Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1864.

☞ Copies of the Miners' Journal can be obtained every Saturday, at the following places:

HENRY BAKER, Minersville:
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RECEIPTS

For Subscriptions to the Miners' Journal since last Publication.

Phœnix Iron Co. to Jan. 1, '64	$2 50
S. Kaufman, to Jan. 1, '65	2 25
J. W. McKelvy, to Jan. 1, '64	3 75
Mrs. Reifsnyder, to Jan. 1, '64	2 00
Scott & Parkes, to May 1, '64	1 00
Owen McGee, to May 1, '64	1 00
Louisa F. Theaker, to Nov. 22, '64	2 25
J. B. North, to Nov. 22, '64	2 25
George Lerch, to Jan 1, '65	4 50
Charles M. Wagner, to Sept 1, '64	2 50
H. R. Heckerer, to July 1, '63	2 25
S. E. Grissom, to Jan 1, '65	2 25
Daniel Jones, to July 1, '64	2 25
James Leniem, to July 1, '63	2 25
Rev. G Fisher, to Dec 5, '64	1 25
Anthony Gessner, to June 1, '64	1 25
Charles B Good, to Oct 18, '64	2 25
Charles B Miller, to Dec 5, '64	2 25
Jacob Faust, to Dec 5, '64	2 25
Mrs King, to May 27, '64	2 25
Henry Shelly, to July 1, '63	4 00
George Mertz, to July 1, '63	2 25
C Blitle, to Jan 19, '64	2 25
Patrick Brown, to Oct 18, '64	2 25
James A Snyder, to Nov 21, '64	2 25
H A Moore, to March 1, '64	2 25
Lamar S Hay, to Dec 5, '64	2 25
J C Hayden, to Jan 1, '65	2 25
J M Huntzinger & Co to July 1, '64	2 50
E P Barker, to Nov 1, '64	2 25
William Berger, to Aug 12, '63	2 25
W A Pfeil, to Oct 1, '64	2 25
Mary Morgan, to Jan 1, '64	2 50
Rev W L Heisler, to Jan 1, '64	1 25
Theodore Wart, to Dec 1, '64	2 00
W R Jones, to Jan 25, '64	2 25
Rev Mr Hopps, to Dec 12, 64	2 25
D Whittier & Son, to Nov 3, '64	2 25
F W Reber, to Jan 1, '65	2 25
Isaac Ward, to Jan 14, '64	2 25
F M Nichols, to Jan 1, '64	2 25
J R Wilson, to Jan 1, '65	5 00
H W Pisher, to Jan 1, '65	2 25
Chas Huntzinger, to July 1, '63	2 25
D H Stecker, to April 1, '63	5 00
Geo Kline, to Jan 1, '64	2 25
Wm Shafer, to June 11, '63	2 25
Leonard Shearer, to July 1, '63	2 25
D Downey, to July 1, '63	4 50
Louis Burkhart, to Oct 4, '64	3 25
W S Clifton, to Jan 1, '65	2 25
Wm James, to Aug 12, '64	1 50
Thompson A Graham, to July 1, '63	2 25
Ewd Keagle, to July 1, '63	1 13
Henry Reck, to Jan 1 '64	2 25
Rob Patterson, to Jan 1, '65	2 25
John L Gerhart, to Jan 1, '65	2 25
Jonathan Barry & Co, to Dec 1, '64	2 25
J Harper, to Oct 7, '63	2 25
H D Berkheiser, to Dec 26, '64	5 00
Elijah Hammer, to July 1, '63	2 25
Chas Bensinger, to Jan 1, '65	2 25
John Spencer, to Jan 1, '65	2 25
S L Reiser, to Jan 1, '64	2 25
B W Haulsen, to Jan 1, '65	5 00
John Phillips, to Jan 1, '65	2 25
H Zimmerman, to Jan 1, '64	2 25
John Gomer, to Aug 21, '64	2 25
John T Werntz, to Jan 1, '65	2 25
Nancy Christ, to Jan 1, '65	2 25
D J Riggway, to Jan 1, '64	2 25
David Glover, to May 23, '64	2 25
William Hughes, to Jan 1, '65	2 25
W W Potts, to Jan 1, '65	2 25
Peter Helms, to Oct 12, '64	2 25
Mary Duffy, to Dec 26, '64	2 25
Geo N Hanlon, to Jan 1, '65	2 25
G H Rinoehl, to June 8, '64	2 25
Chas Babert, to Jan 1, '65	1 00
Wm H. Carter, to Oct 18, '64	2 25
Benj L Seltzer, to Jan 1, '65	2 25
Joe Heisler, to Jan 1, '64	2 25
H T Bailey, to Jan 1 '64	2 25
Chas Linder, to Jan 1, '64	2 25
Paul Knittle, to Jan 1, '64	2 25
T H Wilderstein, to July 1, '63	2 25
Rutz Clinger, to Jan 1, '65	2 25
George Ebert, to Oct 1, '64	2 25
Wm Payne, to Dec 11, '64	2 25
J G Lowry, to Jan 1, '65	2 25
A Steinfelt, to Jan 1, '65	2 25
Isaac D Pettit, to May 25, '64	4 75
H W Freeman & Co, to Dec 1, '64	1 50
Hoyt & Pond, to Jan 1, '65	2 25
Rev Saml J. Hedges, to Jan 1, '65	2 00
John Ebert, to Jan 1, '65	1 25
Isaac Kepp, to Jan 1, '65	2 00
O Leach, to Jan 1, '65	2 25
J F Lewis, to April 1, '64	2 45
Samuel Leffler, to Jan 1, '65	2 25
Dickson & King, to Dec 1, '64	2 00
H O Warren & Co, to July 1, '64	2 25
John H Watson, to Dec 1, '64	2 25
Abm Schwenck, to Jan 1, '65	2 25
Edward Jones, to Jan 1, '64	2 00
Geo Lipkin, to July 1, '64	2 25
Daniel Arents, to Jan 1, '65	2 25
Rev G D Miller, to Oct 31, '64	2 25
B J Evans, to Jan 1, '65	2 25
Geo Wilde, to Jan 1, '64	6 75
Lewis Allison, to Jan 1, '65	3 38
Emily Allison, to Jan 1, '65	2 25
W L Hubler, to Jan 1, '64	1 25
H Cain, to June 1, '64	2 25
Hiram J Beach, to Jan 1, '65	2 25
John S Pott, to Jan 1, '65	1 13
Thos Milnor, to Jan 1, '65	2 25
Jacob Stouch, to Dec 1, '64	2 25
Col John Woolford, to Jan 1, '64	2 00
Jas Murray, to Jan 1, '65	2 25
	1 25

WANTED.—A good canvasser to sell Maps. Apply at this office.

MR. J. M. SHOOD will accept our thanks for a copy of the Address of Gen. Grant.

TOM THUMB retires on a quarter of a million. It seems easier to make a fortune by littleness than by greatness.

UNDER the National Banking Act, there have been already established 133 institutions, with an aggregate capital of $20,916,500.

PART of the Russian fleet will winter at Annapolis, the rest taking a cruise to the West Indies.

A RECRUIT mustered this week into the service, in Philadelphia, is credited to Pottsville. His name is not given.

TOWNSEND SHARPLESS, a prominent Philadelphia merchant, died on Wednesday last, aged 71 years.

REBEL officers and soldiers, in large numbers, have come into Newbern, N. C., and accepted the President's pardon.

THE Government is moving in the matter of relieving the suffering freedmen on the Mississippi. This is a matter which ought to have been attended to before this.

HOW FREEDOM PROGRESSES.—At the late Free State Convention, held in New Orleans, a delegation of colored men was admitted to seats, while proceedings were opened with prayer by a colored minister.

THE New York "Express" is threatened with extinction in consequence of a promiscuous fight among the proprietors. The country would be well rid of a virulent, mischievous Copperhead sheet, if the entire concern was sunk to the bottom of New York Bay.

LEGAL TENDERS.—It is not believed in Washington that Secretary Chase will issue more legal-tenders, though it is stated that both Committees of Congress have expressed the opinion that it would have to be done.—It is understood that his intention is to call for a loan.

DEATH OF AN ESTIMABLE LADY.—Miss Anna M. Ross, who had, during the war, devoted her life to the welfare of the sick soldiers at the Philadelphia Soldiers' Home, after a severe day's labor on Friday of last week went to her home and was taken sick. On Sunday evening she died, her last thoughts being upon her labor of mercy and love.

EMPLOY AND PAY.—Massachusetts pays her colored troops in the service of the Government, the difference between their pay and that of white soldiers. Seventy thousand dollars were recently paid, in this way, to the 54th and 55th (colored) Regiments of that state. A noble Commonwealth.

APPROPRIATE COLOR.—Last week Mr. Strouse, M. C. from this District, presented to a brother Cop, an "ebony" cane. Considering with what intense ardor Mr. Strouse endeavors to preserve to "our erring Southern brethren" their peculiar ebony property, the color of his gift is quite appropriate.

THE killed, wounded and missing in Co. Siegfried's Brigade, the 1st of the 2nd Division, 4th Army Corps, from Nov. 14, 1863, to Dec. 5, sum up as follows: 48th, P. V.—Killed, 5; wounded, 10; missing, 5. 21st Mass.—Killed, 3; wounded, 11. 2d Md.—Killed; 2; wounded, 8; missing, 32. An official list of the casualties of the 48th, P. V., will be found in another column. On the 5th of December Gen. Burnside issued an order congratulating the troops on the raising of the siege of Knoxville, and complimenting them upon the courage with which they repelled the most desperate assaults.

THE Legislature of this State will convene at Harrisburg on Tuesday next. The Union men will have a majority in the House, and would have a majority of one in the Senate, but Major Harry White, a Union member, is in Libby prison, Richmond, and the Rebels refuse to exchange him. It is stated however, that Major White has contrived to send to his father his resignation as Senator. If so, and the Rebels persist in refusing his exchange, a special election will send in his place some other good Union man from the Indiana and Armstrong district, by several thousands of a majority. An election can be held in twenty days after the resignation is received by Speaker Penney.

The next Legislature will have before it a new militia bill embodying many of the features of the more perfect militia laws of Massachusetts, New York and other States.—This is an important matter, as our existing militia laws are very inefficient. This has been shown during the present War. We trust the bill will be acted upon and adopted.

Schuylkill County requires legislation on one or two points, badly. A law is needed to prevent election frauds. It should authorize the appointment of watchers at the polls, to see that every thing is conducted fairly and squarely. There could be no objection to it, as its operations would be as favorable to one party as another. At present as elections are conducted in some of the districts in this County, one party having the polls entirely in its own hands, the most outrageous frauds are perpetrated with impunity, while legal voters are intimidated and kept from the polls. Reform in this matter, is needed.

Another matter which needs attention, is the insecurity of life and property in this County, from the riotous acts of a portion of the population, and we need a law to make every tax-payer personally interested in protecting property. In New York the taxpayers are liable for damages arising from riots, while officers who are direct in the discharge of their duty, can be prosecuted in damages. We need an enactment of equal efficacy to secure life and property here. At present we are wofully behind the age in this matter.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—Hope was entertained that when the exchange of prisoners again commenced, that it would proceed without interruption, man for man. On Monday last five hundred released Union prisoners were exchanged, and then the Rebels again stopped the exchange, alleging that none more will be given until the United States Government shall recognize their laws with regard to negro soldiers and their officers, and furthermore concede all other points in dispute. They also refuse to deal with Gen. Butler, inasmuch as he has been outlawed by Davis's proclamation. As they have now fully taken their position, it may be remarks the New York Tribune, that our Government will be compelled to stop throwing grass, and try what virtue there may be in stones. The refusal to deal with Gen. Butler seems to have been decided on just about the time he stopped sending up provisions, clothing and medicines for our suffering soldiers. What has become of the immense supply we shall find out one of these days.

A QUEER "ROLL OF HONOR."—The Rebel organ published in this Borough, announces that it will in future publish a "roll of honor," that is, a list of the names of the subscribers to the "dirty little sheet." It is hardly the kind of "roll of honor" a true Union man would like to see his name attached to. A sheet that habitually villifies the Government, and treats the Rebels with great tenderness, as the one under consideration does, is not worthy the support or confidence of a loyal community, and therefore, should not be furnished the means to continue its treasonable career.

THE Hon. Robert J. Walker, who is in London, is publishing a series of letters on the policy of our Government, its finances, etc., and showing the immense resources of this country, in which he also points out the great advantages of the Homestead Bill, which gives every person a farm of 160 acres of land for the sum of TEN DOLLARS ONLY.—These letters are causing an immense emigration. We will publish one of the letters next week, treating on the great resources of this country, which, while it has astounded all Europe, will astound and gratify many of our readers also.

COAL FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—Mr. James Lanigan desires us to state that he will donate two cars of coal to the families of soldiers in Pottsville, as soon as a committee of our citizens will be ready to receive it and have it distributed. Mr. Lanigan very properly remarks that while coal operators were donating coal very liberally to the poor of Philadelphia, the families of the soldiers in Schuylkill County who are in want, ought not to be neglected. We think he is right, and hope other operators will do likewise.

A committee ought to be organized to receive this coal in Pottsville, and have it distributed. Who will undertake it?

AN EXAMPLE NEEDED.—Several New York mercantile houses have been detected in carrying on a contraband trade with the Rebels. A more despicable man than he who thus gives aid and comfort to the enemies of his country while enjoying the protection of its flag, cannot be conceived, and he should be hung as a warning to similar wretches. It is the only way to bring the New York dollar-worshippers to their senses, and stop a trade which is doing immense damage to the cause of the Union. We are in favor of hanging half a dozen of the fellows.

THE 5-20 LOAN.—The demand for this security continues undiminished. Less than fifty millions of this loan remain untaken, and the organization of new national banks will rapidly absorb this amount. As the cheapest good security in the market, we advise our friends who are contemplating investment to keep a sharp look out and secure a portion at par while it is to be had. Jay Cooke, Esq., the Government Agent, calculates disposing of the entire remainder before the 15th instant.

COAL LANDS TO LEASE.—By reference to an advertisement in another column it will be observed that Mr. Mordecal Levy, 116 Warren street, New-York, and Mr. George Apsley, of Lock Haven, Pa., owners of eight hundred acres of land adjoining that of the Trevorton Coal Company in Northumberland County, and near the Trevorton Railroad and Susquehanna River, desire a practical person to take an interest in the development of this valuable Coal property. For further particulars see advertisement.

THE REBEL CONSCRIPTION.—The last proposition in the rebel Congress is to retain in service during the war all the soldiers now in the armies of the "Confederate" government. This is to be done without regard to the terms of enlistment entered into between the recruits and the rebel authorities. Having them in the army, the easiest way is to impress them all for the remainder of the war. The Government at Washington acts not so. It offers liberal bounties to veterans, and they reenlist by thousands.

THE Richmond papers are gloomy over Averill's successful cavalry raid, and the loss of East Tennessee. In losing Tennessee, the Richmond "Enquirer" says that they are deprived of vast corn mills, machine shops, coal, iron and copper mines, and the only copper rolling mill in the country that supplied them with material for caps and cannon fusees.

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THE "HOME JOURNAL" appears this week in new type, and commences a new story which promises to be interesting. Messrs. Morris & Willis are certainly, very successful in their efforts to render the "Home Journal" a favorite paper, and preserve its well earned reputation for refined literary taste, correct criticism and sprightly paragraphizing. A capital paper for the family circle.

"THE REBELLION A FAILURE."

Entering upon a new year it is well to pause a moment and see what the position of this Government is in its efforts to crush the most wicked and causeless Rebellion known to history. The New York TRIBUNE in an article of this character, remarks that while it has not been remarkably sanguine with regard to the progress and issue of our great struggle, it says now that the Rebellion has failed. It enumerates reasons and adduces facts to sustain its position. The TRIBUNE might have added that the coldness of foreign governments towards Jeff. Davis and his fellow-traitors, is adverse to a reasonable hope of success on the part of the Rebels. But it gives facts enough to show that the Rebels are all the time playing a losing game. The TRIBUNE's article is as follows:

When we say that the Rebellion has failed, we do not imply that it has ceased to struggle, or will cease to-morrow, next month, or even next year. The leaders have staked their all—may as well hold out to the last as give up the day before—and will persist in fighting so long as their bloodhounds—human or canine—can run down another Poor White and force him into their shivering, shoeless ranks. The Slave Oligarchy will die in the "last ditch"—not in the last but one.

What we *do* mean is this: *The Rebels have no longer a rational hope of success.* See if our position is not sustained by abundant facts:

I. In War, an army cut thoroughly in two is beaten, because its smaller division is now liable to be overwhelmed and annihilated. It is the same with a nation as with an army. Now the Rebellion was cut fairly in two nearly six months ago, and has not even seriously *attempted* to reunite. All communication between its forces west and those east of the Mississippi is infrequent, furtive, stealthy—the work of spies, not soldiers. Guerillas and flying camps seek to diminish the value of our possession of the Mississippi by firing from its banks at outpassing vessels; they *do not* seek to restore their lost communications. This is virtually giving up the contest.

II. The Rebels held a good portion of Missouri two years and more ago, and had at least treble the Missourians in their ranks that there were in ours. They had possession of a good share of Kentucky like wise, with thousands of Kentuckians fighting for them when as yet none were fighting for the Union. The first regiments of Kentuckians raised to fight for the Union had to be organized and encamped on the Free side of the Ohio. Even John J. Crittenden, we are assured, discouraged the enlistments of Kentuckians to fight for the Union, when Buckner with his "State Guard" was sending them by regiments to fight for the Confederacy. Gen. Sherman, about two years ago, estimated that he could hold Kentucky for the Union with 25,000 men. To-day, Kentucky is entirely clear of Rebels in arms, and has more of her sons fighting for the Union than against it.

III. Tennessee, two years ago, was entirely under the feet of the Rebellion. There had not a regiment in the Union armies. She had many regiments in those of the Confederacy. Nashville, Memphis, Knoxville, Chattanooga, were Rebel depots of supplies. Flour, Pork, with almost every element of military strength, were largely supplied by her to the Rebel armies. She was an immense element of strength to the Confederacy. To-day her Rebel Governor is an exile; nine-tenths of her population are under the Union flag, and she no longer sends a ham or a bushel of grain to feed the Rebel armies.

IV. Maryland, two years ago, had far more men in the Rebel than in the Union armies, and was a source of weakness and an object of continued apprehension to the Unionists. Her great artery of communication with the West, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was controlled, or at least obstructed, by them. Things are bravely altered since; she is helping our side most to-day, and is no more likely to secede that Vermont is.

V. Arkansas is at least three-fourths recovered to the Union; Louisiana is more than half; with liberal allies east of Old Virginia, North Carolina, Mississippi, and Texas. And the prospect to-day decidedly is, that we shall have more before we have less.

VI. But let us suppose that we simply hold our ground henceforth till next Spring, let us see where we stand:

The population of the Slave States in 1860 was little over Twelve Millions; and this population was assumed by Gov. Seymour, in his Tweddle Hall speech, nearly three years ago, as the substantial base of the Rebellion then just breaking out. "You can't subdue Twelve Millions of People," was the burden of his speech. But of these Twelve Millions, there are this day reposing under the Union flag the following:

Alabama (north end)	100,000
Arkansas (at least)	300,000
Delaware	112,216
Florida (about)	10,000
Kentucky	1,155,713
Louisiana (at least)	400,000
Maryland	687,034
Mississippi (west side)	150,000
Missouri	1,182,317
North Carolina (fully)	100,000
South Carolina (say)	10,000
Tennessee (9-10ths)	1,000,000
Texas (coast)	100,000
Virginia (old) at least	100,000
West Virginia	280,691
Total	5,687,971

Considering the contrabands and other Unionists who have escaped from the Confederacy into the loyal States and sections, there are not to-day more than half the surviving population of the Slave States under the Union flag. That is to say: Of the Twelve Millions relied on by Gov. Seymour to baffle all possible efforts to put down the Rebellion, at least half are to-day under the old flag. To we submit to all candid men that it was for more difficult to reduce the strength of the Rebellion from Twelve to Six Millions of People than to overcome the residue. Six Millions of material exhaustion—of financial ruin—of stocks of goods utterly consumed, and no chance of replacing them—of the swift, ignominious defeat of every attempt to flout the Rebel flag on the soil of the loyal States—we submit that the point is already established, that *the Rebellion can't win.* It may make an unreasonable time in dying—it may yet do much mischief, destroy thousands of lives, and waste hundreds of millions of property—but its success is no longer to be reasonably feared. And the rage, the hate, the venom betrayed by the Rebel organs prove that their conductors see this as well as we do. When men in their will never give up—that they don't despair—that they have still a chance of success—the world understands that their "last ditch" is just at hand.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, January 2, 1864.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 16,578 tons against 27,722 tons for the corresponding week last year.

The demand for the larger sizes of Coal continues good for Iron Works and for the Government—but Stove and Chestnut continue rather dull. So many collieries have stopped that the supply is limited.

In the Lehigh we learn that nearly all the collieries have stopped in consequence of the men refusing to work at reduced wages during the winter season. In consequence of this stoppage orders have been received in this region to supply Iron works on the Lehigh with Coal *via.* the East Pennsylvania Railroad.

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

	1863.		1864.		INC. & DEC.
	WEEK.	TOTAL.	WEEK.	TOTAL.	
P. & R. R. R	27,772	220,435	16,578	190,988	d 29,447
L Val. R. R	10,840	83,953	4,925	57,674	d 31,579
Scranton Sth. R.	6,736	167,322	14,918	144,509	116,437
" Nth "	2,432	324,390	4,942	303,401	d 979
Penna. Coal		631,001		602,904	d 61,838
Broad Top		319,788		295,377	d 26,409
Shamokin		240,452		288,012	32,460
Trevorton		58,490		60,996	2,506
Sh. Mt. R. T		94,997		77,608	d 17,389
Lykens Val		81,463		83,674	d 17,789
	58,730		41,362		
	41,362				
	17,368				

The trade shows a considerable decrease this week compared with the corresponding week last year.

LEASED.—We learn that the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company have leased the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad for 99 years, and guarantee the stockholders 8 per cent. dividends. It is understood they will take possession of the road the beginning of the year. This gives the Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co. the control of all the lateral Railroads terminating in Schuylkill County.

The Schuylkill Navigation Company have agreed upon a dividend of four per cent. on the preferred stock, payable in February next.

☞ COAL STATISTICS.—We will be under great obligations to the collectors and our correspondents abroad, if they will furnish us with the usual Annual Coal Statistics as early as possible.—We hope also that the Coal Operators who have received our Circulars will fill them up at the close of the year, and forward them to us as early as convenient. Don't neglect it.

THE STOPPING ON HECKSCHER & CO.'S COLLIERIES.—We alluded briefly last week to the gross outrage of the stoppage of Heckscher & Co., five collieries about two weeks ago, and also the colliery of Mr. J. H. Dunne, in Cass Township, because Messrs. Heckscher & Co., found it necessary to stop their Ivy Ash colliery, there being no market for the production in the winter season.—The leaders desired that all the collieries should be worked, market or no market, or all be stopped until they complied, at the dictation of Committee Men. We have since been informed that the great majority of the men employed at these collieries are much incensed against the leaders and Committee Men, who, by their system of threats and ruffianism, have so frequently deprived them of employment during the last season, and now also expose so many families to want during the winter season.

To us it is a matter of great surprise that the intelligent portion of the working men, who form the largest portion, should have so long submitted to such tyrannical conduct on the part of their leaders; and we trust that Messrs. Heckscher & Co., who have exhibited great forbearance heretofore, will now invoke the aid of the Government, and take such steps as may be necessary to put a stop forever hereafter to such proceedings—protect those men who desire to work—and clear out those who refuse to work at the dictation of the Committee Men. This they owe to themselves, the community and outraged justice. It would be almost criminal if they failed to do so, because it would be in effect a paralyzing of the violation of the laws and a quiet submission to repeated gross outrages. It is not only Messrs. Heckscher & Co., that is effected by these proceedings, but every operator, and in fact every citizen of the County is effected by frequent outrages of the law, the perpetrators of which are permitted to go unpunished. There is but one feeling in the community among right thinking persons on this subject—and they demand that the laws be vindicated, even if Cass and parts of Riley Townships should be left a howling wilderness. This lawless spirit must be checked, or it will spread over the whole Coal Region and result in the destruction of life and property. During last year, and at the present time, every colliery in the region was effected more or less, by these lawless acts, and they will continue to be effected throughout the whole of the present year, if determined and effective measures are not taken to put a stop to such outrages.

We have always advocated good wages for labor and particularly for mining labor, which is attended with considerable peril. A business man would be a fool if he advocated low labor, because it is the wages of labor that creates business, and it prospers just in proportion as labor is rewarded—but the moment it is forced up beyond a fair point by intimidation, threats and violence, it always creates a re-action, and will inevitably result in causing the opposite extreme, by inducing large numbers to rush into the business and ruin it, by opening more collieries than are required, and thus reduce Coal and wages down to, if not below, the starvation point, at which they were a few years ago. Combinations for such purposes never can, or never will be submitted to. Men have a right to work or not at wages offered, and they have also a legal right to obtain all the wages they can in times of scarcity, by lawful means—but they have no right to combine together to effect such an object by *unlawful* means. Where lawlessness is permitted to triumph with impunity, capital is driven away, enterprise is checked, and ruin to all parties must eventually follow. Those who are so thick-headed, or too stubborn, to comprehend the effect of such a policy, or who are reckless of consequences, must be taught by the strong arm of the law, even if it becomes necessary to use the musket and the bayonet as schoolmasters, to teach them their duties as citizens. Our Government was instituted, and our laws are enacted, to protect the weak from the strong, and place all on an equal footing before the law; and those whose labor is their only capital, who constitute the great mass, ought to be the last to trample these laws under their feet. They, of all others, will be the greatest sufferers, where law and order has been banished, and property and life becomes insecure.

We are aware that the large mass of the miners and laborers are opposed to these lawless acts—but this is not sufficient. They must use their influence and show a disposition to co-operate in checking such proceedings whenever they have the opportunity to do so. This they are bound to do in justice to themselves—otherwise those who desire to work cannot complain if they are not protected in their rights. And the Coal Operator, who fails to use every effort in his power in giving such protection, by invoking the laws untilthe is placed in complete possession of his property and his rights guaranteed, only encourages the violation of law, and does not deserve the sympathy of the community.

Our advice to all right-thinking men, at those collieries where this tyranny prevails, and self-constituted ruffians and Committee Men control every thing, is to cast them off at once, and unite against them. You will be supported by the whole law-abiding community, and by the whole power of the Government, whether the proper County officers act or not. The people have resolved that the County shall not be disgraced much longer by these outrages. We learn that Agents have already gone to Europe to bring out miners to employ in the infected districts, to take the place of the ringleaders and their aiders and abettors in these outrages, and they will be installed in their places if it takes regiments of soldiers to guard these operations and protect both the employed and the employers. A firm in New York offers to bring out to this country from 4 to 6000 German miners this year if the Coal Operators will agree to employ them, and engagements have already been made to employ a large number to take the places of those who refuse to work and intimidate others from working. An emigrant who recently arrived, says that the number pouring into Liverpool to emigrate is tremendous. He says they march through the streets in large companies to the vessels, headed by bands of music. Such will always be the result when lawlessness is sanctioned and encouraged.

There is no difference between outlaws and ruffians in the North—who by their lawless acts embarrass the Government and prevent it from receiving Coal at reasonable rates, which is required to put down the rebellion—and rebels in the South who are endeavoring to destroy the Government itself. It is the duty of the Government to suppress both, and it will do it as soon as any collision takes place between those who desire to work and the outlaws who endeavor to prevent them from so doing, by threats or otherwise. All that the orderly men have to do is to ask for protection in their daily avocations, and they will receive it. If however they remain indifferent, and decline to work, and thus aid in stopping collieries without seeking such protection, of course they cannot complain if their places at such collieries should be supplied also.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* seems to be quite complacent because Coal has fallen 50 cents a ton by retail in Philadelphia, and very *modestly* takes to itself all the credit, while it shirks any reply to our facts, which were incontrovertible. The *Bulletin* however, had about as much to do with causing the decline as the "man in the moon." It was caused altogether by those laws which govern trade, supply and demand at the close of the active shipping season. We would therefore, take this occasion to give the *Bulletin* a little advice, and it is this:—When the *Bulletin* folks find it necessary to advance *their* prices from fifty to one hundred per cent. to meet the advance of articles that enters into their productions, they ought not to call others who are compelled to do the same, monopolists, extortioners, &c. It is not *honest*, but is decidedly *dishonest*, and also *disreputable*.

A FRIEND sends us the following communication for publication. It appeared in the *Philadelphia North American and United States Gazette* a few days ago. Nothing will remove these difficulties except the rooting out of all the leaders of the combinations that exist in the different Coal Regions, and to refuse them employment under any consideration. This can only be done in several districts by the use of the military. The collieries must be guarded by the military, and those who desire to work must be protected, until all the ringleaders and ruffians are driven out or punished. The Government will be amply repaid for all the expenses incurred in protecting the collieries, while this process of regeneration is going on.

It would be unjust to charge *all* the difficulties on the Irish population. Many of the outrages are fomented and connived at by others, but all the open outrages, as far as we can learn, are committed by Irishmen, and just in proportion as the Irish element predominates in any district, the outrages increase. The English, Welsh, Scotch and Germans, while they participate in the turnouts, seldom if ever commit any open outrages, or destroy any property.

Afford Protection or Pay High Prices for Coal.

MR. EDITOR:—Within the last few weeks several articles have appeared in the papers of this and other cities in reference to the high price of anthracite coal. Some writers ascribe this result to the avariciousness of the colliery operator; others have cast the odium upon the transporting companies. As most of these animadversions have created unfavorable impressions in regard to the general coal trade, it may not be considered impolitic again to advert to this subject.

While the scarcity of a commodity invariably adds to its value, it should not be inferred that this value is entirely regulated by its producer.—Although the evil to which we refer in a great measure may be attributable to designing speculators and combinationists, it is thought that something may be said which, while partially exonerating the colliery operator, may satisfactorily trace to a considerable extent the high price of coal to other and more alarming causes.

In general our mining population is composed of a conglomeration of European nations. In most instances the foreign miner comes to our shores from a home, if may be so called, where he has lived in the most abject condition. These emigrants arrive with visionary and exalted conceptions; the good tidings of their friends and the fulness and plenty around them, induce the belief that they are entitled to the most extravagant compensation. Comfortless, oppressed by excessive taxation, humiliated by the sad fact that they are born to live and die without even a glimmering hope of advancement, naturally germinates the seeds of discontent; resistance follows oppression; their dejected state in their native districts results in combinations to oppose prejudiced, the emigrant miner seeks the asylum and plucks from the tree of Freedom that which in his own country he has been taught to consider the forbidden fruit. Although perspectively happier and more prosperous, yet ambitious, with the idea that still more can be gained, finally still about "taken." These, through ignorance and superstition, he rude and unscrupulously strikes. That the difficulties and loss which ensue, will ultimately accrue to the operator, is a mere fact, which, however, may be true, yet they are brought into existence by causes which have been already assigned, and which, perhaps, it is not within the power of the operator to remove.

Anthracite, Pa., Dec. 26, 1863.

DISINTERESTED OBSERVER.

THE DELANO COAL LANDS.

For mining leases on this valuable and important coal property, now rendered accessible by new, completed railroads, apply to F. H. Delano, Esq., 55 Broadway, New York, Wm. Stevenson, Esq., 602 Walnut street, Philadelphia, or to Thomas Petherick, Pottsville, William E. Stone, Mahanoy City, will show the lands to applicants. [Oct 3, '63 40-tf

DIEHM & SNELL'S NEW COMBINATION COAL SCREENS.

The undersigned take pleasure in announcing to Coal Operators and others, that they are manufacturing a new COAL SCREEN, of their invention, which they will guarantee to wear twice as long, and do its work better than any crimped wire Screen in use. The segments turned out by us can be bent to any circle required. *We also guarantee that the mesh will always retain its original size and shape, without wearing worn out.* In the crimped wire Screens the meshes frequently slip, and lose the proper mesh, before the screen is half worn out. We manufacture any size sized mesh of our New Combination Screen, used in the trade.

☞ Mr. Diehm, who was associated with Mr. Benchman in the business of manufacturing Screens, at Norwegian and Railroad streets, Pottsville, having dissolved partnership, and disposed of his interest, has removed to Railroad street, in the rear of D. Esterlys Hardware Store, Centre Street, and associated with him in the manufacture of their new Coal Screens of all descriptions, Mr. Jasper Snell. He solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him.

WIRE SCREENS.

We are also manufacturing a style of Wire Screen by a process different from that used in making crimped wire screens, as good in every respect, to which the attention of Coal Operators is invited.

DIEHM & SNELL.

Manufacturers of Screens of all descriptions at the shortest notice. [Dec. 26, '63 52-tf

THE COAL MARKETS.

PRICES OF COAL BY THE CARGO.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

AT PHILADELPHIA.

DECEMBER 31, 1863.

Schuylkill Red Ash Prepared	$7 25@$7 50	
" Chestnut	5 00@ 5 25	
" White Ash, Lump, Steam Boat and Broken	6 50@ 6 75	
" Egg and Stove	6 75@ 7 25	
" Chestnut	5 50@	
Locust Mt. Lump, St. Boat & Broken	6 75@	
" Egg and Stove	7 25@ 7 50	
" Chestnut	5 25@ 5 50	
Lorberry Coal	7 50@	
Franklin (Lykens Valley)	@	
Lehigh Lump, St. Boat & Broken	@	
" Prepared	@	
" Chestnut	@	
Broad Top	6 00@ 6 25	

Vessels scarce, and the shipping business is nearly over for the winter, excepting for Government use.

AT BALTIMORE.

DECEMBER 29, 1863.

Anthracite	$5 25@
Cumberland—large	6 00@
" fine	5 50@ 5 75

COAL FREIGHTS.

We have received no quotations of the price of Coal on board vessels at Elizabethport, nor have we received any quotations of freights for either Philadelphia or Elizabethport. Our correspondents are no doubt indulging a little in the festivities of a Happy New Year.

Freights from Baltimore.

To