

be equally divided between the American Industrial League and the American Free Trade League.

The quantity for sale of succeeding numbers shall be whatever the agent may consider necessary.

On the day following the interview above reported, the Secretary of the Industrial League received the following letter:

THE AMERICAN FREE TRADE LEAGUE,
Executive Committee, No. 245 Broadway,
New York, July 23, 1867.

DEAR SIR: Absence from the city prevented me from receiving and answering your note of the 15th instant. I regret this the more because I perceive by your note that, in all probability, some of your Committee have put themselves to the useless trouble of coming to town yesterday.

I shall lay the letter received from you before the Committee on Wednesday afternoon, and shall advise you immediately thereupon the determination of time and who, by my unintentional neglect, have been subjected to a useless trip to town.

I am, obediently, yours,
SIMON STERN,
John Williams, Esq., Secretary of the American Industrial League.

A week having elapsed without receiving the communication promised, immediately by Mr. Stern on the part of the Free Trade League, appointing time and place of conference, Mr. Williams, on 31st of July, addressed a letter to that gentleman, of which the subjoined is a copy.

THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE,
No. 80 Beekman St., New York, July 31, 1867.

SIR: In accordance with the intimation contained in your letter of the 23d inst., I had expected to have received a communication from you, appointing a conference between a Committee of your League and that of the American Industrial League, on the subject of the proposed joint publication. But up to this date no such communication has come to hand.

It being desirable that if the project is carried into effect at all it should be at once, I take the liberty of requesting an early reply for the government of our League.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN WILLIAMS, Secretary
Simon Stern, Esq., American Free Trade League, No. 235 Broadway, New York.

No reply was received to this communication, but on the next day the following letter came to hand from the American Free Trade League.

FRED LIVING ROOMS, Broadway, July 31,
Peter Cooper Esq., Chairman.

DEAR SIR: We have carefully considered the proposition made by the "American Industrial League," and find it for several reasons inadvisable.

To the first four conditions—which specify the frequency of issue, the size, the circulation, and the duration of the proposed publication—we reply that having already, with much labor and expense, established *The League* on a successful basis and having, moreover, announced its probable change from a monthly to a weekly issue, we cannot bind ourselves by any stipulations forbidding its enlargement or improvement.

The paper on which *The League* is printed is of the best quality procurable and we cannot consent to lower our standard of excellence in that respect by agreeing to use a *news* paper not exceeding 40 pounds to the ream.

The fifth condition—as to the mode of conducting it—is utterly impracticable. The devotion of the entire contents of a periodical to a discussion of one specific subject, "four pages" of affirmative and four of negative, would soon leave us without readers. The American Free Trade League desire not only freedom in exchange, but also in debate, and none of its members would be willing to undertake a compulsory "four page" refutation of a four page argument. Besides, some articles may, perhaps, be safely left to answer themselves, while others may be found unanswerable.

In view of these circumstances, and assuming that the American Industrial League, like the American Free Trade League, is actuated by a sincere desire to present to the public arguments bearing on either side of the tariff question, leaving the result to the merits of the cause and the intelligence of the reader, we submit the following proposition, through which, we think, may be attained the end sought by both parties.

We will place at the disposal of the American Industrial League, for the publication of articles in favor of "Protection," as space in our paper equal to that occupied by us in support of Free Trade (this will give you at least four pages, quarterly, we retaining editorial supervision over such portions of the paper as may be devoted to general literature or miscellaneous matter. Over the space thus allotted to it, the American Industrial League shall exercise full control, we bearing the expense for paper, composition, &c., and conducting the business as at present.

The only conditions for which we stipulate are, that the American Industrial League shall furnish its articles to the printers in proper time before the date fixed for each issue of the paper, and shall agree to purchase and circulate, through its own agencies, at least 15,000 copies of every number, at such reasonable price as may be agreed upon.

Any modifications which you may suggest not inconsistent with the tenor of the foregoing proposals, will be met by us in a liberal spirit.

We are, most respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
ALFRED PELL.

Chairman of Executive Committee
SIMON STERN, Secretary.

To the foregoing communication the following reply was forwarded, to which no answer has been received—
AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE,
New York, Aug. 6, 1867.

Alfred Pell, Esq., Chairman.

SIR: Your letter of the 31st ult., addressed to Mr. Peter Cooper was duly received, and no time has been lost in bringing it to the consideration of our Committee.

Your communication informs us summarily that the proposition made to your body by the American Industrial League is "inadvisable," and so terminates any further negotiation for a joint publication designed, as we had suggested, to present in a candid and impartial manner to the attention of the American people the true merits of this controversy.

We regret that you have thought it prudent to prevent such an exposition of the facts and arguments pertinent to this subject as the discussion we proposed would be calculated to produce, and although we may not expect to alter the decision you have announced, yet we must be permitted to say that the reasons you have given for that decision appear inadequate.

You refer to a monthly publication called *The League* of which we believe two or three numbers have been issued, as being established on a "successful basis," and cite that fact as a reason why you cannot bind yourselves "by any stipulations forbidding its enlargement or improvement," and you refer to the quality of the paper on which that paper has been printed, for the purpose of adding that you "cannot consent to lower" your "standard of excellence in that respect."

To these objections we have only to reply, that we made no proposition or suggestion whatever either as to *The League* or any other publication which your body may deem it wise to issue. We conceded to you, and we reserved to ourselves, the right to print or publish whatever either party might please on its own responsibility. We simply suggested that in a series of papers, prepared in a kind spirit and candid manner, we should jointly present this issue to the people. We thought that a publication thus prepared and coming under the official sanction of the two bodies which represent both classes of sentiment in the country, would be eminently useful in aiding the people to arrive at correct conclusions. And so far from supposing that such a publication would become uninteresting, and, as you apprehend, be "without readers," we are constrained to believe that in view of the momentous national interests involved, the intelligent citizens of the United States would set a high value upon the opportunity thus afforded them of obtaining authentic and impartial information.

We cannot think you serious in proposing that the American Industrial League should bind itself to purchase 15,000 copies of a publication over the editorial conduct of which it has no control, and from any supervision of which it is expressly debarred. We do not care to enumerate the reasons—palpable and manifest as they are—why it should be at once inexpedient and undignified for the American Industrial League to lend its sanction thus, as a large advertiser, to the establishment of a journal whose influence we believe to be pernicious.

But desirous that, as far as you permit, our plan of impartial presentation of this subject to the people may be carried into effect, we shall be quite willing to assign, to your body, in a paper proposed to be published by the American Industrial League, such space as may be agreeable, upon the condition that an equal space is appropriated to us in your "*League*."

We should much prefer the acceptance of our original proposition for a joint publication, but as you decline that, we suggest the present method as calculated to attain, in some degree at least, the desired object.

We had expected, from the intimation made to us through your Secretary, that a Committee of your body would have met with us for personal conference, and we regret that they did not think fit to do so. And we think it proper to add that the publication in the newspapers of a disjointed portion of an incomplete correspondence, was certainly premature, while it appeared at least to be uncandid and uncourteous.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,
PETER COOPER, Chairman
JOHN WILLIAMS, Secretary.

In regard to the recent charges against the management of the Treasury Department, the New York Herald says—

"We are informed on authority that there will shortly be published by the Treasury Department an important official statement in detail giving facts and figures that will prove the ability of the random charges of over-issues and fraud. It is now in course of preparation by the Treasury Committee at the request of Mr. McCulloch who is determined to vindicate the Department from the charges that have been so freely circulated during the last fortnight."

A Chicago bank has received the following communication from Treasurer Spinner giving information which may be interesting to parties forwarding mutilated notes to Washington for redemption—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington, August 13, 1867.

In relation to express charges, the rules provide for payment under contract by the Treasury on remittances by thousands of mutilated United States notes forwarded for redemption charges upon National Bank notes coming here by express must be paid by the banks sending them.

Respectfully,
F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

The question of the manufacture of iron is now occupying considerable attention in South Australia, the iron ores of this colony being unbounded in quantity, lying close to the surface of the ground, and of extraordinary richness, some of them ninety per cent. The difficulty is want of coal but there are in the forests of wood for smelting and even if coal had to be imported from New South Wales, the extreme richness of the ores would doubtless more than make amends for the extra cost of fuel.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

We are favoured with the sheets of the "Mineral Statistics" for 1867, which will, in a few days, be issued from the Mining Record-office in the Museum of Practical Geology. In the Notice by Sir Rodrick Murchison, the Director-General, which introduces the labours of Mr. Robert Hunt, especial attention is drawn to "the continual increase in the production of coal, notwithstanding the depression," which has been felt throughout the year in many manufactures, and especially in that of iron. This is really a point worthy of close attention. The quantity of coals produced in each of the last four years has been as follows:

	Tons	Tons
1863	88,292,615	
1864	92,787,873	Increase 4,495,258
1865	98,160,687	5,372,814
1866	101,630,613	3,469,926

We find upon examination that our exportation of coals in 1866 was 752,631 tons in excess of that of 1865. We have therefore to account for two million and a half tons, which have been consumed in this country during a period of extreme manufacturing depression. In excess of the consumption of the previous year. These returns inform us that there was a falling off in the manufacture of pig iron to the extent of more than 200,000 tons, the production of which would have consumed nearly a million tons of coal. We find, however, upon examination, that there has been a uniformly increased consumption of coals over every part of the country, all the returns of railway distribution being considerably in excess of former years. To our steadily increasing population, and to the enlarged means of a great majority of the people, enabling them to enjoy more of the comforts of life, may be referred this increase in the consumption of coal, at a period when manufacturing depression would lead us to expect a contrary result.

The large quantity of coal raised in 1866 was obtained from 3185 collieries, and the great development of coal mining in this kingdom is shown by the fact that in 1866 there were but 2815 collieries in active operation. In 1864—the quantity of iron ore produced in this country last year was 9,650,012 tons. This was smelted in 613 blast furnaces, and of pig iron we produced—

	Tons
In England	2,976,928
In Wales	659,123
In Scotland	594,000

Total of Great Britain . . . 4,230,051
Of this pig iron we exported 497,148 tons, reserving more than four million tons for conversion into merchant iron. These returns inform us that there were 268 ironworks in activity in 1866, in which there were 623 puddling furnaces and 826 rolling mills.

The proportions in which the iron ores of this country were used in our furnaces is given as follows—

Argillaceous and black band carbonates	42 per cent
Cleveland stone	28 "
Lancashire and Cumberland red ores	15 "
Brown ores	13 "
Spathic carbonates	2 "

10
In 1866, the year 1866, Mr. Robert Hunt intimates, was so disastrously remarkable in connection with iron and copper mining, that a more than usual close examination of the condition of the mines of Devonshire and Cornwall was considered necessary. The list of mines given in the "Appendix to the Mineral Statistics" shows that at the end of 1866 more than 300 mines had been suspended which had been within the few previous years in full work. This necessarily threw a large number of miners out of work, and it appears that more than 7,000 Cornish miners emigrated.

The production of tin ore in 1866 was 16,050 tons, and the mean average price for the year was 44s 10d per ton, whereas the production of 1865 was 16,686 tons, and the mean average price of the ore was 46s 6d per ton. The consequence of this is a depression from which, under favourable circumstances, it will be long before our western mining communities can recover. Some important tables, showing the progress of the Dutch tin trade since 1865, are given. From these we learn that the Island of Banca produced, in 1866, 158,625 slabs of tin, and that of Billiton 33,000 slabs (1,000 Banca slabs weighing from 33 to 34 tons.)

Copper.—There were 174 mines in these islands producing and selling copper ore in 1866. These produced of copper ore 180,378 tons valued at £769,118, from which we obtained metallic copper 11,167 tons, valued at £1,019,168. This shows a considerable falling off in the produce of copper mines. During the year there was an increase of more than 7,000 tons in the copper ore and regulus imported, of this Chili alone sent us nearly 50,000 tons.

LEAD AND SILVER.—There has been but little variation in the production of these metals from our mines. In 1866 our lead mines gave us 90,452 tons of lead ore, yielding 67,181 tons of lead and 724,856 ounces of silver. In 1866 we mined 91,047 tons of lead ore, producing 67,300 tons of lead and 628,188 ounces of silver. The silver given in 1865, it is explained, is in excess of the real quantity obtained, many mines having returned the silver contained in the ore, which was not eventually separated by the smelter, since, when the lead contains less than four ounces to the ton, it does not pay for separation. The quantity given this year is the quantity actually produced, as nearly as this can be ascertained.

GOLD.—Our gold mines in North Wales produced 2,927 tons of auriferous quartz, from which 743 ounces of gold were obtained.

Of the other metals nothing need be said, beyond the statement contained in the following summary of