

COAL STATISTICS.

Table showing coal trade for 1847, including columns for quantity, increase, and various coal types like Schuylkill, Pottsville, etc.

Of the quantity sent to market Schuylkill county furnished, tons 1,050,531. All other regions 1,331,295.

Excess in favor of Schuylkill co.—tons 319,536. It will be observed that the increase for Schuylkill county in 1847, was 254,903 tons, and the increase from all the other regions was only 283,111.

Of the whole quantity sent to market since the commencement of the trade, Schuylkill county has furnished tons 10,213,120. All other regions 8,580,480.

COAL BREAKERS.

On the West Branch there are 26 Breakers in use, 19 of which are of Battin's Patent, 3 of Kaufman's, 2 of Richardson's and 2 of Dehaven's. On the Norwegian there are 13 Breakers—12 of Battin's and 1 of Dehaven's.

Recapitulation.

Table listing coal breakers by location: Battin's (57), Richardson's (3), Dehaven's (5), Coffee Mill Breakers (5), Kaufman's (3), etc.

All Battin's Breakers are driven by steam except three—one of which is driven by water power, and the others by horse-power. One of Richardson's is driven by horse-power; also three of the Coffee Mills. The other Coffee Mills are driven by water-power. The number of Breakers driven by steam-power, is 73. All these Breakers with the exception of one or two, have been introduced within three years.

RAIL ROADS IN SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

The following is the quantity of Coal transported over the different Rail Roads in Schuylkill County in the following years, with the increase.

Table showing coal transport on railroads for 1817, 1846, and 1847, listing routes like West Branch, Mount Carbon, etc.

PROGRESS OF STEAM POWER IN THE COAL-BUSINESS.

The whole number of Steam Engines engaged in the Coal Trade in this Region, is as follows:—Engines. Horse Power. Engaged in the trade, 1845, 68 2018. Added in 1845, 28 903.

Making the whole number of Engines engaged in pumping, hoisting and breaking Coal in the Schuylkill County Coal Region, 167—with an aggregate power of 4465 horses. As a portion of these Engines are run day and night, a horse-power may be estimated equal to the power of 10 men consequently they perform the labor of forty-four thousand six hundred and fifty men.

Table listing engine operators and their locations: Haywood & Snyder, Pottsville, 18 653; E. W. McGinnis, 12 480; J. L. Pott, 4 75; W. DeHaven, Minersville, 20 510; S. Silliman & Co., Port Carbon, 6 120; M. Winterstein, 6 139; Hulson, Smith & Taylor, Tamaqua, 5 110; Umboltz & Co., Tremont, 4 50; Hawks, Sikes & Vanclève, St. Clair, 1 15.

COAL OPERATORS.

There were only 100 Operators engaged in mining Coal in the whole Schuylkill Region during 1847. Of this number 17 mined upwards of 20,000 tons of Coal—23 mined upwards of 20,000 tons—and 38 upwards of 10,000 tons.

the number of Operators in the regions have diminished down to about 100. Three years ago they numbered about 140. Some of the larger operators work five and six collieries.

Table showing collieries located as follows: West Branch 28, Mount Carbon 7, Mill Creek 11, Schuylkill Valley 31, Little Schuylkill 11, Swatara 11.

Total Collieries worked in 1847, 143, of which 42 are below the water level. There are probably about 15 additional collieries preparing for next year's business, 7 of which are below the water level. Some of the old ones are worked out above the water level and are standing idle.

THE FOREIGN COAL TRADE.

The following is the quantity of Coal imported into the United States from June 30th 1821, to June 30th 1847, both years inclusive in tons of 28 bushels, obtained from the official documents at Washington, together with the quantity of Anthracite sent to market annually during the same period:

Table showing foreign coal trade from 1820 to 1847, with columns for Years, Foreign Coal, and Anthracite Coal.

The importation of Foreign coal, under a duty of \$1.75 per ton, our readers will observe, has increased considerably within the last two years, ending June 30th, 1847. This was caused in a great measure by the heavy trade between this country and Europe, in the shape of bread-stuffs—coal having been substituted on their route home, as ballast. Believing that the reduction of the duty to less than \$1 per ton, under the free-trade act of 1846, which took effect in December following, would greatly increase the foreign importations, we made application at Washington for information, and find that the importation of Foreign coal for the first quarter of the present fiscal year, ending on the 30th of Sept. 1847, reached nearly one hundred thousand tons. During the quarter ending January 1st, 1848, we presume the importation was equally as much, if not more—and therefore we predict, that during the present year the importation of Foreign coal will be greater than any year since the foundation of our Government.

Later from Mexico.

Arrival from Vera Cruz.—Runners Advance upon Queretaro.

The daily express from New Orleans brings papers of that city of the 24th inst.

The steamer Portland from Vera Cruz had arrived the previous evening, bringing dates of the 24th, but a few hours later than those previously received by the arrival of the steamer New Orleans. Nothing has been received from the Capital.

A rumor prevailed at Vera Cruz that Gen. Scott proposed to push forward his column upon Queretaro.

The Portland brought over 80 discharged soldiers, and a number of passengers.

Another Dreadful Steamboat Disaster.

The Blue Ridge Exploded—20 or 30 Lives Lost. PITTSBURG, Jan. 11, 1848. Another dreadful accident has been added to the list of casualties on the Western waters this season, which have been unprecedented; both in numbers and startling fatality. [The scene of this disaster has been accidentally omitted by our correspondent, but it was probably on the upper Ohio.]

The steamer Blue Ridge, blew up with a frightful explosion, about 1 o'clock, on Saturday night, during the prevalence of a very severe snow storm. The explosion was tremendous, reducing the boat to a perfect wreck. Such was the force that the cabin was thrown over the boilers and clear of them.

The hull sank immediately, but the portion of the cabin which was torn off by the force of the explosion remained afloat, and to this those of the passengers who were saved clung for life. Thus immersed in the water, on a night of intense severity and almost asked, the poor creatures floated eight miles down the river, before they were released.

There were about seventy passengers on board, of whom twenty or thirty perished.

WAR MOVEMENTS.—The Washington Union says, it is believed that General Scott was, at the last advices, about to despatch two columns to the mining districts, to occupy two of the richest mines within reach of the city—to be supported by a common column.



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, January 15, 1848.

V. B. FALWEN, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 3d and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, at his Office No. 160 N. 10th Street, New York, S. E. Corner Baltimore and Calvert sts., Baltimore, and No. 16 State Street, Boston, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all moneys due this office, for subscription or advertising.

FOR PRESIDENT, Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

Our very amiable friend of the "Danville Democrat," last week bristled up as if he had been shot at and missed by a Mexican guerilla, because, in speaking of the proposed new mail route from Pottsville, through Danville, to Williamsport, we said that the main route "should, and we presume would be, by way of Northumberland and Milton." With the gallantry of a knight errant, friend Cook at once construed this to be an attack in "front and rear" against Danville, and says:

"Our friend of the 'Sunbury American,' when speaking of Danville, generally evinces, in his remarks, that spirit of petty jealousy, which is common to the inhabitants of small villages, when they mention their more enterprising neighbors."

We know it is extremely difficult to convince some men, when they attempt to find a mace in their neighbor's eye, that they might possibly have a beam in their own. This, we think, is the case with friend Cook, and if he can but compose himself for a moment, and carefully re-peruse the alarming paragraph, he will find nothing in it hostile to Danville. We have many friends and acquaintances in that place, and entertain towards them the kindest feelings. Have we not frequently extolled your magnificent rolling mill and furnaces, and your no less magnificent editors, (who by the way are both clever fellows)? Have we not assisted in contributing to your glory, by attending to your Johnson meetings and your Temperance processions? Did we not come up specially to witness and extol your inflation, (of your balloon, we mean, of course)? And will not all this satisfy you? We should have no objection to your having a mail route to radiate from every street and ally in Danville, if it would contribute to your comfort, friend Cook. And as you have invoked the muses in our behalf, courtesy requires that we should return the compliment, by referring you to the following lines from Gay:

"In other men we faults can spy, And blame the mote that dims their eye; Each little speck and blemish find; To our own stronger errors blind."

The Union Star has passed into the hands of J. W. Woods and J. S. Hauke, to whom John Smith, the former proprietor, has disposed of the establishment.

The Lewisburg Chronicle is now published by Mr. O. N. Worden, as a neutral paper. Heretofore it was published by Mr. B. Shiner, as a democratic paper.

WEST BRANCH BANK.—It appears that there were some rumors unfavorable to this bank, which have been promptly contradicted. The editor of the Philadelphia Bulletin says that this bank is in a good condition, and speaks well of its management. The officers of the bank, Thomas W. Lloyd and Hepburn McClure, Esqs, we know to be not only honorable, but able and efficient men, who stand high in the confidence of their fellow citizens.

The citizens of Mauch Chunk recently gave Capt Miller, of the Stockton Artillerists of that place, now in Mexico, a handsome reception in his return home. He was wounded in the left arm in one of the battles before Mexico.

SYSTEM FOR CUTTING GARMENTS, BY GEO. C. WELKER, Esq.—It is known to many of our readers that the Hon George C. Welker, of this place, is the author of an excellent system for cutting garments. He has lately issued a new edition of this work, which is, of itself, an evidence of its merits. Not being one of the craft ourselves, we cannot, of course, speak critically upon the merits of the work, but judging from the reputation of Mr Welker as a tailor, we cannot doubt but that the work will be well received. We have seen a number of testimonials of high character, in favor of his system. Among them is the following, from one of the best cutters in Philadelphia:

"PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4th, 1847. DEAR SIR:—In reply to yours of the 18th of November, relative to your system of garment cutting, it is with pleasure I inform you, after a thorough investigation of the same, that it is better adapted to secure the requisite points necessary to make a good fitting coat, than any system I ever examined. The sack coat, particularly, is well proportioned, and will require but little waste in the cutter to make an easy and graceful fitting garment. The rule in general is good, and you have secured an important point which few have heretofore arrived at—I mean the balancing of the coat properly, without which no garment can fit as it should.

Respectfully Yours, H. N. ENGLISH, South West corner 4th and Chestnut To George C. Welker, Esq., Sunbury, Pa."

SONGS FOR THE PEOPLE.—G. B. ZELBER & Co. have commenced the publication of a new monthly, under the above title, to be edited by A. G. Emerick, Professor of Music, and illustrated with numerous engravings. The design of the publication is to collect the National Songs, and embellish them in a proper form for preservation, with a sketch of the authors and the circumstances under which they were first published. The best National Songs of other countries will also be published.

This design we have no doubt will meet with general encouragement. The price is the same as other periodicals—\$3 per annum, or 25 cts per single number. We have received the January number, which contains, 'Hail Columbia,' 'The Star Spangled Banner,' 'Hull's Victory,' 'Dandy Jim of Caroline,' 'The Minute Gun at Sea,' 'A Merry Christmas Home,' 'The Bay of Biscay,' 'Buena Vista,' 'Coming through the Rye,' 'Truth told a flattering Tale,' 'All's Well,' and 'Peaceful Slumbering on the Ocean;' with notes upon several pieces and their authors, and a number of embellishments.

The State Temperance Convention will hold its annual meeting at Harrisburg, on the 19th inst.

GROWTH OF READING.—The number of buildings erected in Reading last year was 300, nearly double the number of the year before.

By the end of January it is expected that Charleston, S. C., will be in telegraphic communication with Philadelphia and the cities to the East.

EXTRAORDINARY SAILING.—The packet ship Isaac Wright, Capt. Bailey, which left Sandy Hook on the morning of the 4th of December, the Herald says, arrived at Liverpool on the 17th, making the passage in the unprecedented short space of thirteen days. She was reported off the port on the 10th. This is the shortest passage for a sailing vessel on record, beating the steamer Acadia something more than two days.

THE SANDY AND BEAVER CANAL has been completed. It commences at Glasgow, on the Ohio river, distant about forty miles from Pittsburg, and, passing through the richest agricultural region of the State of Ohio, terminates at the town of Bolivar, on the Ohio Canal, seventy-three miles from the beginning.

DESTRUCTION OF A STEAMBOAT BY GUNPOWDER.—The steamboat Sea Bird, from New Orleans, bound to St. Louis, having on board one thousand kegs of gunpowder took fire on Wednesday the 5th inst., when near Cape Girardeau, and was blown to atoms by the explosion that ensued.—The passengers and crew escaped from the burning boat before the fire reached the powder. The report of the explosion was heard forty miles distant.

THE A. N. JOHNSON.—The loss of life on this boat has been, we regret to announce, greatly under-estimated. It now appears that instead of eighty lives being lost in all, one hundred and fourteen persons were destroyed.

DEATH OF MR. KENNEDY, OF INDIANA.—This gentleman, for many years member of Congress from Indiana, died of small-pox, at Indianapolis, on the 31st ultimo.

RUMORED DEFEALCATION.—We find the following paragraph in the New York Tribune of last week:—We see it stated in a Sunday paper that there were rumors in Washington on Saturday of a "Defalcation in the Treasury Department of \$25,000; also in the Post-office Department, somewhere North, of \$50,000."

The Legislature of South Carolina has appropriated the sum of Five Thousand Dollars, to be deposited in New Orleans, for the purpose of aiding the discharged volunteers of the Palmetto Regiment in returning to their homes, and Gov Johnson has appointed Peter Consey, Esq., of New Orleans, to disburse the fund.

DEFEALCATION IN THE MINT.—Yesterday J. Ross Snowden, treasurer of the mint, appeared before Judge Kane, and made oath that Randall Hutchison, a clerk in the mint, had embezzled \$20,000, in coin, the property of the United States, and absconded. A warrant was immediately issued for his apprehension, and placed in the hands of the marshal. The circumstances of the case are somewhat peculiar. Before Mr. H. left the city he wrote a note, directed to a friend, informing him of his departure, and that \$17,000 belonging to the mint was at his house, and requesting him to inform the officers of the mint as soon as possible. This was made known to Mr. Snowden, and upon that information the warrant was issued, based upon the act of Congress against embezzlement. There will be no difficulty in reclaiming the \$17,000, so that, at farthest, the loss to the United States will not exceed \$3,000. We understand that Mr. Hutchison was seen at the American Hotel, New York, a day or two since.

We have been informed that Mr. H. was entrusted with the keys of one of the departments of the mint, and that he returned them after he had reached New York. His bonds for the faithful performance of his duty were in the sum of \$5,000.—Phils. Ledger.

FATHER MATHEW AT THE ANNIVERSARIES.—The Journal of the American Temperance Union contains a letter from Father Mathew, which gives the following announcement:—I shall, please God, leave Ireland for my mission to the United States early in the ensuing spring; and should circumstances permit, I shall with pleasure and thankfulness avail myself of the proffered invitation of Messrs. Grinnell, Minton & Co., to sail under the command of that zealous friend and supporter of our cause, Capt. Knight, of whose acquaintance I feel proud. I hope to reach New York in time for your anniversary meeting.

GRAND FLARE UP IN THE FREMONT COURT-MARTIAL.—Col. Benton, the counsel and father-in-law of Col. Fremont, has been trying to browbeat Gen. Kearney, by looking him down until "his eyes fell upon the floor." Old Bullion must have a terrific eye, to make the gallant Kearney quail before him. Had he been appointed Lieut. General, he could have frowned one-half the Mexicans to death. The following are the proceedings:

General Kearney said: 'Mr President—Before the Court is cleared I wish to make a statement! No objection being made—'

Gen Kearney said: I consider it due to the dignity of the Court, and the high respect I entertain for it, that I should here state that on my last appearance before this Court, when I was answering questions propounded to me by the Court, the senior counsel of the accused, Thomas H Benton, of Missouri, sat in his place making mouths and grimaces at me, which I considered were intended to offend, to insult, and to overawe me.

I ask of this Court no action so far as I am concerned. I am fully capable of taking care of my own honor.'

The President of the Court said: 'He regretted very much to hear it. He had not observed anything of it. He referred to the power of courts martial under the law in regard to violations of order in its presence; and he read the 76th article of the Rules and Articles of War as follows:—'

No person whatsoever shall use any menacing words, signs, or gestures in presence of a court martial, or shall cause any disorder or riot, or disturb their proceedings, on the penalty of being punished at the discretion of the said court martial.'

The Hon. Thomas H. Benton, counsel for Lieut. Col. Fremont, then addressed the Court as follows:—'

'I desire the Judge Advocate will take down what I say.' He then continued:—'

'Mr. President: On or about the first day of Gen. Kearney's examination before this Court when he stood in that corner, and when he twice swore that Col. Fremont had the originals now of certain papers if he had not destroyed them, he fixed his eyes upon Col. Fremont, fixedly and persistently, and looked insultingly and fiendishly at him. The Judge Advocate, by leading questions, led Gen. Kearney into a modification of what he had previously sworn.'

Here a member of the Court rose and said: 'Mr. President, I rise to bring the attention of the Court to a point of order, which ought, I think, to be observed. Remarks reflecting upon the integrity of our proceedings are not, in our opinion, admissible.'

Col. Benton said: 'I admit the power of the Court to punish, but they must first hear.'

The member above alluded to, again rose and said: 'Mr. President: I wish it to be distinctly understood that in rising I intended to interpose no impediment to a free and full reply, on the part of the senior member of the counsel for the defence, to the remarks which have been made by Gen. Kearney.'

The member further said:—'Mr. President, it is a well known principle of law that a party cannot be allowed to put a leading question to a witness who testifies on the part of that party, and especially when it would lead the witness to a modification of what he had said. Such a course would have been corrupt in the Judge Advocate, and the Court would have been delinquent to its duty to have permitted such a proceeding.'

It being now a few minutes of 3 o'clock, when by law the Court must adjourn, the Judge Advocate requested Col. Benton to continue his remarks without waiting for the Judge Advocate to record them, and he, the Judge Advocate, would endeavor to remember and afterwards record them.

Col. Benton continued his remarks, according to the recollection of the Judge Advocate, as follows:—'

'When General Kearney fixed his eyes on Col. Fremont, I determined, if he should attempt again to look down a prisoner, I would look at him. I did this day; and the look of to-day was the consequence of the looks in this Court before. I did to-day look at Gen. Kearney when he looked at Col. Fremont; and I looked him down; I looked at him till his eyes fell—till they fell upon the floor.'

As to this Court, I disclaim any intention to disturb its order, entertaining as I do the highest respect for this Court.'

The President of the Court said he had observed General Kearney look towards Col. Fremont during the trial, and on the occasion referred to, but not with an insulting expression of countenance; on the contrary he, the President, thought the expression was one of politeness and kindness.

The hour of three having arrived, the President gave the order for the adjournment of the Court.

General Kearney rose and said: 'I wish, in the presence of the Court, to say, that I have never offered the slightest insult to Col. Fremont, either here as a prisoner on this trial or anywhere, or under any circumstance whatsoever.'

On Monday, General Kearney sent in the following note:—'

'Disclaiming in advance the remotest intention of offering the least kind of disrespect to the Court in the following statement, I have to refer the Court to the closing remarks of the senior counsel for the defence, Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, which is on the record, and as follows:—'I looked him down; I looked him till his eyes fell—till they fell upon the ground.'—'That statement is false, and I am prepared to prove it to be false by members of this Court.'

Legislative Proceedings.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 10. SENATE.—Petitions.—The speaker presented one relative to the Pottsville Railroad Company; one from the Bank of Delaware, for an extension of charter; one from the Bucks County Bank, for the same object.

Mr Forsyth introduced a bill in relation to the navy laws.

Mr Darsie, relative to notes issued under act of '41.

Mr Middleswath offered a resolution to inquire into the expediency of chartering Horse Companies in Philadelphia having an income of \$3000 annually. Agreed to.

Horse.—Mr S W Roberts, representative from the city of Philadelphia, appeared, was qualified and took his seat.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, enclosing a statement of the amount of toll received during the past year; also, an account of the receipts and expenditures of the Danville and Pottsville Railroad Company. Laid on the table.

Petitions were presented by— Mr Swartzwelder, from Pittsburg, for the incorporation of a Company to make a railroad from that city to some point on the Western line of Pa.

Mr Meyers, from citizens of Holy Township, Berks, asking that the collection of the State and county taxes may be given to the lowest bidder in said township.

Mr Fox, from Danphin, to incorporate a Company to make a Railroad from the Bear Valley to the Summit, in Danphin county, to the waters of the Schuylkill.

Mr Ludley, from Chester and Lancaster, asking that the constitution may be so amended as to extend the right of suffrage to people of color.

Mr Myers offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee is hereby instructed to inquire into the necessity of providing laws for the better management and regulation of railways within this Commonwealth, and of making the accidents which occur to such an alarming extent the subject of legal investigation, and in cases of neglect, bad management, incompetency, or recklessness on the part of those employed, or having the control of motive power of railway, on which accidents occur, resulting in death, may be held to strict accountability and penal punishment. Adopted.

Mr Ludley offered a resolution that the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Militia Laws of this Commonwealth, as to abolish the so-called militia trainings now in existence. Adopted.

Mr Feshelman offered the following, which was agreed to: Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be directed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the banks of this Commonwealth to redeem their respective relief issues by assessing the amount of a like denomination at such per cent. as will pay their expenses.

Mr Morton offered the following, which was rejected. Resolved, That the Committee on Vice and Immorality, be requested to inquire into the expediency of so amending the existing license laws, to prevent the sale of vinous or spirituous liquors, throughout the Commonwealth.

On motion of Mr Kerr, a committee of three was appointed, to wait on the Governor elect on the 18th instant, and accompany him to the Hall of the House of Representatives, for the purpose of taking the oath of office as Governor of the Commonwealth.

Mr Leyburn, to incorporate the Mechanics' Bank of Schuylkill County.

Mr Mars, to incorporate the Allentown Bank of Lehigh.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1848. Mr Johnson, of Louisiana, from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill, granting half pay to the widows and orphans of the volunteers killed in Mexico, pursuant to the recommendation in the President's message. The bill was read the first time.

Mr Hannegan submitted resolutions, declaring that no treaty of peace can be made with Mexico having regard to the best interests of the United States, which does not establish as the boundary, a line most suited to a military defence; that in no contingency can the U. States consent to the establishment of a monarchical government within the limits of Mexico, by the intervention of European powers; and that it may become necessary and proper, as it is within the constitutional capacity of the United States to hold Mexico as a territorial appendage. He gave notice that he would call up the resolutions this day two weeks.

The Senate then consumed the consideration of the Ten Regiment bill, and Reverdy Johnson spoke a considerable length. He laid down four propositions, which he intended to discuss:—1st Whether the war was honorable in its commencement or unjust and dishonorable. 2d Whether it had heretofore been, properly prosecuted. 3d In what manner it should be hereafter prosecuted. 4th What are the just and honorable objects.

He only went through the consideration of his first proposition, and drawing a distinction between the country and the President, came to the conclusion that the war was just and honorable on the part of the country, in consequence of the wrongs received from Mexico, but that the President had unconstitutionally and rashly brought it on, and therefore he was responsible to the people for its cost, both in blood and treasure. Adjourned.

The Loss.—According to a table from the Adjutant General's Office, our loss in killed, in all the battles in Mexico, has been thus far 1,177, and our wounded 3,679. The Mexicans killed have been 12,860, and the wounded 13,600.