRAL AMERICA.—The Committee of Experts, headed by Com. Perry, of the Navy, to whom was intrusted the investigation of the causes which led to the appalling disaster that befel the steamship Central America, have made an interesting and important report. The report states, clearly and succinctly what, in the opinion of the Committee, caused this sad disaster. Negligence and want of proper organization of the crew, together with the independence of the several departments of each other, and lack of a proper head over all, were at the bottom of the calamity which resulted in the loss of the steamer and the sacrifice of so many lives. There appears to have been no material defect in the vessel or machinery—the leakage being ascribed to other causes. The deck pumps were not in working order, and those connected with the donkey engine were in a questionable condition.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.—Per steamship *America* we are in the possession of Liverpool dates to the 21st ult. There is no further intelligence from India, and nothing of importance from Continental Europe.

The suspension of the Bank Charter does not seem to have been followed by the expected good effect of diminishing the pressure, easing the hard times, and restoring that confidence in the commercial world which is the very life and soul of business. Though the money market continues comparatively firm, the latest prices of consols being 89½ to 90, the prices of cotton, produce, provisions and breadstuffs are "dull," and "declining," and the sales exhibit a material decrease. On the 20th of November cotton was selling in Liverpool at one cent to one cent and a half per pound lower than it had been since the 14th.

At this moment, large shipments of cotton are being made to Europe. When it is remembered that the stock on hand in England is now pretty large, that the sale has diminished, and that the prices have materially declined with a lower tendency, it is certain that large additions to that stock will yet further lower the selling rates. In the manufacturing districts, many cotton mills are at work at half-time and with a reduced quantity of human labor. The demand for cotton yarn and for cotton goods has fallen off, from want of buyers who have money. An accumulation of raw cotton in England, under any circumstances, must tend to keep down the price. As it is, the South will suffer, speedily and materially, from the large stock, small sales, and low prices.

"The pressure for money," says the telegram, "was unabated," when the America left England. Additional failures are reported, and, even the great house of Messrs. Peabody & Co., so well known for their wealth and liberality, had been compelled to seek the aid of the Bank of England, which was granted to the amount of $500,000, and proved effectual.

Among the miscellaneous news by the *America* is the information that a second, and unsuccessful attempt to launch the mammoth steamer *Leviathan* had been made.

The sum of £25,000 in gold has been brought by the *America*.

It is useless to wink at the fact. Villainy in every shape, is celebrating its horrid gala-day throughout the United States. Details of murders in our cities fill the columns of the journals. One reads of butchery until the very letters in the printed columns appear bloody, of arson until the light of conflagration seems to throw its lurid glare throughout the apartment, of fraud, until a line of sleek, hypocritical, would-be-respectable men, range themselves before us, and of crimes yet fouler, and more bestial, until we tremble lest the lightnings of offended Heaven should descend from a cloudless sky and overwhelm the earth in ruin. To the pulpit and press are assigned the duty of expostulation, which will result in the public good. The preacher of God's word, though he speak to an untoward and wicked generation, does not weary of declaring the law of eternal truth, and to the praise of the ministry be it mentioned, has ever, from the day when Paul boldly addressed the trembling Felix down to that on which Massillon openly rebuked the luxurious Louis, continued to teach the doctrines of divine revelation under circumstances the most adverse and discouraging. The duty of the press is only less solemn and imposing than that of the pulpit, and under a sense of this duty every editor should write, however hopelessly, to warn the country against the impending danger of the hour.

A VICTORY OVER CORRUPTION.—The municipal election in New York City on Tuesday, resulted in the election of Daniel F. Tiemann, Mayor, over Fernando Wood, the candidate of the "rag, tag and bob-tail" of that city. The vote for Mayor stands as follows:

	1857.		1856.	
	DEM.	OPP.	DEM.	OPP.
	Wood.	*Tiemann.*	*Wood.*	*4 Cands.*
Total,	40,951	43,282	34,556	42,965
Tiemann's majority,		2,331		8,409
Total vote in 1857,		84,533		
" " 1856,		77,931		
Increase in one year,		6,702		

Every lover of law and order hails the result with joy. The election of Tiemann cannot be regarded as a party victory, nor can the defeat of Wood be regarded as a party defeat. It is well known that the Democrats are largely in the majority in New York city, and any one man who could have commanded the united vote would have been triumphantly elected. But the respectable portion of the Democracy opposed Wood, and voted, with the combined opposition of other parties, for Tiemann, who is himself a Democrat. We trust and believe, that Mr. Tiemann in his new position will meet the expectations of his friends—be in fact, what New York needs at this moment, an incorruptible, efficient, and dignified chief magistrate.

THE MANNER IN WHICH COAL IS SOLD IN LONDON.—It is stated that the Coal used in the city and neighborhood of London is chiefly brought from the northern Coal district of England by large iron propeller colliers. From them it is unloaded to a wharf, where it is screened or sifted by being thrown on an inclined riddle, the size of the lumps having some influence on the price, which is generally from $5 to $10 per ton, according to quality. It is then put in sacks, containing one hundred weight, or sometimes two, each. These are loaded on large carts drawn by enormous horses, with scales and weights to each cart, and, if desired by the purchaser, the sack is weighed by the driver. When the honesty of the Coal merchant and the integrity of the driver is well established, the weighing of the sack is seldom required. And, in the purchase of a cart load of sacks, some three or four of them, taken promiscuously, are tested by the scales, and if found correct, the weighing of the remainder of the load is dispensed with. This mode of buying and selling Coal is the result of many years' experience in the vast city of London.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The New York *Times* gives the following condensed statement of the Imports and Exports of the country for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1857, as will be presented to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury:

Value of Foreign Goods imported,	$348,428,342
Do. do. do. re-exported,	14,905,509
Left for consumption,	$333,523,833
American products exported,	278,966,713
Balance of trade against us,	$54,617,120
Export of Specie during the year:	
American Coin,	$60,078,352
Foreign Coin re-exported,	9,058,570
Imports of specie,	$60,136,022
	12,461,799
Balance against us,	$56,675,123

This is within fifteen millions of dollars as much as is held by all the banks of the country. A startling fact. Is it any wonder that we suffer under the influence of such a drain of specie?

CALIFORNIA.—The *Northern Light* at New York brings the San Francisco mails of Nov. 5, and $1,745,458 in specie. When the news of the disastrous wreck of the steamer Central America, with the loss of so many lives, and so much gold, was received at San Francisco, a general gloom pervaded the city; the courts adjourned, and public meetings were held to denounce the steamship company for employing such a vessel as the old George Law in the service. Subsequent accounts from Carson Valley materially diminish the Indian depredations. Additional accounts from the plains confirm the suspected complicity of the *Mormons* in the late massacre of emigrant trains, and the California papers assert that in that State alone an efficient army could be raised to proceed against the Utah rebels. Favorable accounts had been received from the mining districts. The government of Nicaragua has declared war against the Utah rebels. Favorable accounts had been received from the mining districts. The government of Nicaragua has declared war against Costa Rica, on account of the exorbitant pretensions of the latter.

AN INCENTIVE TO OUR YOUNG LADY FRIENDS.—At the recent State Fair at Stockton, California, among the prizes offered was a $50 dress for the best loaf of domestic bread, made by an unmarried lady. The premium was gained by Miss Anna Vanvaldenburg, aged eleven years.

☞ A Liverpool paper states that a woman who was recently brought before the magistrates of Wigan, for an assault committed upon a neighbor, affords a striking instance of recklessly early marriage. She is a wife of Patrick Casey, a tailor. They reside in Douglas Terrace, Wigan. She is forty years of age and she is twenty-nine. They were married before she had attained the age of fourteen years, and she was a mother at the age of fourteen years and seven months. Since that time she has had eleven other children. Strange to say, the eldest girl, who was fifteen years old a few days since, is the mother of two children, the eldest of whom is nearly two years of age, she having married earlier in life than her mother. Mrs Casey is, therefore, at the age of twenty-nine years, the mother of twelve, and the grandmother of two children.

THE CAPTURE OF DELHI.

Within Delhi the Sepoys possessed a magazine containing upwards of two hundred guns and an almost inexhaustible supply of ammunition, while their numbers were certainly never less than double those of the besiegers.

Arrangements for the Assault.

By the beginning of October, it was resolved that the siege should be at once commenced and prosecuted with the utmost vigor.

The English available force amounted in round numbers to 6,500 infantry, 1,000 cavalry, and 600 artillery, Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, Her Majesty's 6th Dragoon Guards, Guide Cavalry, Hodgson's Horse, and detachments of the 1st, 2d and 5th Punjab cavalry, Her Majesty's 8th foot (part of), 52d foot, 60th Rifles (part of), and Kumaon battalions (Ghoorkas), 4th Sikh infantry, Guide infantry, 1st, 2d and 4th regiments of Punjaub infantry, four troops of horse artillery (Tomb's, Turner's, Remington's and Kennis's), 2 light field batteries (Scott's and Bourchier's), and some companies of foot artillery attached to the siege guns, which numbered about forty heavy guns and howitzers, and ten heavy and twelve light mortars.

The means of the engineers were very restricted, not in officers but in trained men, of whom there were only about 120 regular sappers. Some companies of Mazbee Sikhs had, however, been rapidly raised and partially trained; and a body of coolies had also been collected, who worked remarkably well. The park had been at work for some time in collecting material, and 10,000 fascines, 10,000 gabions, and 100,000 sand bags were ready for future operations; field magazines, scaling ladders, and spare platforms had also been duly prepared, and great credit is due to Lieut. Brownlow, of the Engineers, in charge of the park, whose activity and intelligence contributed not a little to the eventual success of the operations.

Up to the 11th the English were engaged in tracing, constructing, arming and unmasking batteries, and on that day the English batteries opened fire, a salvo from the nine twenty-four pounders opening the ball, and showing by the way it brought down the wall in huge fragments what effect it might be expected to produce after a few hours. The Cashmere Bastion attempted to reply, but was quickly silenced, and both portions of No. 1 2 went to work in fine style, knocking the bastion and adjacent curtains to pieces. Majors Campbell and Kaye, Captains Johnson and Gray, had charge of No. 2. No. 1, however, did not commence fire until the following day, when the full power of the English artillery was shown, and a continuous roar of fifty guns and mortars pouring shot and shell on the devoted city, warned the enemy that his end the English time had at length come.—Night and day until the morning of the 14th was this overwhelming fire continued. But, says the *Bombay Gazette*, the enemy did not let us have it all our own way. Though unable to work a gun from any of the three bastions that were so fiercely assailed, they yet stuck to their guns in the open, which partially enfiladed our position; they got a gun to bear from a hole broken open in the long curtain wall; they sent rockets into the city wall. At the same moment the heads of No. 1 and 2 columns emerged from the Kodees Eegh, and advanced steadily towards the breach. Our batteries had maintained a tremendous fire up to the moment of the advance of the troops, and not a gun could the enemy bring to bear on the storming columns; but no sooner did these emerge into the open than a perfect hail-storm of bullets met them from the front and both flanks, and many officers and men fell fast on the crest of the glacis. For ten minutes it was impossible to get the ladders down into the ditch to ascend the scarp, but the determination of the British soldier carried all before it, and Pandy decided not to meet the charge of the British bayonet. With a shout and a rush the breaches were both won and the enemy fled in confusion.

Brilliant Conduct of the Explosion Party.

Meanwhile the explosion party advanced in front of the column straight upon the Cashmere gate. This little band of heroes had to advance in broad daylight to the gateway, in the very teeth of a hot fire of musketry from above, and through the grape and round shot, before the powder bags were coolly laid and adjusted, but Lieutenant Salkeld was by this time *hors du combat*, with two bullets in him. Sergeant Carmichael then attempted to fire the train, but was shot down. Sergeant Burgess then tried and succeeded, but paid for the darling act with his life. Sergeant Smith, thinking that Burgess, too, had failed, ran forward, but seeing the fuse alight had just time to throw himself into the ditch and escape the effects of the explosion. With a loud crash the gateway was blown in, and through it the 52d column rushed to the assault, and entered the town just as the other columns had won the breaches. Gen. Wilson has since bestowed the Victoria Cross on Lieutenants Home and Salkeld, on Sergeant Smith, and on a brave man of H. M. 52d, who stood by Lieutenant Salkeld to the last, and brought up his wounded.

Another account gives the following version of this brilliant affair:

The signal given for the rush at the walls was the blowing open of the Cashmere gate, which most dangerous duty devolved on Lieut. Salkeld, of the Engineers.

[illegible] who *was done* by accident, as the breach was not complete enough to enter without ladders. Lieut. Salkeld approached with three sergeants, under a tremendous fire of musketry. He was first shot through the arm; notwithstanding that, he went on to the gate with the bags of powder; as they approached one sergeant was killed; the second sergeant took up the bags, assisting Lieut. Salkeld, knocked them on to the spikes of the gate, not being able to put them underneath, as the wicket gate was opened, and about 20 muskets pointed up as well as through many holes in the gateway, firing from both flanks of the wall. As Lieut. Salkeld put on the bags, he was shot through the leg and fell; the second sergeant lit the match, but after lighting it he said to Lieut. Salkeld, on the ground, "I fear the match has not taken light, sir;" at the word "sir" he fell dead, riddled with balls; the match did ignite, blew open the gate; the third sergeant escaped unhurt. At the same time the troops rushed on—every one who carried the scaling ladders, of the 52d Fusileers was knocked over; however, they rushed on, put up the ladders (some of them were too short), changing their positions, got on the walls, showed, and rushed down upon the enemy and carried the place. On their own *alone* the walls, taking the Moree bastion, Ajmere gate, the other column taking the Church battery, Water battery, Treasury Compound, and Skinner's house.

Gen. Nicholson then formed the troops in the main guard inside, and with his column proceeded to clear the ramparts as far as the Moree bastion. It was in advancing beyond this, towards the Lahore gate, that he received the wound which has since caused his lamented death; a death which it is not too much to say has dimmed the glories of even this victory, as it has deprived the country of one of the ablest men and most efficient soldiers that England anywhere numbers among her ranks.

The 4th column, I regret to say, failed, but as it was too far for me to know anything of its proceedings, I prefer leaving its story to be told by another, instead of sending you a vague and imperfect account. Had this column succeeded, its possession of Lahore gate would have saved us much subsequent trouble.

Queen Victoria toasted in the Royal Palace.

On the night of the 21st of October, the conquerors, Gen. Wilson, proposed the health of Queen Victoria, in the Dewan-i-Khas, the beautiful white marble durbar hall of the palace, where once stood the famed peacock throne, and which bears the well known inscription, meant to apply to the palace and its gardens generally, and which now reads like a mockery:

Oh! if there's an Eden on earth, it is this.

Here, in the palace of the great Moguls, the health of our Queen was drunk by her victorious soldiers with enthusiastic cheers, which were taken up by the gallant Ghoorkhs, who formed the personal guard of the General.

The Capture of the King.

On the 21st the old King surrendered to Captain Hodson and his cavalry, near the Kutub Minar, which is about 15 miles south of Delhi. He was accompanied in his captivity, as in his flight, by his chief wife, the illegitimate Zeenat Mahal, "The Ornament of the Palace." The King is said to be nearly 90 years of age, and it is probable that he is scarcely in any way responsible for what has been done in his name, as, if he was at present informed, we cannot condemn the clemency which has spared his life. He is now a prisoner in what was once his own palace. Two of his sons and a grandson, however, who were also captured by Capt. Hodson, at the tomb of Humayoon, about five miles from Delhi, and who are known to have been leaders in the rebellion, have received the reward of their treason. They were shot on the spot, and their bodies were brought back to the city, and exposed at the Kotwalee or chief police office, where it is said so many of our countrywomen were brutally murdered.

The Killed and Wounded of the British.

On the day of the assault we had 61 officers and 1125 privates killed and wounded, being nearly one third of the whole number engaged. The 1st Fusileers alone lost 9 officers, and other regiments, I believe, in proportion. The engineers suffered heavily; the three officers commanding Nos. 1, 2 and 4 columns (Lieutenants Medley, Greathed and Maunsell), were all struck down early in the fight, and of 17 officers on duty that day 10 were put *hors du combat*. The loss of the enemy is never likely to be correctly ascertained, but at the end of the operations it is probable that 8,000 at least, 1,000 men must have been killed between the 7th and 20th, and very large numbers wounded who were carried away.

For the complete success that attended the prosecution of the siege the chief credit is undoubtedly due to Brig. Baird Smith, the Chief Engineer, and to Capt. A Taylor, the director of the attack. On this last officer, in fact, (in consequence of the Chief Engineer being wounded,) devolved the entire superintendence of the siege works; and his energy and activity will doubtless meet with their due reward. Throughout the operations he seemed to be omnipresent and to bear a charmed life, for he escaped without a wound. The plan of the attack was bold and skillful; the nature of the enemy's weapons tending with was exactly appreciated, and our plans shaped accordingly. Pandy can fight well behind cover, but here he was outmaneuvered—his attention, being diverted from the real point of attack till the last, and then the cover which might have proved such a serious obstacle to us was seized at the right moment without loss, and all its advantages turned against him. With plenty of skilled workmen, the siege works might have been more speedily constructed; but with the wretched means at our disposal the wonder is that so much was done with so little loss.

If the siege of Delhi was not a regular siege in the same sense with that of Bhurtpore, or Seringapatam, it may yet bear a fairer comparison with a *gir ater* than either—that of Sebastopol. In both the strength of the fortifications was as nothing—it was the proportion of besieged to besegers, the magnitude of the arsenal outside and the impossibility of a thorough investment that constituted the real strength of the place; in fact, their were, properly speaking, sieges, but rather attacks on an army in a strongly intrenched position.

MEXICO.—The United States mail steamship Tennessee, from Vera Cruz the 21st ult., arrived at New Orleans on the 23d. Advices are to the 19th ult., from the capital, two weeks later, and from all parts of the Republic as late as due. The news is of great importance. The extraordinary dictatorial powers, already published, had been granted in full to the President, but the Republic was in a most distracted condition. Another general revolution seemed to impend. On the night of the 5th a revolution was actually contemplated, in the capital itself, and the next morning a whole battalion of the National Guard had to be disbanded, while a number of persons were imprisoned as participants in the rebellion.

The extraordinary powers granted to the President were officially published on the 6th ult.—They give him the right to loan $6,000,000, to dispose of the National militia to the number of 20,000 men, and to exercise such other dictatorial powers as the peace of the country may require. The dictatorship is to continue from the 3d ult., date of the extraordinary powers, to the 30th of April next.

The news from the west coast of Mexico is important. The operations of the united forces of the Generals Alvarez, father and son, had been successful, and the revolutionary troops under Generals Vicario and Juan Antonio were utterly routed at Chalapa after most severe fighting, which endured for about four days. The elder Alvarez had previously driven Vicario from the city of Chilpancingo with a small force of artillery. When Chenpa was taken, Alvarez ordered it to be sacked after the most approved fashion of vengeful soldiers. He was wounded, for the most frightful excesses were committed by his men. Neither age nor [illegible] General Antonio died after his defeat, and he was at Xguala in prosecution of his plans of revolt. Guaymas city had declared for [illegible]

Coco.—To defend ex-President Pierce a government vessel is to take him to Madeira. We should like to know by what authority Mr. Buchanan uses government vessels to transport Mr. Pierce, John Smith, or any other citizen, who travels on private business! To say the least, is is an impudent proceeding.

OUR BOSTON "PACKET."—The mystery of the non-reception of this packet is cleared up, we think. The weeks complained of are those, in which the fall mails from Philadelphia for Boston were carried off and robbed, viz: Oct. 24th, Nov. 7 and 14. The robberies always were perpetrated by Tuckerman on Saturday night, the night on which our packet goes through to Boston. This will explain to our Boston subscribers the reason of the repeated non-reception of their copies of the *Miners' Journal*.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, December 5, 1857.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 47,165 05—by Canal 28,011 05—for the week 75,176 10 tons. The trade has considerably increased by Railroad, and has of course fallen off by Canal. The few cold days deterred boatmen from loading and checked the shipments by Canal. The weather is now pleasant, but the Boatmen will not load for any point beyond Philadelphia or vicinity. Boats are also scarce—and unless the weather should prove more mild than we have any reason to suppose, the shipments by Canal will close this week.

The fiscal year of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad closed on the 30th. The quantity sent to market for the year was 1,709,551 16 tons. For 1856, 2,089,307 10 "

Dec. in Coal tonnage in '57, 379,755 14 "

The Railroad encountered unusual difficulties during the year, owing in some measure to the changed state of the trade, the competition of other shipping ports, and the great financial revulsion of the country. The changing of officers also led to changes in the mode of doing business, which necessarily led to some difference of views and interests, together with the decreased demand for Coal, and the greater amount of money required to transact business at Port Richmond, than was required by those who used the Canal, all tended to lessen the trade by Railroad during the year. Some of these causes however tended to increase the trade by Canal, which shows an increased tonnage of 88,576 tons over that of last year to same period.

The fiscal year of the Lehigh Valley Railroad closed on the 30th of November. The quantity of Coal transported over the Road during the year amounted to 418,235 tons against 165,740 tons for 1346, giving the very handsome increase of 252,495 tons in 1857. This is a very satisfactory result considering the great decline in the demand for Coal during the year, caused by the prostration of all kinds of business.

The Lehigh Canal has lost 289,850 tons compared with last year.

There has been a gain of about 7,500 tons this week compared with the corresponding week last year. The aggregate trade from the different Regions sums up as follows:

	1856.	1857.	Loss.	Gain.
Schuylkill—R. R.	2,089,308	1,700,552	379,756	
" —Canal,	1,146,021	1,234,597		88,576
Lehigh—R. R.	165,740	418,235		252,495
" —Canal,	1,186,699	890,759	289,850	
Del. & Hud. Canal,	503,121	480,699	22,422	
Penna. Coal Co.,	612,401	656,028	76,463	
Scranton, South,	195,293	279,071		173,678
"	5,802,083	5,548,921	768,621	514,749
"	5,548,921		514,749	
"			253,772	
Wilkesbarre Region, down river, about,			100,000	
"			353,772 tons.	

The gain from the Shamokin Region will about balance the loss North from Scranton. The loss and gain from the different regions will sum upas follows:

	Loss.	Gain.
Schuylkill Region,	291,180	
Lehigh	27,253	
Wilkesbarre—River about,	100,000	
Pennsylvania Coal Co.,	76,463	
Delaware & Hudson Co.,	22,422	
Scranton, North about,	20,000	
To South,		173,678
Shamokin about,		20,000
	547,350	193,678
	195,678	
Loss in 1857,	353,772 tons.	

The heaviest loss is from Schuylkill County.—The only regions from which there is a gain is from Scranton South and the Shamokin Region.

The trade from the Cumberland Coal Region this year will fall short about 40,000 tons, and the increase from the Semi-Anthracite Regions of Lykens Valley, Trevorton, and Broad Top, will reach about 60,000 tons, making the decrease in that species of Coal about 80,000 tons. This will soon a deficiency in the supply this year compared with the last as follows:

	TONS.
Anthracite in round numbers,	354,000
Semi-Anthracite and Bituminous,	80,000
Decrease,	434,000

At the opening of the trade last Spring it was estimated that the market would require an increase in the supply ranging from 5 to 700,000 tons, making a difference of about one *million* tons. Human calculations are sometimes very uncertain.

Freights have advanced by Canal to $2 05 to New York, and $1 00 to Philadelphia. But few boats are loading for New York except those owned abroad and are on their way home.—Freights from Philadelphia to Eastern Ports have also advanced.

A specimen scow, built by Mr. Gray of Mount Carbon, for the Schuylkill Navigation Company, for running on the Canal to Philadelphia and way points, was despatched to Philadelphia loaded with Coal during the week. She carried 170 tons and could have taken 40 tons more, making a cargo of 210 tons. These scows are not so expensive as the more substantial Boats built for the New York trade, which average about 180 tons to the cargo, but will answer for navigating the Canal.

NEW YORK COAL MARKET, DECEMBER 3, 1857.—The arrivals of foreign have been light, and with a limited demand; we have no change to make in our quotations. A sale of 100 tons Cannel has been made to arrive, at $10 50, 4 mos; other kinds are scarce and nominal. In domestic a good business has been done, the arrivals have increased, and at the close of to-day's market we hear of sales at lower figures. The mild weather and great improvement in the money market, give assurance of a material addition to our stock ere the close of navigation, and we may safely estimate the stock here at the close as fully up to last year; the cargo price shows a slight decline.—We quote at $4 20 @ $5 10 by the cargo, and $5 25 @ $5 75 by the ton from yard.—*Tribune.*

Boston Coal Market.

[*Corrected weekly from the Boston Courier.*]

Prices of Picton Coal continue quite nominal. The last sales were at $7 25 @ [illegible] Cargoes have been delivered on contract. English Cannel has been selling in lots as wanted at $13 @ 14 [illegible] tons. Anthracite continues in steady request and firm at $7 @ ton.

Cannel,	chal	$13 00	@ 14 00
Newcastle,	"	none	@ —
Orrel,	"	none	@ —
Sydney,	mine chal	7 20	@ 7 25
Picton,	" nine chal	7 20	@ 7 25
Pictou,	" mine chal	5 25	@ 5 50
Schuylkill, white ash, ton		5 50	@ 5 75
do red ash,		5 75	@ —
do lump,		6 00	@ 6 25
Lehigh, lump,		6 25	@ —
Lackawanna,		5 50	@ 5 75
RETAIL PRICES.			
Anthracite, white & red ash,		6 50	@ 7 00

BY TELEGRAPH.

FRIDAY, 6 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Freights from Richmond:

Norfolk,	1 25	Middlehadam,	1 25
Providence,	1 50 to 1 55	Gloucester,	2 15
New Bedford,	1 55	Dorchester Point,	2 03
Richmond,	1 50	Bridgeport,	1 45
Boston,	2 05	New York,	1 25 to 1 35
Beverly,	2 15	Stony Point,	1 25
Pawtucket,	1 50	Sing Sing,	1 35
P. Chester,	1 45		

Coal Trade by Railroad for 1857-58.

Sent by Railroad for the three days in December, being the commencement of the ensuing year:

	WEEK.
Port Carbon,	6,029 15
Pottsville,	1,744 10
Schuylkill Haven,	11,625 02
Auburn,	447 07
Port Clinton,	2,920 07
Total for week,	22,972 19
To same time last year,	30,150 06
Decrease, so far,	7,192 07

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,	5,482 01	5,848 13
Pottsville,	2,560 19	940 00
Schuylkill Haven,	11,420 13	16,442 10
Auburn,	1,011 06	000 00
Port Clinton,	3,707 07	2,980 00
	24,182 06	26,011 05
		24,192 06
Total for the week,	tons,	52,203 11
Total by Railroad in 1857,		1,709,551 16
" " Canal "		1,234,597 00
Total by Canal and Railroad,		tons, 2,944,149 02
Shipments to same period last year:		
	WEEK.	TOTAL.
By Railroad,	24,852 00	2,089,307 15
By Canal,	32,194 19	1,146,021 06
	57,026 19	3,235,328 16
Decrease in 1857, so far,		tons, 291,179 14

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:

		WEEK.	TOTAL.
Mine Hill and S. Haven R. R.,		24,991 00	1,547,754 04
Mt. Carbon	"	6,217 00	171,850 01
Schuylkill Valley	"	4,022 19	234,068 17
Mt. Carbon & Pt. Carbon	"	4,712 01	118,612 00
Mill Creek	"	5,474 02	488,622 18
Little Schuylkill	"	9,429 18	323,174 15

Rates of Toll and Transportation on Rail Road for the present.

	From Mt. Carbon.	From S. Haven.	From Pt. Clinton.	From Auburn.
To Richmond,	$1 50	$1 15	$1 55	$1 60
To Philad'a,	1 50	1 15	1 55	1 60
Spring Mills,	1 35	1 05	1 35	1 40
Reading,	1 10	1 00	1 05	1 05

Rates of Toll by Canal for the present.

	From Pt. Carbon.	Mt. Carbon.	S. Haven.	Pt. Clinton.
To Philad'a,	65	64	62	50
Spring Mills,	60	59	57	50
Norristown,	55	54	52	45
Reading,	38	37	35	31

Rates of Freight by Canal:

	From Pt. C. & Mt. C.	S. Haven.	Pt. Clinton
To New York,	1 90	1 85	1 80
To Philadel'a,	90	85	75
To Delaware Front,	90	85	75

Lehigh Coal Trade for 1857 by Canal.

For the week ending on Saturday last:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Lehigh Coal and Nav. Co.,	9,291 12	354,171 16
A. Lathrop and others,	138 07	5,663 13
Spring Mountain Mines,	1,165 05	28,090 02
East Sugar Loaf do	523 00	24,310 16
Coleraine do	876 03	43,421 06
Stafford do		10,000 11
N. York and Lehigh Coal Co.,	198 04	39,822 00
German Penna. Coal Co.,	280 07	9,374 01
South Spring Mountain Coal,	470 12	22,422 00
J. B. McCleary & Co. N. S. Mt. Coal,	72 12	11,786 10
Beaver Meadow Coal Co.,	56 00	4,325 10
Hazleton Coal Co.,	1,813 07	83,391 17
Cranberry Mines,	1,552 16	64,664 00
Diamond do.	998 08	28,152 16
Cornell Ridge,	1,481 04	36,848 04
Mt. Pleasant Coal Co.,	196 00	16,340 07
Buck Mountain Coal Co.,		62,704 18
Wilkesberre Coal Co.,	83 00	2,264 00
Wyoming Coal,	328 04	10,955 03
Hartford Coal Co.,		20,039 09
Total,	19,817 12	890,759 06

Lehigh Valley R. R.

For 8 days ending Nov. 30, 1857.

Spring Mountain Mines,	2,722 12	112,783 12	