Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1858.

☞ 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.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SEE copy of new Ordinances, adopted by Cressona Council.

SEE statements of the condition of the Miners' and Farmers' Bank.

SEE Notice for Sinking a Slope, signed John Hodgkiss, Mining Engineer.

SEE Notice of disposition of part of a property, signed Robt. C. Green.

A DWELLING house on Mahantongo street above Seventh, is for rent. See advertisement.

MUDEY & BOWEN, this Borough, want an apprentice to the Painting and Paper Hanging business.

THE SWATARA CO.—See notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders, signed George Vaux, Secretary.

NEWGOODS FOR SPRING OF 1858.—See advertisement of Eyre & Landell, Fourth and Arch streets Philadelphia.

THE LAWTON BLACKBERRY.—B. Bannan is Agent for furnishing this celebrated Blackberry. For particulars see advertisement.

A YOUNG MAN who can give excellent references, wishes a situation as Bookkeeper in a Coal or other office. See Address "Thilladh" at this office.

WIRE ROPE.—Wm. Kellogg of South Easton, has for sale on reasonable terms. 2400 feet of 1¼ inch new Wire Rope. For particulars see advertisement.

FAMILIES or individuals visiting Philadelphia, will find excellent board at the house of Mrs. A. L. Trayer, No. 1004 Chestnut street. See advertisement.

FARMERS, Truckmen and others engaged in Agricultural operations, are referred to the advertisement of B. Bannan in relation to Manure, the Sorghum &c.

To M. WEAVER, Esq., we are indebted for public documents.

JAMES FOX, Esq., a prominent citizen of Harrisburg, died on Sunday last.

FREEMAN HUNT, Esq., editor of the *Merchants' Magazine*, is dead. A public loss.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company is endeavoring to procure a repeal of the tonnage tax.

WASHINGTON CITY is unsafe at night.—Scarcely one passes that some one is not fired at or robbed

OUT of seventy-three newspapers in the State of New Jersey, but twelve support the Lecompton Constitution.

A BILL, compelling the weighing of Coal upon delivery, has been reported negatively in the House at Harrisburg.

A MASS CONVENTION of the Democracy, North and South, who are opposed to the Lecompton swindle, is likely to be held this Spring.

WHO FAVOR THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION?—Says Forney's *Press*:—"All who sympathize with the haters of republican institutions."

RELIGIOUS revivals are in progress throughout the country. In New York city the excitement in many of the churches is a noticeable feature.

A GAS controversy is in progress in Baltimore, which must be profitable to the *American*, if not to the public. At least three columns of advertisements appear daily.

"THE MILTONIAN" comes to us in mourning for the death of one of its editors, Jacob Frick, aged 34 years. His disease was consumption. Mr. Frick was much esteemed in Milton, and the surviving brother speaks in terms of poignant sorrow of the loss he sustains.

GEN. SHIELDS, one of the elected United States Senators of Minnesota, waiting for the recognition of his State, to take his seat, denies that he has made any committal in favor of Lecompton, or that he has condemned Judge Douglas' course. He says he will affirm his previous declarations the moment Minnesota is admitted.

BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The report of the Commissioners upon this Bank, endorses the belief that entertained from the first, that Thomas Allibone, the ex-President, although exhibiting incapacity in managing the affairs of the Bank, and gross carelessness in his official position, is not guilty of criminal conduct. A somewhat curious discovery is in the fact that "one individual received $25,000 from the Bank, as compensation for effecting the sale of the banking house to the Government for a post office." Cannot our friend of the *Sunday Dispatch* ferret him out?

THE Washington correspondent of the Harrisburg *Union* says that "Major Dewart takes more favorable views of the Kansas question than it was supposed he at first entertained." From this we infer that Mr. Dewart will vote when the question comes up, for the admission of Kansas as a State, with Slavery recognised by its Constitution. And that Constitution cannot be amended until 1864.—If the statement of the *Union's* correspondent is true, Mr. Dewart's course should be immediately condemned in this District.—What says Northumberland? Is it willing to act the part of dough face to Southern slave-drivers?

HORACE GREELEY BEFORE THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.—Horace Greeley, Esq., of the N. Y. *Tribune*, was examined before the tariff investigating committee in Washington on Saturday, and the examination was concluded in some forty minutes. Mr. Greeley thanked the committee for calling him before them, and testified that no person ever proposed to put any money in his hands to influence the action of Congress on the tariff or on any other question, and that within his knowledge nothing of the kind was ever suggested. Until the late expose in Boston he never know or heard that any money was paid or promised by Lawrence, Stone & Co. or any one else, to members or others to influence the action of the last Congress on the tariff.

THE Army bill has been defeated in the Senate by a decided vote; but it is said that the Administration is not to be put down in this way, in its determination to establish despotism in Kansas. Louis Napoleon considers it popular sovereignty in France in allowing the people to vote for such candidates as he nominates; and when the people undertake to differ with him as to the correctness of this definition, they find a file of soldiers at their heels. The course of the Administration in Kansas, is not a whit more republican or just. A new bill, it is asserted, will be reported in the Senate, to accomplish indirectly what the Administration has failed in doing directly—the increase of the standing army. Mr. Buchanan's old federalist instincts in favor of a strong Government, still cling to him.

THE COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—The Manchester *Guardian* gives an account of the taking out of the Bardsley coal mine, of the bodies of the men who perished in the recent explosion. Of those brought out alive, several have since died, and the total number of lives lost by the calamity, thus far, is ascertained to be forty-seven. The passages of the mine had not been sufficiently cleared and ventilated to admit of full explorations. An account is given of the funeral ceremonies attending the burial of sixteen of the victims in Bardsley church yard. There was an immense concourse in the neighborhood of the pit during the whole of the day, and it was with difficulty the police could clear the way for the funeral procession. The streams of people from Oldham and Ashton especially, were large and constant, and it is supposed that not fewer than 30,000 persons must have visited the place.

PAR NOTES.—The bills of the following county Banks, in Pennsylvania, are at par in Philadelphia:—Allentown Bank, Union Bank, of Reading, Bank of Chester County, Bank of Chester Valley, Bank of Danville, Bank of Delaware County, Bank of Germantown, Bank of Montgomery County, Bank of Pottstown, Bank of Catasauqua, Columbia Bank, Doylestown Bank, Easton Bank, Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Easton; Farmers' Bank, Berks County; Farmers' of Lancaster; Farmers' of Reading; Lancaster County Bank; Mauch Chunk Bank, Miners' Bank of Pottsville, and Stroudsburgh Bank.

THE KANSAS BILL IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.—The regular debate on the Kansas admission bill, as reported by the majority of the committee on the Lecompton basis, came up in the Senate on Monday last. Mr. Green, of Missouri, gave notice of a substitute for or amendment of the committee's bill, under which he designs the joint admission of Minnesota and Kansas. The debate during the present week on the bill, has been interesting. On Wednesday Mr. Seward spoke powerfully. Great man. In speaking of the opinion pronounced by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case, Mr. Seward said:

"In this ill-omened act, it forgot its own dignity, which had always been maintained with just judicial jealousy. They forgot that the province of a court is simply '*jus dicere*,' and not at all '*jus dare*.' They forgot also that one foul sentence does more harm than many foul examples; for the last do but corrupt the stream while the former corrupteth the fountain. And they and the President alike forgot that judicial usurpation is more odious and intolerable than any other among the manifold practices of tyranny."

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"If you (Mr. Seward said) attempt to coerce Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton constitution, the people of that territory, will resort to civil war, if necessary.—You are pledged to put down that revolution by the sword. Will the people listen to your voice amid the thunders of your cannon?—Let but one drop of the blood of a free citizen be shed there, by the federal army, and the countenance of every representative of a free State, in either House of Congress, will blanch, and his tongue will refuse to utter the vote necessary to sustain the army in the butchery of his fellow citizens."

FEW PASTE AND SCISSORS.

☞ Deaths in Baltimore last week, 111.

☞ Deaths in Philadelphia last week, 196; in New York, 503.

☞ Gough, the temperance champion, is lecturing at Liverpool.

☞ Steam fire apparatus is to be introduced into use in Baltimore.

☞ The Connecticut folks are complaining of this scarcity of oysters.

☞ The wife of Bishop Payne died in Liberia on the 4th of December.

☞ The New York Evening Mirror is dead. Cause, want of sustenance.

☞ The expenses of West Point Academy for 1858 amounted to $94,505.

☞ In Baltimore a day or two since, two slaves were lashed for bad conduct.

☞ There are 411 persons in the Michigan State penitentiary at the present time.

☞ There are twenty-one companies of U. S. troops in Texas, numbering 2,036 men.

☞ The Pennsylvania Bank building has been attached for work done on it by several carpenters.

☞ A little girl, aged 4 years, died near Auburn, N.Y., on the 22d Feb., from swallowing a pin.

☞ In Baltimore on Monday, John Measley was fined $2 and costs, for driving through a funeral train.

☞ The paymaster at the Brooklyn navy yard last week, paid out sixteen thousand dollars in five cent pieces.

☞ A hog weighing 860 pounds, and over 10 feet in length, was slaughtered in Portsmouth, Va., Wednesday.

☞ Rev. Seth Howell, a Presbyterian clergyman, committed suicide a few days ago, at Oxford, Ohio, by hanging.

☞ The Odd Fellows throughout South Carolina are about contributing to aid in the purchase of Mount Vernon.

☞ A purse of $375 has been pledged by the students of Yale College for the family of the late W. Miles, the New Haven fireman.

☞ A son of Gen. John A Dix, ex-U. S. Senator, has opened a studio in New York, and commenced the life of an artist in earnest.

☞ The forty days of the New Jersey Legislature, during which period the members receive $3 per day, has expired. They now receive $1 50.

☞ John Forneyhough, of Fredericksburg, Va., has made successful experiments this winter in feeding horses and stock with Chinese sugar cane.

☞ A letter from Kansas says that servant girls are the scarcest article in Kansas, especially in Leavenworth, where they can readily get $15 per month.

☞ A Pennsylvania dentist offers a prize of a silver cup to the person having the greatest number of teeth extracted by him. "Teeth extracted for $1 per dozen."

☞ The steam fire engine is working a revolution in the Philadelphia Fire Department. It is approaching what it should have been years since, a paid department.

☞ Louis Lablache, the celebrated basso, who died in Naples on the 23d of January, was born at Naples, December 9th, 1794. His father, Nicholas Lablache, was a Marseilles merchant.

☞ William N. Matson, a lawyer of Hartford, Conn., who was a heavy endorser for John W. Seymour, is so affected by Seymour's defalcation, that he has been sent to the Insane Retreat.

☞ The members of the Boston Corn and Flour Exchange, we observe, are taking steps towards establishing a standard of buying and selling corn by weight—56 pounds is recommended.

☞ The late Dr. Proul, rector of Trinity Church, at Utica, N. Y., shortly before his death, caused all his manuscript sermons, 1,700 in number, to be placed in a heap before him, and a match applied to them.

☞ Dr. Lydia Sayer Hasbrouck, who edits the Sibyl, at Middletown, Conn., declares that presently she may find editing a paper, house-keeping, baby-tending, cooking and washing, a little more than she can attend to.

☞ Joachim Hampinger, the renowned clerical leader of the Tyrolese in 1809, has just died at the Imperial Castle of Mirabel, near Salzburg, at the ripe age of 83. The French invaders nicknamed him "Capuchin Redbeard."

☞ The citizens of New Orleans last week found that they had been swindled out of about $20,000 by a man who got up a tempting lottery, and, after disposing of the tickets, left for parts unknown before the drawing.

☞ *Oxygenated Bitters.*—This remedy for Dyspepsia, which astonishes all who have used it, by its instantaneous and almost miraculous effect has obtained a distinction and popularity beyond any medicine we have ever known.

☞ The Washington *Republic* says:—Since Jan. 1, 1856, three thousand school houses have been built in the State of Illinois. This fact, added to the defection of Judge Douglas, is a most ominous one to the Democratic prospects in that State.

☞ A new telescopic planet, being the fifty-first, was discovered at Nimes on the night of the 24th ult., by an amateur astronomer, Mr. Laurent. The director of the observatory at Marseilles having been invited to give it name, has proposed to call it Nemausa.

☞ Dr. Holmes, in his Autocrat for March, mentions the intimate connection there is between oysters and reports for the newspapers. His syllogism is:—Major premise is, oysters *au naturel*; Minor, ditto, scalloped; conclusion, that so and so is a clever fellow.

☞ Queen Victoria has commissioned Mr. J. Phillips to paint a grand historical picture of the marriage of England and Prussia. The scene will be laid at the Queen's own suggestion, in the chapel—a scene of unequaled brilliance, color, and animation, and the picture will contain a series of illustrious portraits.

☞ One item in the wardrobe of the Princess Royal of England on her marriage should attract the attention of American women and be adopted by them. A part of her "fit out" was twelve pair of boots, which are described as useful and solid. Some of them, intended for rough walking, are provided with treble soles.

☞ Lieut. Beale, with fourteen camels, arrived at Los Angeles on the 8th of January. The appearance of so many of these uncouth animals created great excitement among the people. The animals under Lieut. Beale have all grown serviceable, and most of them are well broken to the saddle and are very gentle.

☞ The Chicago *Times* states that Mr. H. G. Ottignon, proprietor of the gymnasium of that city, performed the difficult feat of pulling out pulley weights, weighing twenty-eight pounds each, *ten thousand* times in succession, without rest or intermission, in the unequalled time of *two hours and nine minutes*.

☞ A few days since George Smith, a teacher in a public school at Perrysville, Allegheny county, Pa., while endeavoring to enforce order in school, was assailed by several of the largest pupils, both male and female, and severely injured. On consultation with the directors, Mr. Smith went to Pittsburg and made information against five boys and two girls, and warrants were accordingly issued for their apprehension, to answer a charge of assault and battery.

☞ The Wheeling *Intelligencer* states that a man named Malloy, employed as a laborer on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was murdered on the 21st ult., at Lyttleton station by two boys, aged 15 and 10 years. They suspected him of being too intimate, it is alleged, with their mother, who is a widow, and had frequently threatened him not to visit her house. The threats were disregarded, and they then attacked him, and the fatal result followed. They have escaped.

☞ The Bennington (Vt) *Banner* states that while a man was recently driving some two miles or more from that village, his horse stepped into a hole in such a manner as to break his leg, when the owner of the animal coolly got out of the sleigh cut off the leg where it was broken, threw it into the cutter, and drove the horse home upon three legs the remainder of the distance, some two miles. He then sued the town for damages. The town should send him to the penitentiary for excessive cruelty.

☞ Among the rare and curious books and manuscripts recently sold by auction in London, was a copy of Cicero de Senectute et Amicitia, printed by William Caxton, in 1481, which produced the enormous price of $1325. It was formerly the Merly copy, purchased at that sale for $1000, by the Marquis of Blandford, resold at White Knights for $435, and afterward in Trotter Brockett's for $2460. The London papers report that this was "a remarkably fine copy of a most rare volume."

POLITICAL.

It is stated that Mr. Dallas will be offered the Federal Judgeship, made vacant by the death of Judge Kane, of Philadelphia.

THE anti-Lecompton Democrats of Reading, contemplate running a candidate for Mayor.

TRADE, FINANCE, &c.

THE exports of specie from New York for the week ending Monday, and for the year 1858, were as follows:

Total for the week,	$128,114 00
Previously reported,	9,344,427 46
Total 1858,	$9,472,541 46

THE Washington *Star* notices land warrants as less active in that city, and quotes as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acre warrants, per acre,	87	91
120 " "	80	83
80 " "	87	91
40 " "	82	1 00
Virginia Scrip, "	90	96

UNITED STATES MINT.—A recapitulation of the coinage during February, is as follows:—

	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Gold Coinage,	3,618	$72,360 00
Silver "	742,000	339,000 00
Copper "	2,400,000	24,000 00
Total,	3,145,618	$435,360 00

THE Virginia Senate have passed an act restricting the issues of bank bills of a less denomination than ten dollars after the month of December next, and of less denomination than twenty dollars after December, 1859.

A bill to suppress the issue and circulation of small notes has passed to its third reading in the New Jersey Senate, with an amendment that the bill shall not become operative until similar acts are passed in New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Delaware.

The papers of Virginia are complaining of the non-resumption of specie payments by the Virginia banks.

THE FAILURES in [illegible] The financial difficulties in 1857, in England, were of greater extent than any which had previously occurred for a long time. There were no fewer than 1,429 bankruptcies gazetted. Of these 765 were in the country, and 664 in London alone. In Liverpool there were 113, in Manchester, 114, in Birmingham, 219, in Leeds, 124, and in Bri tol 101.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, March 6, 1858.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 19,156 12 tons, which is an increase of 4,139 tons over the supply of last week, showing that the demand is increasing both on the line and for city consumption. At Port Richmond but little is doing. The demand for Chestnut Coal continues brisk in consequence of limited mining, and the small quantity made.

March has really come in like a lion. Thursday night was the coldest of the season, and the weather has not moderated in the least to-day. The season is evidently going to be a late one, and the opening of the different Canals will of course be retarded to some extent. However hard this delay will bear on those out of employment, it will result in a benefit to the Coal trade generally.

No new rates have been promulgated by the Carrying and Mining Companies for the year, except for Scranton Coal at Elizabethport. The other Companies are all uncertain with regard to the policy that ought to be pursued, and are awaiting the state of the market, as well as the weather and the action of each other.

We learn that the Scranton Coal and Railroad Company have concluded to discontinue the Auction sales of Coal. If they had been continued much longer, we incline to the opinion, that the Company would have soon occupied a similar position, of being disposed of at Auction to the highest bidder.

THE Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company in a circular dated February 17, 1858, offer the Scranton Coal, on board at Elizabethport at the following rates:

Lump,	$3 60
Steamer,	3 65
Grate or Furnace,	3 75
Egg,	3 90
Stove,	4 00
Chestnut,	3 00

Terms cash. It costs 40 cents per ton to deliver the Coal in New York from Elizabethport.

These rates range 20 cents per ton less than the opening rates of the Pennsylvania Company in the Spring of 1857. The Pennsylvania Coal Company made rather a bad business of it—and the Lackawanna & Great Western Company broke down last year under similar rates. What better prospects have they this year at largely diminished prices? It however amounts to a reduction of the transportation charges on their own Coal, and secures a monopoly of the Coal business at that point from Scranton. No other Company can pay the rates they charge for transportation over their road, and sell Coal at these rates on board at Elizabethport, without a loss.

This move only corroborates the position we took some time ago, that no arrangement for the purpose of maintaining prices could be made this year with the different Companies, because more Coal can be furnished than the market will require, particularly in the early part of the season, and consequently none of the mining Companies will be controlled by these arrangements. When there is a full supply of any article forced on the market, it takes but a small extra quantity to effect the price of the whole product; and unless this Company can be prevailed upon to withdraw this circular and fix a higher rate, the few thousand tons of Coal they send to market weekly, will control the prices of the whole product, and the other Companies, having their shipping ports near New York, will find it necessary to conform to these prices in the early part of the season at least. Last year the trade suffered a heavy loss by the action of the Pennsylvania Coal Company—and this year the Delaware, Lackawanna and Great Western Coal Company, has committed a similar folly by putting the rates lower than there was any necessity, even in the present depressed state of the trade.

If the rates at which the Scranton Company is offering Coal, are established at New York by the other Coal Mining Companies, our Carrying Companies will be compelled to reduce their rates proportionably, otherwise Schuylkill County will be placed in the position of supplying only such Coal that those Companies cannot supply.

The adoption of a sliding scale of tolls and freight by the different Companies has been suggested by a portion of the trade in order to induce those buyers who have capital to lay in their supplies early in the season. Those Companies who mine, transport and sell their own Coal, have heretofore adopted this plan. It would work well if it could be carried out and adhered to faithfully this year. But is extremely doubtful whether any arrangement can be made, for the reasons heretofore stated in the *Journal*. The Companies generally, are waiting for the Managers of the Reading Railroad Company to lead off. As soon as their rates are decided on, the other Companies will conform as nearly thereto as circumstances will permit.

The Northern Central Railroad has fixed the rates of freight on Coal from Millersburg to Baltimore at $2 10, and from Pinegrove at $2 25 per ton. The way freights are much higher in proportion. The rates from Millersburg to Baltimore are the same as last year, but the rates from Pinegrove are 12½ cents per ton higher. The rates from Trovorton to Baltimore are not given.

This Company has completed their bridge across the Susquehanna at Dauphin, and it is now ready to receive the Rails, when the trains can cross it regularly.

BAST'S WOLF CREEK COLLIERY.—Messrs. Lewis Audenried & Co., have purchased the entire interest of Mr. Gideon Bast in the Wolf Creek Colliery, and the business will, in future, be conducted in Schuylkill County under the firm of Geo. H. Potts & Co. This is one of the most extensive and profitable Colliery establishments in Schuylkill County, capable of producing annually in the neighborhood of about 150,000 tons of the Black Heath White Ash, and the Diamond Red Ash Coals. These Coals have a high reputation in the market for household and many other purposes. The Diamond Red Ash Coal is the hardest kind of that species of Coal, while it burns quite free. The Black Heath, while it possesses all the qualities of the hardest White Ash, burns freely, and is a deserved favorite wherever used. The mining department of this Colliery, we learn, will be under the control of Mr. George H. Potts, who is one of the oldest Coal Operators of this region. He commenced the business in Schuylkill County in 1829, and has continued in it up to the present time—a period of nearly 29 years.

We are happy to state, that Mr. Bast retires from this Colliery in prosperous circumstances, which is rather an exception to the general rule, and we hope his successors will be equally fortunate in accumulating a "large pile" out of the Establishment.

LITTLE ROCK MINING CO.—We have received a Report of this Company, located in the La Salle Coal Basin in Illinois. This Basin is reported to be 18 miles long by 6 to 12 miles broad, and it contains three seams or veins of Coal, the upper one being 4 feet thick, the middle from 5½ to 6 feet, and the lower seam 4 feet thick. The Coal from the two upper seams is not very good, but the lower seam will compare with the best qualities of Bituminous Coal. This Company owns 475 acres of Coal Land on this Basin, and have issued 2000 shares of stock at $100 each, making the capital stock $200,000. The lands front on the Illinois river, and the Coal can be transported to Chicago, a distance of 98 miles by the Illinois and Michigan Canal. Two Railroads, the Illinois Central and the Rock Island, run through the lands, giving an outlet also by Railroad, North, South, East and West. It is estimated that Coal can be delivered at Chicago for $2 per ton, and sold at $3 to consumers and net $1 profit. The cost of mining the lower vein by a Shaft, is put down at 90 cents, and the cost of delivering in boats at the terminus of the Railroad at 25 cents, making the cost in boats, 98 miles from Chicago, $1 15 per ton, leaving 85 cents for toll and transportation.

This is rather a low figure, but not being acquainted with the character of the navigation, we are not prepared to express an opinion. The location of the Company however, seems favorable, and the demand for fuel is rapidly on the increase throughout the whole West.

We publish the following table of the weekly shipments in 1857, for reference:

Weekly Shipments of Coal for the Year 1857.

Months.	Week.	Schuylkill. R. R.	Schuylkill. Canal	Lehigh. R. R.	Lehigh. Canal	Bos. & Hud. Canal	Penn. Coal.	Penn. Cox.	Schuylkill Tot.	Schuylkill South
January	3	15,731		1,960						
"	10	12,150		2,845						
"	17	17,001		4,962						
"	24	9,238		5,200						
"	31	9,339		5,448						
February	7	19,579		5,137						15,955
"	14	27,543		6,915						
"	21	27,256		5,353						
"	28	27,331		7,285						
March	7	12,886		6,829						19,114
"	14	27,492		7,803						
"	21	26,917	2,461	8,252						
"	28	26,990	15,193	7,733						
April	4	27,614	18,176	8,287	740					25,947
"	11	33,155	6,268	8,260	4,007					5,470
"	18	39,425	19,937	8,020	11,832					6,211
"	25	39,548	25,648	4,626	7,306					4,552
May	2	43,107	34,304	8,165	19,527					8,040
"	9	43,840	30,389	8,908	5,384					5,976
"	16	46,878	39,008	9,355	29,365	5,360	7,985			6,831
"	23	51,490	39,286	9,033	17,452	11,672	17,265			7,906
"	30	52,652	33,567	11,822	34,978	12,423	25,534			7,675
June	6	46,371	36,052	10,503	17,121	15,132	15,396			7,354
"	13	42,442	40,931	9,062	35,837	16,720	28,464			7,190
"	20	46,614	36,124	10,727	39,929	18,216	25,206			7,739
"	27	47,239	39,886	11,311	39,073	24,426	24,677			10,657
July	4	43,490	39,005	9,952	28,281	14,491	29,524			4,143
"	11	47,477	40,001	11,506	36,207	20,214	28,533			6,588
"	18	49,620	41,746	12,332	35,000	19,827	30,829			7,260
"	25	42,831	41,135	14,676	35,960	18,359	22,881			7,945
August	1	44,640	43,024	12,054	37,855	8,460	2,480			7,780
"	8	43,088	40,849	10,949	35,192	18,574	27,9.9			7,335
"	15	43,244	41,145	10,095	34,216	19,251	29,017			8,459
"	22	36,653	39,124	11,275	36,576	18,872	30,966			11,085
"	29	40,703	42,829	10,180	32,372	20,493	30,061			7,731
Sept'ber	5	40,999	39,402	10,812	34,073	20,918	28,476			7,884
"	12	31,294	37,538	11,256	32,835	18,486	27,961			8,891
"	19	34,221	31,833	9,281	30,059	17,478	22,824			10,398
"	26	25,337	28,178	9,960	30,221	15,946	22,945			8,545
October	3	24,009	26,308	7,556	25,190	20,062	14,713			5,115
"	10	22,321	28,793	6,985	21,283	20,776	6,613			4,783
"	17	23,098	26,852	6,587	18,403	12,967	6,769			2,079
"	24	20,153	25,835	6,235	18,486	27,961	3,891			1,398
"	31	5,576	32,429	8,176	21,845	16,284	11,011			3,411
Nov'ber	7	34,483	35,681	10,097	24,573	16,903	3,588			947
"	14	33,187	41,226	9,208	24,416	15,148	5,009			856
"	21	33,152	43,947	7,830	21,762	13,330	9,070			2,056
"	28	31,210	32,563	9,976	19,516	10,711	7,748			2,710
Dec'ber	5	47,165	28,011	10,586	8,491					4,072
"	12	13,887	32,544	9,003	1,064					4,473
"	19	36,530	7,414	8,904						3,782
"	26	6,684	1,433							
Total,		10,444	3,133,459*							

REMARKS.—From the foregoing, it will be seen that the quantity of Coal imported into London, in 1857, by railroad, by canal, and by sea craft, was 4,366,528 tons.

As to the utility of employing screw colliers for sea voyages from Philadelphia to Boston and elsewhere, we expressed our convictions in the *Register* of June 27, 1857; and although no movement tending to their use, has yet been made in this city, we still look forward with confidence to their early occupation upon the waters of the Delaware from and to this port.—*Philada. Register, Feb. 13.*

MESSRS. LYON & HOYT'S COAL BREAKER.—The Editor of the Brooklyn Daily *Times* states that he witnessed the operation of this Coal Breaker in the Pennsylvania Company's Coal Yard, at the foot of 10th street, Williamsburg, New York, last week. The editor says:—

"During the portion of the day that it continued in operation, say about three-quarters of an hour, fifty tons of lump coal were broken into fine anthracite fuel. The coal were fed from a hopper into an endless apron fitted with teeth, when a blow was inflicted with hammers from above, also fitted with teeth. Between the points of the two sets of teeth the coals were broken as effectually as if by hand—the teeth rising and falling with a "cam" movement. The coal passed under three hammers successively, by graduating the distance between which it was broken to the requisite sizes. It then fell into an "elevator," and was conveyed to the highest screen, by means of a series of successive sluping screens it was sifted, and the different sizes fell into their respective heaps. The quantity of dust resulting from the fifty tons subjected to this process, was considerably less than one ton.

The cost of the machine entitles it to as decided a preference over the existing breakers, as the disproportion of waste. The proprietors inform us, that, inclusive of power, breaker, and screen, their machinery can be fitted up for from $1500 to $2500, having a capability of breaking 1000 tons per day. It will do as much work as five hundred men breaking by hand."

Coal Operators visiting New York ought to take the opportunity of seeing this Breaker. If it is what it is represented to be, it certainly has a great advantage in the small waste made.

Lyon & Hoyt's Percussion Coal Breaker,

Can be seen at their office, foot of North 10th Street, Williamsburg, New York.

PHILADELPHIA COAL MARKET, MARCH 4, 1858.

Schuylkill Red Ash by the Cargo,	$3 90
" White Ash,	$3 70 @ 3 75
" Retail,	4 50 @ 4 75
Lehigh by the cargo—Lump,	4 25
" Prepared,	5 00
" Retail,	4 75
Broad Top in cars West Philada.	4 40
" Lump, Retail,	5 75
" Small do.,	5 50

NEW YORK COAL MARKET, March 4, 1858.—The demand for Domestic has continued good since our last, but with fair arrivals and comparatively mild weather prices are without important change. Lehigh is scarce and much wanted, and the value of this is unknown to us; the demand for the East has been fair and we continue to quote by the cargo $4 00@$4 30 for most kinds, and from yard $4 75@$5 75, ₩ ton of 2,240 lbs. Foreign has been in better demand, and, with light arrivals, prices have improved; sales of 700 tons Orrel, mostly to arrive, at $6 50 for second qualities, $8 00 for best, and $11 00 for Cannel, 4 months.—*Tribune.*

Boston Coal Market.

[*Corrected weekly from the Boston Courier.*]

Prices of Picton Coal continue quite nominal, and no sales to notice. English Cannel is quiet but steady, at $11 50 @ $12 ₩ chal, cash. In Anthracite there have been steady retail sales, at $6 50 @ $7 ₩ ton.

Cannel,	chal	11 50	@	12 00
Newcastle,	none	—	@	—
Orrel,	none	—	@	—
Sydney,	mine chal	7 50	@	7 75
Picton,	mine chal	7 20	@	7 25
Picton fine,	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.

Freights from Richmond to— FRIDAY, 5 O'CLOCK, P.M.

Richmond,	1 45	New York,	1 55

Coal Trade by Railroad for 1858.

Sent by Railroad for the week ending on Thursday evening last:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Port Carbon,	1,861 10	1,861 10
Pottsville,	354 08	354 08
Schuylkill Haven,	7,570 02	7,570 02
Auburn,	1,167 07	1,167 07
Port Clinton,	4,803 05	4,803 05
Total for week,	19,156 12	19,156 12
Previously this year,	229,615 10	229,615 10
Total,	248,771 22	248,771 22
To same time last year,	239,538 17	239,538 17
Decrease, so far,	9,267 15	9,267 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 60	$1 75	$1 55	$1 60
To Philad'a,	1 80	1 75	1 55	1 60
Spring Mills,	1 85	1 80	1 35	1 40
Reading,	1 10	1 05	1 05	1 05

Schuylkill County Railroads 1858:

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

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Mind Hill and S. Haven R. R.,	3,299 14	44,111 07
Mt. Carbon, "	1,332 17	4,352 01
Schuylkill Valley "	2,327 05	14,912 01
Mt. Carbon & Pt. Carbon "	6,186 00	29,671 03
Mill Creek, "	4,508 13	29,275 12
Little Schuylkill, "	4,017 05	30,960 06

Rates of Toll and Transportation

ON THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAIL ROAD.

Mauch Chunk to Trenton,	2 00
do Elizabethport,	2 31
do Morris Canal Basin at Phillipsburg,	83

Lehigh Valley R. R.

For week ending on Saturday last:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
S. Mt. Mines. (Wm. Mines & Co.,)	2,007 15	19,400 07
E. Sugar Loaf. (Packer & Co.,)	853 14	7,179 19
N. York & Lehigh. (Tagart & Sons.)	482 02	8,137 01
Council Ridge, (Sharpe, L. & Co.,)	969 10	11,155 05
German Penna.,		147 00
Col. & B. M., (Ratcliff & Johnson.)	1,130 74	13,905 16
Hazleton (A. Pardee & Co.,)	813 19	14,874 15
N. Sp. Mt. (J. R. McCreary & Co.,)	422 12	6,589 06
S. Sp. Mt. (Dolbin & Dehaven.)	34 18	1,124 14
East Lehigh,		66 15
Total,	6,851 03	82,700 13
Last year,	7,285 03	56,508 03
Increase,	454 00	26,192 08

Pinegrove Coal Trade for 1858.

Amount transported during the month of February:

	MONTH.	TOTAL.
Union Canal,	5,974 15	22,221 12
Swatara Railroad,	4,670 10	9,044 09

Lykens' Valley Coal Trade for 1858.

For week ending on Saturday last:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Lykens Valley Coal Co.,	344 03	1273 01
Short Mountain Coal Co.,	418 13	1719 09
Total,	762 16	2992 10

Freight and toll from Millersburg to Baltimore, $2 10