Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1860.

FOR GOVERNOR:

ANDREW G. CURTIN.

FOR ONE DOLLAR

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

Beyond in the names as rapidly as possible. There is a great 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.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Report of the Rev. Mr. Coit, who was recently selected by the Directors to examine the condition of the Public Schools of the Borough, will be published next week.

WOMELSDORF AND SWATARA RAILROAD.—This road is proposed to connect Tremont with the Lebanon Valley Railroad at Womelsdorf via Pinegrove, together with a branch leading to Lebanon. The distance from Pinegrove to Womelsdorf is about 17 miles, embracing a tunnel of about a half mile through the Blue Mountain near Pinegrove. The branch to Lebanon would be about 12 miles. The route is said to be very favorable, with the exception of the tunnel. See Advertisement calling a meeting of Commissioners.

"THE COAL LEDGER."—This is the title of a neat and well edited journal, published in Minersville, this County, by F. T. Bennett, Esq. The first number appeared on Saturday last. The lives of the papers heretofore published in our sister Borough, have been brief; but we hope that the experience of the *Ledger* will be more pleasant and profitable. Conducted with tact and judgment, there is no reason why it should be otherwise. We welcome the *Ledger* into the Schuylkill County field of journalism.

PRYOR'S TACTICS.—We have in an article in another column, alluded somewhat at length, to the Pryor and Potter affair; but there is a feature in it which as it completes the disgrace of Roger A. Pryor, deserves special mention. In a "Card" of his "friend" Mr. Chrisman, published this week, there are two valient notes, neither of which ever reached Potter, and which evidently, were "manufactured as temporary shelter under which Pryor might dodge, for the time, from the pitiless storm of contempt and ridicule that everybody is raining down upon him." They were the result of after thought; and it is believed that Potter was arrested and placed under bonds of $5000 to keep the peace, on the procurement of Pryor's friends, and by a man who had just before had an interview with Pryor. The moment that Potter is under bonds, and tied fast, then come the ferocious notes—never delivered however—in which he expresses his desire to fight Potter anywhere, and with anything from knives to muskets. Valient Pryor! He ties the hands of the man he is afraid to fight, and then alternately whimpers and blusters. Poor, contemptible Southern bully; he should be ashamed to exhibit his face in the House again.

THE CANDIDATES AT CHARLESTON AND PROTECTIVE TARIFF.—In alluding to the effort at this time to draw a line of discrimination between the various candidates before the Charleston Convention, on the subject of the Tariff, the Washington correspondent of the *North American* remarks (that it is absurd and ridiculous, and says:

They all stand pretty much on the same piece, and Pennsylvania cannot be humbugged with any such dodge this time. Much has been said about Mr. Guthrie. His reports speak for themselves. He recommended a reduction on the tariff of 1846 from 30 to 23 per cent. on iron, and substantially favored the odious law which is now on the statute book, and which a democratic Senate, in the expiring hours of his administration, forced upon us. It is true he was in favor of the liberal use of iron in public buildings, and for other purposes. Mr. Hunter's position has always been well understood, and Mr. Breckinridge has a similar record. Mr. Douglas, more than any of the prominent candidates, has been a free trader first, last and always, and the most decided and uncompromising enemy of the interests of Pennsylvania. He has voted for every bill of every kind by which coal and iron were to be struck down, and was most urgent for the retrocative scheme by which duties on British railroad iron were to be refunded. Mr. Hunter refused to sanction it, as a breach of faith under the act of 1846, but Mr. Douglas, who is now so earnestly adopted by a certain faction in Pennsylvania, had no such scruples. These enterprising managers, headed by the illustrious Montgomery, propose to satisfy our people by giving them squatter sovereignty as a substitute for protection. If the experiment could be tried—that is to say, if the Charleston Convention would listen to these charlatans—we should like to see him make this issue. Mr. Douglas has been nominated here for the last three months, if the reports of his champions might be believed; but we shall wait until the delegates have spoken, and then we shall know better who is to be the candidate.

OWEN LOVEJOY'S SPEECH.—The Pryor and Potter affair which agitated Washington to its centre during the past fortnight, sprang from a scene in the House consequent upon an earnest philippic against Slavery by Mr. Lovejoy of Illinois. It is thought by those unacquainted with the speaker's reason for his bitterness against the "peculiar institution," that he went too far, when he caused the Southern bullies, Pryor, Barksdale, and others, to wince beneath his caustic lash.—Yet after reading the following historical sketch of the career of his brother, they must acknowledge that he has great and moving cause for his hatred. What man with fraternal feeling could act otherwise?

Elijah P. Lovejoy, the brother of Owen Lovejoy, was a native of Maine, and was graduated at Waterville College in 1828. He practiced law for a time in St. Louis, Mo., but subsequently entered the Church, became an agent of the Sunday School Union, and was finally selected to conduct a religious journal in St. Louis. In his editorial capacity he maintained the right of an American citizen to free discussion; and *when a free colored man was burned to death* near St. Louis, he released the savage outrage in such terms as it deserved. And for this he was driven out of the State of Missouri.

He next established himself at Alton, Illinois, and began the publication of a paper called the *Alton Observer*. In this journal he avowed his opposition to the system of slavery, and published strong exposition of his views on the subject.—Living on the border of a slave state, his words had a storm of popular fury, and three times his office was demolished and his press destroyed. His friends promptly came to his assistance, and replaced the property of which his enemies had robbed him, in violation of law and justice. The publication of the *Observer* was therefore, resumed.

On the night, 1837, Mr. Lovejoy's press having recently been destroyed and a new one ordered, a meeting was called, notwithstanding the pressure of existing excitement, but really to intimidate the bold advocate of free speech. Mr. Lovejoy appeared at this meeting, and in a brilliant and manly speech defended the freedom of conscience and the liberty of the press. Soon after his press arrived, and on the 7th of November, 1837, it was lodged in a stone warehouse, where Mr. Lovejoy and some of his friends took shelter, ready to defend it against an expected attack. The mob assembled the same night and fired upon the building, but failing to dislodge the occupants they attempted to set fire to the warehouse. Mr. Lovejoy went out to prevent them, when he was shot dead, himself with three buck-shot.

Mr. Lovejoy left a wife and three children.—Mrs. Lovejoy stood by him nobly in his trials, and particularly during a brutal assault upon him previous to the fatal affray at Alton. When Lovejoy's mother learned the tidings of his death, she exclaimed: "It is well. I had rather he should fall a martyr in his cause than prove recreant to his principles."

Side by side with the noble resolve of the wife and daughter of Cassius M. Clay, to remain with him when assailed in his own house by slaveholders, stand the noble words of Lovejoy's aged mother. They should be cherished in the heart of every American matron. They give point to the recent withering oration in the House, of her surviving son. Men who have heart consuming wrongs, suffer, alas! how keenly!

We will publish Mr. Lovejoy's speech next week.

THE BOROUGH ELECTION.—On Monday, the 7th of May, 1860, an election will be held in this Borough, for a Chief Burgess, a Treasurer, a High Constable, and three Auditors, each to serve for one year for the Borough at large. The electors of each of the four wards of the Borough, will also be called upon to select one Councilman and one School Director, each to serve three years. It is hardly necessary one would suppose, to urge our citizens to select none but the best men for these positions. Many are too apt however, to let these local elections pass by as unimportant, and therefore, it is necessary to urge every citizen to vote at the approaching election, and only for those men who will subserve the public interests. Economy and judgment in the expenditure of the public funds demand that only such men shall be elected. The Borough Council has been much improved in the last five years, and the citizens of the various wards should still be particular who they send there to administer the public affairs of the Borough. If the taxes of the Borough are to be kept within reasonable bounds; if the money collected shall be judiciously and carefully expended; if in short, the Borough Council shall have an eye single to the public interests, then good men, and only good men must be sent there. We tell the citizens of Pottsville that this is an important matter, and that they will do well to heed strictly, our advice. Drops make up the aggregate of the waters of the boundless ocean, and dollars heedlessly and recklessly expended, swell the vast debts of boroughs, counties, states and nations.—Our motto should be, "Excelsior." Let our citizens not rest content until they have instituted thorough and strict reform in every department of the economy of the County.—Much has been done so far. We are glad to note it. Yet care must be exercised that we progress, not retrograde. We therefore, urge every citizen to vote at the ensuing Borough election, and only for the men most worthy their trust and confidence.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.—It will assemble on Monday next. We observe that one of the delegates, Mr. F. W. Hughes of this Borough, sailed from Philadelphia on Wednesday, in the steamship Keystone State. There is of course, much speculation as to the men who will be selected as the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President. Should Douglas be nominated, it will be a bitter pill for the South to swallow; yet he is such a thorough-going demagogue and truckler with principles, that if elected we believe he would if interest dictated, be the veriest tool of the slaveholders. We have no confidence in Douglas. He is devoid alike in politics, of honesty and principle. Here is what the Washington correspondent of the New York *Courier and Enquirer* thinks of the anticipated action of the Charleston Convention. It is written under date of April 17:

The Douglas men are boasting most lustily; and indeed they seem very confident. It seems to me, however, that almost everything so far as Douglas is concerned, depends upon the disposition made of the double delegations from Illinois and New York. If the friends of Douglas from these States are admitted, and those of the Administration and Fernando Wood excluded, Mr. Douglas would get the nomination without much difficulty. On the other hand, if his friends are turned out, or admitted on an equality with the others only, so that their votes will be neutralized, Mr. Douglas is gone. In the latter event, it is not improbable that the friends of the Illinois Senator will withdraw from the Convention, and bolt the ticket. The decision of the above question, it is generally conceded, will make a change of forty-six votes in the chances. Next to him it is difficult to say who seems to be the strongest. His opponents are very much divided, almost every State having a candidate of its own; but the friends of New York and Seymour of Connecticut, both are referred to as very popular Northern men. Mr. Dickinson is spoken of as a man who may be made useful as a club with which to beat out the brains of Douglas, but whether he could for such a purpose it is clear enough expect to be nominated by the votes of Douglas friends after that, I think, therefore, about as near the nomination as Mr. Dickinson will get. Mr. Breckinridge has much strength. I think more than any one else after Douglas. He dislikes, however, to make any efforts to secure the nomination. Perhaps this is the very best way to get it. General Lane looms up next in this atmosphere, and promises to become a much more formidable candidate than was at first supposed.

There is a vast deal of cheating and trading going on, or else there is an unconscionable amount of lying, for we hear all sorts of reports from the different delegates as they will arrive in town at their first choice. I doubt if there ever was a time when the members of the delegations were such mere tools in the hand of a master as now. There are a great many of the delegates who have no opinions at all as to how they will vote. They would be much more valuable if they would look wise and say nothing, but they will not do this. They must talk, and they tell what they will do or muster rare or blinks, with the utmost satisfaction. They fully believe that he has it all arranged, and knows just how it will be. Those leaders will go down to Charleston and mere registers of the programme which they agree upon here.—There is a great strife going on here for the mastery.—The head of nearly every delegation is here. They are striving to get the best trade they can, and the probability, I think, is, that Mr. Douglas will outbid all the rest.

What effect this Democratic National Convention! The delegates will have about as much to say in regard to the nomination as the children in the public schools in New York. Thirty men now in Washington are settling that matter in advance of the meeting of the Convention. *Vox populi.*

We publish the following at the request of one of the party, without endorsing the views of the writer. We are entirely of a different opinion—and believe that Coal can be transported to New York via. Philadelphia, quite as cheap as by the Reading and East Pennsylvania Railroad.

[COMMUNICATED]

An Excursion from Pottsville to Allentown via the East Pennsylvania Railroad—New Coal Out-let to New York.

On Wednesday morning a party of prominent citizens of Pottsville and other towns in the County, by invitation from A. Cymer, Esq., President of the East Pennsylvania Railroad, left here to review this recently and well constructed railroad—and a more agreeable and interesting trip we must confess has not been enjoyed by the writer for a long time.

The beautiful agricultural district; and the finely improved farms and great extent of the valley from Hecktown to Allentown charmed us. All of it we were assured, is underlaid with a rich deposit of iron ore, and quite an extensive business of mining and sending this ore both to the Lehigh and Schuylkill furnaces—is done at this time. The principal object of our visit was to view the route of a proposed branch road of some ten miles in length diverging from the Reading Railroad 29 miles from Pottsville, and intersecting the East Pennsylvania Railroad 5 miles distant from Reading, thus shortening the route 10 miles from Pottsville to Allentown and avoiding the heaviest grades of the East Pennsylvania Railroad.

This route is entirely practicable, and can be constructed at a cost of from $25,000 to $30,000. It is intended principally for coal trade, and to open a new route from the coal fields of Schuylkill County to New York by putting us in connection with the Lehigh Valley and New Jersey Central Roads.

This route is certainly a most desirable one for the coal interest of Schuylkill County, as no money is asked of our citizens, and as it can be built within the next three months, ready to transport coal from this County direct to New York. Engineers are now engaged making the location.

At Reading, after a bountiful collation of such good things as a first class hotel can afford, we were invited into a comfortable road car with seats of sufficient width for two grown persons (not one and a half) attached to a splendid coal burning engine—in charge of Mr. Voorhees, Locomotive Superintendent of the road; as engineer, and the President of the Company, whose guests we were. A large number of highly valued citizens of Reading, including several ladies, joined our party, we left at Allentown at 11 o'clock, A. M., and enjoyed a delightful ride, stopping at each and all places of interest on the road. We arrived at our place of destination about 2 o'clock P. M., and were taken to the American Hotel, and we can bear testimony to its being a first class house. Here we partook of an excellent dinner, having been joined by a number of gentlemen of Allentown. After the substantials, this hotel is fully and freely discussed, and sparkling champagne not passed freely round the board. Edward Yardley, Esq., of Pottsville arose and offered the following sentiment.

E.M. Cymer, Esq., President of the East Pennsylvania Railroad. To his indomitable energy and untiring perseverance we owe this day to-day—and we can bear that unites the two great valleys of the Schuylkill and Lehigh. May we not hope that the same skill and ability will enable us to furnish a high way from the coal mines of Schuylkill to the cities of New York and Jersey.

This called to the floor the President, who in a clear and forcible manner presented his own views as well as those of the large interest in the Reading Road.—In making this proposed connection it was intended to put our coal into New York as favorable terms as any other Transporting Company could do it.

Col. J. W. Cake being called upon, made a well timed and effective speech. After the call had taken his seat, the Hon. R. M. Palmer was called on, and spoke in eloquent terms of the advantages this route would bring to the region and of its importance to the vital interests and enduring enterprise of Schuylkill County. Mr. B. Haywood also spoke in his usual happy and forcible manner, and predicted good results from this project. Messrs. Wright and Bridges of Allentown, spoke of the pleasant associations which had long existed between the people of Lehigh and Schuylkill, and were happy to see new bonds of union cementing and strengthening the old ties of interest and good feeling.

At 6 P. M., we left for home—and in concluding this hasty and imperfect sketch of the trip, we will say that aside from the enjoyment for which we are entirely indebted to the gentlemanly President of the road, it was unanimously agreed to tender him our sincere thanks for the deep interest he takes in the coal Region, and do most confidently believe that the work now in progress when completed, will greatly benefit the coal and with it all the other interests of our County.

Pottsville, April 19, 1860.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, April 21, 1860.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 36,319 01—by Canal 34,713 10—for the week 71,032 11 tons against 59,644 tons for the corresponding week last year.

From all the Regions the trade sums up as follows:

	1859.		1860.		TOTAL INC.
	WEEK.	TOTAL.	WEEK.	TOTAL.	
P. & R. R. R.	27,624	479,001	33,319	548,015	69,014
Schuyl. Canal	32,020	114,121	34,714	139,819	25,698
L. Val. R. R.	9,977	185,838	15,191	270,581	84,746
Lehigh Canal	19,200	41,332	20,359	34,772	decr'se 6,560
Scranton & the Bay, North Shamokin	13,512	125,296	15,659	189,253	63,963
Trevorton	3,352	20,922	2,722	26,450	5,458
Read Top	2,481	27,385	3,459	29,425	6,040
Lykens Valley	1,791	30,311	1,856	19,334	decr'se 10,977
	1,991	34,388	3,480	47,912	13,524
Sh. Mt. & L. T.	1,767	5,495	2,561	15,113	7,657
	917	5,762	1,754	10,879	7,117
Total,	114,333	1,073,876	136,080	1,330,580	
			114,333	1,073,876	
				22,717	265,716

The trade from all the regions shows an increase this week, notwithstanding the confusion caused in the trade by the reduction of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. The promptness on the part of the Reading Railroad and Schuylkill Navigation Companies, in allowing a drawback on the larger sizes of Coal destined for the Eastern market, prevented any check in the trade, and it is now progressing as usual.

Rates of Freight.

From Port Richmond to Boston, $1 50; Providence, $1 30; New London, $1 20; $1 00 to Washington; $1 75 to Charleston, and $1 00 to New York.

From Elizabethport to Boston, $1 10; Rhode Island, 78 @ 80 cents; New Haven, 80 cents.

From Bordout and Port Ewen 12 cents advance on the above rates.

From Baltimore and Alexandria to Boston $1 75 @ $2 00 per ton.

The Delaware & Hudson Company have fixed their prices for Coal 5 and 10 cents a ton above the prices published by the Pennsylvania Coal Company last week.

The Scranton Company have fixed their prices 10 and 15 cents a ton above the prices of the Pennsylvania Coal Company.

The Reading Railroad and Schuylkill Canal Companies allow a drawback of 15 cents a ton on Lump, Steamboat and Broken Coal, destined for the New York and Eastern markets, to meet the reduction made on these sizes by the Pennsylvania Coal Company.

It is also understood that the Reading Railroad and Schuylkill Canal will increase the rates of toll and transportation 15 cents a ton on the 15th of July, and a further increase of 15 cents per ton will take place in September or October, to correspond with the increased rates of the New York Companies as the season progresses.

STEAM ON THE SCHUYLKILL CANAL.—A new Steamer has been introduced on the Schuylkill Canal which is a success. A friend sends us the following:

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN, April 18, 1860.

MESSRS. EDS.:—The steamer "Tip Top," built at Hunsworth, Eagan & Co.'s People's Works, Philadelphia; took her departure from Schuylkill Haven docks this afternoon, laden with one hundred and sixty tons of Coal on freight, and ten tons fuel, making a total tonnage of one hundred and seventy tons of Coal.

Captain L. McDaniels, who commands the steamer, is perfectly satisfied with her running and carrying capacities, and claims for the following advantages over horse boats:—The steamer saves the expense of towing, can run from point to point to take in back freight, and can, by a very simple arrangement use the power on board to discharge her cargo, all of which is an item of cost worth looking after in the freighting of Coal.

During the time we were on board this steamer, she performed perfectly satisfactory, giving conclusive evidence that the days of mule and horse power on this Canal are short, and that before long the lock tenders, instead of listening for the sound of the horn, will have to *tune* their ears for the shrill scream of the steam whistle.

The engine, which is built in a substantial and workmanlike manner, was constructed by Mr. Seips, one of the firm of the People's Works.—The cylinders are 9 inches in diameter by 15 in stroke, inclined to each other at an angle of 90°, and making about 90 revolutions, with a pressure of 90 pounds of steam per square inch. The valves are worked by a beautiful link motion, and just at the helmsman's hand.

The boiler is similar to a locomotive, and is supplied with water by a Donkey pump, this pump can be used for pumping out the boat and also in case of fire (which is not likely to occur), being able to throw a stream through an inch nozzle the distance of 100 feet.

Altogether, the performance was everything the builders and projectors of steam on the Canal could wish. KIT CARSON.

THE supplement to the charter of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which has just become a law, authorizes the construction of a branch or lateral road, 2½ miles in length, from Temple Station, to connect with the Reading Railroad at or near Tuckerton. It is announced that a survey will be made, and the work pushed under contract forthwith. The Company expect to have it completed by the 1st of July, at a cost not to exceed $25,000. This connection will open a direct line of railway from the Schuylkill coal region to New York, very little longer than the proposed Auburn and Allentown route, and will doubtless dispense with that improvement as an unnecessary expenditure. The Railroad Company are said to favor the connection, and will allow coal consigned to the New York market by this new route to pass over their road at fair pro rata freight charges. Influential parties in Schuylkill County are also favorable to its construction, and will assist it. They consider that it will answer all the purposes that were intended to be accomplished by the Auburn route, and at infinitely less cost.

The above extract appeared in the New York *Tribune* a short time ago, and was last week republished in the Reading *Journal*. As far as the people of Schuylkill County are concerned, there is no objection to the making of this branch road; and in fact we suppose they would prefer it should be made. Any road that shortens distance between two points is an advantage. We have no doubt also, that the Reading Railroad favors its construction, but not for the purpose of carrying Coal, but to "defeat other roads" which are now attracting public attention, and which will carry Coal much cheaper between Pottsville and Allentown. The present charge on the Reading Railroad from Pottsville to Tuckerton is 81 cents per ton. The distance from Pottsville to Tuckerton is about 33 miles, and from Tuckerton to Allentown about 37 miles more, with steep grades against the trade, making the whole distance 70 miles to Allentown by that route, instead of 48 miles by the Pottsville and Allentown route, with grades against the trade of only 11 feet, on straight lines, for short distances only.—Some Coal might take that route in the winter season (with permission of the Reading Railroad,) if there was no other outlet, but so soon as the Pottsville and Allentown Railroad is built, the man that would attempt to send Coal to Allentown via. Tuckerton would be looked upon as a simpleton. We assert fearlessly, that there is not a single intelligent Coal Operator in Schuylkill County who favors this branch road with a view of carrying Coal over it, by using a portion of the Reading Railroad—*and* the impression that is intended to be conveyed in the above paragraph, that this branch road is looked upon in Schuylkill County as a substitute for the Auburn and Allentown Road, *is not true in a single particular.*

The Steam Jet at the Hickory Colliery of Wm. Milnes, Jr., & Co., St. Clair.

In the history of the mining of Anthracite Coal in the United States, there is no page more melancholy in its character, than that on which is recorded the accidents from explosions of fire-damp. Many a noble fellow has been laid low by the lurking demon of the mine, when armed by the fatal spark, and many a widow and orphan now mourns that its work of destruction of human life has been so surely executed. Accidents of this nature are inseparable with the mining of Coal in a comparatively young and inexperienced country; but particularly so in an Anthracite region, where gases generate rapidly, and are peculiarly fatal, unless ventilation is good in the mines. Great Britain may be pointed to as an example in colliery management, for as to inflate, and yet she in her colliery experience only reached a carefully guarded system by legislation and otherwise, through as distressing a loss of life and limb as we have to mourn.

Fully recognizing therefore, the necessity which exists in this and other Regions, of an important system of ventilation for the safety of miners, we were much interested a day or two since in examining the operation of an improvement, which by means of steam jets, thoroughly ventilates the underground workings of the Hickory Colliery of Wm. Milnes, Jr., & Co., St. Clair. It is Mr. Milnes's application of an English invention, which has been in successful use in Great Britain for about fifteen years, and is considered a most effective agent for ventilation.

Mr. Milnes has thus applied it:—At the top of the air-hole, leading from his workings he has erected a large brick furnace. At the end of the furnace rises the air stack, built of sheet-iron.—The stack is 6 feet in diameter, and 52 feet 10 height; being the largest in the County. Running into the stack near its base, is a steam-pipe, supplied by two boilers, each 30 inches in diameter, and 20 feet long. (Two more are shortly to be constructed, to give a larger supply of steam.) The pipe runs to the interior of the stack about 3 feet, and communicating with it at regular intervals are three smaller circular pipes, parallel with each other, in which are fixed 25 steam jets. If the pressure is heavy, the jets thrown up perpendicularly in the stack, displaces the air rapidly, thereby causing a vacuum between the jets and the furnace fire, which creates a constant rush of air up the air-hole to fill. The draught is so strong, that standing as we did in the current created by the steam-jets, at the head of the air-hole, we had ample opportunity of appreciating it. A handkerchief held by one end, fluttered as if agitated by a stiff breeze, while a felt hat held by the rim, stood out from the hand horizontally. When the steam was stopped off momentarily, the difference in the force of the current of air up the air-passage was very great—falling off we think, at least 75 per cent. The instant however, that the steam was re-applied, the draught instantaneously resumed its original power. We were assured by the inside boss, Mr. Bradberry, that it worked very satisfactorily, and that the colliery which embraces some five miles of workings underground, had a good circulation of pure air throughout. Before the steam jets were put up, there were days of such weather (wet and heavy) as we have had during the present and past weeks, in which the men could not work at all below in consequence of the accumulation of fire damp. During the time however, which the improvement has been up, some five weeks now, no trouble has been experienced from that cause, and the miners have worked in all weather, without inconvenience, and the ventilation has been excellent in a colliery which heretofore has been much troubled with fire-damp.—The cost of the improvement to Mr. Milnes has been about $1,600; but he is so well satisfied with its operation, that he would consider five times that amount, if required, judiciously expended to secure the same, result. We would remark that the apparatus, small engine for supplying the boilers with water, etc., were put up by Pomroy & Son of this Borough, in a workmanlike manner. Mr. Milnes contemplates erecting another one shortly, on the western line of the tract which he is now working. Operators annoyed by fire-damp, would do well to inspect the improvement at Hickory Colliery. It is well worthy of their attention from sentiments of humanity and economy.

Before leaving Mr. Milnes's Colliery we inspected his large breaker building, through which passes the product of the Mammoth and Seven Foot Veins (White Ash Coal) which he works.—Mr. Milnes uses the Batten Breaker, in the roller of which he has introduced some improvements, which save him some 500 tons in a product of 10,000. The principal screens are 7 feet in diameter, and 24 feet long. The Coal is carefully picked, while it finally passes, from the chutes through 14 screens ranging in size from egg to chestnut, into the shipping cars. The Coal thus goes from the Colliery in as clean a condition, and as free from impurities, as it is possible to ship the article. We are not surprised from the care and supervision exercised by Mr. Milnes in this matter, that his Hickory Coal bears such a high reputation in the Eastern markets, and commands a ready sale.

At this Colliery there are two slopes, one 430 yards in length; the other, 320 yards. Of men and boys, 460 are employed at these works. The aggregate amount of steam-power used, is 250 horse. There is also, a saw-mill attached to the Colliery, which saws annually, between 500,000 and 600,000 feet of lumber.

There are some other points in regard to the management of this fine Colliery to which we would like to advert; but we started out only to police the steam jet improvement in ventilation, and our limited space will not permit us to enlarge on the economy of a Colliery which sent to market last year, 127,030 tons.

THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY has already sold, mostly to the wholesale trade, all its estimated production for 1860, except a *very small* proportion of Lump Coal. The Company therefore, has no Coal to re-ship, and has also abolished all *Agencies*, for the sale of its Coal.

A large sale was made to Lewis Audenried & Co., who will supply the wants of the Philadelphia and line trade; and to meet the coastwise demand, for this Coal, they have made arrangements for its re-shipment at New Brunswick, from which point they are now prepared to fill orders at market rates.

The Coal Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20, 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

BALTIMORE, April 18.—The demand is fair for Cumberland, and cargo prices remain unchanged, namely:—$4 00 @ $4 25 for lump, $3 50 @ $3 75 for run of mine, and $3 25 @ $3 50 for fine, per ton, cash, deliverable on board at Locust Point—receipts moderate. For Anthracite there is a steady fair demand, for local consumption, at $5 50 per ton, from the yards, delivered.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The demand for domestic use has fallen off, and prices have declined a shade both by the cargo and retail. We have no quotations to make.

DETROIT, April 18.—A few cargoes from the Provinces have been received, but nothing of any consequence has been done. English coal has been selling at $12 ₱ chaldron, cash. In Anthracite steady retail sales at $6 ₱ ton.

Schuylkill Coal Trade for 1860.

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

	RAILROAD.	CANAL.
Port Carbon,	8,995 04	5,549 00
Pottsville,	2,187 11	2,837 00
Schuylkill Haven,	17,377 17	24,565 00
Auburn,	2,204 13	600 00
Port Clinton,	5,583 11	1,762 10
Total for the week,	36,319 01	34,713 10
Previously this year,	511,696 03	105,105 12
Total,	548,015 04	139,819 02
To same time last year,	479,001 02	114,120 16
Increase, tons,	69,014 02	25,698 06

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.,	42,207 13	293,428 13
Mine Hill,	4,749 19	26,319 15
Schuylkill Valley "	3,457 11	43,117 09
Mill Creek, "	11,269 03	119,041 14
Little Schuylkill, "	7,330 03	84,423 12

Pinegrove Coal Trade for 1860.

Amount transported during the last month:

	MONTH.	TOTAL.
Union Canal Railroad,	5,290 13	14,366 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.,	9,107 18	17,502 19
Spring Mountain Mines,	934 11	2,024 00
Coleraine do.	822 03	1,673 05
Beaver Meadow do.	122 15	456 01
New York and Lehigh Coal Co.,	152 10	456 01
German Pennsa. Coal Co.,	672 00	1,750 03
Hazleton Coal Co.,	537 16	1,184 00
South Spring Mountain do.		
D. Mumma and others,	253 05	448 13
Lehigh Valley,	1,369 19	3,279 13
East Sugar Loaf Mines,	245 05	245 05
Mount Pleasant do.		
Council Ridge,	948 09	1,404 08
Hartley Coal,	750 13	1,850 02
Buck Mountain Coal Co.,	1,040 06	2,213 10
Franklin Coal Co.,	428 13	490 08
Anthracite Coal Co.,	263 16	435 00
Hartford Coal Co.,	584 04	610 04
Total,	20,399 02	34,771 19

Lehigh Valley R. R. for 1860.

For week ending on Saturday last:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Hazleton (A. Pardee & Co.,)	1,784 17	49,247 19
Coxe Bros. and Co. (Packer & Co.,)	2,023 13	40,504 01
Council Ridge, (Sharpe, L. & Co.,)	1,312 09	30,459 13
Mount Pleasant,	156 07	6,879 14
S. Mt. (Charles Hampshire,)	2,441 05	39,254 05
Colorain, (Hatchet & Johnson,)	625 07	11,021 10
Beaver Meadow,	424 04	7,806 06
N. York & Lehigh, (Taggart & Son)	633 18	14,562 03
N. Sp. Mt. (J. T. Mellvaey & Co.,	1,668 16	32,874 08
S. Sp. Mt. (Dolbin & Co.,)		
Union Improvement Co.,	574 06	4,188 07
Big Black Creek,	174 01	13,718 11
Germania Co.,	432 19	9,234 15
Other Shippers,	235 14	1,361 15
Total by Railroad,	13,190 16	270,584 05
Canal,	20,399 02	34,771 19
Last year,	33,589 18	305,356 02
Increase, so far,	4,713 07	78,185 17

Cumberland Coal Trade for 1860.

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
For the last week,	2,582 02	20,577 19

Rates of Toll and Transportation

BY RAILROAD UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

	From Carbon.	*From Mt. S.*	*From Haven.*	*From Auburn.*	*From Clin.*
To Richmond,	1 38	1 37	1 30	1 20	1 15
Philadelphia,	1 48	1 47	1 40	1 30	1 25
Pinegrove,	1 08	1 07	1 00	90	85
Reading,	68	82	75	65	60

Rates of Toll by Canal UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

	From Pt. Carbon.	*Mt. Carbon.*	*S. Haven.*	*Pt. Clinton.*
To Philadelphia,	73	72	70	68
Manayunk,	63	62	60	55
Phœnixville,	43	42	40	38
Reading,	33	32	30	28

Rates of Freight by Canal.

	From Pt. C. & etc. C. & Haven.	*Pt. Clinton.*
To New York,	1 55	1 45
Philadelphia,	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	21½	21⅝
Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven	50	55½	58
Mount Carbon	50	00	00
Minehill and Port Carbon	50	00	00
Mill Creek	50	00	00
Schuylkill Valley	50		
Lorberry Creek	50	00	00
Swatara	50	0	0
Canals:			
Schuylkill Navigation	50	8¾	8⅝
" " preferred	50	15	18½
Union Canal	50	½	1
" " preferred	50	3	4½
Del. & Hud'n Coal & Transport'n Co's	100	97	97½
Morris Canal Co.,	100	101½	102
" " preferred	100	110¾	110¼
Railroad & Coal Companies:			
Little Schuyl. Nav. R. & Coal Co.,	50	18	18½
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.,	50	83	83½
Hazleton Coal Co.,		44¾	45
Buck Mountain Coal Co.,	50	00	00
Pennsylvania Coal & R. R. Co.,	100	83	83½
Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.,	50	40	40¼
Lykens Valley Coal Co.,	50	38	40
Beaver Meadows Coal & R. R. Co.,	50	60	60¾
Lykens Valley Railroad & Coal Co.,	50	13	15
Delaware, Lack. & Western R. R. Co.,	100	90	90¼
Coal Companies:			
Forest Improvement Co.,	25	25	25
Cumberland Coal Co.,	50	14½	14¾
New Creek Coal Co.,	10		
Miscellaneous:			
Miners' Bank	50	47	50
Farmers' Bank	50	49	50
Pottsville Gas Co.,	50	20	22½
Pottsville Water Co.,	25	20	22½

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

NEW ADVERT'MENTS

SMALL ONIONS.

SEVERAL bushels Small Onions for sale cheap, at the Seed Store of B. BANNAN.

SUPERIOR GREEN & BLACK TEAS!

FRESH TEAS, of a superior quality. Java, Liguari, Rio and Maracibo Coffee. Preserved Fruits, Sauces, Pickles, &c. Dried Peaches, Apples, Plums, &c.

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