Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1859.

☞ 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 as three inserted in any three other papers. To the advertiser as if published advertising are always greater. In our cities the rates of advertising are always graded in price according to the circulation of the paper.

Agents:

NEW YORK—O. H. Frost, Room No. 2, 110 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Jos. Coe & Co., 5th and Chesnut streets.
SHAMOKIN—D. N. Lake, Esq.
Who are authorized to receive subscriptions and collect Bills for the MINERS' JOURNAL establishment.

SINGLE COPIES of the MINERS' JOURNAL can be obtained every SATURDAY, at
MRS. THURWELL'S Bookstore, Minersville.
MRS. HOLMES'S Bookstore, St. Clair.
R. R. BRECKENS'S Bookstore, St. Clair.
MRS. HOLMES'S Bookstore, Ashland.
☞ The MINERS' JOURNAL is furnished to carriers and those who desire to sell again, at 3 cents per copy for 5 copies and upwards.

Personal.—If any of our subscribers, who are in arrears two years and upwards, do not receive their papers, they will understand that we are stopping their subscriptions in accordance with the notice given some time ago. After we get through our Packet Book, a list of delinquents will be prepared, if we do not hear from the parties interested.

A CONVENTION of gamblers is in session at Chicago.

THE Legislature will meet at Harrisburg on Tuesday next.

THE Fraser River mining region is said to be rich in the auriferous, after all.

SENATOR SLIDELL denies that he ever stated that Senator Douglas's Slaves were badly treated.

CALCULATING THE CHANCES.—President Buchanan has determined to make a tour through North Carolina next summer.

HEENAN, the prize fighter, has obtained an office in the New York Custom House, since his whipping by Morrissey. He and Glancey Jones are both rewarded.

THE Mobile *Register*, with more rankness than wisdom, says: "Let the Democratic party become, in its intentions, *as it is now in its essential organization*, a Southern sectional party."

WE invite attention to the advertisement of Dr. Culverwell's Essay on Nervous Diseases, etc, in another column. It costs but a trifle, and may be obtained direct from the publishers in New York.

JESSE DENING.—J. Glancy Jones, Minister to Austria, dined with a number of his friends in Philadelphia, the other day. He sails for Havre in the steamer which leaves New York on the 8th inst.

SO MUCH THE WORSE FOR SLAVE INTERESTS.—It is presumed that some of the Southern State Legislatures will, this winter, adopt resolutions in favor of the repeal of the law making the slave trade piracy.

SOUTHERN GOLD MINES.—According to the statistics, published in the New York *Herald*, the gold mines in North Carolina have, since 1838, yielded the sum of $9,458,223, and those of Georgia $7,579,052.

A REVOLUTION is impending in Cuba. A part of the troops are ready to join in the movement, and the authorities are so thoroughly frightened that they are courting the assistance of France. Such is the rumor in New Orleans.

VERY LIKELY.—It is stated that Lord Napier was recalled because he misrepresented the sentiments of the British Government, in embracing the views of the Slavery extensionists of this country, while Minister at Washington.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1859, has been published. It is unnecessary to revert to the peculiar excellence of this Almanac. As a politics I register it in invaluable, while it teems with information of interest to all classes of society.

WE see it stated that the Wanderer's slaver case was deliberately made as an experiment to test the constitutionality of the United States laws against the slave trade. Mr. Lamar, of Georgia, gave notice to Secretary Cobb that the case would be made.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—This is a reliable Company. Its principal office is in Philadelphia. The officers are responsible and influential men. Mr. P. S. Dewald at the Express office, this Borough, is agent for Pottsville.

MASONIC.—The annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, was held on Monday, at the Hall in Chesnut street, Philadelphia. Rev. D. Washburn of this Borough, was installed as one of the Grand Chaplains, and George McCabe of Tamaqua, District Deputy Grand Master for Schuylkill County.

A SIMPLE and short way to compute interest on any number of dollars, at six per cent., is to multiply any given number of dollars by the number of days of interest desired, separating the right hand figure, and dividing by six; the result is the true interest of such sum for such number of days, at six per cent.

IN New York, brokers offer to sell United States silver coins at ½ to ¾ per cent. discount. It is somewhat singular that the Government should issue money that is not legal tender throughout the land. Besides this, the anomaly is presented, of bank notes (discouraged by the Treasury) being available at par, convertible into Coin, at 100 cents per dollar, while the "money" of the U. S. (alluded to in the Constitution) is hawked about at a discount.

WON'T DO.—An increase of postage is suggested by Mr. Buchanan's Postmaster General. The people will not stand it. Stop squandering the public funds, and give us cheap postage. At present, millions of dollars are wasted on appropriations to vessels carrying the mails across the ocean; large sums are unnecessarily expended in carrying matter *free* for Presidents, Secretaries, Members of Congress, &c.; large sums are wasted in sparsely populated districts in the South, &c. The Northern mail routes bear their own expenses and leave a handsome sum of profit. Let us not then be *taxed* for others.

THE following would seem to ignore the opinion which prevails in some sections, that the African is an inferior race:

BOXER TO A COLORED MAN.—Faubert, a young man of color, from Hayti, obtained the highest distinction—the prize of honor—at the concourse of all the colleges in France, held at Paris. On the reception of this news, the Emperor immediately sent him one hundred and fifty handsomely bound volumes, a company of National Guards was despatched to wait upon him with a band of music, and he was invited to dine, and did dine, with the Minister of Public Instruction, occupying a place between his lady and Prince Napoleon.—Besides this young man, two other young Haytiens also took prizes.

RETRENCHMENT.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says:

"The first appropriation bill of the season passed to-day (Thursday). It was for the Military Academy. Mr. Stanton of Ohio showed that, although so much had been said about the frugality of the Ways and Means Committee in retrenching the expenditures, this bill appropriated $50,000 more than the estimates of the administration, and $15,000 more than was done last year."

Queer retrenchment. Pickings are provided for, while retrenchment is attempted in appropriations for necessary expenses, which must be met at once or be provided for in deficiency bills, which it is notorious amount annually, to millions of dollars. Such financiering is not statesmanlike nor honest.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE meets on Tuesday next, and the Governor's Message will be delivered to both Houses the following day.—The Senate is claimed to be Democratic by one majority, although that is doubtful if anti-Lecomptonism asserts its privileges. There is no certainty who will be elected Speaker and Clerk. In the House the Opposition majority will be over thirty, and the contest for Speaker is quite spirited between Col. McClure, W. C. Ashe Lawrence, and S. E. Chase, Esqrs. The two first are the prominent candidates. There is a host of candidates for the Clerkship, the most prominent of which are Messrs. Ray, Brett, and Holkum. For State Treasurer, the most prominent candidates are Messrs. Zulick, Slifer, Struthers, Taggart and Souther. The representatives from this County will support Col. Zulick, who would make a capable officer. Gen. Keim of Berks, is also a candidate for Treasurer, as his Congressional term will expire before he would be called upon to discharge the duties of State Treasurer. There are many worthy candidates for the offices named, and for others of minor importance. Of course many are doomed to disappointment; but they must bear it philosophically, thankful that their peers have been chosen; and that they have not been defeated by inferior men.

ERRONEOUS STATEMENTS.

They will in any matter, public or private, prove mischievous, especially to the ignorant. Such statements have been communicated verbally to School Directors in this County, in regard to the present position of the County Superintendent, Mr. Field; such a statement was Mr. Krewson's "Notice to School Directors, Teachers and Citizens," published lately. Now the simple fact, and it is very important that it should be understood, is, that Mr. Krewson is not the Superintendent of Public Schools of Schuylkill County. He was removed from that post some weeks since by the State Superintendent, and Mr. Field appointed in his place. Upon a writ of *quo warranto* subsequently issued at the instance of Mr. Krewson, the Court of this County gave Judgment for him; but the case will be carried to the Supreme Court on a writ of error, and will be decided in Philadelphia this month. In the meantime no injunction has been issued to restrain Mr. Field from exercising the duties of the office. He therefore, still discharges them and will continue to discharge them until the term expires, unless the Supreme Court decides that the law does not give Mr. Hickok power in the matter. That is improbable, for the law is clear on the point.

In the meantime we would advise School Directors in this County to be exceedingly careful how for they give ear to any statement affecting the present standing of Mr. Field, the County Superintendent, and warn them that any recognition of Mr. Krewson as Superintendent, carries with it the following penalty:—

Directors and teachers will bear in mind that the removal of a County Superintendent, at once terminates his official functions. Any subsequent attempts, on his part, to examine teachers, or grant certificates are illegal, and if sanctioned and aided by Directors, will forfeit the State appropriation to the District.

That is plain enough we think; and yet it is doubtful when the capacity of some of the men elected School Directors in this County, is considered. They are utterly incapable of judging correctly, whether a Superintendent is competent or not. We know of instances where men have been elected Directors, who can neither read nor write. Some time since upon complaint, the transactions of a Board were brought to the notice of the Court, and its members were promptly removed. Such men are incompetent to judge of the merits of a case such as that now pending, and if they do not heed the warning given, they will be exceedingly fortunate if they do not plunge through ignorance or prejudice into a position which will forfeit as far as their Districts are concerned, the State appropriation. It is the duty of all good citizens to recognize the law, and not allow their prejudice or personal predilections to place them to a position antagonistical to it and the public welfare.

We would have justice done, and it is our only motive in alluding at all to an affair at once painful and embarrassing. We believe that the interests of the public schools of this County demanded the removal of Mr. Krewson from the office of County Superintendent. We do him but justice when we say that when he entered upon its duties he endeavored earnestly to discharge them. But he soon discovered, what was known to nine-tenths of the teachers of this County, before his removal, that he was unfit for the post. Placed as the teachers were between the Directors and the Superintendent, consequences did not warrant an unrestrained expression of opinion; but his conduct was sufficient condemnation. For instance, some three years since, the system of publicly examining the pupils of the schools of this Borough, was adopted. At those examinations the Board invited Mr. Krewson to be present. They were announced publicly; days appointed; every arrangement made. They have been held annually, since that time; but Mr. Krewson never attended a single examination. Either incompetency or indifference kept him away.

As far as the action of the State Superintendent is concerned, in making the removal, there can be no doubt that he had sufficient reason for it. It is a second removal at his hands, within a brief period, and it is not improbable that others will follow. Our school system demands the strictest economy in every department. The State Superintendent bears heavy responsibility resting upon him, and a mistaken leniency, has heretofore probably, deterred him from exercising the corrective placed in his hands by the law. Indeed he has been censured for not exercising the power in a score of flagrant cases. Mr. Hickok has however, commenced at the root of the evil, and we are sure that the Supreme Court will this month, render a decision, as satisfactory to the State Superintendent, as it will be welcomed to every true friend of the Common Schools of Pennsylvania. For to render them objects to which we may point with pride and pleasure, their management must be in the hands alone of men *sans peur, sans reproche*.

COUNTY REFORMS.

Our citizens must be convinced that reform is needed. They should also be convinced that no time can be more favorable than the present to effect it. We have shown to some extent, how the public moneys are squandered, and to what extent public officers neglect their duties. No stronger illustration of the latter fact is needed, than the statement that when the present County Treasurer came into office, there were $8000 due the townships, from his predecessor. Whether it will ever be paid is problematical. At this time when money is needed by the townships, and interest is being paid on loans, the sum due would be acceptable.

The Legislature of this State will meet on Tuesday next. We will send to Harrisburg, representatives of whose ability we are proud; of whose integrity we are sure, and who in point of respectability stand immeasurably above representatives this County has been in the habit of sending to the Capital. Now is the time for reform here.—Let our citizens but suggest, and their representatives will act, depend upon it. Public officers need watching. Without it, peculation will unhappily prevail. Will our citizens attend to this matter? We trust so.

THE fossil bones of a *kangaroo-like alligator* were recently dug up near Haddonfield, N. J. The bones exhumed were as follows:—"Hind thigh bone, 40 inches long, shin bone, 35 inches long, a splint bone to match, an arm bone, 19 inches long, with one of the fore arm bones to match, dozens of vertebræ, neck, back and tail, huge masses of the pelvis and shoulder blade, some few bones of the foot or toe joints, and a tooth. Subsequently, more teeth were discovered.

The creature was evidently of unimagined dimensions. Its hind leg bones, when put together, would reach seven feet, upon which the pelvis and back bone and upper skin would still go on making it nine or ten feet high upon the haunches. To get at its length, Dr. Leidy of Philadelphia, took the number of neck and back vertebræ common to all kinds of reptiles, and averaged the number of tail vertebræ between the hundred in a tail of the iguana and the twenty or thirty in the tail of the crocodile, and thus fixed the probable length of the whole creature at twenty-five feet.

THERE can be no question that the slave trade to the coast of the United States has been reopened.—The fact stares us in the face that some seventy-five slaves have been landed in Georgia, sold and distributed throughout that State and South Carolina. All this has been effected in the face of the authorities and of the fact that the Constitution holds the slave trade to be piracy. We are not surprised at the act. It is disgraceful to the country, and will be severely commented upon in Europe. It proves how far the slave power is prepared to go; but that the opening of the trade would be of any pecuniary benefit to the slaveholders, we doubt. To overstock the market, and reduce the value of slaves, is hardly the way to secure the slaveholder. We think the more influential perceive it, and will themselves assist to check it. At any rate the affair is an outrage, and proves the necessity of furnishing legislative straight-jackets for the more obstreperous of the slave-dealers.

MERCANTILE COLLEGES.—The value of these institutions is becoming very generally understood, and we are glad to learn that they are liberally patronized. The facilities furnished by Bryant & Stratton, at their institution at the S. E. corner of Chestnut and Seventh streets, have attracted quite a number of pupils; and this, in turn, has induced them to extend their course of instruction. In addition to the more strictly mercantile character of their teachings, they have made arrangements for two courses of lectures—one by S. H. Perkins, Esq., on "The Law and its Commercial Aspects," and the other by Mr. Lorin Blodget, on "Political Economy." Both the gentlemen named are eminently qualified for the duties they have assumed, and their connection with the Mercantile College will give it new claims to public consideration.

COL. THOMAS C. ZULICK, formerly of Easton, but now of Schuylkill County, among others, is a candidate for State Treasurer. Mr Zulick is in every way fit for the station, and for "old acquaintance" sake wish him success in his effort to procure the position.—*Easton Daily Times.*

CONTEMPLATED NEW HALL FOR THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The movement in favor of building an immense hall on one of our leading avenues, in a central part of the city, is meeting with cheering encouragement. The estimated means requisite for such an enterprise—from $150,000 to $200,000—seem to interpose no obstacle, nor in any way to dampen the sanguine expectations of those who have the subject at heart.—*Phil. Press.*

LETTER FROM ILLINOIS.

ELIDA, WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS,
DECEMBER 7th, 1858.

MESSRS. EDS.:—There is a striking and astonishing fertility in the soil, which is from six inches to six feet deep. It is of a black loamy nature. Below this soil the earth appears of a yellowish clayey nature and color (which is visible in deep cuts for our Railroads). Pennsylvania people would naturally think that this way very poor, and by removing the soil nothing could grow in this clayey land; but a mere experiment would at once show the fallacy of such notions. Earth thrown from new wells 20 feet below the surface, will send forth the cornstalk and cucumber vine as luxuriantly as any of the best prairie soil. There is but little difference in the soil and natural features of the country for 50 miles North, and 50 miles South, and 600 miles West from this point. It is the best body of land that ever the sun shone upon. Six hundred miles will include a large portion of the Platte river valley in Nebraska, which has been and must ever be the praise of the whole earth. Now here you have it in few words. If you wish improved farms with good buildings, with church edifices, schools, seminaries, markets, railroads, and advantages of civilization, and Christian privileges, then by all means purchase farms in Northern Illinois. Besides, farms can now be had here for less than one-half what the same property would have cost two years ago. But if you have not much capital and prefer a frontier life to grow up with the country, then purchase in South-Western Iowa or Platte River Valley, Nebraska. There are millions of acres in South-Western Iowa, which must be sold soon, at $6 per acre, and it is the choicest kind of land. Forty thousand acres of it were selected eighteen years ago for a company in Virginia, for their own personal use, and this very land two years ago could not be purchased for $20 per acre. Most of it is along the line of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroads. Time will be given on part of the purchase money. There are yet large portions of land in Missouri, that can be had under the graduation bill, at prices from 12½ to 75 cents per acre, and some pretty fair land; but before the purchaser can get a patent, he must swear that he will become an actual settler. Missouri is settling up very fast, and in all probability will soon be a free State. Yet for all this, Missouri like Kansas, can never be as healthy as Northern Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska. Another important idea is, that those three last named States have never been overrun with the grasshopper and caterpillar.

One of the most astonishing things of this Western country, is the rapid growth of our cities. It is not strange to see a city laid out and in four years contain from four to ten thousand inhabitants; neither is it strange to see city lots sold for $10 or $15, and in a few years sell from $5 to $10,000. Peoria, Rock Island, Davenport, Lasalle, Ottowa, Joliet, Elgin, Rockford and Freeport, all have grown up in a few years, and furnish evidence of the broad scope of speculation in that direction. Lots that were sold at Rock Island for $15 per lot, in six years sold for $10,000. At the same rates lots were sold at Amboy, Mendota, Polo and Aurora cities, only four years old, and are now worth $5,000 per lot. Probably there has never been a single instance in our knowledge where a city was laid out with any show at all of advantages, but what all the early purchasers realized fortunes to the amount invested. Twelve years ago, Capt. Stillwell of Syracuse, N. Y., was offered 40 acres of land within the corporation of Chicago for only $1500. He refused the offer. In five years the same 40 acres were sold in city lots without any improvements, for over one million of dollars. Now there are opportunities of the same kind daily held out here, but such is the stupidity of human nature they see it not until it is too late. The only difficulty in the minds of men is to know the *time* and *place* to strike. As for the time, the sooner the better; as for the place, wherever you see mutual and internal advantages sufficient success to a city, you need not look any further. No place is the great growing West can boast of as rich a cluster of natural and internal advantages as Pacific City. It is in Mills county, State of Iowa, on the great Missouri River, and nearly opposite the mouth of Platte River, which empties in from the Nebraska side, and on a beautiful eminence, having a magnificent view of the great Missouri River for 20 miles each way; also a view of the far-famed Platte River in its windings away up in the smoky distance, until she rolls her crystal waters into the muddy Missouri. Pacific City is a stopping place for several large steamers on Missouri, besides, large steamers (during this last summer) left Pacific City daily for Neapolis, 65 miles up the Platte River, which has been found to be navigable 200 miles further up. There are two Railroads already located to Pacific city and in progress, and another will doubtless soon be made.—The Burlington and Pacific City Railroad will be done in two years. The Pacific City will be the great Western terminus of the road. The St. Joe and Sioux City Railroad will be made to Pacific City in one year. All must discover that the great Platte River Valley must be hemmed north and forever the great thoroughfare to Pike's Peak, Oregon and California (this place is, by the way, only 500 miles from Pike's Peak). In view of the great Platte River pass, all contemplated Railroads seem to concentrate together at the mouth of that river. These great advantages will soon make Pacific City the largest city West of St. Louis.

Yours, &c., J. J.

GEORGIA METHODIST CONFERENCE.—This body has adopted by a unanimous vote, a resolution to expunge from the rules of the General Conference of the Methodist Church south, the rule against the buying and selling of men, women and children, with an interest to emancipate them."

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, January 1, 1859.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 16,137 10 tons against 6,654 tons for the corresponding week last year. The Canal sent for the week 214 tons, making the total by Canal for the season 1,324,018 tons, being an increase over last year of 48,036 tons.

The official returns of Coal sent by Canal and Railroad show a loss on the supply from Schuylkill County this year of 118,930 tons. The Railroad will gain about 22,000 tons this December over the corresponding month last year, which would reduce the loss for the year to about 96,000 tons. This is a much better exhibit of the business of the County than we anticipated six months ago.

We will not furnish our Annual Statistics of the Coal Trade before January 15th, 1859. The short period that intervenes between the 1st and the 8th, the period of our next issue, will not permit us to furnish them correctly. As the chief value of all Statistics depends upon their correctness, we prefer delaying a week in order to secure that desirable object.

The trade by the Railroads sum up this week as follows, showing a large increase over the corresponding week last year:

	1857.	1858.	Dec.	Inc.
Schuylkill—Railroad,	6,654	16,137		9,454
" Canal,		214		214
Lehigh Railroad,	8,565	8,254		1,689
Scranton, North,	2,889	1,889	1,000	
" South,	2,791	10,793		8,002
	18,929	37,099	1,200	19,359
		18,929		1,200
Gain, tons.		18,159		18,159

MESSRS. EDS.:—It would be very improper and far from my wish to indulge in recrimination, but lest silence respecting my verdancy should give consent, I shall advert slightly to the issue between us. I am pleased to hear your hopeful tone regarding the future prospects of your position, and can assure you, that none will hail the realization of those hopes with more pleasure than I. But I am acquainted with the vicissitudes of the Coal business enough not to be too sanguine, remembering the admonition—"Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall." Whatever may result from the impetus the flattering prospects of next year will give the Coal business, this region will not be idle. We have the element of wealth, but it is silly to throw it away by unnecessary competition, while with proper management remuneration will be secured. Regarding the quality of Coal, a firm (one of the heaviest purchasers in your region) was in Scranton lately trying to get the control of Coal, alleging that that Coal was obtaining the precedence in the East. We have had stock speculations which have retarded our progress materially; but seen generally have gambling propensities, and no doubt it will be repeated as opportunity affords. The Sheriff's sales which you so euphuistically alluded to, you know is a favorite theory of one of your prominent men, that the experience gained by this means is a benefit, so that when the smoke blows over we will be more ready for energetic action.

Adversity is a great school, and we have listened to its teachings. Your transporting companies cannot appreciate your position, nor think it necessary to carry Coal without a profit, knowing that the Operators would not derive much advantage therefrom, as they are generous to a fault, and the consumer only would be benefitted, not even deeming the festive operation worthy of thanks. In view of all these facts, it behooves us to look at matters and things in a philosophical light and make the most of all the surrounding circumstances as they transpire, knowing that, "There is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at its flood leads on to fortune."

LUZERNE.

Wilkesbarre, Dec. 22, 1858.

We like the tone of the above letter from our friend, and admit, that the policy he now recommends would be beneficial if it could be carried out. We advocated the same policy several years ago, but we found that the interests of the speculators in the new regions exerted every nerve to break down this system. We went so far in Schuylkill County as to employ and pay John Tucker, Esq., a cent a ton on the Coal shipped, in order to establish and carry it out, but the Coal Mining Companies in the Wilkesbarre Region were the first to oppose it, and we don't believe it can be carried out again. Each Region hereafter will have to stand on its own bottom—and those engaged in the trade, if they are prudent, will conform to the circumstances. The only regulator that can be depended on hereafter, is for each person engaged in the trade to regulate his own business to suit himself—and if the business will not pay, to stop or break up. As the expenses of mining increase and the number of Operators diminish, which is the case in the older Regions, there will be less disposition to work without a profit. In our opinion, this is the only regulator that can be applied to the Coal Trade hereafter. Wherever Coal Companies have the control, all experience shows that they will use it to their own advantage. [illegible] the great difficulties that the individual operator labor under in the Wilkesbarre Basin, particularly in the upper end—and will always [illegible] to make the mining business unprofitable to [illegible] individuals engaged in it.

As regards the quality of Coal our correspondent is well aware that the [illegible] body of our White Ash Coal is equal in quality to any furnished from any Region. Our [illegible] Ash Coal commands the highest price in the market, and while we admit that we possess [illegible] superior qualities also, other Regions are precisely in the same position in this respect. While Scranton Coal may be preferred for some particular purposes, Schuylkill is also preferred for others.

THE COAL TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The following is a summary of the Coal trade of Great Britain for 1857, showing the number of collieries and the quantity of coal raised in each district:

	No. of Collieries.	Tons of Coal raised.
Durham and Northumberland,	218	26,575,000
Cumberland,	8	1,200,000
Yorkshire,	74	7,291,000
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire,	116	5,445,000
Warwickshire,	6	1,000,000
Leicestershire,	6	1,000,000
Staffordshire and Worcestershire,	60	5,000,000
Lancashire,	90	13,500,000
Cheshire,	6	1,000,000
Shropshire,	6	1,000,000
Gloucestershire, Somersetshire and Devonshire,	50	2,500,000
North Wales,	60	2,000,000
South Wales,	75	5,000,000
Scotland,	150	15,000,000
Ireland,	30	1,000,000
	903	86,511,000

The above shows an average of 95,790 tons of Coal raised to each colliery in operation.

The total quantities of Coal, Coke, and Anthracite, cites shipped at the several ports of Great Britain, and sent coastwise to other ports of the United Kingdom, in the year 1856 and 1857, were as follows:

	1856. Tons.	1857. Tons.
Coal,	6,832,[illegible]	[illegible]
Coke,	199,[illegible]	[illegible]
Anthracite,		
Total,	9,110,[illegible]	[illegible]

The quantities exported to [illegible] and their declared value, in the [illegible] as follows:

	1856. Tons.	£	1857. Tons.	£
Coal,	3,637,560	2,634,806	3,019,223	2,190,328
Coke,	220,378	191,385	190,323	1,105
Anthracite,	1,611	583	1,105	3,210,661
Total,	3,879,779	2,826,852		

PHILADELPHIA COAL MARKET, Dec. 31, '58.—The following are the cash prices of the cargo:

Schuylkill W. Ash Lump,	@	$3 45
" Egg & Stove,	@	3 50
" Red Ash,	@	3 60
Lehigh, Lump,	@	
" Broken and Egg,	@	$3 25
" Stove,	@	$4 25
By retail from yard, Chestnut St., prepared		
Nut $3 25 @ $3 50, prepared		

NEW YORK COAL MARKET, Dec. 31.—A fair demand exists for Domestic, and prices are liberal, without essential change. The arrivals, and we notice a moderate [illegible] demand. Wegaute at $3 60 @ $4 25 by the cargo, and $4 25 @ $5 by the ton from yard, there is little doing in foreign, and prices generally are nominal.—*Tribune.*

Boston Coal Market.

[Corrected Weekly From the Boston Courier.]

			Dec.	Inc.
Cannel,	chal	50 @ 75	50	
Newcastle,	none	00 @ 00		
Orrel,	"	00 @ 00		
Byrom,	mine chal	2 @ 4 25		
Pictou,	mine chal	2 @ 4 25		
Pictou fine,	mine chal	00 @ 00		
Schuylkill, white ash, ton		00 @ 00		
do red ash,		00 @ 00		
do lump,		00 @ 00		
Lehigh lump,		00 @ 00		
Johns' lump, (Schuylkill)		00 @ 00		
Lackawanna,		00 @ 00		

RETAIL PRICES.

Anthracite white & red ash, 6 50

Coal Trade by Railroad in 1858.

Sent by Railroad for the week ending Thursday evening last:

	TONS.	TOTAL.
Port Carbon,		6,558 00
Pottsville,		3,137 12
Schuylkill Haven,		3,452 03
Auburn,		190 13
Port Clinton,		1,501 02
Total for week,		16,137 10
Previously this year,		134,852 14
Total,		150,990 04
To same time last year,		131,672 17
Increase so far,		19,317 07

Coal Trade by Canal in 1858.

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

	CANAL.
Port Carbon,	
Pottsville,	
Schuylkill Haven,	
Auburn,	
Port Clinton,	
Total,	214 00
	214 00

Total by Railroad in 1858, 1,542,691 13
" Canal, " 1,324,018 01
Total by Canal and Railroad, 2,866,709 14
Same time in 1857, 2,717,673 04

Pinegrove Coal Trade in 1858.

Amount transported during the month:

	MONTH.	TOTAL.
Union Canal,	18,333	126,181 10
Swatara Railroad,	2,567	17,211 19

Schuylkill County Railroads in 1858:

The following is the quantity sent over the different Railroads in Schuylkill County, for the week ending on Thursday evening:

	TONS.	TOTAL.
Mine Hill and S. Haven R.R.,	3,[illegible]	1,609,188 11
Mt. Carbon,	1,[illegible]	189,244 13
Schuylkill Valley	2,[illegible]	302,437 10
Mine Hill and Sch. & Pt. Carbon	9,[illegible]	1,455,207 18
Mill Creek,	6,[illegible]	510,497 10
Little Schuylkill,	1,[illegible]	30,640 12

Lehigh Valley R.R. for 1858.

For week ending on Saturday last:

	TONS.	TOTAL.
Hazleton (A. Pardee & Co.,)		4,983 01
S. Sage, Lee (Packer & Co.,)		5,389 04
Council Ridge, (Sharpe, L. & Co.,)		5,850 06
Mount Pleasant,		1,229 10
S. Mt. Mines, (Wm. Mines & Co.,)		4,356 15
Stockton, (Sutcliff & Johnson,)		2,856 12
Beaver Meadow,		2,182 15
N. York & Lehigh, (Taggart & Bo		4,771 01
N. Sp. mt. (J. B. McCreary & Co.,		3,473 12
Union Improvement Co.,		19 08
German Penna.,		
Other Shippers,		2,840 17
Total,		42,660 05
Last year,		35,061 15
Increase, so far,	tons,	7,504 10

Scranton Coal Trade in 1858.

For week ending on Saturday last:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Shipped North,	1,929 09	142,513 15
Shipped South,	10,793 09	530,930 02
Total,	12,852 18	673,443 17
Shipments to same period last year,		1,689

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Shipped North,	2,839 05	191,193 18
Shipped South,	2,791 01	254,187 07
Total,	5,630 06	445,381 05

Shamokin Coal Trade in 1858.

Amount of Coal shipped from Shamokin Coal Region up to Nov. 5:

	TONS.	TOTAL.
For the last week,	2,93[illegible]	133,901 11

Lykens' Valley Coal Trade for 1858.

For week ending on Saturday last:

	TONS.	TOTAL.
Lykens Valley Coal Co.,	8[illegible]	72,256
Short Mountain Coal Co.,	8[illegible]	55,440
Total,	1,90[illegible]	127,709

Treverton Coal Trade for 1858.

	TONS.	TOTAL.
For the week,	1,370	102,779

Broad Top Coal Trade in 1858.

	TONS.	TOTAL.
For the last week,	2,805	102,200
Last year,		107,100
Increase this year,		4,045 00

Rates of Toll and Transportation on the PHILA. & READING RAILROAD.

	From Mt. Carbon.	From S. Haven.	From Pt. Clinton.
To Richmond,	$1 35	$1 25	$1 20
To Philad'a,	1 40	1 30	1 20
Spring Mills,	1 35	1 20	1 20
Reading,	95	90	80

Rates of Toll and Transportation on the LEHIGH VALLEY ROAD.

Mauch Chunk to Trenton,	$1 64
do Philadelphia,	2 00
do Morris Canal Basin,	83

Rates of Toll, &c., from Mauch Chunk.

Via Lehigh Valley and Northern R. Railroads, $1 72

Rates of Toll, &c., to Baltimore.

From Pinegrove, in cars of Company and including tolls to Dauphin & Susq. R. Co., $2 10
From Millersburg, in cars of Co., 1 90
From Treverton, in cars of Treverton Co., 1 70
From Sunbury in cars of Company and including tolls to Shamokin R. R., 2 50

Coal Sales,

AND OTHER SCHUYLK. CO. STOCKS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY H. J. THOMPSON, BANKER.

	PAR.	OFF'D	ASK'D
Railroads:			
Philadelphia, Reading & Pottsville,	50	23½	23¾
Mine Hill and Schuylk'll Haven,	50	60	62½
Mount Carbon,	50	00	00
Mount Carbon and Port Carbon,	50	00	00
Mill Creek,	50	00	00
Schuylkill Valley,	50	00	00
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.,	50	0	0
Swatara,	50	0	0
Canals:			
Schuylkill Navigation,	50	8½	9
" preferred,	50	26½	27½
Union Canal,	50	3	3½
" preferred,	50	3	3½
Lehigh Coal & Transportation Co.'s,	100	90½	90¾
Railroad and Canal Companies:			
Little Schuyl. Nav. R. R. & Co.,	50	29¾	29¾
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.,	50	49½	50
Hazleton Coal Co.,	50		
Buck Mountain Coal Co.,	50	00	00
Pennsylvania Coal & R. R.,	100	80½	80¾
Dauphin Coal & R. R. Co.,	100	00	00
Lykens Valley Coal Co.,	50	15	16
Beaver Meadow Coal & R. Co.,	50	50	50½
Lykens Valley Railroad & Coal Co.,	20	10	10½
Coal Companies:			
Forest Improvement,	25	25	25
North American Co.,	25	00	00
" preferred,	25	00	00
Delaware Coal Co.,	50	00	0
Cumberland Coal Co.,	50	15	16
New Creek Coal Co.,	10	½	¾
Miscellaneous:			
Miners' Bank,	50	50	55
Farmers' Bank,	50	50	55
Pottsville Gas Co.,	25	25	28
Pottsville Water Co.,	25	18	20

☞ The Stock of all Companies will be added to the above list when furnished by those who desire their publication.

Terminus of the Philad'a & Reading R. R., on the Delaware, at Philadelphia.---Piers for the Shipment of Anthracite.

Pier No. 1.
VAN DUSEN, NORTON & CO.,
DEALERS IN BEST QUALITIES OF
RED AND WHITE ASH COAL.
OFFICES: 53 Liberty street, New York. 8 Doane street, Boston.
CUMBERLAND COAL.
Also, Sole Agents for the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company.
October 16, '58 42

Pier No. 2.
BLAKISTON & COX,
SHIPPERS OF THE BEST QUALITIES OF
WHITE ASH, RED ASH and TREMONT SCHUYLKILL COAL; FRANKLIN COMPANY'S CUMBERLAND COAL; Also, HAZLETON LEHIGH COAL.
OFFICES: 227 Walnut street, Philadelphia. 4 New street, New York. 17 Doane street, Boston.
October 16, '58 42

Pier No. 3.
BAUM, OGLE & CO.,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF
RAINBOW COAL,
First Quality Red Ash Coal.
OFFICES: No. 113 Walnut street, Philadelphia. No. 11 Doane street, Boston. No. 166 Broadway, New York.
October 30, '58 44

Pier No. 4.
TYLER, STONE & CO.,
DEALERS IN VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS OF
Red and White Ash
SCHUYLKILL AND LEHIGH COALS,
GEORGE'S CREEK CUMBERLAND COAL.
OFFICES: 328 Walnut street, Philadelphia. 5 Washington Building, Providence. 165 Broadway, New York.
PIER NO. 8, PORT RICHMOND.
October 16, '58 42

Pier No. 5.
**LEWIS ROTHERMEL,