Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1862.

Copies of the Miners' Journal can be [illegible] every Saturday, at the following places:

[illegible] BRAKER, Minersville;
[illegible] HOLMES, St. Clair;
[illegible] do.
[illegible] BEYER & BONER, Ashland;
[illegible] SCHNELL, do.
[illegible] B. BENSINGER, Tamaqua;
[illegible] B. BENSINGER, Palo Alto;
[illegible] PETER HOOKS, Port Carbon.

RECEIPTS

Subscriptions to the Miners' Journal since last publication.

[illegible] paid to July 1 '62	2 00
[illegible] Russel to July 25 '63	2 00
[illegible] Gottsomble to Oct 25 '63	2 00
[illegible] Berry & Co to Oct 25 '63	2 00
[illegible] Petit to April 25 '63	2 00
[illegible] Wade to Sept 12 '63	2 00
[illegible] Bingel to Jan 1 '63	2 00
[illegible] Dolphin to April 25 '63	2 00
[illegible] Hubbleson to Feb 1 '63	2 00
[illegible] Davis to Jan 1 '63	.50
[illegible] Davis to July 1 '62	2 00
[illegible] Hayden to Jan 1 '63	2 00
[illegible] Gantz to Jan 1 '63	2 00
[illegible] Malone to Jan 1 '63	2 00
[illegible] Adams to Oct 25 '62	2 17
[illegible] Adams to Oct 25 '62	2 00
[illegible] Hamer to March 11 '63	2 00
[illegible] Doty to Nov 1 '62	2 00
[illegible] Freeman to June 27 '63	1 00
[illegible] Kemp to Nov 1 '63	1 00
[illegible] Lynch to Feb 1 '63	2 00
[illegible] Coale to Jan 1 '63	2 00
[illegible] Ketner to July 1 '63	2 00
[illegible] of Brooks & Co to Jan 1 '63	2 00
[illegible] Ayre to March 1 '63	1 00
[illegible] Lumberger to May 1 '63	2 00
[illegible] Freeman to Jan 1 '63	2 00
[illegible] Wagenseller to Feb 1 '63	2 00
[illegible] Harlan to Nov 8, '63	2 00
[illegible] Glass to June 1 '63	8 50
[illegible] Ruth to Feb 1 '63	2 00
[illegible] Spangler & Co to July 1 '63	2 00
[illegible] McQueen to Nov 1 '63	2 00
[illegible] Reed to March 29 '62	2 00
[illegible] Ott to Jan 1 '64	2 00
[illegible] Potter to June 1 '63	2 00
[illegible] Goldsord to July 1 '63	1 00
[illegible] Lover to May 1 '63	2 00
[illegible] Mile to Nov 18 '63	5 00
[illegible] Coleman to Jan 1 '64	2 00
[illegible] Eisten to Jan 1 '63	2 00
[illegible] Yoke to Jan 1 '63	2 00
[illegible] Miller to July 1 '62	1 00
[illegible] Williams to May 18 '63	3 00
[illegible] Leinhower to Jan 1 '63	2 00
[illegible] Leland to Nov 21 '63	.75

[illegible] DOLLARS REWARD will be paid [illegible] subscriber for the name of any peg[illegible] caught stealing the *Journal* from the [illegible] of subscribers.

[illegible] ANDREW J. HAMILTON has been ap[illegible] Military Governor of Texas.

[illegible] CONGRESS will reassemble on next Monday [illegible] December 1st.

[illegible] LORD PALMERSTON, Premier of England, is [illegible] 79th year of his age.

[illegible] NATHAN ILLIG an old and respected citi[illegible] of Lebanon County, died suddenly on Saturday last.

[illegible] REAR ADMIRAL Elie A. F. Lavalette, U. S. [illegible] died at Philadelphia on Tuesday evening last 73 years.

[illegible] Military Commission charged with the [illegible] investigating the case of Gen. Fitz Porter, is in session at Washington.

[illegible] SUNDAY, the 27th of November, will be [illegible] by all the loyal States as a day of [illegible] and prayer.

[illegible] London *Morning Post*, organ of the [illegible] aristocracy, argues that peace may be [illegible] by further victories of the Democratic party at the polls.

[illegible] Philadelphia journals have under con[illegible] the matter of increasing their [illegible] of subscription, in view of the greatly [illegible] price of paper and material.

[illegible] Massachusetts it is no trifling matter to [illegible] an illegal vote. Martin Ryan of Web[illegible] for doing so at the late election, has been [illegible] $100 and costs.

[illegible] suggested that collections be taken in [illegible] churches on Thanksgiving Day, the [illegible] to be devoted to sending food to the [illegible] cotton operatives of England. An [illegible] idea—one that should be adopted.

[illegible] London *Daily News* says it is impos[illegible] to prevent English merchants from sup[illegible] arms to the North or the South; but [illegible] fitting out of such craft as the Alabama [illegible] early a breach of international and statute law, and should be so considered.

[illegible] New York *Tribune* states that leading [illegible] of that State are now prosecuting [illegible] negotiations with the Rebel chiefs [illegible] Richmond with a view to inducing those [illegible] to return to the Union and resume (in [illegible] the former mastery over it.

[illegible] sympathisers with the slave aristocracy [illegible] in hopes that Owen Lovejoy of the [illegible] District of Illinois, had been defeated [illegible] Congress. Their hopes are blasted. He [illegible] elected by two hundred and sixty majority. [illegible] a gallant representative, firm as a rock [illegible] the right.

[illegible] LOAN.—THE SCHUYLKILL HAVEN AND [illegible] RIVER RAILROAD.—We invite atten[illegible] to the advertisement for proposals to [illegible] this road, which will be received by the [illegible] Engineer, R. A. Wilder, Esq., on or [illegible] the first of December next. The pay[illegible] will be made in cash.

[illegible] office of the recent elections is good, [illegible] the enemies of the Admin[illegible] intended that it should be otherwise. [illegible] have awakened the Government from [illegible] charge, and the result is, the removal of [illegible] teams, and the inauguration of a vigo[illegible] campaign. It is an ill-wind that blows [illegible] any good."

[illegible] VOTING.—New Hampshire holds [illegible] election on the second Tuesday of March [illegible]

The leading journals of the State are [illegible] the question of permitting the sol[illegible] to vote. It is proposed to call an extra [illegible] of the General Court to legalize the [illegible] of the ten thousand volunteers now at [illegible] Why not?

[illegible] PENNSYLVANIA COTTON.—Mr. John Oli[illegible] cultivated this season at Springfield [illegible] Fayette County, some cotton. He [illegible] that he did not receive the seed for [illegible] soil early in one month, as he desired; [illegible] he is satisfied from his experience, that [illegible] can be cultivated successfully in Penn[illegible] and he is going to engage in its cul[illegible] on a more extensive scale next year. [illegible] quality is short staple, and is of good [illegible] fibre.

[illegible] NEW YORK ELECTION.—The official [illegible] vote of New York for Governor, [illegible] with the vote of 1860, is as fol[illegible]:

1862. GOVERNOR.		1860. PRESIDENT.	
Wadsworth, Union.	Seymour, Dem.	Lincoln.	Fusion.
175,670	307,083	362,646	312,510
Seymour, 10,013		Maj. for Lincoln, 50,136	
Total vote,	691,553	Total vote,	675,156
Republican loss,	66,156	Democratic loss,	25,724

[illegible] the total vote of the State is 603,553 against [illegible] 156 in 1860—a falling off of 71,603.

[illegible] THREE INGERSOLLS.—During the Revo[illegible] Jared Ingersoll was a Tory in Brit[illegible] pay. His son Charles J. Ingersoll, said [illegible] years that if he had lived in the time [illegible] the Revolution *he would have been a Tory*. [illegible] Charles Ingersoll the grandson—Chairman [illegible] the Breckinridge jubilee in Philadelphia [illegible] few weeks since, said in a speech: "To [illegible] advantage are we to turn our successes? [illegible] of the first things is the *putting down Federal Government*." Three aristocrats; [illegible] traitors; three bogus Democrats.

[illegible] A REGIMENT of rebel soldiers recently [illegible] through Richmond. A number of [illegible] men were barefoot; all were ragged, while [illegible] were without blankets and hats. The [illegible] Richmond *Whig* takes the opportunity to [illegible] off, a lecture on his "cold-blooded inhu[illegible]." It is quite evident that President [illegible] will never be adequately punished for [illegible] crimes against his country, and against [illegible] deluded poor white of the South, until [illegible] "switches hemp," either at the hands of [illegible] Government, or at those of the men whom [illegible] has deceived to forward his own ambitious [illegible] purposes. The sooner the better.

A NOISY POLITICIAN REBUKED.—As the Hon. Mr. Casey, a staunch Southern Unionist, and formerly representative in Congress of the Paducah (Kentucky) district, was recently on his way to Washington, a brawling Breckinridge Democrat who occupied a seat near him in the car, commenced a noisy vindication of the rights of the South, what it ought to have, etc. Mr. Casey asked him quietly, what rights he was alluding to—the rights of the rebels, or the rights of the Union men? Of course the rights of the Union men, replied the Breckinridger. "Don't you know," remarked Mr. Casey, "that the Southern Union men have all their rights under the Constitution, and that they loathe and despise Northern sympathisers with disunionists?" The stinging rebuke from a Southern man who knew whereof he spoke, and who had made sacrifices for the cause, was too much for the noisy Breckinridge politician. He remained silent on that subject during the rest of the journey.

OUR MEMORIAL—*The Thirty Pieces.*—We are at work again on the Memorial of the Patriotism of Schuylkill County; believing that the rebellion will soon be put down, after we have got rid of nearly all the slow teams. While recording the names of the patriots to hand down to posterity, it is proper that the names of those who have arrayed themselves in opposition to the Administration that was supporting and defending our glorious Union, and protecting the firesides of the Northern sympathisers also, should appear in the appendix. We therefore, request that we be furnished with the names of all the contributors to the thirty pieces of silver to be presented to F. W. Hughes, for his great exertions in opposition to the present Administration, and for the aid and comfort thus given to the rebels. We should like to put the list of names in print for the benefit of posterity, and for the information of the future historian who will record the events of this stupendous and wicked rebellion.

PAYING TAXES CHEERFULLY.—Two visitations says an old English proverb, are inevitable, that of the tax gatherer and that of death. But to judge by the prompt, cheerful manner in which the mass of our citizens step up and settle with the Government tax collector here, taxation brings with it at this time, no terrors like those which surround the spectre King. We note this alacrity with sincere gratification. It proves that the determination to support the Government is paramount, and that the fires of patriotism still burn brightly on the altars of the country.

The feelings of a man like the operator who this week stepped up with a light, buoyant step, and paid his tax of five hundred dollars for the month of October, with the remark "I wish it was more," are to be envied, for "how light an act of duty makes the heart." This is but one instance out of scores which have been brought to our notice.

We note the disposition as highly creditable to a community which has five thousand of its gallant sons in the ranks of the Union army.

THE ANDERSON TROOP.—This Regiment is now in Louisville waiting to be supplied with horses, and for orders from Gen. Rosecran. The *Journal* of that City, in its issue of the 15th instant, contains the following in reference to the Troop:

> The following "order" from Major Gen. Buell, expressing his thanks to the "Anderson Troop," for the military services they have performed, was read to the members of the "Troop," last evening on dress parade.
>
> This troop, which originally consisted of but one company, since raised to a full regiment, and is now encamped on the commons near this city, awaiting orders to join Gen. Rosecrans, to whose headquarters they are to be permanently attached for "special service," Lieut. Col. Spencer is in command, and under his strict discipline the regiment is rapidly becoming perfected in military tactics, which will render it one of the very finest corps in the service of the government. As it is composed wholly of young men of character and intelligence, the following is the order alluded to:
>
> HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
> LOUISVILLE, Oct. 31, 1862.
>
> *To the Commanding Officer of the Anderson Troop:*
>
> I am directed by Major General Buell to express his thanks to the Anderson Troop for the zeal, cheerfulness, and intelligence with which they have performed all the duties imposed upon them since attached to his headquarters, nearly a year.
>
> Composed of young men of a soldierly bearing have characterized the behaviour of the members of the troop from the day of their assignment to duty with the army until the present time; and under its active and intelligent officers, Capt. Palmer, and Lieutenants Spencer, Maple and Rosencarten, it has attained a commendable degree of professional excellence.
>
> The most ordinary routine duties of the soldier as well as those of the highest moment and of a confidential character have been performed alike with efficiency and fidelity.
>
> The General trusts that the troop will sustain during its term of service the high reputation it now so deservedly enjoys.
>
> I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,
> (Signed) JAMES B. FRY,
> (Official.) Col. and Chief of Staff.

NOTHING is more satisfactory than the excellent credit of the Government. But a few days since twelve millions of dollars were temporarily needed by Secretary Chase, and it was promptly advanced by New York parties. This week a subscription was made for about thirteen-and-a-half millions of Government loan called for by the Secretary of the Treasury. The bids covered nearly Thirty Millions of Dollars, and none were accepted under a premium of three and five-hundredths per cent., while a portion was at four per cent., and upwards, netting the Government the sum of about half a million of dollars. This circumstance while it quite upsets the prediction of the London *Times* that the credit of the Government would break down, while it advised European capital to steer clear of investment here, is a gratifying exhibit of the means of the country on the one hand, and of its confidence on the other, alike in the management of the Treasury Department, and in the cause for which such vast drafts are made on the National purse. The financial as well as physical strength of the nation is far from exhaustion, as rebel sympathisers both at home and abroad had hoped. We never in every respect, were better able or more willing, to fight to the bitter end in defence of our country and its free institutions.

THE Breckinridge leaders and journals hate the soldiers of the Union army. The leaders speak contemptuously of them, while their papers never have a word of encouragement or praise to bestow upon the brave boys. Our soldiers however, estimate these partizans correctly, and thoroughly despise them. While the columns of Union papers contain weekly, letters from the soldiers, not a line is sent to the Breckinridge sheets.—This is an indication of the opinion the soldiers have of them. Why don't those papers publish the vote of the soldiers? Are they afraid of opening the eyes of their dupes, to the real sentiments of the army? It would seem so. The soldiers as voters, will have a snug little account to settle with their detractors, when they return from the war. Then miserable partizan wire-pullers cannot deprive them of their right to vote, and the day of reckoning will be a bitter one to the men who disfranchised them.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION FRAUDS OF 1856.—It has been charged that this State was carried for Buchanan in 1856 by the grossest frauds in naturalization papers. The proofs are coming out. At Washington this week, a consul in applying for discharges for foreigners, said there has been a large number of applicants for exemption papers, from men who say they voted in 1856 for Buchanan, upon papers which were furnished them for the purpose, but that they never took any oath of any kind, or made an application for them. A beautiful exposure, truly! But we are not surprised. We never gave the leaders and wire-pullers of the Democratic party credit for common decency, much less honesty. To cheat and gull the people is their trade. They live by it.

THE draft ordered for Wednesday last in Connecticut has been postponed indefinitely, and the Governor has called the General Assembly to convene on the 9th of December to organize the militia.

Pennsylvania Election—Official.

COUNTIES.	AUD GENERAL. Rich'ds.	AUD GENERAL. Hopkins.	SUR GENERAL. Lyon.	SUR GENERAL. Ross.
Adams,	2,966	2,655	2,966	2,657
Allegheny,	7,895	12,722	7,901	12,201
Armstrong,	2,475	2,227	2,477	2,268
Beaver,	1,734	2,258	1,735	2,255
Bedford,	2,320	4,479	2,322	4,579
Berks,	10,464	4,558	10,462	4,561
Blair,	1,894	2,481	1,909	2,73
Bradford,	1,761	5,821	1,810	5,809
Bucks,	6,562	6,352	6,556	6,358
Butler,	2,615	2,771	2,623	2,770
Cambria,	2,734	1,531	2,741	1,517
Cameron,	136	19	132	19
Carbon,	1,057	997	1,057	991
Centre,	2,687	1,854	2,682	1,852
Chester,	4,870	7,228	4,882	7,221
Clarion,	2,336	1,387	2,317	1,393
Clearfield,	2,167	1,319	2,160	1,305
Clinton,	1,541	1,152	1,531	1,176
Columbia,	2,052	1,282	2,048	1,278
Crawford,	3,589	3,103	3,548	3,019
Cumberland,	3,515	2,673	3,519	2,669
Dauphin,	3,276	4,138	3,280	4,137
Delaware,	1,461	2,779	1,461	2,77
Elk,	586	27	589	27
Erie,	2,713	4,285	2,714	4,290
Fayette,	2,839	2,209	2,863	2,210
Franklin,	3,140	3,137	3,150	3,142
Fulton,	1,000	72	1,009	72
Forest,	59	62	59	62
Greene,	2,989	949	2,987	950
Huntingdon,	1,823	2,466	1,816	2,467
Indiana,	1,696	3,391	1,689	3,389
Jefferson,	1,461	1,419	1,464	1,416
Juniata,	1,548	1,094	1,548	1,096
Lancaster,	6,872	11,471	6,879	11,482
Lawrence,	1,953	2,251	1,952	2,248
Lebanon,	2,213	3,045	2,223	3,050
Lehigh,	4,780	2,806	4,743	2,807
Luzerne,	6,879	5,769	6,182	6,043
Lycoming,	2,421	2,683	2,421	2,678
M'Kean,	682	784	623	783
Mercer,	3,049	3,421	3,015	3,418
Mifflin,	1,276	1,469	1,276	1,460
Monroe,	2,118	484	2,109	442
Montgomery,	6,765	8,118	6,762	8,117
Montour,	1,239	764	1,233	760
Northampton,	4,460	1,966	4,461	1,967
Northumberland,	3,056	2,029	3,079	2,062
Perry,	1,959	1,917	1,961	1,916
Philadelphia,	33,223	34,123	33,290	36,129
Pike,	767	125	764	128
Potter,	326	1,105	319	1,085
Schuylkill,	7,078	5,481	7,077	5,463
Snyder,	1,253	1,249	1,248	1,253
Somerset,	1,415	2,473	1,414	2,467
Sullivan,	608	229	612	230
Susquehanna,	3,749	3,056	3,749	3,054
Tioga,	2,808	2,722	2,812	2,721
Union,	1,185	1,586	1,129	1,602
Venango,	2,284	2,216	2,285	2,209
Warren,	1,213	1,509	1,215	1,502
Washington,	4,163	3,734	4,164	3,727
Wayne,	2,760	1,841	2,759	1,818
Westmoreland,	5,040	3,972	5,029	3,990
Wyoming,	1,345	1,184	1,347	1,182
York,	7,306	4,211	7,412	4,217
Total,	218,981	219,526	219,656	215,485
Slenker's majority,				3,715
Barr's "				3,109

Letters from our Volunteers.

From the Forty-seventh Regt., P V., Col. T. H. Good.

BEAUFORT, FORT ROYAL ISLAND, S. C.
November 8th, 1862.

ED MINERS' JOURNAL:—Knowing that an inkling from the seat of war is always acceptable, I thought I would drop you a few lines and inform you of the welfare of this department, called "The Department of the South." For a while we had Sherman, then Hunter, as our commanders, both of whom have been recalled. We then received a third, Major Gen. O. M. Mitchel, whose first movements indicated the kindling of a new life among us. His first movement was an expedition, consisting of the 47th Penna. and 7th Conn. regiments of infantry, a detachment of Mass. cavalry, and a section of Conn. artillery, under the command of Brig. Gen. J. M. Brannon, and accompanied by several gunboats, to go to the St. John's river, Fla., near the mouth of which a very formidable fort had been erected by the rebels, contrary to the agreement made on our evacuating Jacksonville some time ago. On our arriving at Mayport Mills, at about noon on the last day of October, and while awaiting the arrival of the remainder of our fleet, we beheld them at the fort hoist their insignificant assign of rebeldom on the ramparts, as a mark of challenge. We accepted it and immediately three gunboats moved up the river and opened fire upon the fort, to find out the position of their pieces. After some three or four shots from our boats, the fort replied briskly for half an hour or so. Satisfied as to its position, the troops were landed during the night in such a manner as deceived the rebels very much. On landing, we ate our supper of cooked pork, coffee and hard bread, after which we blinded our camp fires and spoke of the coming morrow". To sleep was out of the question, as the mosquitoes, gnats and fleas were too busy. At last the morning came, and after receiving an additional supply of ammunition, we were moved again up the river, and landed some four or five miles below the fort, but out of the range of their guns. As soon as we were landed and had passed through a marshy island, we formed in close column at half distance, unfurled our colors and moved forward, accompanied by a howitzer from the Paul Jones, having three companies of skirmishers in the advance, as the country was a dense pine forest with intervening morasses. By my being among the skirmishers, I can assure you that it was no pleasure, as we had dense thickets of underbrush to scout, perhaps never before traversed by a human being; and, when on emerging from these thickets, we had the tall grass before us, with a soft footing, almost permitting us to sink up to our knees. After marching in this manner and driving some rebel cavalry, who lurked in our advance, we reached the first rebel picket post at about 4 o'clock P. M. They, it seemed, had already heard of our coming, and showing that resistance was useless, they evacuated their camp and skedaddled. Had we had a few of our cavalry, who were unable to land as yet, we might have captured the residents of this and the next camp, as they were arrested soon after. Our cavalry, however, reply and some poor fellow was just in the act of cutting a potato, but run so quickly that he left the fork stick. Here we also captured over 100 stands of arms, French leading rifles, rifled Enfield rifles with sabre bayonets, cartridge boxes and many other accoutrements. After destroying the marquees, mostly all new and unused, some sugar and molasses, we moved on again under the guidance of a negro, who escaped from the fort but four weeks previous. Night came upon us and we moved to the river bank to bivouac for the night under cover of the gunboats. We commenced our march the next afternoon, when after being reinforced by two light pieces from a Conn. battery, and hearing the gunboats bombarding we moved forward quickly, reaching the fort by moonlight, and found our fears groundless, the staff, where it had been placed by a crew of the "Clinchrone." We found everything in its place, not a gun spiked, exhibiting their hurry. But to our surprise, in the capture of the fort, two companies of each regiment accompanied by the General and the "Paul Jones," sailed up the river and landed at Jacksonville. As soon as we landed, we were deployed around the town to prevent a surprise and we had no sooner established the line, than our picket, reported some cavalry approaching. Their first attempt was to break in our picket, but failed, as they were Pennsylvanians determined to die rather than run, but shortly after they appeared at our centre and succeeded at a road, which was guarded by 3d Conn. boys, the piece of one only discharging. The cavalry approached slowly, firing in the woods, out of our reserve and were on the point of making a charge when our little band of reserves fired a volley at them and charged on the double quick, causing them to run. We regained our lost ground, gathered everything valuable and started for home, taking a few hundred contrabands with us. We were highly delighted with the trip, for losing a man out of our regiment. They by their all sequited themselves in a brave manner, giving their General confidence that he could rely upon them in the hour of danger. Must now close, hoping to send next will give you an account of another late expedition in which we lost several of our fellow soldiers. I remain,

Yours respectfully,
(ONE OF THE 47TH PA.)

☞ The New York Brokers have voted to resume dealing in gold and demand notes.

☞ Winner, the artist, is painting views of the Maryland battle fields.

☞ Three young men have been fined $10 each, in Frankford, Pa., for gunning on Sunday.

☞ Parson Brownlow is in Louisville, and preached to the Anderson Troop, on Sunday last.

☞ The national loan in Philadelphia, under the management of Jay Cooke, Esq., is proving a great success.

☞ St. Barnabas Episcopal Church, Newark, N. J., was destroyed by fire on Monday. The work of an incendiary.

☞ In Minnesota, Mr. Windom, Republican, is elected to Congress by 2,000, and Mr. Donnelly, Republican, by 1,500 majority.

☞ A fire in Houston street, New York on Saturday night last, destroyed $500,000 worth of property.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, November 22, 1862.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 59,132 14—by Canal 23,166 00—for the week 82,298 14 tons against 64,697 for the corresponding week last year.

The demand for Coal continues as brisk as ever.

Agents have been buying up all the loose Boats that can be picked up for the use of the Government within the last ten days, which materially affects the trade of the Canal—the consequence is, that so much trade has been thrown on the Railroad, that some of the Operators are beginning to complain of a scarcity of cars to send their product to market. The Reading Road is doing a splendid business and is reaping a rich harvest at the present rates of transportation.

The trade sums up this week compared with last year as follows:

	1861. WEEK.	1861. TOTAL.	1862. WEEK.	1862. TOTAL.	INC. & DEC.
P. & R. R. R.	37,805	1,406,502	59,132	1,868,055	379,553
Schuyl. Canal	26,832	1,050,486	23,166	910,343	140,143
L. Val. R. R.	16,169	701,056	22,745	836,814	134,758
Lehigh Canal	20,736	919,590	21,185	853,845	65,755
Scranton Rib	14,262	743,567	18,706	877,631	63,916
Do. North	1,186	236,558	1,750	293,572	57,014
Penn. Coal Co	17,693	606,227	20,854	553,682	54,545
Del & Hud Co	18,934	709,294	27,610	871,813	162,520
Wyoming Sec		207,768		416,589	208,821
" North		47,366		56,859	9,493
Broad Top	7,030	273,820	8,906	287,297	13,477
Shamokin	11,738	209,437	10,586	220,651	11,214
Tewerton		41,679		53,529	11,850
Sh. Mt., H. T.	3,164	79,230	2,317	86,005	7,775
Lykens Val"	2,100	70,111	2,634	73,927	3,816
	194,689	7,281,597	221,695	7,343,271	
			194,689	7,281,597	
			26,406	61,674	

The trade shows an increase this week of 26,406 tons over the corresponding week of last year, two-thirds of which is from Schuylkill County.

THE SCHUYLKILL HAVEN AND LEHIGH RIVER RAILROAD.—This road is now located, the right of way secured, and according to an advertisement in our columns, proposals will be received for the grading of it until the first of December. The distance of the route located is 30½ miles from Schuylkill Haven to where it connects with the Lehigh Valley Railroad at the mouth of Lizard Creek, about nine miles below Mauch Chunk. The ground is peculiarly adapted for the construction of a Railroad,—it runs parallel with the mountain ranges, and only two bridges are required on the whole route, one of which crosses the Little Schuylkill about 40 feet above the Little Schuylkill Railroad, at a point where a cheap feeder can be constructed with great advantage. On a number of the sections, the whole expense of grading will not reach $2000 a mile. The whole estimate for the construction of the 30½ miles, graded for single track and bridged for double, with 5½ miles of double track and sidlings, water stations, &c., complete, with a capacity for transporting one million tons of Coal, is $565,180, at war prices, or about 33½ per cent. above the ordinary prices. This is considerably under the estimate we have heretofore given of its cost.

In order to prevent the erection of a very high bridge over the Little Schuylkill near Ringgold, the grade has been increased for a short distance to overcome the summit. At this point the road is doubled, and the Coal train will be divided, thus taking up one half, and then returning to take up the other half. By this means one of the large engines now engaged in moving Coal can draw a train of 120 loaded Coal cars from Cressona to the Lehigh River and return again with the same number of empty cars within a working day, with no additional cost of transportation over the steeper grades. No road could be constructed more favorably for working cheap, than this connecting link can be. This is fully understood by Superintendents of Transportation on our different Railroads. Worked in connection with the Mine Hill Railroad, which it will be, 10 additional locomotives can transport one million of tons over this link annually with perfect ease, allowing the necessary time for repairs.

We learn that the subscribers to the stock of this Company have paid in about a half million dollars in order to secure the interest of 6 per cent., so that the road will be built entirely with cash. It can be completed and ready for the transportation of Coal by next Fall. The other roads with which it connects are also making the necessary improvements for the accommodation of this trade as it is offered.

We were rather surprised to learn that the distance from Pottsville to Philadelphia by this route, *via.* the North Pennsylvania Railroad, is only 110 miles and from Schuylkill Haven 166 miles, as follows:

	Miles.
From Pottsville to Bethlehem,	56
From Bethlehem to 3d street depot, Phila.,	54
Total distance,	110

By the Reading Railroad the distance is 93 miles—only a difference of 17 miles less. This small difference in distance through a beautiful country, will be a check to keep down the rates on passengers and merchandise, and also open a more extended market for our Coal, many kinds of which are preferred to the Lehigh for various purposes.

The Coal Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, November 21, 1862.

Schuylkill White Ash Lump, Steamboat and Broken at	$5 65@5 75
Egg and Stove,	5 65@5 75
Red Ash,	5 75@5 90
Lehigh Coal, all kinds,	5 75@5 90
Chestnut—Schuylkill and Lehigh $1 per ton less.	
By retail—Schuylkill, prepared,	6 50@7 00
" Lehigh, "	6 75@7 25
Chestnut—Schuylkill and Lehigh $1 per ton less.	

☞ By retail a difference of 50 cents is made between tons of 2000 lbs. and 2240 lbs. All Coal is retailed at tons of 2000 lbs., unless the purchaser states that he desires the long ton of 2240 lbs.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The market for Domestic is firm with a good demand for home use and the East; the receipts are not been large; sales from yard $5 50@$8. In Foreign there is little change of moment; the supply is better; sales of 150 tons Kirkless Hall Cannel and 1,640 tons Welsh Steam on private terms; 415 do. Scotch Steam at $6 50, and 360 tons West Hartly Steam, ex-ship, $6 87½, cash.—*Tribune.*

Freights From Elizabethport.

To Boston,	1 90	Derby,	1 40
Lynn,	1 90	New London,	1 10
Newburyport,	1 90	Bridgport,	0 90
Portland,	1 90	Albany,	85
Providence,	1 30	Troy,	92
Fall River,	1 25	Hudson,	70
Newport,	1 25	Poughkeepsie,	70
Taunton,	1 45	Yonkers,	60
Pawtucket,	1 35	New Haven,	1 00
Providence,	1 25	Hartford,	1 20
New York,	40	Middleton,	1 25

Coal Freights from Port Richmond.

To Portland	$2 40	Rockaway,	2 50
Boston,	2 40	Newburgh,	2 00
Salem,	2 46	Albany,	1 90
Portsmouth,	2 50	Philadelphia,	50
Newburyport,	2 50	Perth Amboy,	2 50
N. Bedford	2 10	Chelsea,	2,40
Taunton,	2 30	Middletown,	2,10
New London,	2 00	Portsmouth Grove,	2 35
Norwich,	2 00	Charlestown,	2 43
Newport	2 00	Port Royal,	4 00
N Haven	2 00	Port Schuyler,	1 80
Washington,	2 00	Port Jervis,	1 50
Troy,	2 00	Key-West,	6 50
Bridgeport,	2 00	Aymeaburgport,	2 75
Rhode Island	2 00	Rockport,	2 40
New York,	1 70	Cambridge,	2 00
Alexandria,	2 00	Saco,	2 65
Ft. Monroe,	2 00	Weymouth,	2 50
Cowes,	1 70	Indiana Point,	2 00
Baltimore,	1 25	Hackensack,	2 10
Hartford,	2 62	Newtown Creek,	1 80

.144 vessels and 63 boats arrived for the week.

Tare or Wastage to be allowed on Coal when Re-weighed at the place of Delivery.

When first weighed on the Dock,	ONE PER CENT.
When re-weighed away from the Dock,	TWO "

On Bill Lading Weight.

When the Coal falls short over the above *wastage*, the excess is to be *responsible* for the deficit in the cargo.

When the Coal falls short over the above *wastage*, the excess is to be *responsible* for the deficit in the cargo.

The expense of re-weighing is to be paid, in all cases, by the *consignee*.

April 5, '62. 14-1y*

Schuylkill Coal Trade for 1862.

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

	RAILROAD.	CANAL.
From Port Carbon,	17,896 08	7,292 00
Pottsville,	2,183 13	1,395 00
Schuylkill Haven,	27,226 16	14,267 00
Auburn,	2,222 14	212 00
Port Clinton,	8,903 13	
Total for week,	59,132 14	23,166 00
Previously this year,	1,968,922 05	857,177 05
Total,	1,998,054 19	910,343 05
To same time last year,	1,406,502 00	1,050,485 14
Increase so far,	579,552 19	
Decrease,		140,142 06

Schuylkill County Railroads 1862:

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 & S. Haven R. R.	41,291 03	1,513,114 03
Mt. Carbon "	3,636 19	94,992 03
Schuylkill Valley "	5,152 05	239,989 02
Mill Creek "	11,556 09	474,652 13
Little Schuylkill "		226,277 07
Mahanoy & Broad Mt., "	8,287 03	70,028 14

Pisgrove Coal Trade for 1862.

Amount transported during the last month:

	MONTH.	TOTAL.
Union Canal Railroad,	27,261 07	169,610 07
Swatara Railroad,	3,323 16	16,215 11

Lehigh Coal Trade for 1862.

For week ending on Saturday last:

	RAILROAD. WEEK.	RAILROAD. TOTAL.	CANAL. WEEK.	CANAL. TOTAL.
Lehigh Coal Co.,			14,100	123,508
A. Parker & Co.,	3,181	145,162	3,516	39,728
Packer & Co.,	2,947	115,102		40
Sharpe, L. & Co.,	2,154	72,891		6,192
Mt. Pleasant,	1,201	8,738		495
Chas. Hampshire,	3,335	87,941	147	8,576
Ratcliff & Johnson,	819	33,323		5,403
Beaver Meadow,	140	1,903		
Tagart & Son,	1,220	33,009	124	3,439
J. B. McCreary & Co.,	2,754	103,816	570	12,828
Dolbin & Co.,		946		
Jeddo,	1,527	80,058	473	8,222
Fulton Coal,	433	28,354	625	8,027
Harleigh,	1,050	51,715		4,158
German Penna.,	1,262	36,044	802	14,646
D. Mumey, &c.,			167	1,476
Buck Mountain,				20,298
Franklin Coal Co.,				12,320
Audenried Coal Co.,				6,542
Har. Ford Coal