Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1864.

☞ Copies of the Miners' Journal can be obtained every Saturday, at the following places:
HENRY BAKER, Minersville;
MRS. HOLMES, St. Clair;
LOUIS H. KOCH, "
HENRY S. BONER, Ashland;
G. R. SCHNELL, "
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SHEAFER'S NEW MAP
OF ALL THE
ANTHRACITE COAL FIELDS
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
IS READY FOR DELIVERY.

It represents the Coal Fields of
Schuylkill, Luzerne, Carbon, Northumberland, Columbia, Dauphin, and Lebanon Counties,
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 75; Framed, $3 75.

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 minerals 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-named maps.

Price of State Map—in sheets, $1 25; in covers, $1 50; on rollers, $2 75. Both Maps in sheets, $2 25; in covers, $2 75; Framed, $3 75.

One copy of the Miners' Journal and one copy of either Map, in sheets, $3 25; in covers, $3 50.

These Maps will be sent by mail to any address, post-paid, on receipt of prices named. Those on Rollers can be sent by express.

Address
BENJ. BANNAN, Publisher, Pottsville, Pa.

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

DRAFT FOR 500,000 MEN.

Order of the President.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Feb. 1st, 1864.

Ordered, that a draft for five hundred thousand men, to serve three years or during the war, be made on the 10th of March next, for the military service of the United States, crediting and deducting therefrom so many as have been enlisted or drafted into the service prior to the first day of March and not theretofore credited.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WANTED immediately at this office, two Journeymen Printers, also an intelligent boy to learn the Printing Business, about 15 or 16 years of age.

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS are recommended by those who have used them, as being beneficial for debility and other complaints.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROADS.—According to the annual report of the railroad department of the State, presented on Wednesday to the Legislature, the expenses of the roads during the year have been $26,602,894 56. In the same time the receipts have been $40,523,671 43, which leaves a profit of $13,920,766 9, or a sum very nearly equal to the whole annual expense.

NINTH ARMY CORPS.—By reference to a Notice in another column it will be observed that Gen. Burnside has received authority to recruit this splendid Corps to fifty thousand men for special service, to be hereafter designated by the War Department. The Forty-eighth Regiment, now here, belongs to the Corps. Every effort should be made here and elsewhere to procure recruits by offering liberal bounties, so that the regiments of the Ninth Corps belonging to the State, may be sent back with full ranks to give the final blow to the Rebellion. The recruiting station of the forty-eighth is here. Energy and liberality now will not only fill up the ranks of the Ninth Corps, but relieve us of the draft which will take place on the 10th of next month, unless our quotas are filled by that time with volunteers. This is an important matter, and immediate, decisive action is necessary.

"NO, I'LL NEVER DESERT YOU, NEVER!"—With this pathetic exclamation, on Monday last Strouse, M. C. from this District, sank into the arms of Ancona, and shed tears of penitence for his late recusance, as large we are credibly informed, as pigeon eggs. The occasion that witnessed the affecting Copperhead reunion was when Mr. Grimnell, of Iowa, offered a preamble, declaring that Whereas, the war policy of the government has brought into the service, as soldiers and laborers, colored men and persons claiming to be held as slaves by rebels, and who have rendered valuable service to the army, and whereas, the further employment of colored troops would relieve the wants for northern labor, and prevent much of it from getting taken from their homes and industrial pursuits; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a more vigorous policy, in order to secure a larger number of persons of African descent in the army would meet the approbation of this House.

The resolution was agreed to by a vote of 86 against 46—Ancona and Strouse voting "nay."

Passing over incidents of interest connected with this new gyration of our heavy Member, which might be narrated, we call attention to the fact that by his vote on the above resolution, Strouse proves not only his hostility to the Government, but his desire that the white men of his District shall be taken from their homes and industrial pursuits, when colored troops if secured in sufficient numbers, would relieve them of the burden. The men who sent Strouse to Congress will consider that he represent their views on this question?

PROF. AMASA M'COY.—Our citizens have a agreeable recollection of this fine orator. He is now in the West, delivering a new lecture, the subject of which is, "The President's Emancipation Proclamation." It was delivered lately before the Great Western Military Fair at Cincinnati. The "Gazette" of that city, thus alludes to the occasion:

"Mr. Ricesrais presided, and beside him sat Major Gen. Neztey, Gen. E. W. Gantt, Gen. and other officers of the Sanitary Fair. One hundred pupils of the First Ward Public School, under the direction of Mr. Batts, one of the teachers, appeared on the stage and opened the exercises by singing, in connunction with Mr. E. Travers, the patriotic song, 'We will stand by the Union.' The orator of the evening, Prof. A. McCoy, was introduced to the audience." His subject was,

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION,

discussing which he vindicated the confiscation legislation by overwhelming arguments and well chosen precedents, the legitimate right and good sense of the President in issuing and enforcing the same. In the outset, the speaker proposed simply to state his subject, and disclaimed any intention, even were able, to please his hearers by declamation or any such appeal; but as well might Jenny Lind, before opening her soul-full and witching songs, disclaim all desire of charming her hearers. Eloquence is in the air, says he, seems to be an integral part of his existence, and he cannot open his mouth to speak without unmistakable manifestation of its fascinating presence.

For nearly two hours he enchained the audience in a well-arranged and exhaustive presentation of theoretical and practical points connected with the great proclamation. At this late hour we can do no more than publish a synopsis, and will only attempt an outline of his argument.

We trust that circumstances will yet permit our citizens to have the pleasure of listening to this new production of the eloquent professor. When he comes East he must surely pay us a visit, if his engagements will permit."

THE papers that oppose the Government in their efforts to subdue this wicked, unprovoked and most causeless, slaveholders' rebellion, never fail to prove that there is a great deal of robbery going on in the prosecution of the war.

Well, it is a matter of history that, in the time of war in all countries, scoundrels take advantage of the immense operations necessary to carry it on, to steal and cheat. European experience in this respect is even dearer than our own. It is a remarkable fact that Congress appoints a Committee to investigate cases of dishonesty, that the rascals found out are generally those who having places under the last or previous Democratic administrations, have succeeded in getting office under this Administration, and continued to indulge their thievish propensities.

Complete reform can only be obtained by turning all such fellows out of office.

THE DEMOCRATIC SENATORS.—These men who have impeded legislation at Harrisburg, have earned the contempt of the people of the State. By refusing to legislate they have saddled upon tax-payers a million and a half of dollars, which would have been saved if the interest on the State debt due February 1, had been paid in Government money in place of gold. The Democratic Senators refused to act on this measure, and the people in consequence are burdened with that additional amount of taxation. To divert public attention from their indefensible action, they endeavor to cast censure on the State authorities for not preparing comfortable quarters for the returning veterans. That duty strictly, belongs to the general Government; but we think the Legislature should and would if the Democratic members would permit, adopt measures to house and feed our soldiers while passing through the Capital. How Senator White's noble, patriotic letter shames these miserable partizans, these ignoble Democratic Senators. Senator White declares with earnestness that his liberty and life are nothing compared with the great principles of the national cause, and we know by his actions the sincerity of his words. Even in a rebel prison he cared more for the interests of his native State, and did more for them, than all the sixteen member of the Opposition, who sacrificed to the pride of party the welfare of the people.

THE COMMUTATION CLAUSE OF THE ENROLLMENT ACT.—The House in Committee of the Whole on Wednesday, refused—by the decisive vote of 26 to 73—to repeal the exemption clause of the Enrollment act, and subsequently reduced the amount from $400, as it was fixed in the Senate bill, to $300, as in the old law. On motion of Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania, the bill as reported from the Committee was amended by striking out the clause which held a person paying commutation liable in future drafts, and as the bill now stands such person is released for the full term of three years. The President and the United States Courts decided last year, in opposition to the War Department, that the payment of $300 must operate as an equivalent for the personal service of the drafted man during the period for which his service was required, and the House now takes the same view. It is manifestly the just one.

A VERY SMALL RAILROAD CORPORATION.—A Major in the United States service, wearing the United States uniform of his rank, and traveling on military duty was on Wednesday expelled from the cars of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad. He was not drunk, nor disorderly, only black. The Court-Martial before which he was summoned as a witness referred the case to Gen. Martindale, Military Governor, for such action as would in future protect this officer and others from outrage by the servants of this corporation. Congress should pay some attention to the corporation, and say whether a franchise which the United States grants shall be enjoyed by a company which uses it to insult a United States officer.

BAUGH'S RAW-BONE PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—The character of this bone manure, as a first-class fertilizer, is too well known to need commendation at our hands. We *know* it to be what the manufacturers, Baugh & Sons, 20 South Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia, represent. For price, etc., see advertisement in another column.

☞ Mackay, the former correspondent of the *London Times* in this country, has again returned to our shores, and replaces the Italian Galenga, alias Marriotti, employed by the *Times* since Mackay's departure. The salary of the place is $5,000 a year. If falsehoods and misrepresentations were paid for by their magnitude this would be dirt cheap.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, February 6, 1864.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 87,085 07 against 38,314 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.	28,344	396,094	37,085	352,602 d	43,492
L. Val. R. R.	22,003	178,605	27,018	151,066 d	27,539
Schuylk. R.	12,695	99,350	7,283	69,085	30,265
Mine Hill R.	1,412	10,553	5,696	20,343	9,790
Penna. Coal					
Broad Top					
Shamokin		14,483		10,901 d	3,582
Trevorton					
Sh. Mt. H. T.	251	1,848		d	1,848
Lykens Val.	577	2,669		d	2,669
	78,470	633,602	88,116	599,997	
		599,997	78,470		
		33,610	9,646		

The trade remains without change since our last publication.

The stocks of some dealers abroad are running low, and there is some little in query for Coal to supply present wants. But little however is shipping except for Government use.

Last week Mr. Dunne gave notice to some of the men at his Colliery at Heckscherville, who refused to work, and would not permit others to work, to vacate the houses. Those men immediately gave Mr. Dunne notice to quit also. Mr. Dunne has concluded not to give up his Colliery at present, and it remains to be seen what the result will be. Now is the time to settle this business. If proprietors have no right to control their Collieries, the sooner it is known the better.

The following article, written by a Philadelphia correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, is so truthful as to the state of the Coal Trade, that we transfer it to our columns for the benefit of our readers:

NOTES ON COAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1864.

How true it is that nothing is beyond nature. We have become so reconciled to $10 a ton that a slight addition to the price would not be voted out of order. The time was, three months ago, when the ascending scale alarmed us. Our daily sheets were eloquent with discussions, charges, pleas, and criminations: for there is no surer evidence of a popular effervescence than a multitude of typographical ebullitions. But all that has subsided without the public, as usual, being any wiser.—Nevertheless, it is much more contented. We remember that we have had seven years of extremely low prices, but we forget that we are now living in a year of exceedingly high ones. There are those of us who, in consequence, have taken to economizing. Some of us have dropped a fire which three years ago we considered indispensable to comfort. Others have invested in the last patent sifter, which, being warranted to save all the coal, has transformed the huge ash-hopper in the cellar into a coal mine. The prayer was that we should have an open winter, forgetful of the stralt the last one put us to for fee. But so far even all lights and gas-burners have emptied our blue with remorseless rapidity, while dampers have proved themselves a mere sham. Such a season as this will clean out any reasonable stock of coal.

The vast coal interest of this State is now undergoing one of those changes which it has on several previous occasions experienced. It has become an enormously lucrative business, not by the selfish combination of mine-owners and middlemen, but from the force of circumstances which none of them could control. There is no guile in the present high price. It has only paid 8 per cent. profit, but when nearly all the mining companies became powerful. Many of them were ruined, mines were closed, and all new works suspended. The destruction of our various tariffs was synonymous with the prostration of the coal interest. When protection was granted for a season, the trade revived. New mines were opened, capital was invested, more coal-bearing roads were built, all to be made idle when the protection shall be withdrawn. There is probably, no enterprise known in this country in which more money has been sunk than in that of coal mining.

Strangely enough, it is action expanding. There has always been a class of operators who kept on mining even when coal was sold in this city for less than $3 per ton. The public wondered at its cheapness, but gave no thanks. It was during such depressing times that coal-bearing roads and coal canals became mere bull-balls at the Stock Board, the speculators knowing little and caring less as to the value. But the demand for coal increased annually, and at times swept off the entire supply. A hard winter has been known to leave the dealers bare in the Spring. These seasons of encouragement stimulated new investments in mines, too often resulting in a glut, with ruinous prices. Thus the business has fluctuated, yet all the time extending, until now it has reached a magnitude second only to the coal product of England.

Its future prosperity now seems surer than at any period of its history. It is admitted that the last two years have yielded great profits to all engaged in it.—Railroad companies that were plunged in debt have discharged it all, and even made dividends. Others, equally embarrassed, which depended on coal freights exclusively, have been equally successful. Others have confined with large concerns, and been raised to permanently productive securities. Those ruinous competition between numerous coal carrying companies has been stopped by concentration into fewer hands, converting them from losing into profitable enterprises.—Their stocks, long depressed in the market, have risen to par and over, and no longer figure as fancies at the Board. The tariff is now a permanency. The iron trade no longer fears a repeal, and builds more forges and rolling mills to consume more coal. It prospers as coal mining flourishes, and declines as that declines.—The war has set every machine shop and foundry in the country to work, every factory that can spin is manufacture wool or cotton. Coal has been the ultimating power of the most extensive blockade the world ever saw, as well as the longest ever known. It would have been impossible to maintain it to the satisfaction of foreign governments by sailing vessels only. The Government has been a consumer of immense amounts of coal for the object alone.

With so large and active a demand it is natural that prices should rise. But other causes have been operating in the same direction. The whole of Schuylkill County is filled by the wildest Copperhead influence.—The leaders are deadly enemies of the Government, and in hearty sympathy with the Rebellion. They have poisoned the minds of the miners and laborers, and stimulated them to form combinations dangerous to public welfare. They have urged a bloody resistance to the draft, extortionate wages and defiant repudiation of law. They elect sheriffs and constables knowing these to be in sympathy with their seditious designs. All work in harmony. Mine owners are at the mercy of these combinations. They dictate who shall be employed and who shall not, what miner shall be worked and what shall be abandoned. They, as such wages as were never before known in a coal mine. Formerly the miners received 15 to 20 cents per ton, but now they exact 80. At this rate they are clearing from $8 to $16 per day.

The public pay these extortionate wages, while the mine owners and coal companies receive all the blame. If they had refused to pay them, the public would have been without coal. Added to this is the exorbitance all taxes in everything required in coal mining. Transportation has doubled in cost. These enhanced expenses respect to the consumer in the shape of an enlarged price. The wages difficulty will in time be overcome. A better class of laborers is being introduced from England and Nova Scotia, not infected by the murderous channelsomes which makes the Irish so dangerous. These new hands are already coming in, tempted by extraordinary wages. As they take hold, the disorganizers are gradually turned off, and if mine owners were wise enough to form a combination among themselves, the difficulty, once remedied, could not again occur. But it is still of so formidable a character as justly to cause the gravest apprehension of some sanguinary outbreak.

The year 1862 yielded a greater coal product than had then been known, and that of 1863 was also enormous. The present one will be far better. Permanency assured to capitalists, the work of enlargement is going on as I write. New and expensive shafts are being sunk, lateral railroads being built, coal cars constructed in fabulous numbers, and machines of facilitation contrived for handling and reaching market. Much of the old, injurious antagonism is done away with, as it is seen that there is room and profit enough for all. Capital is flowing into the Pennsylvania coal region from New England and New York, harmoniously combining with our own for accomplishing a common object. Vast sums will be expended during the Winter in getting ready for the opening season. The nation has been profoundly impressed, by the events of the last two years. The Government itself has not been insensible to the aid they have afforded it in crushing the rebellion, and these considerations have been the means of attracting capital to them from new quarters.

It is quite possible that a few years will bring about another reaction. It is equally certain that capital will be so profusely invested in coal mining as even now to cause a disastrous glut. Capital is abounding, and eager for investment when it will be found to pay.—The Stock Board has been and still is a mine of wealth, and hence it attracts capital without limit. Gold mining the world over has commanded sanpis. means, so will boring for oil, and so must it be with coal mining. They all pay, and paying is the best of merit. It is true that coal mining and the Stock Board have slain their thousands, but every year produces a new generation, who take no warning from others' losses. Expansion is everywhere the rule. Immense production under this fresh addition of capital will combine with a decreasing demand in certain quarters, to procure a glut, under which prices will again fall.

The termination of the war will find the blockading squadron consuming little coal. Peace will be a large demand at once cut off. These are chronic misfortunes of the coal business. Had it been free from such terrible fluctuations as it has so constantly encountered, and the demand been uniform and trustworthy, its growth would have been regular and safe, instead of by fits and starts. The coal interest would have been properly remunerated, the public would have been saved from exorbitant prices.

Those now paid by consumers may continue for a year or two, but not longer. The severe winter we are having will leave the country with no stock on hand in the Spring. But little will be left in store after Winter, as the machinery of the region has been long driven to its utmost capacity, and needs expensive repairs. A short supply to start with at the opening of navigation will result in a short one during the year. It is known that consumption increases annually, hence the public eagerness to obtain coal must keep up prices until increased production establishes a proper equilibrium between buyer and seller. The competition now is to buy—then it will be to sell.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

ASHLAND, Pa., January 1, 1864.

W. ROCKHILL POTTS became a member of our firm on the 1st of January.

GEO. C. POTTS & CO.

January 16, '64 3-1m

THE DELANO COAL LANDS.

For mining leases on this valuable and important Coal property, now rendered accessible by new, competing railroads, apply to P. H. Delano, No. 53 Broadway, New York, Wm. Stevenson, Esq., 403 Walnut street, Philadelphia, or to Thomas Petherick, Pottsville.

William R. Stone, Mahanoy City, will show the lands to applicants. [Oct 3, '63 40-tf

THE COAL MARKETS.

PRICES OF COAL BY THE CARGO.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

AT PHILADELPHIA.
FEBRUARY 5, 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.
FEBRUARY 4, 1864.

Scranton Coal at Elizabethport.

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

Lehigh Coal at Elizabethport.

Lump and Steamboat	8 50@
Broken	8 50@
Prepared	8 75@
Chestnut	7 25@

AT BALTIMORE.
FEBRUARY 4, 1864.

Anthracite cotton retail	$8 50@
Cumberland—large	6 00@ 6 25
" run of mine	5 50@ 5 75

COAL FREIGHTS.

Freights from Elizabethport.

Boston	$1 75 to 2 00	New London	1 25
Providence	1 50	Bridgeport	1 10
Fall River	1 50	Newark	1 10
Newport	1 40	New Haven	1 10
New Bedford	1 50	New York	50

Freights from Philadelphia.

To New Orleans	$8 50	Port Royal	
Newbern		Fortress Monroe	
Alexandria	2 50	Boston	3 25
New York	2 25	Philadelphia	25

31 vessels and 50 boats arrived for the week.

Freights from Baltimore.

To Philadelphia	$1 25@
New York	
Boston	3 12@3 25

Freights from Georgetown or Alexandria.

To Philadelphia	$1 40@
New York	1 75@
Boston	3 50@

Schuylkill County Railroads for 1864.

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.	11,288 19	26,071 02
Mt. Carbon	299 13	928 06
Mill Creek	5,700 04	16,100 10
Little Schuylkill		
Mahanoy & Broad Mt.	14,762 02	36,261 10
Schuylkill Valley	5,165 00	19,869 01

Lehigh Valley R. R. for 1864.

For week ending on Saturday last:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Hazleton (A. Pardee & Co.)	8,210 17	27,813 14
E. Sheafer Leaf (Packer & Co.)	1,885 17	16,388 02
Council Ridge, Sharp, W. & Co)	1,343 14	5,574 08
Mount Pleasant	961 02	4,771 06
Spring Mt., (Wm. Milnes)	2,419 07	6,117 05
Coleraine, (W. T. Carter & Co.)	836 11	2,304 06
Beaver Meadow		961 05
Smith's Spring Mountain	797 13	3,825 13
N. Sp. Mt., J. B. McCreary & Co	2,068 11	15,497 06
Jeddo, (G. D. Markle & Co.)	2,799 17	14,483 15
Harleigh, (Silliman & McKee,)	884 09	3,254 08
Germain Penna.	1,486 08	7,326 09
Fulton Coal	904 04	3,896 19
Milnesville, (Geo. Fields,)	684 00	3,325 19
Buck Mountain	1,373 17	6,465 15
L. & M. Coal	1,613 16	8,345 04
Other Shippers	1,415 14	7,570 03
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.	3,211 11	10,253 07
Total	27,017 17	151,865 13
Same time last year	22,079 13	178,605 06
Increase	4,945 02	
Decrease		27,539 12

Pinegrove Coal Trade for 1864.

Amount transported during the last month:

	MONTH.	TOTAL.
Lorberry Creek	4,120 14	4,120 14
Union Canal Railroad	6,629 13	6,629 13
Swatara Railroad	2,566 12	2,566 12

United States, Railroad, Canal and Local Stocks.

Corrected weekly up to the latest period, by L. F. Whitney, Broker, Pottsville.

		PAR.	SOLD.	ASK'D
Reading Railroad Stock		50	81¾	82
" " "	Bonds, 1850-80	100	109	112
" " "	1870	100	106	106¾
" " "	1896, convt	100	126¼	127
Schuyl Navigation Stock, pf		50	84½	85
" " "	com	50	18¾	19
" "	Bonds	100	87	87½
Mine Hill Railroad		50	63	63¼
Little Schuylkill Railroad		50	53¼	54
Lehigh Valley Railroad		50	82	82½
" "	Bonds	100	111	112
Lehigh Canal		50	51¼	51¾
" "	Bonds	100	107	108
" "	Script	50	50	50½
Catlawissa Railroad		50	24	25¾
"	preferred	50	42	42¾
Miners Bank Stock		50	50	60
Farmers' Bank Stock		50	50	60
Government Bank Stock		50	50	50
Pottsville Water Company Stock		25	25	25
" Gas		50	19	20
U. S. Bonds, 1881		100	110	110
U. S. 7 3-10 Notes		100	107	107¾
U. S. 5-20 Bonds		100	103	
Gold (premium Philada.)			146	146

NEW ADVERT'MENTS.

300 BBLS. Best Winter Bleached Sperm Oil, at New York prices, by
Feb 6, '64. STICHTER & THOMPSON.

PRESERVE your health, by using Preston Olmstead's Shoe Grease to keep your feet dry. Headquarters for the County, at
Feb 6, '64. STICHTER & THOMPSON'S.

HAY FOR SALE.—Wholesale Dealers in Baled Timothy, Clover and Meadow Hay. Also Straw, cheap for cash, by
BERNHART & KOLB,
Flour, Grain and Feed Dealers, Reading, Pa.
Feb 6, '64 6-3m

OFFICE of Sup. SACHARIN & BARNETT, for the treatment of all Throat Affections of the Feet,
No. 921 Chestnut Street,
CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, SHARPS Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient. Dr. Barnett is also Surgeon-Chiropodist, 921 Chestnut street. Refers to Physicians and Surgeons of Philadelphia.
DR. BARNETT, Attending Operator.
Philada., Feb 4, '64. 2-1y

ASTONISHING SUCCESS!
Henry Prentiss' Improved Centre-Shooting Gun!
PATENTED JULY 28, 1863.
SELF-ADJUSTING; cuts from ⅛ to 8 in.; simple, strong, durable and light; weighs but 8½ lbs.; can be worked by a boy two years of age, and will cut one hundred per minute. Will cut hay, straw, cornstalks, vegetables. It does its work thoroughly. Every machine guaranteed to work well, or no pay. They have been sold at the rate of ten per week, retail, until the demand still continues good. Having purchased the right for the following counties, good agents are solicited in each county to sell the above Cutter, to whom a liberal commission will be given: Berks, Lehigh, Philada City and County, Bucks. Sold in Schuylkill County by an early.
Feb 6, '64. STICHTER & THOMPSON.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the St. Clair Post Office, February 1, 1864:

Ashworth Jos	Haer Jane	O'Donnell M
Barnes John	Harbern Wm	Pryor John
Bowland Wm	Jones Mary	O'Neil Thos
Bramley Thos	Jones John	Rhymer Thos
Bevan Robt	Lewis Thos	Rooney M
Berry Chas	Lewis Wm	Rep Henry
Barnes Jas	Lawrence P 2	Sheridan Mary
Cutsball Lewis	Martin Michael	Sheeran Cath
Dunn John	Moore Mary	Utz Jacob
Eddy Rachel	Monahen Owen	Williams Jno
Gannon John	Mason Jos	Williams A
Glynn Michael	Miller Andrew	Wirtley Day

Persons inquiring for letters on the above list, will please say advertised, *and give the date of the list.* One cent additional will be charged for each letter advertised.
M. SILLYMAN, P. M.
Feb 6, '64. 6-1t

STATEMENT of the MINERS' BANK of POTTSVILLE, IN THE COUNTY OF SCHUYLKILL, as required by the Second Section of the Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, approved the 12th day of October, A. D., 1857:

William R. Stone, Mahanoy City, will show the lands to applicants.		$1,085,825 41
Amount of Loans and Discounts		
do Specie owned by the Bank in vault	$72,017 92	
Amount due by other Banks	172,143 31	
Amount Notes of other Banks	24,472 00	
Amount United States Notes	111,110 15	
Amount Checks of other Banks and Cash Drafts	102,973 00	
		$192,716 38
Amount Notes in Circulation		279,222 00
Amount Deposits	658,788 01	
Amount due other Banks	31,050 93	
		$716,819 96

The above Statement is correct, taken from the Books as they stood on the morning of the 2nd day of February, A. D., 1864. SAMUEL CHRISMAN, J. P.
Affirmed and subscribed before me, this 4th day of February, A. D., 1864. SAMUEL CHRISMAN, J. P.
February 6, '64 6-1t

MORO PHILLIPS'
GENUINE IMPROVED SUPER-
PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
THE STANDARD GUARANTEED.
FOR SALE AT
MANUFACTURERS' DEPOT,
No. 27 North FRONT Street,
BETWEEN MARKET AND ARCH STS.,
PHILADELPHIA.

To those disappointed in procuring this article last year by reason of the large demand, I will say, I have considerably enlarged my capacity for manufacturing, so that I am in hopes to be able to supply the demand this season.
MORO PHILLIPS.
Feb 6, '64. 6-3m

NINTH ARMY CORPS.

Authority having been granted to the undersigned to recruit the Ninth Army Corps to fifty thousand men for special service, hereafter to be designated by the War Department, he earnestly appeals to the citizens of Pennsylvania to assist in filling up the following veteran regiments of this Corps, belonging to their State:

The 48th, 48th, 50th, 51st and 109th, also Durell's Battery.

He calls upon all having the good of the country and the triumph of our arms at heart, to use every effort to help on this work by voting large bounties from the respective towns and counties, by procuring recruits, assisting recruiting officers and by such other means as an ardent patriotism may suggest. In no place can volunteers be so useful to the cause and so soon become good soldiers as in the ranks of veteran organizations under experienced officers. The undersigned has every hope that the loyal people of Pennsylvania will send those regiments back to the field with full ranks to bear a proud part in the closing scenes of this glorious war.

Captain John A. Morris, A. Q. M., is appointed Chief of the Recruiting Service of the Ninth Corps for Pennsylvania, with headquarters at Harrisburg. All communications relative to that service will be addressed to him. Recruiting stations have been established in the various sections of the State. Recruits will be received by any of the recruiting officers of the Ninth Army Corps, or by any Provost Marshal.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Maj.-Gen. U. S. Volunteers.

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed-Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woolens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Put up in 25c., 50c., and $1 00 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks. $2 and $5 size for HOTELS, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c.

"Only infallible remedy known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ Sold Wholesale in all large cities.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
☞ "If Buhler's Exterminator" is all sold by some dealers, see that the "COSTAR" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.
☞ Address HENRY R. COSTAR,
No. 273 Pearl st. Depot 483 Broadway, N. Y.
☞ Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists and at Benman's Bookstore, Pottsville, Pa.
Feb. 6, '64. 6-8mo.

BAUGH'S RAW-BONE
PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BAUGH & SONS,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
OFFICE,
No. 20 South Delaware Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.

FARMERS and DEALERS in FERTILIZERS are respectfully informed that in consequence of greatly increased expenses in manufacturing, the price of our article has been advanced, and an extra charge made for packages. It will hereafter be furnished packed in Bags only, at the following rates:

Cash Price of PHOSPHATE, $50 per 2000 lbs.
Extra Charge for BARRELS, $2 " "
" " " BAGS, $1 " "

In announcing this change, we would remind Farmers that the extra charge for Packages does not cover the actual cost to us of either kind.

We would also state that our friends may rely upon the assurance that the character of this well known MANURE will still be fully maintained.

BAUGH & SONS,
No. 20 South Delaware Avenue,
Philadelphia.

☞ The highest cash price paid for BONES
Feb. 6, 1864. 6-3m.

VALUABLE PROPERTY at PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber, surviving Executor of the last will and testament of Philip Werner, late of the Borough of Orwigsburg, deceased, in pursuance of directions contained in said Will, will expose to Public Sale, on

SATURDAY, the 20th day of February, 1864,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the Public House of Geo. Schoener, in the Borough of Orwigsburg, the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All that certain Lot or Piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Orwigsburg, bounded in front by Market street, on the east by Catharine street, on the south by a twenty feet wide alley; on the west by a twenty feet wide alley; and on the east by the other half of the same lot, late the property of the said decedent, being the westerly half part of a piece of ground marked No. 38 in the general plan of the Borough of Orwigsburg, containing in front on Market street thirty-three feet, and in depth one hundred and eighty feet, more or less, being the eastwardly half of lot marked No. 38 in the general plan of said Borough of Orwigsburg.

Also, all that certain tract or piece of land, situate in the Township of West Brunswick, County of Schuylkill, bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone corner; thence, by land of now or late Daniel Neiswonger, north twenty-nine degrees west, one hundred and eighty feet, eight perches to a stone; thence, north twenty-five degrees west, thirty-two perches to a stone; thence, by land of now or late Daniel Hummel, south thirty-four degrees east, two hundred and six and a half perches to a stone; thence, by land of George Zerbey, north seventy-eight degrees east, eighteen perches to the land of Yeagley, containing thirty-three acres and forty-four perches, more or less. The above tract of land is all cleared, excepting five acres, and in good cultivation. There is an excellent apple orchard on the tract, and the fences are in good condition.

Also, the undivided one-third part of a certain tract of Wood Land, situate in Union Township, Schuylkill County, the whole containing two hundred acres, surveyed in pursuance of a warrant to John Hally.

Also, the undivided one-third part of a tract of Wood Land, situate in Union Township, Schuylkill County, the whole containing two hundred acres, surveyed in pursuance of a warrant to John Hally.

Also, the undivided one-third part of a certain