Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1864.

☞ Copies of the Miners' Journal can be obtained every Saturday, at the following places:
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FORTIETH VOLUME
OF
THE MINERS' JOURNAL,
PUBLISHED AT POTTSVILLE, PA.

The 40th Volume of the MINERS' JOURNAL commences to-day with new type, and a larger circulation than it ever attained before.

The JOURNAL, in addition to the general news of the day, publishes more complete reports of the Coal Trade of the United States, than any other publication issued in the country, and it goes wherever Coal goes in this country, and also in Europe. Its Annual Statistics of the Coal Trade, which appears in January of each year, is worth alone the price of subscription. The Coal Trade is also in a very prosperous condition and is attracting great attention throughout the country, and every large consumer and dealer abroad ought to take the JOURNAL for the correct information it contains with regard to the state of the trade. Its subscription price is small compared with the amount of money that may be saved by purchasers of Coal, by availing themselves of correct information.

While the circulation of the JOURNAL is large out of the County among those interested in the trade, it still circulates three times the number of copies in the County as any other paper issues, and is therefore a fine advertising medium for business men generally, Coal Operators and Land Owners, Iron Manufacturers, Machinists, Oil Merchants, Notices to Contractors, &c., &c., embracing the business men of all parties, and contains a very large portion of the capitalists of the country on its subscription list.

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Address HENY. BANNAN,
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SHEAFER'S NEW MAP
OF ALL THE
ANTHRACITE COAL FIELDS
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Will be ready for delivery in the course of next week. It represents the Coal Fields of

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Embracing all the Anthracite Coal Basins of the State, showing all the Railroad lines and their various ramifications, the position of each colliery, the canals, the topography, &c., &c.

Its new and striking features are the

Wyoming and Lackawanna Coal Fields,

And the MAHANOY AND SHAMOKIN COAL DISTRICTS; each in detail, each one of which is worth the price of the Map. This is decidedly, the cheapest, most compact, and the most perfect Map ever issued of the Coal Regions. The above map will be furnished for $1 25 in sheets; in covers, $1 50; on rollers, $2 50.

Also, Sheafer's New and Official

Coal, Iron, Railroad and Canal Map
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Published by order of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, showing the entire area of the State, its ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COAL FIELDS; its CANALS and RAILROADS; the location of each FURNACE, ROLLING MILL, FORGE, &c., in Pennsylvania; all their avenues and distances to market by the various routes.

No one but so patient and persistent a statician as Mr. S., with his intimate knowledge of the mineral resources of his native State since his connection with the State Geological Survey of Pennsylvania in 1837, could compile in so small a compass, so much valuable and reliable information as we have in the above two maps.

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One copy of the Miners' Journal one year, and both Maps, in sheets, $4; in covers, $4 50.

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HENY. BANNAN, Publisher, Pottsville, Pa.

☞ These Maps will be for sale by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, book publishers, Chestnut above Third Street, Philadelphia. C. T. Evans, book publisher, 448 Broadway, New York, and A. Williams & Co., book publishers, Boston.

THE first National Bank of New-Orleans began business on Jan. 19. It has been designated as a Government depository.

PROVISIONS of all kinds are sold by Mr. J. Corney, No. 6 Market street, below Water, Philadelphia. See advertisement.

JAMES B. CLAY, the unworthy son of the departed Statesman, died in Montreal on Tuesday last.

THE attention of farmers and others is invited to the various fertilizers advertised in this issue by Tasker & Clark, 8th and Washington streets, Philadelphia.

THE Pennsylvania Farmer and Gardener, and Gardener's Monthly, are publications of value to agriculturists, horticulturists, etc. The former is published by W. S. Young & Co., at 52 North Sixth street, and the latter by W. G. P. Brinckloe, 23 North Sixth street, Philadelphia. See advertisements.

FERTILIZING ARTICLES.—Messrs. Allen & Needles offer to farmers "Moro Phillips' genuine improved super-phosphate of lime," an excellent article; their own Fertilizer which is known to be reliable for all crops requiring a stimulating and permanent manure; Ichaboe guano; and ground plaster and bones. A prominent merit of this firm is, that if sells no article it cannot safely recommend. The place of business of the firm is at 42 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—At a full meeting of the National Democratic Committee, held at the house of its chairman, Mr. August Belmont, in New York, on Tuesday evening, it was unanimously voted that the next National Convention be held in the city of Chicago, on the 4th of July next.

It was at a soiree in Belmont's house, about a year ago, that a young English Marquis was permitted to sport a secession badge, without rebuke from his host, until removed by force by a Union officer, one of the guests.

Chicago has 92 churches and 1,192 liquor-shops.—*Boston Post.*

And some of the liquor-shops have quite as much region as some of the churches, we are pained to confess.—*Chicago Times.*

If the Editor of *The Times* would be so good as to state just how many visits he has paid to the churches, and how many to the grog-shops of Chicago during the last year, for instance, we could fairly estimate the value of his testimony as here given. Will he, "sign 2," for the credit of "cons," if he is to be "pained" by so doing.—*New York Tribune.*

We incline to the opinion that the TIMES' editor "sees through a glass, darkly."

As all the contiguous counties are moving in the matter of raising volunteers to avoid the draft, should not a County meeting be held here at once to push on the work? Precious hours are slipping by unimproved while many recruits leave here daily to enlist in places where county bounties are given. Lebanon is about to offer a county bounty of $100 to veterans and $200 to new recruits. The matter should receive prompt attention, or in four weeks from this the Government bounties will cease to be paid, and then will come the draft to make up the deficiency of Schuylkill, if she fails to make up her quota with volunteers.

THE NINTH ARMY CORPS.—In our advertising columns will be found a special order from Gen. Burnside requiring all officers and men belonging to Pennsylvania regiments attached to the Ninth Corps, now absent from their commands, on recruiting or detached service, and all furloughed men, to report for duty to Captain John A. Morris, A. Q. M., in charge of recruiting service for the Corps, at Harrisburg. The next service of this fine corps will be special, but in what direction or what purpose is not disclosed for prudential motives. But all feel satisfied that under its old and tried commander the boys of the Ninth will wherever they go, deal vigorous blows against the Rebellion.

THE SEAT OF WAR CAMPAIGNS.—A Washington dispatch to the New York Tribune states that Gen. Halleck, in conversation with prominent public men, has expressed his belief that the last, grand and desperate effort will be made in the ensuing Spring by the Rebels to transfer the real fighting to Northern soil. They cannot subsist their armies in their own depleted region, from all the most fruitful part of which slaves have been withdrawn to the interior Cotton States. It is difficult to determine whether their new campaign will be due north into Pennsylvania again, across Kentucky into Ohio, using Longstreet's present position as a base of operations. All the secret advices received at the War Department show that a Peter-the-Hermit crusade against the North is now being preached throughout the Confederacy, and they are conscripting into the ranks with relentless violence everything human that is able to bear arms.

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THE RATE OF INTEREST.—The "American Exchange and Review," of Philadelphia, one of the ablest financial publications in the country, has in the January number an opening article on this subject. In speaking of the advantages of National banking associations, the "Review" says:

As national associations under the law, our banks would be relieved entirely of the appalling phantom of a draft for bullion. Under that system all balances in the clearing house would be settled by government notes or government bearing securities. Such is the case in fact at present; the banks, under suspension, cannot be called upon for gold, and their mutual settlements are made by government notes. Under these circumstances, gold finds its level as a commodity *per se*, according to the demand and supply of the local market; and the adverse exchange takes the form of a demand upon the quantity of gold only, and not as formerly causing the banks to withhold their loanable capital for fear of a portion of it becoming drawn in the shape of gold. Consequently; although exchange is so much against us, arising from this high local value of gold, there has been no advance in the market rate of interest. Occasionally, when a large supply of capital has suddenly taken a particular direction, as in loans to government, there has been a slight stringency in the loan market and an advance of one per cent. or so in interest. How much greater would have been the stringency, and how much more interest would have advanced, in a season of convertibility, with exchange against us, the history of monetary affairs fully shows. Under these circumstances, not a tithe of the transfers of funds to government, which we have lately seen, would have been forthcoming.

We know that the deliberate proposition of ignoring the principle of convertibility into bullion altogether is one which the spirit of the time is not fully prepared to grant; but only when that taken place throughout the world will commercial affairs move in a smooth and regular course; and commercial interest become reduced to the lowest possible rate and stay there. "After all, convertibility is no question of security; for if it were, what would become of the vast amount of bank liabilities over and above the sum of bullion they hold. If the banks owe $3 and have $1 in gold, and if the other securities they hold are sufficient for $2, why may not the same class of securities be good for the remaining $1? We will be told that the principle of convertibility acts as a check on, by when exchange is adverse, and then the rest of the community must suffer, because the banks fear that their treasure will be drawn for export. Because it is likely a few millions of gold will be exported, curtailment becomes the order of the day; interest rises, payment of commercial debts becomes sluggish, and all the difficulties of a stringent loan market come upon us. We recommend, therefore, all the banks to organize, if possible, under the National System, because it would be the first step towards demonstrating the principle that convertibility is a misconception of the nature of commercial securities; and we urge the business community to move for such organization, because they would then be relieved from the difficulties growing out of an unnecessary hoarding of funds and fluctuations in the market rate of interest.

On Monday evening of last week, as the New York Tenth Cavalry Regiment was on its way home to recruit, it was detained a few hours in Sunbury. While there some of the soldiers visited the office of the Northumberland County Democrat, which in character is on a par with the Rebel organ of this Borough, and did some mischief by upsetting the cases, mixing the English and German type together, and oversetting the press. They did no serious damage to the materials of the establishment, but put things in a state of general confusion. It is natural that our brave boys should feel indignant at their enemies in the rear, and take every occasion to exhibit it, but really, the game as far as the wretched Copperhead sheets of the North are concerned, is not worth the powder. Let them alone, and they will die natural deaths, execrated and despised. Notice them as the New Yorkers did in Sunbury, and they place themselves in the attitude of martyrs, when if it were not for the leniency of the Government, and full justice were done them, many of them particularly in this section of Pennsylvania, would be arraigned for treason. Let them alone; retribution swift and sure will overtake the men who in the hour of their country's peril gave aid and comfort to its enemies.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION AMONG THE REBEL TROOPS.—The proclamation of pardon having been circulated among the soldiers of Longstreet's army in East Tennessee, he wrote a letter to Gen. Foster, in which after stating that he presumes the great object and end in view is to hasten the day of peace, he says:

I respectfully suggest for your consideration the propriety of communicating any views that your government may have upon the subject through me, rather than by handbills circulated amongst our soldiers.

Gen. Foster replies, acknowledging "that the great object in view in the circulation of the President's proclamation is to induce those now in rebellion against the Government to lay aside their arms and return to their allegiance as citizens of the United States, thus securing the reunion of States now arrayed in hostility against one another and the restoration of peace," and says:

I accept, however, your suggestion that it would have been more courteous to have sent too e documents to you for circulation, and I embrace with pleasure the opportunity this afforded to enclose you twenty (20) copies of each of these documents, and rely upon your generosity and desire for peace to give publicity to the same among your officers and men.

We trust Longstreet will appreciate Gen. Foster's accommodating spirit, and "do the genteel" in this matter.

TIME'S CHANGES.—Less than three years ago Maryland was so much in the interest of slavery, that her people murdered United States soldiers passing through to defend the National Capital. On Friday of last week, Postmaster General Blair, U. S. Senator (late Governor) Hicks and ex-Mayor (of Baltimore) Thomas Swann, severally made speeches to the Maryland Legislature, wherein the P. M. General stated the obvious truth that the Rebellion had destroyed Slavery, and that there was little remaining difference among the People as to the expediency of burying the carcass of the defunct as speedily as possible. Gov. Hicks and Mayor Swann spoke to the same effect, but more specifically and clearly (as was proper) with regard to Slavery, in Maryland, urging the Legislature to do whatever was necessary to rid that State of the debris of the fallen institution at the earliest moment. And their remarks were received with very general approval. The gentlemen who talk in this way, are leaders of the *Conservative* Union party of Maryland. The only men left to extol Slavery are the Rebel leaders and slaveholders and the Copperheads of the North. All the prominent leaders of the Democratic party of five years since, are now "Abolitionists." Time's changes are wonderful.

ARKANSAS believes in professions backed by works. In that State the Union officers have enlisted three full regiments, comprising three thousand men, and are rapidly filling up two additional regiments. Three artillery companies, and Home Guards to the number of one thousand, have also been recruited. About two thousand soldiers from there are serving the Union out of the State, while more than a thousand contrabands are being drilled within it. The fact is that Arkansas is repenting so rapidly of past misconduct, that President Lincoln has directed General Steele to order an election to be held there on the 28th of March.

Trial List for 15 February, 1864.

1 Kremer v E Penn R R Co—Marx, Bunk;
2 Schaeler v Esterly & Frick—Green; Hughes
3 Hoffman v Miller—Cumming; Hughes
4 Heisler v Barrick—Clement, Matchin; Graeff
5 Id v Id—Roseberry; Campbell, Graeff
6 Schuckert v Seitz—Hipple, Pinkerton; Graeff
7 Shannon v Orwig—Haighwout; Walker; Roseberry
8 Eisenhart v Girard—Shoener; Bannan
9 Richards v Lit Schuyl Nav Co—Walker; Kelm; Loeser
10 Yonne & Gastner v Fitzsimmons—Hughes; Bannan
11 Woodside v Guldin—Hughes; Bannan
12 Tyler & Ux v Graham, Brown & Co—Parry; Cumming
13 Wetherill et al v Edwards—Hughes; Bannan
14 Jones, admr v Palmer, Exrr—Bannan; Campbell, Smith
15 German Nav Fund v Spohn, exrx—Wright; Hughes
16 Girard et al v Philada—Hughes; Campbell
17 Forster v Moyer—Strouse; T R Bannan
18 Cochran v Philada—Hoffman; Campbell, Gowen
19 Donohue v Fraley Tp—Hipple; Wright, Pinkerton
20 Id v Id Id Id
21 Lynch v O'Neal—Roseberry; Clay
22 Blechly v Price—Strouse; Hughes
23 Stichter & Thompson v Jenks—Hughes; Little
24 Koons et al v Schuyl Haven—Hughes, Dewees; T R Bannan
25 Weller & Boleth—Hughes; Clay
26 Rosengarten v Hendler & Miller—L Bartholomew; Stronse
27 Bechtel v Focht et ux—Stronse;
28 Ebur et al v Davis—Hughes, Walker; Loeser
29 Sex et al v Hettner et al—Campbell, Smith; Hughes
30 Riegel, Baird & Co v Lawrence—Gowen; Geer
31 Sunday v Reed—L Bartholomew;
32 Burns v Hammelt—Stronse; Clay
33 Finley v Davis—Stronse; L Bartholomew
34 Herbine v E Penn R R Co—Kelm; Hughes
35 Gem ex Stirmer v Stirmer—L Bartholomew; Campbell, Smith
36 Halberstadt et al v Whitzell—Cumming; L Bartholomew
37 Greenwalt et al v Kolb et al—Stronse; Graeff
38 Rass v Navigation Co—Farquhar; Bannan
39 O'Neal v Sutler—Farquhar; Stronse
40 Frack v Ironton R R Co—Schwartz, Bigler; Silles, Wright

TREMONT LITERARY SOCIETY.—This society met at the usual time and place. The question for the evening, after a spicy debate, was decided in the affirmative. The following is the question for next Tuesday evening:—*Resolved*, That the old Conscription Act should be repealed, and the proposed amendments by the Senate be affirmed. Affirm., Col. C. S. Pinkerton, A. J. Bear, S. C. Kirk, P. Gallagher. Neg., W. M. Crothers, H. Eally, O. D. Drake David Williams.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, JANUARY 28th, 1864.

Messrs. Editors:—The Mode is pushing away with commendable celerity, but without the exhibition of the zeal, or the progress to make it actual legislation. The question of the passage of a law to allow the Commonwealth to so to enable soldiers to vote while in service, has been up before both Houses this week. In the House, on Tuesday, Mr. Burgwin offered the following:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee (concurring) be requested to report to this House, at their earliest convenience, the amendments to the Constitution, by which the session of 1863, extending the right of suffrage to the citizens of the State in the military service of the country; and that they also be requested to report the expediency of holding a special election act later than the 1st of August, to give the people of the Commonwealth an opportunity of adopting or rejecting the same; and that the return of the said election shall be made in time to give the soldiers of the State in the State or General service the right to vote at ensuing fall elections.

The resolution was adopted—yeas 81, nays 3. The nays were Messrs. Benton, Rice and Searight.

The question came up in the Senate on Wednesday. Mr. Johnston moved the second reading of the bill introduced by him at the beginning of the session, which was not agreed to—yeas 12, nays 19. Mr. Lowry offered a resolution in effect, *Resolved*, That before the Legislature adjourns, we will pass some law by which soldiers in service will be permitted to vote." The recording of the votes gave rise to explanations, several Democrats declaring that at the proper time, when this Senate was properly organized, they would cheerfully vote for the passage of a law of the kind. The unanimity with which the resolution passed the House is evidence that the law itself will not meet any opposition when the seat of Major White is filled by himself or a successor. It was voted down by the same vote as the motion to proceed to a second reading of Johnston's bill.

The payment of the interest on the State debt in specie is still an open question, but I think the time for making any change in the law has gone by. On the day this reaches your readers the payment must be made, and to-day the State Treasurer must go into the market and purchase gold. Yesterday it was 58 premium, yet by Monday it may reach 70 cents.

The following bill was read in place in the House by Mr. Watson on Tuesday:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met: That so much of an act approved June 12th, 1840, as requires the interest on the public debt of the Commonwealth to be paid in specie or its equivalent, and also the third section of an act approved the eleventh day of April, A. D., 1862, be and the same are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That during the time said interest is paid in funds less valuable than specie, the State Treasurer shall not collect from the landholders the tax upon the loans required by the fourth section of the act of the sixteenth day of April, A. D., 1845.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the State Treasurer to pay all interest falling due on the public debt of this Commonwealth on and after the thirty-first day of January, A. D., 1864, in such notes as have been or may be issued by the United States Government.

This bill, if it has not already passed the House, will pass it before I close my letter, but if the lock continues, and there is no prospect of a termination of it, the Democrats in the Senate, in order to be consistent, will vote against its consideration.

The Republicans held a caucus on Tuesday evening for the purpose of considering the propriety of adjourning until the last of February, but the proposition did not carry.

We have no further news of the release of Maj. White, neither do I hear anything more than vague rumors in relation to the election of a successor. A republican paper published at Indiana, (the home of Maj. White,) declares that Judge Thomas White, the father, has had the resignation in his pocket for weeks, and censures him highly for not handing it in so that a special election might have been held before the meeting of the Senate.

Mr. Graber read a bill in place in the House yesterday, having for its object the abolition of the office of Sealer of Weights and Measures in Schuylkill County. He backed it up with a petition numerously signed. Several members from this place, a number of Counties were exempted from the provisions of this law by special acts, and, if my memory serves me, this is the second bill that the third effort made to exempt Schuylkill.

The Committee in the Armstrong County contested election case, have reported in favor of McGee, sitting the returned member, Mr. Chambers. The clause in the old Constitution allowing contested elections a separate representation become inoperative this winter by an amendment, and the apportionment bill framed this winter can legally and constitutionally link together any number of Counties to conform with the ratio of taxables. Yours, BROAD GAUGE.

WAR ITEMS.

ALL the Minnesota Regiments, except one, whose time expires in the spring, have re-enlisted.

THERE are 15,000 rebel prisoners in Illinois, most of whom are confined at Camp Douglas. Three of them were shot while attempting to escape last week.

TWENTY thousand of the Seventeen Army Corps have re-enlisted, and nearly all of the Sixteenth are prepared to do the same.

The Cincinnati Commercial has a dispatch stating that the orders of the rebels requiring the troops to serve for three years longer causes hundreds of them to desert.

ONE of the 117th New York Volunteers, having struggled away from the line of march during General Smith's late expedition, in West Tennessee, was hung up by the heels and had his throat cut by the rebels.

GENERALS Grant, Thomas, Turchin, Hooker, Butterfield, Schofield, Rosecrans, Ewing, Brown, Hobson, Starkweather, Whipple, Johnson, Dawson, Carlin, with many staff officers, were in Louisville, Ky., last week.

THE 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery is probably the largest regiment in either army. It is but five men short of its maximum limit, and numbers 1800 strong; it is indeed, larger than some brigades. It occupies several of the forts around Washington.

In consequence of the extraordinary influx of women at Norfolk from the South, Gen. Butler has ordered that none pass into our lines who have been previously detained authority. The Rebels, it seems, are sending on their women and children for the rascally Yankees to feed.

CAPT. SAMUEL BLACK has been sentenced by the Court Martial at Louisville to be dismissed from the service, with the loss of pay and allowances due him, and to pay a fine of $10,000, and to be imprisoned for two years. The charges against him were neglect and violation of duty, conduct unbecoming an officer, making false reports, &c.

According to Rebel newspapers, several hospital buildings at Camp Winder, near Richmond, were burned on the 24th inst. A large quantity of commissary stores and clothing were destroyed. An unsuccessful attempt was made to burn the Presidential mansion at Richmond on Tuesday, January 19.

Deserters and letters from Port Hudson state that the enemy are constructing a fine vineyard and about Baton Rouge, and that Gen. Ullman is almost daily receiving prisoners from the rebel lines, who express themselves disgusted with the service of the Confederacy. Many of them never heard of Mr. Lincoln's Amnesty Proclamation.

A DISPATCH from Gen. Butler states that Brigadier General Graham, with a competent force, landed on James River, seven miles below Fort Powhatan, and captured twenty-two of the enemy, seven of the signal corps, and nineteen negroes, and destroyed 2400 pounds of pork. A schooner and sloop, with 240 boxes of tobacco, and five Jews, preparing to run the blockade, were also captured.

News from Chattanooga, to the 23d, states that the greatest distress exists in the rebel army. Desertions are frequent and sometimes number over a hundred in one day. The Tennessee and Kentucky troops in the rebel army are said to be kept under guard to prevent desertion. Union recruits are arriving sufficient to balance the number of veterans going home. The rebel army at Dalton is reported to be 30,000 strong, and so reduced in supplies that they are killing their best mules for supplies of meat.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 24.—*Special Order, No. 23.*—Charles H. Graham, of Norfolk, having corresponded with the enemy, and admitted by his acceptance a scurrilous letter concerning the commanding general, and then lying about it in the most solemn manner by denying the authorship, which he now confesses, having been confronted by the guard-house until he could tell the truth, is discharged. He would have been punished further if he had written upon any other subject. By command of Major-General BUTLER.

☞ The houses in Reading are being numbered.

☞ The Fair at Cincinnati in aid of the Sanitary Commission, realized $210,000.

☞ In St. Louis coal is sold in wagons at thirty cents a bushel.

☞ There were 332 fires in Philadelphia during 1863. Loss, $400,000. Insurance, $240,000.

☞ Charles Henry Cook, of Company G, 96th Reg., P. V., died in Hamburg, Pa., last week.

☞ The cost of lighting the streets of New York City during last year, was, $435,321 96.

☞ Mr. Harry H. Davis is exhibiting his Panorama of the Rebellion, in Alexandria, Va., to crowded houses.

☞ Washington has suddenly grown up to be a city of at least one hundred thousand people.

☞ A recruiting broker in New Haven recently enlisted his sister's son, and then robbed him of his bounty.

☞ As there is an excess of 37,615 females in Massachusetts above males, where can bachelors find a better market?

☞ Some very practical, thorough and interesting experiments have been made in Prussia with steel steam boilers.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, January 30, 1864.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 47,886 16 against 39,617 tons for the corresponding week last year.

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

	1863. WEEK.	1863. TOTAL.	1864. WEEK.	1864. TOTAL.	INC. & DEC.
P. & R. R. R.	39,617	350,454	47,887	315,516	d 44,938
L. Val. R. R.	10,661	156,533	26,679	124,048	d 32,485
Scranton	8th 14,677	16,624	15,826	46,762	30,138
"	8th 4,465	6,141	4,904	14,454	8,313
Penna. Coal					
Broad Top					
Shamokin	4,839	10,619	4,839	9,893	d 726
Trevorton					
Sh. Mt. R. T.	561	1,455			d 1,455
Lykens Val.	725	2,119			d 2,119
		553,372	101,707	510,673	
		340,073	74,251		
		23,305	27,456		

The disappearance of ice in the docks at Port Richmond has caused shipments to commence again from that point for Government use, and, as a consequence, has given a little impetus to the trade here.

There are but few shipments made to Eastern ports, and our quotations of freights are of course limited.

The present spring-like weather causes less demand for Coal for retail purposes, and slackens the demand for city use.

When all the mines now in progress in the Mahanoy Region are in condition to ship Coal, it is doubtful whether the present facilities, embracing the Mine Hill Planes, the Mahanoy and Broad Mountain Planes and also the Tunnel at the Eastern end of the Basin, will be sufficient to vent all the Coal that will be offered for transportation, and these facilities will have to be increased by the construction of an additional plane. Last year, of the 542,667 tons increase from Schuylkill County, 447,720 tons were from the Mahanoy Region, and at least three-fourths of all the new collieries now preparing are located in that Basin.

SALES PER AUCTION, JANUARY 27, 1864, SCRANTON COAL.

Steamboat—offered 3000 tons.

1000 Talmage, Hunt & Co.,	$7 20
1000 Tyler & Co.,	7 25
500 S. Bonnell, Jr.,	7 30
500 Talmage, Hunt & Co.,	30

3000 tons.

Lump—offered 3000 tons.

1000 Quintard & Moore,	$7 25
200 Lawton & Co.,	7 40
500 S. Bonnell, Jr.,	7 40
200 Lawton & Co.,	7 45
200 do. do.,	7 50
500 Hopkins & Co.,	7 75
100 Babcock & Moore,	7 75
1000 Quintard & Moore,	8 00
300 Lawton & Co.,	8 00
1000 S. Bonnell, Jr.,	8 00
1000 Talmage, Hunt & Co.,	8 00
400 Quintard & Moore,	8 00
1000 Sawyer & Co.,	8 00

7000 tons.

Broken—offered 3000 tons.

1000 Talmage, Hunt & Co.,	$7 00
1000 Tyler & Co.,	7 00
1000 Quintard & Moore,	7 00
1000 Talmage, Hunt & Co.,	7 20

4000 tons.

Egg—offered 3000 tons.

500 S. Bonnell, Jr.,	$7 65
200 Lawton & Co.,	7 65
100 —— Griffen,	7 65
100 —— Hoyt,	7 80
400 Tyler & Co.,	7 55
200 Lawton & Co.,	7 55
200 do. do.,	7 50
1000 Sawyer & Co.,	7 50
300 S. Bonnell, Jr.,	7 60

3000 tons.

Stove—offered 4000 tons.

100 Abendrath Bros.,	$8 00
1000 S. Bonnell, Jr.,	7 90
1000 Talmage, Hunt & Co.,	7 90
1000 Quintard & Moore,	7 90
900 Talmage, Hunt & Co.,	8 00

4000 tons.

Chestnut—offered 3000 tons.

1000 S. Bonnell, Jr.,	$6 50
1000 do., do.,	6 55
200 Staten Island Ferry Co.,	6 95
150 —— Gardner,	6 65
650 Talmage, Hunt & Co.,	6 60

3000 tons.

These rates, compared with those of last month, show a decline of about 78 cents per ton on Lump, 20 cents on Steamboat, 10 cents on Stove, and for other sizes the prices ranged about the same. The sale having taken place during the prevalence of the present moderate weather, it was supposed the prices would have been affected to a much greater extent.

Prices of Coal on board vessels, and also freights, remain without change.

Shamokin Region.

The following is the quantity of Coal that was sent over the Shamokin Valley and Pottsville Railroad by the different Operators in the Shamokin Region in 1863:

		TONS.
Joseph Bird,	Big Mountain	Colliery, 55,039
Wm. Rhoads,	Lancaster	" 51,821
Wm. Yorkes & Co.,	Henry Clay	" 47,564
Hough & Hersh,	Coal Mountain	" 36,984
John Haas & Co.,	Cameron	" 32,730
Schall, Donahoe & Co.,	Coal Ridge	" 23,289
Wm. Montelius & Co.,	Locust Mt.	" 18,559
John H. Dewees,	Lambert	" 9,095
J. Dunkleberger & Co.,	Luke Fidler	" 6,946
Hoover & Klinger,	Isaac Taylor	" 4,837
Saml. John & Sons,	Green Mountain	" 1,237
Haas and Bowen,		" 969
Screenings from dirt beaps,		" 377

Haas & Bowen sent 41,091 tons via Mine Hill Railroad in addition to the above.

☞ NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—ASHLAND, PA., January 13, 1864.—W. ROCKHILL POTTS became a member of our firm on the 1st of January.
GEO. C. POTTS & CO.
January 16, '64. 4-tf

☞ NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1st, 1864.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership, under the firm of J. G. & G. S. REPPLIER, for the purpose of mining and selling ANTHRACITE COAL.
JNO. G. REPPLIER,
GEO. S. REPPLIER.
OFFICE—339 WALNUT Street.
WHARF—Pier 13, Port Richmond.
Jan. 2, '64. 2-3m*

☞ THE DELANO COAL LANDS.—For mining leases on this valuable and important Coal property, now rendered accessible by new, competing railroads, apply to F. H. Delano, Esq., 76 Broadway, New York. Wm. Stevenson, Esq., 533 Walnut street, Philadelphia, or to Thomas Pethrick, Pottsville. A William S. Stone, Mahanoy City, will show the lands to applicants. [Oct 3, '63. 40-tf

☞ NOTICE.—LEWIS BUCKMAN and WILLIAM M. DAVIDSON are admitted to an interest in our business from the 1st inst.
TYLER & CO.
Philadelphia, Jan. 13, 1864. 3-3t

☞ 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 fully believe to be the best in use, 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 until entirely 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 stated mesh of our New Combination Screen, used in the trade.

☞ Mr. Diehm, who was associated with Mr. Beacham in the business of manufacturing Screens at Trenton, has removed to Railroad street, in the rear of D. Esterly's Machine Shops, Pottsville, where they are prepared to do 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.
JANUARY 29, 1864.

Schuylkill Red Ash Prepared,	$7 00@7 25
" Chestnut,	5 75@
" White Ash, Lump, Steam Boat and Broken,	6 75@
" Egg and Stove,	6 75@
" Chestnut,	6 00@6 25
Locust Mt. Lump, St. Boat & Broken,	6 75@
" " Prepared,	7 00@7 25
" " Chestnut,	6 00@6 25
Lorberry Coal,	7 25@
Franklin (Lykens Valley),	@
Lehigh Lump, St. Boat & Broken,	8 50@
" Prepared,	8 50@
" Chestnut,	7 50@
Broad Top,	6 00@

AT NEW YORK.
JANUARY 27, 1864.

Scranton Coal at Elizabethport.

Lump,	$7 50@
St. Boat,	7 75@
Broken,	7 50@
Egg,	7 00@
Stove,	8 25@

Lehigh Coal at Elizabethport.

Lump and Steamboat,	$8 50@