Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1860.

FOR GOVERNOR:

ANDREW G. CURTIN.

FOR ONE DOLLAR

THE MINERS' JOURNAL will be furnished from now until the Presidential Election in November next.

To new subscribers in the names as rapidly as possible. There is the largest Political contest before us in which every man, woman and child in the United States is deeply interested.

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And 1 copy gratis to each person sending us a list of Club subscribers.

☞ As the JOURNAL will also contain the local news of the county, it will be more desirable in this respect than papers from abroad.

Address, B. BANNAN,
Publisher, Pottsville, Schuylkill Co., Pa.

In noticing Col. Thayer's Mansion House at Atlantic City, last week, the types said, "the Colonel charges *one price* and no *others*." We had intended it "*one price* and no *extras*," which is a little different—because *extras* greatly annoy people visiting the sea-shore.

Mr. BUCHANAN'S candidate for Charleston, General Joe Lane, of Oregon.

THE prices of board at Chicago will remain unchanged during the sitting of the Republican Convention.

THERE have been heavy freshets this week in the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, destroying considerable property.

THE Hon. A. H. Stephens, following the example of the Hon. Howell Cobb, withdraws his name from the Presidential competition at Charleston.

MR. SUMNER, on Monday, proposed in the United States Senate a resolution of inquiry into the recent capture of Mexican vessels and of Mexican prisoners at Vera Cruz. It was adopted.

THE bill to suppress Polygamy in the Territories of the United States, has passed the House—149 to 69. As polygamy and slavery are twin sisters, of course, Southern members warmly opposed the bill.

MR. SPRAGUE, Governor-elect of Rhode Island, is at the head of an immense calico printing establishment, and is said to be worth millions of dollars. It is reported that he spent at least one hundred thousand dollars to secure his election.

HOW'S THAT?—The *Democratic Standard* puts for an alleged victory in Rhode Island, the Boston *Courier*—also a Democratic paper merely says "it is no strict party victory." Now, the fact is, that Sprague the newly elected Governor, is an American Republican, and was supported by all parties. A rather Democratic victory that! Our Democratic friends are apparently easily pleased.

THE Mauch Chunk *Gazette* thinks that the *Standard* of this Borough advises a singular mode of treatment, when it prescribes Carey's Essays as an "*Antidote* for sleep" to "invite refreshing slumber." We would inform the *Gazette* that this specimen brick is about the average of the *Standard's* wit—intensely funny but unfortunately, seldom appreciated because the immediate atmosphere of the author.

"NIL DESPERANDUM."—The motto of our neighbor, the *Democratic Standard*—exemplified weekly in the manner in which it encourages to bolster up a sinking and desperate political cause. We like spirit and vivacity, even in an antagonist; and a little truth occasionally, by way of variety. We do not despair, however, to our neighbor in large doses, to commence with, for fear that it may give faith!

TOM FERNON spits out more gall and venom in his last paper than we have seen excreted for a long time. We doubt whether "Old Nick" could equal him in this respect. We pity any man who holds such a fever of bitterness,—it must poison the very atmosphere in which he moves—and for the sake of the nerves of the few persons that still read his paper, we will promise not to call him "sink" again, unless imperatively called upon to correct misrepresentations affecting our interests. So, good-bye, Tom.

ARCADIAN INSTITUTE.—This educational institution, located at Orwigsburg, this County, and under the control of Elias Schneider, Esq., is becoming justly, very successful. At the Summer session which will commence on the 1st day, May, 1860, an unusually large number of pupils is expected, therefore those persons who desire placing their sons or daughters in the family of the Principal, during the coming term, should make arrangements immediately, as he can take but a limited number of boarders. The location of Orwigsburg is delightful, and probably, one of the healthiest in the State. For terms, see notice in our advertising columns.

REFORMS.—The People's Party of Schuylkill County may congratulate itself on the manly manner in which its candidates in office have served the best interests of the county. In every department in which that party has control retrenchment is the watchword and economy the motto.

During the recent session of the Legislature, at the suggestion of the Commissioners, a law was passed enabling them to keep one set of all moneys for State and County purposes, paid into the Treasury by collectors—thus acting as a check upon and preventing defalcation by the Treasurer. No credit given by the Treasurer for money received from collectors, will be good, unless under the direct cognizance of the Commissioners. This is a good law, for the enactment of which the Commissioners deserve thanks.

They were also active in procuring the passage of another law, which is not entirely local in its application, the beneficial provisions extending to the other counties of the State. The law applies to the State taxes as well and will put into the Treasury of the State $2,500 per annum, which would otherwise go into the Treasury of the State.

We allude to these matters thus particularly to show that the People's Party is redeeming its pledges of official retrenchment and reform.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—The steamer Prince Alfred from Galway on the 31st, arrived at St. Johns, Newfoundland, on Tuesday.

Lord John Russell has said that the Savoy question is approaching a settlement.

There are no new features to the Savoy question. It is reported that Switzerland protests against the occupation of Chamblais and Fanciguy, and there are rumors of a possible Congress in reference to this question.

The House of Commons has adopted an address to the Crown, urging strong efforts to obtain from France the abolition of the restriction upon British shipping.

The Pope has issued a major excommunication against all who counseled the rebellion, revolution, or insurrection in Romagna, and has made a protest to all governments against the annexation of the Legations to Sardinia.

Austria has sent to the German Diet a protest against the annexation of the Italian Duchies.

The treaty of peace between Morocco and Spain has been ratified. Morocco cedes the territory between the sea and the road to Tetuan, Tetuan and been issued against the pubishers, Heenan and Sayers, to compel them to keep the peace.

The treaty between France and Sardinia has been published.

THE ADMISSION OF KANSAS.—On Wednesday the House of Representatives passed by a vote of 134 to 73, the bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union. Of course the representatives of Slavery voted in a body against the admission, the air of Kansas being impregnated with too much freedom to suit their delicate olfactories. Let us see what the Senate will do with it. The bill, as it passed the House, declares the State of Kansas admitted into the Union under the Wyandotte Constitution, on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatsoever. The boundaries begin at that point on the western boundary of the Missouri where the 37th parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence west on the said parallel to the 25th meridian of longitude west of Washington; thence north on that meridian to the 40th parallel of latitude; thence east on the said parallel to the western boundary of Missouri; thence south with the western boundary of that State to the place of beginning: *Provided*, That nothing contained in the Constitution of Kansas shall be so construed as to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in the Territory, according to the existing treaties, nor shall their Territory be included with the State, until the said tribe shall signify their assent thereto. Until the next general apportionment, the State of Kansas shall be entitled to one member of the House of Representatives. The remainder of the bill contains the usual land provisions and conditions.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL MESSAGE.—The majority and minority reports from the Committee on the Judiciary upon the special message of the President, were on Monday submitted to the House. Mr. Hickman read the views of the majority which we publish elsewhere. It will be perceived that the report is moderate and dignified in tone, in striking contrast to the spirit in which the message of the President is conceived. But it effectually controverts the positions assumed by the President, and shows, from various precedents that this investigation which has been ordered is only right and necessary, in order to prevent the many abuses which would otherwise creep into the Executive Department of the Government. The report it is stated was listened to with marked attention by the Democratic as well as the Republican side of the House. The minority report of course sustains the views of the Administration. Mr. Hickman submitted the motion that the consideration of these reports be postponed until next Tuesday. The Democracy of course will endeavor to delay any discussion of the matter, but the whole of the Opposition are against them.

PETITIONS FOR A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.—In the House on Monday, among the petitions presented, were the following:

By Mr. Campbell: The petition of Daniel R. Bright, William Faust, and 35 others, citizens of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, asking for the enactment of a tariff law, with increased protection and specific duties, so as to afford adequate protection to all articles of American production and labor.

Also, the petition of William D. Moore, Simon Uhler, and 36 others for the same purpose.

Also the petition of Jackson Graves, E. B. Wallace, and 34 others, for the same purpose.

Also, the petition of P. D. Barnett, John Noedler, and 36 others for the same purpose.

Also, the petition of Thomas Williams, William Williams, and 36 others, for the same purpose.

Also, the petition of Thomas Davis, George Rogers, and 32 others, for the same purpose.

PEN, PASTE AND SCISSORS.

☞ Deaths in Philadelphia last week, 196.

☞ A square metre is 10.764 English square feet.

☞ The temperature of glass furnaces is about 27,032.

☞ Italy is said to be very much needed in the South and West.

☞ Mount Baker, the California volcano, is in a state of eruption.

☞ The shad fisheries in New York are said to be a failure this season.

☞ Ducks in Illinois are called flying foxes, and measure six feet from tip to tip.

☞ A steam fire engine has been made in New York to send to Indianapolis.

☞ Joseph Murphy, it is said, is to remove to Paris, with his mother, to reside there.

☞ Three Hudson's Bay dogs draw a sledge, loaded with 500 pounds, 15 miles per hour.

☞ The pecuniary loss on the wear of gold coin is about thirty times more than on silver.

☞ The expenses for taking the census this year throughout the Union, will be about a million of dollars.

☞ The Chicago papers announce a sparring match, between Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Smith, at a ball in that city.

☞ A Japanese war steamer arrived at San Francisco on the 16th ult. The officers were entertained by the city officials.

☞ Married, in Cambelltown, Florida, on the 21st ult., Master Robert Cherry, aged 16 years, to Miss Josephine Gregory, aged 13 years.

☞ "Give me a kiss, dear girl!" "I can't," she replied, "I do not intend lending you one, but I must have it returned to-morrow."

☞ Rev. Daniel Worth has been found guilty of circulating Helper's book, and sentenced to imprisonment for one year, in North Carolina.

☞ The boring at Lauer's artesian well, Reading, has been stopped, after reaching a depth of 1800 feet. The supply of water is inexhaustible.

☞ The maple sugar crop of Vermont, this season, is estimated at nearly fifteen hundred tons. The run of sap this year has been remarkable.

☞ It is curiously said, in some of the newspapers, that "glass cotton," recently patented and manufactured in Cincinnati, will soon become fashionable!

☞ A woman of Havana recently gave birth to three children—two females and one male. The latter has a beard, and all of them have full sets of teeth.

☞ Sheep in wild pastures practice self defence by an army, in which the rams stand incessantly on guard in the centre of a hollow square.

☞ In the late sales of the sea are taken up in the formation of coral land, accordingly, in the vicinity of coral reefs, the sea is found to be deficient in these salts.

☞ The number of Banks in the United States this year, as shown by the returns to the Treasury Department, was 1,562, with an aggregate capital of $421,880,000.

☞ They had a Patti mania in Baltimore—they had a Patti hat, Patti cloth, Patti segars, "Patti neck-ties," and an exquisite restaurant keeper actually advertised "oyster Patties."

☞ A printing office and a lithographic establishment has recently been formed for the first time in Greenland, and a work published by it has just made its appearance.

☞ So little as two square feet of surface for each indicated horse power is now found sufficient for a surface condenser, except when condensing water much warmer than 90° has to be used.

☞ The Senators of Indiana are making arrangements to camp out at Charleston, for which purpose a monster tent, capable of accommodating five hundred persons, is being constructed.

☞ In relation to the betting on the coming fight in England, the oddsin New York still rule in favor of Sayers. Macdonald, the trainer of Heenan, has wagered that the fight will last an hour.

☞ "Who's afraid?" said a young man to himself, in order to screw his courage to the sticking-point. "Why, you are," said the object of his affections, "or you would have taken courage six months ago."

☞ The Prince Imperial of France, having been born on the 16th of March, 1856, recently entered upon his fifth year. It is said he is exceedingly forward for his age, as he can ride on horseback, write and ride.

☞ One pair of pigs will increase in six years to 110,-160, taking the increase at 14 per annum. A pair of sheep in the same time would be but 64. A single female turkey produces in one season 20,050,320 eggs.

☞ An ancient usage, which dates from the time of Henry IV—that of giving agricultural lectures on Sunday after mass, has lately been revived in some communes of France, under Government patronage.

☞ The editor of the Buffalo *Christian Advocate* had hired a new editorial room. His friends stole the key, furnished the apartment luxuriously, called him into it and gave him fifty dollars to take possession of it.

☞ A prize fighter in England, named Sam Hurst, (his ring cognomen being the "State-bridge Chicken,") has put up his fighting weight as follows: Stripped for fighting, an earnest of his willingness to fight, John Morrissey.

☞ Madame Colson has been engaged to sing for five weeks at the French Opera, at New Orleans. For this period she receives $3,000, but as she has a full benefit without deduction for expenses, and $5,000 for travelling expenses.

☞ Ambugist those who perished in the Hungerford bridge disaster, James Stuart, a young divine of great ability and promise, whose untimely decease is much lamented. He was son of Mr. Lewis Stuart, commission merchant in Glasgow.

☞ Republican Campaign Clubs are forming in that part of Illinois known as Egypt. At Mount Vernon, a few days ago, over three hundred citizens convened, and that purpose, completely crowding the Court House in which it assembled.

☞ A Wisconsin paper, after describing a farm which the advertiser wants to sell, adds: "The surrounding country is the most beautiful the God of nature ever made. Society is celestial—delicious; also, two wagons to sell, and a yoke of steers."

☞ A dueling mother of a waggish boy having bottled a lot of nice preserves, labeled them, "Put up by Mrs. ——." Johnnie, who delivered the *epistolia*, soon ate the contents of one bottle, and wrote on the bottom of the label, "Put down by Johnny D——."

☞ On All Fool's Day a conductor upon a Western road was sold very cheap by some youngsters dressing up a billet of wood in suitable finery to represent a young lady, and placing it upon the platform at the station, where he very politely offered to help her on.

☞ A horse died in London, which, when opened, was found to contain two huge stones, one weighing 9¾ lbs., and the other 12½ lbs! They had evidently been formed by concretion, there being a slight hollow in one into which the other fitted; each tapered slightly, one side being flat and the other rounded.

☞ At Saragossa, during the first week of last month, an execution by *garrota*, took place of three notorious highway assassins, during the performance of which a murder was committed under the very scaffold; and a silver, basin, to receive moneys for prayers on behalf of those executed, was stolen with it's contents.

☞ There is a significant prostitution of the coming of the Democratic Convention in the Charleston papers when they say, "Beware of pickpockets!" The next thing we shall hear will be, "Dinah, take all the linen off the clothesline: the steamer has arrived from New York with the Bead Rabbit Club on board!"

☞ Mr. W. has you call-him, of our place, says his wife told him that she had been informed, that Mr. Slick in the moon's wife's cousin, had heard how that Mrs. Tattle guessed she saw Somebody go into Doubten's house, which Somebody could have been there but Mrs. Doubten! We hardly credit the report, but feel it our duty to circulate it.

☞ New York fine ladies no longer wear their fine clothes at the theatre. No woman now goes to Ophay without a bonnet, and the leaders of the ton are distinguished by the plainness of their attire. If you see people very much dressed at a theatre, you may be certain they are from the country, or have few other places where they can sport their finery.

☞ A family, consisting of husband, wife, sister-in-law and daughter, were arrested on Louisville, Ky., who had been making a good thing out of the insurance companies. Their plan was to rent a house, stock it with hired furniture, on which they would get insurance, and then burn down the house, having previously run off the furniture. This game they have played in several cities, but were caught at it in Louisville.

GREAT EXPLOSION IN THE OLD FORGE COAL COMPANY MINES.—As nearly as we can learn the particulars from a gentleman, who visited the place soon after the occurrence, it appears that on Monday afternoon, of this week, the timbers in the top of the building that supported the pulley wheels gave way, letting the carriage down the shaft, so disabling the pumps that the water was rapidly rising in the mines. While they were preparing the bucket to hoist the men out, who had assembled at the bottom of the shaft, two of the miners went back to a chamber to get their tools, and while doing so the gas took fire from their lamps and spread through the mines. The force of the current towards the mouth of the shaft was so great that it piled the men and cars all in together, 114 then passed up the shaft destroying the works and it went—unroofed the building and scattered the timbers in all directions. But the most singular thing in the whole affair, was the concussion of the air, dispersing the cars and men in the direction from which they had been brought, with bruised bodies and broken limbs, but no lives taken. The two men, who went for their tools, were badly and perhaps dangerously burned.

Captain Harris, says the *Morning Herald*, of the 28th, represents the scene and meeting of those who had passed through the danger with their families, as very affecting. One little boy who had gone through a number of narrow escapes, as soon as his head protruded above the dark cavern, commenced slapping his hands and shouting—"I ain't hurt, Mamma, ain't you glad I wasn't killed, Mamma?" and he cried and laughed both at the same time.

Of the two men wounded, it is thought that Gaffney cannot recover.—*Wyoming Republican, April 7.*

FRIGHTFUL CASUALTY.—At the coal works of Wm. B. Hays & Co., 22 miles from the city, near Irwin's station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, a terrible accident occurred early Thursday morning. It appears that six persons were descending a shaft, in the usual way, for the purpose of going to work in the mines below, when the windlass rope broke suddenly, precipitating the unfortunate men a distance of 125 feet, killing the whole party, five of them instantly. Only one of them, young Gilderoy, was alive when found, and he expired in a few minutes afterwards.

None of the party had any bones broken except Mr. Collins whose back was fractured, and it is supposed death was caused by concussion of the brain. The following are the names and conditions of the unfortunate men. Thomas Martin, a widower, aged 40, and his two sons, aged respectively 15 and 17; he leaves two children.

James Carline, aged 30, leaves a wife.

Michael Gilderoy and son; Mr. G. leaves a wife and three children.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

OLD FALLACIES BROKEN DOWN.

THE RESISTLESS PROGRESS OF TRUTH.

"*Populus vult decip.*"—The people love to be deceived," might have been a true saying in the days of Horace, but it is not so in this enlightened age. The promptitude with which the sick, in all parts of the world, have abandoned the old palliative mode of medical treatment, for the expulsory system of Professor Holloway, proves that the people can distinguish between mere suppression and radical cure, and that neither the promises of professional position, nor the sentencious dogmas of the ritualists of the schools, can behind them to the wonderful results of a new practice, which never makes the mistake of killing the patient instead of the disease. In the United States, as in all other regions of the earth, Holloway's remedies have popularised themselves. It is true that the victims of disease have been invited through the press to give them a trial; but it is equally true that every trial has made new proselytes, and that every proselyte thus obtained has made a hundred more. They have become the household medicines of nearly every family. Incredible as such a statement may seem, and unparalleled as such a result undoubtedly is, they are verified, we understand, by the books of Professor Holloway's establishment in New York.

In our crowded cities, where, at certain seasons, malaria is developed by all but almost vertical sun, is the prolific source of deadly epidemics; in the new settlements of the West, where fever and ague, dysentery, and other diseases common to that region, prostrate the population of whole districts at once; and in the swamps and bayous of the South, the Pills have saved the lives of thousands, while in cases of scrofula and cutaneous disease, the Ointment is considered by all classes, and in all countries, indispensable to a thorough cure. These are facts, undenied and unchallenged, and who will be hardy enough to question the value of remedies fortified by such credentials?—*Boston "Traveller."*

THE COAL TRADE,

Pottsville, April 14, 1860.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 53,556 15—by Canal 25,758 03—for the week 79,310 18 tons against 53,395 tons for the corresponding week last year.

From all the Regions the trade sums up as follows:

	1859. WEEK.	1859. TOTAL.	1860. WEEK.	1860. TOTAL.	TOTAL INC.
P. & R. R.	26,055	452,556	33,757	911,696	59,140
Schuyl. Canal	27,540	79,101	25,754	105,186	26,085
Lt. Val. R'R.	10,043	176,612	12,852	227,023	50,211
Lehigh Canal	15,054	22,182	11,564	14,373	8,809
Semnton Sch.	11,554	111,775	13,387	173,644	61,869
Do. North	637	27,696	2,691	33,728	6,089
Shamokin	2,504	220,065	2,413	226,026	5,961
Treverton	2,026	28,212	108	17,498	deer'se
Broad Top	2,472	32,492	3,456	44,428	12,024
Sch'll. M. & T.	5,341	87,689	5,124	10,555	6,865
Lykens Valley	1,125	2,845	1,055	9,125	6,280
Total,	100,512	957,421	108,586	1,203,507	
			100,512	957,421	
			8,074	246 086	

The shipments from this region have diminished since last week. This was expected, as the men have turned out at a number of the collieries for higher wages. In some instances the advance has been granted, in others refused, owing to the low price offered for Coal.

The increased quantity of Coal sent into market since the close of the season last year amounts to 246,086 tons. This is larger than usual, but it is evident that the market required it, because the stocks on hand are much lighter than they were at the same period last year. Notwithstanding this state of affairs, the Coal Trade is not so brisk as it ought to be at this time in this Region.

We understand that the letting of the Auburn & Allentown Railroad, advertised to take place on the 10th inst., was postponed until the 10th of May next. We also learn that the Reading Railroad Company have proposed to lease the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad.

RATES OF FREIGHT ON THE LEHIGH.—The Lehigh Coal Company have fixed the freight on their Coal at the following rates, delivered at the points named:

Mauch Chunk to Philadelphia,	$0 70
Do. on Schuylkill below Fairmount Dam,	80
Do. to N. York viâ. Delu. & Raritan Canal,	95
Do. to N. York viâ Morris's Canal,	1 15

The water has been let into the Wyoming Canals and shipments have commenced from the Wyoming Region.

We acknowledge the receipt of a Pamphlet entitled "Report of Experiments with Coal Burning Locomotives, made on the Pennsylvania Railroad, in April and August, 1859, by Wm. J. Palmer, Esq., of Philadelphia."

These experiments were carefully made with Pittsburg and Broad Top Coals, in comparison with wood as a fuel in different Locomotives and Mr. P. arrives at the conclusion, that one pound of these Coals is equivalent in heating power to 2.31 pounds of hard wood, consequently one net ton of Coal is equal to 1¼ cords of wood as fuel for locomotives. He estimates the increased expense in the repairs of locomotives using this Coal at about one-half cent per mile. The experiments were made very accurately, and from the knowledge we have of the capacity of Mr. Palmer to make these experiments, we feel confident they can be relied on. The Report winds up by recommending the use of Pittsburgh Coal on the freight and passenger trains running between Pittsburg and Harrisburg, and Broad Top Coal between Harrisburg and Philadelphia, on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, instead of wood, which will result in a great saving to the company in fuel. The Pamphlet contains a great deal of valuable information for parties interested in the item of fuel for Railroad transportation.

STEAM TUGS FOR CARRYING COAL.—Mr. Rogerson of New Castle-upon Tyne, in a recent letter published in a Southern journal, states that the rates of freight on Coal from New Castle to London has been reduced from $1 60 to 90 cents per ton since 1857, by the introduction of Steam Vessels or Tugs for carrying Coal. In the same period the consumption of Coal in London has increased from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 tons, and the prices diminished from $7 to $5 per ton. These are important facts which ought to attract the attention of parties interested at Philadelphia, particularly when the trade from this region is suffering for the want of colliers to distribute our Coal when it arrives at that shipping port.

POSTSCRIPT.

Just as our paper was going to press a friend handed us a circular from the Pennsylvania Coal Company, issued April 11, 1860, reducing the price of Coal on board vessels 25 cents a ton from the rates promulgated in March. So much for the agreement between the Philadelphia and New York Companies to maintain prices.

What will our Carrying Companies do now? Of course Schuylkill County cannot compete with these prices in the New York and Eastern markets at the present rates of transportation.

The following are the rates for May, subject to a drawback of 10 cents a ton:

Lump,	$2 25	Stove or Nut,	$2 70
Steam,	2 35	Chestnut,	2 85
Grate,	2 40	Pea,	2 35
Egg or Range,	2 60		

Subject to an advance of 5 cents per month for June, July and August, and an advance of 10 cents per month for September, October and November.

SUPPLY OF COAL IN ENGLAND.—We copy the following interesting article on the supply of Coal in England from the Derbyshire *Courier*:

SIR.—As the extent of England's coal resources is an object of considerable interest at the present moment, perhaps the following statement of facts and inferences may be useful to remote unnecessary alarm, to suggest prudence in the management of so important an element of our country's greatness, and at the same time to justify our public men in permitting our neighbors to take a fair share of our mineral riches in return for those productions which the climate of the continent and the ingenuity and industry of its people enable them to offer us in exchange.

There are in England nine distinct tracts of country where those rocks come to the surface which are known to yield coal. These districts are called coalfields; the smallest of them includes more than 60,000, and the larger more than 600,000 acres of coal lands, under the greater part of which coal has been, is, or may be worked to profit. Scotland contains another million of acres of such coal lands.

Besides these tracts, marked by our geological maps, there are others where seams of coal have been cut, in which coal is said to be got, although the coal-bearing beds are covered up with accumulations of newer rocks. All these will be available when the price of coal justifies the outlay that will be involved in mining them.

The best known and largest of our coal fields are the Newcastle and Durham, the Lancashire, Yorkshire, the South Staffordshire and Warwickshire, and the South Welsh. The ascertained acreage of coal in these districts is about 2,500,000. Adding to this the million of acres in Scotland, and half a million for the smaller areas, we have a total of four millions of acres, or, in round numbers, 6,000 square miles of coal lands in the British Islands.

In none of these districts are there less than ten, while in some there are more than 70 beds of coal known and described, each capable of yielding coal to profit by the ordinary processes of mining. Of these beds there are between one and two feet, most of them between three and seven, and one between thirty and forty feet thick. Rarely more than a small number of seams or beds of coal can be obtained with advantage from the same area, but the average thickness of workable coal may with safety be taken at not less than 15 feet, or five yards, over the whole area of our coalfield.

Now, an acre contains 4,840 square yards, and a cube yard of solid coal weighs nearly one ton; there thus appears to be 24,200 tons of coal per acre of coal lands on a vertical average, and a large quantity of coal in every coalfield is, from various causes, not obtainable, and another large part is lost by the ordinary modes of extraction, we can not calculate on more than one-third of this, say 8,000 tons per acre, as the quantity that can be removed and sold. This would give about 5,000,000 tons of coal for every square mile of coal lands.

The annual consumption of coal at the present time and cannot be less than 80,000,000 tons, so that we are now exhausting about 16 square miles of coal lands each year. Estimating the area of our coal lands at 6,000 square miles, this would give a duration of rather more than 350 years.

It may be observed that the annual estimate of coal lands in England is 12,000 square miles, and not in the smaller area I have taken, and allowance is made for the unproductive portions.

The coal area in Belgium and Rhenish Prussia together is not half that in England, and in all France not one-fifth part that of England and Scotland; the average thickness of coal is smaller, and the position of these coals is generally less favorable in the former district for extraction, and in the latter for transport to the sea.

The quantity of coal known to exist in North America, both in the United States and British possessions, is so large that for all practicable purposes it may be regarded as inexhaustible. Coal is also abundant in India, China, Borneo, Eastern Australia, and South Africa.

Owing to the advanced position of England in practical mining operations and the facility and economy with which she can place her large supplies in the markets of the world, at a cost so low at present as to exclude competition, her coal will no doubt be extracted very rapidly for years to come. But should the advance in the price of labor in this country, which is the cause that which profit is secured by our colliers, or should the cost of extraction increase with us out of proportion to the rest of the world, the demand for exportation would be at once checked, and the drain upon our resources would diminish.

That this must happen very long before any approach to exhaustion could be experienced may be regarded as certain, and it must be remembered that the price of iron (for the manufacture of which at least half our coal is required) will to a large extent act as a regulator, and prevent a too rapid extraction when the first symptoms of exhaustion are felt.

It is clear, then, that, like all other articles of commerce, the trade in coal may safely be left to arrange itself, and will do so with the greatest certainty of benefit to all parties, both now and centuries hence, by being left to its natural growth, restrained only by those checks which nature has imposed.

D. T. ANSTEAD.

Athenæum Club, Feb. 17.

Rates of Freight.

Vessels still continue scarce at Port Richmond. We quote to Boston $1 50, to Rhode Island $1 25 @ $1 30, to New York $1.

From Elizabethport to Boston $1, 05 @ $1 10, Rhode Island 75 @ 80, New Haven and Bridgeport 60, Portland $1 20, to New York 35.

The rates from Rondout and Port Ewen, generally range from 10 to 15 cents a ton higher than from Elizabethport.

The Coal Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13, 1860.

Red Ash by the cargo,	$3 35	@	$3 45
White Ash do.,	3 20	@	3 35
By Retail,	4 00	@	4 25
Lehigh Lump by the cargo,	3 45	@	3 55
Prepared,	3 40	@	3 55
By Retail,	4 25	@	4 50

BOSTON, April 12.—Late imports of Sydney have been sold at $4 75 @ $5 a ton, cash. English Cannel is steady at $12 @ chal., cash. Anthracite steady retail sales at $6 @ ton.—*Courier.*

BALTIMORE, April 12.—Anthracite is still selling from the yards at $5 @ $5 25, per ton of 2,240 lbs., delivered. We still note a fair demand for Cumberland for shipment, at former rates, viz:—$3 40 for fine; $3 65 for run of mine, and $4 15 for lump.—*American.*

From New York we have no report this week.

Schuylkill Coal Trade for 1860,

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

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Port Carbon,	9 29 09	7,168 10
Pottsville,	2 07 16	1,045 13
Schuylkill Haven,	16 19 09	16,110 00
Auburn,	1 03 00	1,033 00
Port Clinton,	4 339 03	1,397 00
Total for the week,	33,556 15	25 751 03
Previously this year,	478,139 08	79,351 09

RAILROAD.	TOTAL.	CANAL.	TOTAL.
Port Carbon,	9 29 09		7,168 10
Pottsville,	2 07 16		1,045 13
Schuylkill Haven,	16,719 09		16,110 00
Auburn,	1,033 00		1,033 00
Port Clinton,	1,339 03		1,397 00
Total for the week,	33,556 15		25 751 03
Previously this year,	478,139 08		79,351 09
Total,	511,695 03		105,103 12
To same time last year,	452,556 14		79,100 17
Increase, tons,	59,139 09		26,004 15

Schuylkill County Railroads 1860:

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

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Mine Hill and S. Haven R. R.,	34,174	258,221 00
Mt. Carbon,	3,942 05	32,099 07
Schuylkill Valley	4,060 15	30,839 18
Mill Creek,	15,132 18	107,772 11
Little Schuylkill,	4,627 17	31,252 04

Pinegrove Coal Trade for 1860.

Amount transported during the last month:

	MONTH.	TOTAL.
Union Canal Railroad,	9,300 13	14,356 04
Swatara Railroad,	4,029 17	5,860 06

Lehigh Coal Trade for 1860 by Canal,

For the week ending on Saturday last:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Lehigh Coal and Nav. Co.,	1,236 17	8,195 01
Spring Mountain Mines,	881 14	1,089 09
Coleraine do.	141 08	651 07
Lower Meadow do.	1,231 09	1,231 09
New York and Lehigh Coal Co.,	221 01	303 11
German Penna. Coal Co.,	722 09	1,058 03
North spring Mountain Mines,	383 16	646 04
South Spring Mountain do.		195 08
D. Mummy and others,	709 02	709 2
Hazleton Mines,		460 19
Harleigh Coal,	385 10	385 10
Buck Mountain Coal Co.,	1,219 12	1,273 04
Franklin Coal Co.,	61 15	61 15
Audibried Coal Co.,	71 04	71 04
Hartford Coal Co.,	62 00	62 00
Total,	11,564 07	14,572 17

Lehigh Valley R. R. for 1860.

For week ending on Saturday last:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Hazleton (A. Pardee & Co.),	2,275 08	47,993 02
E. Sugar Loaf, (Packer & Co.),	2,381 10	28,578 08
Council Ridge, (Sharpe, L. & Co.),	1,113 18	33,948 10
Mount Pleasant,	64 17	6,723 07
S. Mt., (Charles Hampshire)	1,940 15	36,813 00
Coleraine, (Ratcliff & Johnson,)	709 14	16,395 03
Beaver Meadow,	219 12	7,382 02
N. York & Lehigh, (Taggart & Son)	1,041 08	23,958 08
N. Sp. Mt. (J. R. McCreary & Co.,	1,126 01	31,205 12
S. Sp. Mt., (Dolbin & Co.)		
Union Improvement Co.,	562 03	3,614 01
Big Black Creek,	404 14	10 944 10
German Penna.,	404 06	8,771 06
Other Shippers,	227 10	1,126 01
Total by Railroad,	12,572 03	257,393 07
Canal,	11,564 07	14,572 17
	24,136 10	271,766 04
Last year,	25,657 03	108,293 14
Increase, so far,	1,520 13	73,472 10

Cumberland Coal Trade for 1860.

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
For the last week,	17,087 04	52,396 10

Rates of Toll and Transportation

BY RAILROAD UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

	From Port Carbon.	From Pottsville.	From Schuylkill Haven.	From Auburn.	From Clin.
To Richmond,	1 38	1 20	1 20	1 20	1 15
Philadelphia,	1 48	1 47	1 40	1 30	1 25
Phœnixville,	1 08	1 07	1 00	1 00	85
Reading,	83	82	75	65	60

Rates of Toll by Canal, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

	From Pt. Carbon.	From Mt. Carbon.	From Schuylkill Haven.	From Auburn.	From Pt. Clinton.
To Philadelphia,	73	72	70		58
Manayunk,	63	62	60		55
Phœnixville,	43	42	40		38
Reading,	33	32	30		28

Rates of Freight by Canal.

	From Pt. C. & Mt. C.	From S. Haven.	From Pt. Clinton.
To New York,	1 60	1 55	1 50
Philadelphia,	65	60	55

Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Rates of Freight from M. Chunk to Elizabethport, 2 00

Coal Stocks,

AND OTHER SCHUYLKILL CO. STOCKS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY WILLIAM THOMPSON, BANKER.

	PAR.	OFF'D	ASK'D
Railroads:			
Philadelphia, Reading & Pottsville	50	21¼	21½
Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven	50	57¾	57¾
Mount Carbon	50	00	00
Mount Carbon and Port Carbon	50	00	00
Mill Creek	50	00	00
Schuylkill Valley	50	00	00
Lorberry Creek	50	40	00
Swatara	50	10	0
Canals:			
Schuylkill Navigation	50	8¼	8¼
" preferred	50	18½	19¾
Union Canal	50	1¾	1
" preferred	50	7	4¼
Del. & Hud'n Coal & Transportat'n Co.'s	100	97¼	97½
Morris Canal Co.,	100	50	51
" preferred	100	110	110¼
Railroad & Coal Companies:			
Little Schuyl. Nav. R. R. & Coal Co.	50	14	14½
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.	50	52¼	52¾
Hazleton Coal Co.		62	63
Buck Mountain Coal Co.	50	00	00
Pennsylvania Coal & R. R.