



POTTSVILLE.

SAURDAY MORNING, JAN. 1, 1882.

AN ORIGINAL NUMBER.—The present number of the Miners' Journal is entirely original, such as it is. All the matter was written by our staff, and as it was scribbled during the hurry and haste attendant on the commencement of the paper, our readers must not be too critical.

TO OUR PATRONS.—According to promise, our readers will perceive that the present number of the Miners' Journal is considerably enlarged, and many alterations made in its typographical appearance; some might think these improvements. The number contains a very large amount of reading matter, on a variety of subjects, and much valuable information in relation to the Anthracite Coal Trade, and the peculiar resources of our own region. The statistical information has been prepared with great care; and, as a novel feature in a country press, we might again mention that the whole contents of the present number of the Journal have been written by our staff. We do not make this statement in a spirit of vain boasting, but allude to it merely as a proof of our industry in catering for the peculiar wants and wishes of our readers.

The enlargement has caused a large outlay of money on our part; and it is but natural to expect that some returns will be made for the enterprise and spirit, but we whisper, that we have established. The Journal is emphatically the organ of the Schuylkill County, and is considered abroad; and in that respect we will deny, but that it has been and will continue to be of great service to those who are in any way connected or interested in the Coal Trade. The more extended circulation of the Miners' Journal, the more our citizens will be indirectly benefited; and we trust that our subscribers will come forward, each procure a subscriber for the Journal, and thus extend the sphere of our operations and usefulness. The public may rest assured, that the additional income thus accruing to our establishment will be appropriated for the purpose of making our paper still more valuable, still more interesting, and still more acceptable to our patrons. What say you? Can it be done?

As we are desirous of procuring and publishing, in a collected form, the state of the whole Coal Trade of the United States—both anthracite and bituminous—we trust that persons residing in the various bituminous coal regions of this State, Virginia, and other parts of the Union, will furnish us at their earliest convenience, a statement of the present and probable future amount of coal mined, and other interesting facts, connected with their respective regions. Editors with whom we exchange will please notice this, in order that the same may reach the proper authorities. Our interest as well as a sense of justice prompts us to pursue this course. We should have taken that course before, had our limits permitted.

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Happy New Year! Last week we extended our hand cordially to our readers, and wished them, one and all—young and old—a "merry Christmas!" This week we greet them with a "happy New Year." May it prove such in reality to them all. May they all enjoy as much happiness as is kindly vouchsafed to us poor mortals—and that, by the way, is not worth speaking of; for the materials of restlessness and discontent are thoroughly engrained on all our constitutions. However, there is no harm done in wishing; it bespeaks a sanguine temperament, and, some think, a kind heart.

Candidly speaking, we do not think the ensuing year will prove a more happy one to the masses of mankind than any of its predecessors. Indeed, therefore, of indulging in bright dreams of future happiness, to better reality of experience; instead of contemplating visions—glorious though they be—which will never assume a palpable shape, let us return to the past, dwell on the manifold blessings which a beneficent and all-wise Providence has bestowed upon us, in a spirit of thankfulness, and review the transgressions of our past life—whether of omission or commission—with an eye single to amendment.

If you are of an idle disposition, turn over a new leaf, with the new year, and reform. Remember that no man, who was born with a wooden spoon in his mouth, has ever acquired enough of this world's dross to surround himself with the comforts or luxuries of life, and be placed above want in his old days, except by honest industry—except by the labor of his hands or his intellect. Remember, also, that "a rolling stone gathers no moss," and govern yourself accordingly.

Live strictly within your income, and avoid all ostentatious show and extravagance. These two evils are of a nature to cost themselves. Be liberal in your expenditures; but let your liberality be tempered with discretion and prudence. Do not be caught with the delusive cry of "early marriages." Max much in society before you enter your partner for life; and when you have fixed upon a mate, you should religiously believe that she possess a combination of mental and personal charms, never before centered in one woman. That she in the information of all that is beautiful, all that is good, all that is intellectual! If you indulge in intoxicating drinks, take warning in time, and cast the poisoned bowl from you, ere it be too late. Take heed by the wrecked hope of over-indulgent fathers and mothers—take counsel by the blighted prospects of disappointed, yet still loving wives, and resolve to wean yourself from the beggarly, brutal, and beastly habit of intoxication.

Never tell white on black lies. This habit of fabricating, either in fun or earnest, is equally detestable and dangerous. Editors are occasionally allowed to draw liberally on a fertile imagination, but then all persons are not editors. Arrayed in the armor of truth, you can bid defiance to the shafts of calumny and malice. Much more good advice we might give these gentle readers, but we administer our counsel in admonitions on the Homœopathic system. If, under the sun of omission, you have neglected to subscribe for the Miners' Journal, do not delay any longer; but come promptly to our office (it is on Centre street, opposite the Episcopal Church) have your name entered on our books, pay for your subscription in advance, and in good bankable money. Short pays and levies not taken at a premium. Office open every day in the week except Sunday, from daylight until 8 o'clock, P. M. [This closing of stores after eight o'clock in the evening has fully answered our expectations. Great benefits are already experienced from this humane practice.] In conclusion, we again wish our patrons a "happy New Year," and plenty of "m."

SHOCKING DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY.—A Miss Lawrence, a young and lovely lady, was thrown from an affrighted horse, on the 18th ult. near Wayneboro, Md., and killed. It is stated that her leg, which became entangled with the stirrup while the horse was running, was literally torn from her body. So infuriated was the horse, that it was necessary to shoot him before he was caught. Female riders cannot be too careful in the selection of their horses. Their seat in the saddle is necessarily one of great insecurity and danger.

THE NEW YORKERS are in great trepidation. The Bostonians have undisputed possession of the western title of the state of New York, by means of their splendid railroad, while the Hudson River is closed. A large meeting was held in New York, at Niblo's Garden, on Tuesday night last, to see what could be done to finish the Erie Railroad, and keep to Gotham, what has heretofore been considered, "an exclusive trade."

ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—A few days since a cowardly and unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate the Rev. Josiah Crutcher, of Granville county, N. H. The reverend gentleman was formerly a representative in Congress from the Wake district in that State.

LOWELL must be a delightful place for the residence of an unhappy old bachelor, for there are nearly seven thousand girls in that flourishing town! What an imposing array they must present on the Sabbath, tripping it to church, in their best bibs and tuckers!

MARYLAND.—The Legislature of Maryland convened on Tuesday last. John C. Legrand, Esq., of Baltimore, was elected Speaker of the House without opposition; and the Hon. Richard H. Jones, of Baltimore, was elected President of the Senate.

LOUISIANA has written a letter to President Tyler thanking the American people in general, and the President, in particular, for the kindness and hospitality extended to his beloved son, the Prince de Joinville.

THE PRESENT NUMBER OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.—We have struck off a large extra number for gratuitous distribution. Persons wishing to procure a copy can obtain the same by calling at our office. Those who do not, needn't call. N. C.

PUTTING THE SCREWS.—The Baltimore Clipper says that a bill to compel the banks of Maryland to resume specie payments, will be speedily introduced into the legislature of that state.

WEST DOWN.—The barque America, ninety five days from Sicily, was sunk near Sandy Hook, N. Y., last week. She had been leaking badly during the whole passage. No lives lost.

AS WE EXPECTED.—The Lehigh Company have given notice that they will be unable to meet the interest of their loans this year.

A WOMAN MURDERED.—A woman was murdered in New York on Sunday last, by a man named "Nigger Assure."

ON DONORS must be a lucky fellow. He is never at a loss to raise the wind.

THE HOME LEAGUE.—The Tariff Question.—The Iron Trade of this Country.—The course pursued by Great Britain in relation to free trade.—Domestic and Foreign Coal.

In the month of October last, a "Home League" was established in the city of New York, for the purpose of protecting the "Home Industry." Thirteen states and territories were represented, and among the resolutions passed by the members of the League, was one urging upon their fellow citizens, the vital necessity of forming auxiliary branches to the parent League in every county and state in the Union, in order that a concerted action might be produced throughout the country. In this movement of the friends of Home Industry, party had no share or lot, for the League is composed of members of all political shades and complexions. Already auxiliary branches to the Home League are forming in various parts of the Union, and it gives us much pleasure to state that preparations are now making to form a branch in Schuylkill county, and make the voice of our colliers, iron masters, and mechanics, heard in Congress.

The Tariff is the most important question now before the American people. It must come before Congress for adjustment at the present session, in consequence of the term during which the Compromise Act was to run expiring on the 1st day of July, next. After that time, everything is brought down to the unvarying standard of 20 per cent. ad valorem. It is true that a home valuation and cash duties take place; but great difficulty will be experienced in establishing a uniform valuation at our different ports; for it cannot be expected that any two custom houses in the Union will agree in their appraisement. This is but a minor evil compared with the disastrous effects which a modification of duties must produce on nearly every branch of national industry.

A reduction in duties take place, and a total prostration of our manufacturing interests will be the consequence. All classes of our citizens have a deep stake in this question; and should Congress remain deaf to the claims of the farmer, mechanic, and workman, our tailors, our hat-makers, and our shoemakers, will be the first to feel the blow aimed at their individual prosperity by "Southern Chivalry."

No class of our manufacturers are likely to suffer more than our iron-masters. Unless a higher rate than 20 per cent is levied by the Government, it must result in the ruin of one half of the manufacturers of iron in this country. The price of labor in England, France, Russia, and Sweden, is so low, that we cannot compete with them in articles of which labor constitutes the chief value. The duty upon iron was formerly \$30 per ton, or about 100 per cent upon the cost. It is now \$26.68, and on the 1st of July it will be reduced to \$19.00. The judicious selection of the Tariff in respect to iron is of great importance, as our interests manifestly require that we should protect it to such an extent as not to be dependent upon foreign nations.

In many respects, the example of Great Britain is worthy of close imitation by the United States. The policy which she has hitherto pursued of affording protection, through the medium of a tariff, to her manufacturers, as well as her mineral and home industry is strongly guarded by a tariff and with a grasping, daring spirit, she seeks to monopolize the markets of the whole world, and watches with an eye vigilant, ever jealous eye, every foreign movement calculated to affect her interests and prosperity, and is ready at a moment to meet emergencies as they rise. Abroad she has her emissaries promulgating the doctrines of free trade, and decanting with vigor and eloquence upon its advantages. At home she practically repudiates that doctrine, and laughs at the phantom which visionary statesmen would fain grapple with.

With us the case is almost the reverse; and many of the great interests of the country, from the want of a fostering care on the part of the federal government, are in a languishing condition. We need not go out of our own state for an example. It is admitted by those who have made the necessary investigations, that more than a sufficient quantity of coal and iron ore could be mined in the State of Pennsylvania to meet the demand of the whole Union. It is obvious, then, that the policy of our government should be to develop these great and hidden sources of national wealth, by laying a protective duty on foreign coal and iron; or, in other words, to increase the present duty on these articles. An increase of duty would protect our coal and iron interests, and still that protection would not come out of the pockets of the consumer; for, as the Secretary of the Treasury justly observes, in his late able Report, "nothing is more established by our experience and the experience of other nations, than that the augmentation of duties does not augment, in the equal degree, the cost of the article to the consumer. In many cases it appears not to increase at all. Very often it is reduced to the consumer's benefit, partly by the overabundance of the article, and partly by the greater supply of the home production, and partly by the reduction of the price in the foreign market. It is believed, indeed, that there have been cases in which the joint operation of the two causes has occasioned a price of fall lower than they were before the increase of duties was laid." The present duty on foreign coal imported into this country is nominally six cents; but in reality it is only 4 1/2 cents, or \$1 26, per ton, as there is a per centage deducted from that amount. After the 1st day of July next, the duty will be reduced to between sixty and eighty cents per ton.

Great Britain, on the other hand, imposes a duty of upwards of seven dollars, per ton, on foreign coal, and thus protects her own coal trade by making the foreign article equivalent to being contraband. The same with her iron trade. It will be recollected that several years since, the iron ore was found in New Jersey, and the laborers employed on the Morris Canal. A ore was shipped to England on speculation by several enterprising individuals; and as there was no duty at that time on the article, they were remunerated for their risk and trouble. As soon, however, as it was generally known in England that the Americans were shipping iron ore to that country at a profit, what may be termed, a prohibitive duty, was immediately laid on foreign iron ore by the British government. If the same policy was pursued by the United States, capitalists would eagerly invest their means in the Coal and Iron Trade, and those already engaged in the business, would prosecute their works with redoubled vigor, as they would have the stimulus before them, of a sure market, and remunerative prices for their investment and labor. With proper encouragement and management, what a source of wealth would the good old commonwealth of Pennsylvania possess in her coal and iron mines! How steadily she would increase in riches and prosperity! How soon extricate herself from her present difficulties!

The quantity of foreign coal imported into this country during the year 1841, will not fall short of 200,000 tons; and with the reduced duties on foreign coal, we may expect an increase in the importations.

The largest portion of foreign coal is imported from Pictou, Nova Scotia; and notwithstanding the distance from the New York and Boston markets, and the present duty which is imposed upon the coal, amounting to \$1 62 per chaldron, or \$1 26 per ton, yet the owners of the Pictou Coal, can afford to undersell the domestic article.

This is in part owing to the heavy expenses attendant upon inland navigation; as it costs us more to transport a ton of Coal from this region to New York, than it would to transport a ton of Coal from Pictou to New York.

The following comparative table will show the annual amount of Coal imported into this country, from 1820 to 1840, inclusive, in tons of 28 bushels, obtained from the official documents at Washington, and the amount of Anthracite Coal sent to market:

Table with columns: YEARS, FOREIGN COAL, ANTHRACITE COAL. Rows from 1820 to 1841.

It will be seen from the above, that in 1839 the importations of foreign Coal arrived at its maximum height; and in a year, too, when the domestic coal trade was never in a more depressed condition. During the past year, when our colliers and operations were suffering from pecuniary embarrassment, about half a million of dollars was sent out of the country for the purchase of foreign coal; and a portion of this coal was actually delivered and sold on the Schuylkill, at Philadelphia, at the very termination of our Canal.

We would particularly call the attention of our Virginia and Maryland neighbors to the domestic Coal Trade of this country. Richmond has already commenced shipping large quantities of Coal to the New York market, and as the Pictou and Richmond Coal is bituminous, the interests of both places will be brought more immediately into conflict.

Education in Pottsville.—We have taken the pains to ascertain, at the proper sources, the state of education in the borough of Pottsville; and our readers, doubtless, will be equally as surprised as we were at the result. Our Sunday Schools are in the most flourishing condition; there being 1137 scholars, 150 teachers, and 1659 volumes belonging to the libraries of the different schools. The female Sunday School, of the Catholic Church, is conducted by three Sisters of Charity and six other ladies, and numbers one hundred and sixty girls. The male Sunday School, one hundred and fifty boys, and ten teachers. The library for the use of the church and the Sunday Schools, contains six hundred and thirty volumes. It is not generally known, and the fact should go abroad, that all the scholars belonging to the Catholic Sunday School of this borough, have taken the pledge of total abstinence from the use of intoxicating drinks, for life. We fervently trust that this noble example of our Catholic brethren will be universally imitated. A rising generation of teetotalers! The thought is glorious—the prospect cheering!

Our private schools, male and female, are admirably kept and eminently deserve that patronage which has been hitherto so liberally extended to them. The Miss Clements' Seminary for Young Ladies, established but recently, is in the full tide of successful experiment. Both the useful and ornamental branches of polite education are taught in this Seminary. Mr. Pittman's Academy was never in a more prosperous condition. Attached to the Academy there is an excellent library, and some Chemical and Philosophical apparatus. Mr. Hough's School is also doing well. He has upwards of 38 pupils, and a small, but well selected library.

Our Public Schools can speak of with pride. They will favorably compare with any similar schools in the state. There are eight Public Schools in the borough, with three male and five female teachers. Average salary of males, per month, \$30 83; females, \$17 08. The number of pupils, 472, at an expense of tuition for each pupil, male and female, of 48 1/2 cents, per month, or \$5 82 a year. The whole expense, \$2724.

The following table will show the state of the Sunday, Private, and Public Schools of our borough, together with the number of volumes in the Sunday School Libraries.

Table with columns: SUNDAY SCHOOLS, Scholars, Teachers, Vols. Rows for Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist, Episcopal, German Union Church, German Methodist, Universalist.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS. The Miss Clements' Seminary, 40 pupils. Mr. Pittman's Academy, 38. Mr. Hough's School, 38. Sisters of Charity, 141. Catholic School, 110. Other Schools, 100. Total, 479.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS. Males, 237. Females, 235. Total, 472. 8 teachers.

The above statement of the condition of our schools cannot be otherwise than a source of pure, unalloyed satisfaction to all who have the interests of the borough, and the welfare of the rising generation at heart. But some ten years ago, the existence of such a place as Pottsville was confined to the knowledge of a very few. Now she has numbers, wealth, a high character for respectability and intellectual element, calculated to give this town a pre-eminence and importance to a town, above all out of the comparatively small population of about 4,500 souls, she has over eleven hundred children receiving the benefits of a Sabbath School education, and nearly one thousand children who attend the Public and Private schools, during the week days. What town in the United States, of the same population, can make the same statement, with the same truth?

PLEASURES OF LIFE.—To be compelled to be funny when your head aches, and your boot pinches. To hear a man talk of his conquests, and a woman of her flirtations. To be cut by a young woman, and laughed at by an old one.

To take your seat at the theatre between two friends, who talk to each other across your face, while the filldars' heads prevent you from seeing the stage.

To know you are a sensible fellow, and get outshone in love affairs by a fool.

IS RIVER.—The town of Adrian, Michigan, has been visited with a most destructive fire. A large portion of that enterprising village is in ruins.

Anthracite Coal Trade of the United States.

The following Table exhibits the quantity of Anthracite Coal sent to market from the different regions in Pennsylvania, from the commencement of the trade in 1820 to 1842, together with the annual increase and consumption.

Table with columns: YEAR, SCHUYLKILL, LEHIGH. Rows from 1820 to 1841.

The above table includes the shipments for all the Anthracite regions in the State, except the Wilkesbarre Basin, from which was shipped during 1811, 32,917 tons. In the year 1820, there were only 365 tons of Anthracite Coal sent to market, which was shipped from the Lehigh mines. In 1830, the consumption of Anthracite Coal amounted to 150,000 tons. In 1841, including an overstock of 50,000 tons, the supply of Anthracite in market is 1,006,566 tons, independent of the Wilkesbarre Coal. This large amount of coal will undoubtedly be required, as the consumption of the last year was 955,414 tons, thus leaving only 51,152 tons for the increased consumption of the present year.

Statistics of the Schuylkill Coal Region.—Above will be found our annual statistical statement of the Anthracite Coal Trade in the United States. It will be seen that there has been a steady increase annually in the amount of Coal consumed, and consumed, with the exception of two or three years. Although we commenced mining Coal for shipment in the Schuylkill region in 1825, five years later than the Lehigh, there has been 1,057,916 tons more sent to market from this region than from all the other anthracite regions in this state combined. Thus:

Total amount of Coal sent to market from the Schuylkill region since the commencement of the trade, in 1825, to the close of navigation, December 31, 1841, 1,057,916 tons. Excess in favor of Schuylkill region, 1,057,916 tons. In 1825 the amount of Coal sent to market from the Schuylkill region was only 3,206 tons. In 1830 it had increased to 89,881 tons; in 1835, to 335,685 tons; and in 1841, to 955,414 tons. At the same ratio of increase, there will be mined in 1845, over one million of tons; and in 1850, 1,750,000 tons.

The magnitude of this trade well corresponds with the amount of capital invested in the improvements of the trade. Upwards of four million of dollars have been invested in the following manner:

Table with columns: 65 miles of incorporated rail road, 40 do. individual do., 2100 Rail Road Cars, 1500 Dredges, 17 Collieries below water level, with steam engines, pumps, &c., 100 Collieries above water level, 80 Landings, 850 Canal Boats, 900 Coal Hoists, &c.

There are thirty steam engines in the county, including colliery engines, amounting to upwards of one thousand horse power. Twenty-two of these engines were manufactured in Schuylkill County.

During the last year the following steam engines were built in this borough for colliery purposes:

Table with columns: MAKE'S NAME, HORSE POWER. Rows for Pomroy & Maginnis, Hayward & Snyder, Delawar Coal Co., Hayward & Snyder, Delawar Coal Co., Hayward & Snyder, Millwright Haywood.

Previous to 1841, the horse power employed in collieries was only 350; during the last year there was an addition of 360 horse power, being a greater amount than was ever employed before. Total horse power in the collieries, 710.

SUPPLY OF COAL.—The following comparative table will show the amount of anthracite coal shipped from the different regions during the years 1840 and 1841.

Table with columns: SCHUYLKILL, LEHIGH. Rows for 1840, 1841.

It will be perceived from the above, and the returns are all official, that the supply in the market this year is 1,006,566 tons, which is only 51,152 tons more than the consumption of last year; as the consumption during 1841 was 955,414 tons.

It is worthy of notice, that in the Miners' Journal, of July 17th, it was stated that the aggregate amount which would be shipped from the different regions would probably reach 955,000; a difference only of 56,566 tons from the actual result. We merely mention this fact to show that the charge which has been made against us of misusing a cry of "shortage," by mercenary, reckless, and unprincipled writers, is utterly destitute of truth, and that our statements can be relied upon by those who are interested in the coal trade.

QUANTITY OF COAL SOLD on the line of the Canal between this place and Philadelphia: 1826 - 365, 1827 - 3,732, 1828 - 3,322, 1829 - 5,321, 1830 - 6,150, 1831 - 10,045, 1832 - 13,429, 1833 - 19,429, 1834 - 18,479, 1835 - 17,863, 1836 - 21,749, 1837 - 28,775, 1838 - 29,665, 1839 - 28,924, 1840 - 41,223, 1841 - 40,584.

RAILROAD IN SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.—The following is the quantity of Coal transported over the different Rail Roads in Schuylkill County:

Table with columns: RAIL ROAD, TONS. Rows for West Branch Rail Road, Schuylkill Valley Rail Road, Hill Creek Rail Road, Erie Schuylkill Rail Road, Loberry Creek Rail Road, Pingreeville.

AN EMPTY TREASURY.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce says that there is not one cent in the Treasury! The free traders will soon open their eyes.

How Pansos—got married to Miss—Our readers shall have benefit of a good story that we once heard read. Here it is. Travelling into town one night about dusk, Parson—had occasion to call at the mansion of an esteemed prisoner, who had, among other worldly possessions, two or three very fine daughters. He had scarce knocked at the door when it was hastily opened by one of these blooming maidens, who as quick as thought, threw her arms around his neck, and before he had time to say, "Oh, don't," pressed her warm delicate lips to his, and gave him as sweet a kiss as any heart of swain deserved. In utter astonishment, the worthy divine was endeavoring to stammer out something, when the damsel exclaimed, "Oh, mercy, mercy Mr. —, is this you? I thought as much as could be it was my brother Henry."

"Pshaw!" thought the parson to himself, "you didn't think any such thing." But sticking her hand, he said in a forgiving tone, "There is no harm done. Don't give yourself any uneasiness; though you ought to be a little more careful." After this gentle reproof; he was ushered