Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1864.

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

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H. N. COXE, Schuylkill Haven.

THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY.

To-morrow will be the third anniversary of the day on which the first two companies left Pottsville in response to the call of the President for 75,000 men. The 230 men who composed the force, rendezvoused at Harrisburg, reaching that place on the evening of the 17th of April, 1861. They were without muskets, having received orders to come without them. That night, the greater portion of which was spent by the officers in drilling the men in marching movements, an order was received to move next morning. The order was imperative; the necessity evidently great. On the morning of the 18th at 8 o'clock, the men were sworn into the service by the late lamented Colonel (then Captain) Simmons, and the little force composed of two companies from Pottsville, one from Reading, one from Allentown, one from Lewistown, and a few regulars ordered to Washington from Minnesota—in all 480 men—was placed on a train on the Northern Central Railroad, and sped on its way to the National Capital *via* Baltimore. The writer does not think there were more than fifty muskets in the entire command.

Suspicions of the nature of the reception we were destined that day to experience in Baltimore, did not enter our minds, until we approached the City, when the conductor of the train mysteriously disappeared. He was afraid of being mobbed on reaching Baltimore for superintending the passage of a troop train. At 2, P. M., we reached the depot in Baltimore, formed the line, and marched by a flank down Calvert street to and past the Washington Railroad depot. It was rather an attenuated column, and invited assault. To the regular tap of young Bowman's drum, the men kept measured step, and shoulder to shoulder, eyes to the front, flanked by policemen—two-thirds of them secessionists at heart—they, marched from depot to depot, from one extremity of the City to the other, amid such howling, cursing, execration, and threats as we never expect to hear again as long as we live. Attempts were made to break the files, and stones were hurled among the men, wounding some. Nicholas Biddle of Pottsville a colored servant of the officers of the Washington Artillerists—one of the companies of this Borough—especially excited the ire of the Rebels. They succeeded in inflicting a severe wound upon one of his cheeks, cutting the flesh to the bone, from which injury he bled freely. This man was the first wounded in this Rebellion, by Rebel assault. A remarkable fact this—Slavery was the direct cause of the War, and the first man wounded in the Rebellion, by the Rebels, was a negro.

The force finally reached the Washington Railroad depot, without for a wonder, a shot having been fired by the mob, which was composed of South Carolinians, Georgians, and of the sons of evidently, wealthy and aristocratic families of Baltimore. The working-men of Baltimore were not in that howling mob. They as a mass, were even at that early stage of the Rebellion, true to the Union and the old flag. The reader can rest assured that that fact was duly appreciated. Had they been traitors the little force of Pennsylvanians would not have passed through Baltimore on that day unscathed. Without them the secessionists were unprepared to offer resistance on that day, to the passage through of troops. But the traitors and Baltimore was full of them, organized that night, were that no more troops should pass through, and the bloody occurrences of the 19th of April are part of the history of the Rebellion.

The Pennsylvanians left Baltimore between 3 and 4 o'clock, P. M., and the last sounds heard as the train passed slowly out towards Washington, were the mutterings of a fiendish mob cheated as it thought, of its prey. The force reached Washington at 8 o'clock, as twilight was fading into the deeper hues of night. There was sufficient light however, to distinguish the waving of handkerchiefs, and other demonstrations of joy at the arrival of troops. It is true that the force was small; that it came unarmed; but it was an indication that the great heart of the North was aroused to the immediate peril, and that its sons were listening to the rescue. The President and Secretary of War must have participated in the feeling, for they took speedy occasion to visit the men in the Capitol; take them individually, by the hand; welcome them to the beleagured Capitol, and arrive them by appropriate remarks, for any duty that in the exigencies of those dark days might arise. It may cause a smile to think that at any time Washington the Capital of this powerful nation, was really in danger of capture. From the moment that the bombardment of Fort Sumter commenced, April 12, 1861, to the 25th of that month, up to which time Washington was filled with traitors and cut off from direct communication with the North, the City was especially in danger. There was in Washington alone a sufficient number of Rebels, had there been no Union troops there, to have overpowered the Unionists; seized the President and archives of the Government, and destroy if they found it necessary, the public buildings. Such a disaster was happily averted through the promptness of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts in throwing men into the Capital and paralyzing the plans of the traitors.

Upon the arrival of the little force in Washington it was marched to the Capitol, and under the direction of Gen. McDowell, who was personally present, placed in each wing of the building. The following day the Springfield musket was furnished to the men, and the work of barricading the entrances to the building, was commenced. That night came the Massachusetts 6th, after its fight in Baltimore, the men wild with excitement at the dastardly attack that had been made upon them. The Pennsylvanians shared their rations with the hungry, wearied men of the 6th, and participated in the indignation of the Massachusetts men. So passed ten days, until the New York Seventh Regiment reached Washington. Cut off from the North: bridges burned; telegraphs destroyed; Washington fraught with rumors of an anticipated attack, and filled with traitors who waited anxiously and hopefully the coming of Jeff. Davis and his cohorts; the position was one of painful anxiety, difficult at this time when we are accustomed to a state of warfare, its alarms and uncertainties, to realize.

This is briefly, a history of the entrance of the first volunteer force from the North into Washington, in April, 1861. We recur to it in this the third anniversary of the event, as we mark the mile-stones on the road he is journeying, to see what progress we make. Three years ago the Rebel flag flaunted the breeze insolently, in every Slave State of the Union, and the Rebels were promised that speedily they could call the roll of their slaves on Bunker Hill. What is the position to-day? Two-thirds of the territory they occupied in April 1861, is now within the lines of the United States armies. Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee are entirely lost to them, while they hold by uncertain tenure in Texas, Louisiana and Florida, in spite of the late disaster to the Union arms in the latter State. The Mississippi is free except from unimportant guerrilla attacks, from its source to its mouth. To-day the Union armies are stronger and in finer condition than ever, while our Navy embraces near seven hundred vessels, iron-clads and wooden, rendering it one of the most formidable in the world. We are animated by the prospect of a victorious and decisive campaign this year, and by the justice of our cause. The Rebels are despairing, and although the so-called Confederate government is rallying its forces for the desperate work before them, it is with the spirit that prompts the condemned criminal who cannot avert his fate, to die "game." The masses of the South are wearied with the war. It has brought them no benefit, and they feel that the sense of the civilized world is in opposition to the degrading institution of Slavery, in whose interest the war was commenced, and has continued to be waged. If the despotic Southern rulers would but permit them, these deceived, injured, oppressed, ruined people would gladly return to the protection of the Union.

Let the war this year for the sake of these unhappy people of the South who earnestly pray for peace, be waged more in earnest than ever—and we believe, under the indomitable Grant it will be—and before the fourth anniversary of the interesting event which is the burden of this article, we shall again as a people, be united in those fraternal bonds which never would have been severed had Slavery never existed in the Republic.

DRAWING THE LINE.

A great difficulty up to the present time, in meeting the vindictive and mischievous assaults upon the Government by its political enemies, has been the asservations made by them of loyalty to the Government, but hostility to the policy of the Administration. But the mask has been discarded, and the leaders in Congress of the so-called Democratic party have issued their pronunciamento to the people. No honest man can longer be deceived as to the purposes of the men who control that party. They are unpatriotic and partizan to a degree which if sustained by the people, must lead to anarchy and bloodshed in the North.

On Friday of last week Alexander Long, representative from the second district of Ohio, in a set and formal speech, declared himself in favor of recognizing the rebel confederacy. On Saturday Hon. Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, introduced a resolution expelling him for the language and sentiments which he had employed. During the debate which ensued upon this motion, Mr. Harris, of Maryland, made a speech which exceeded in bitterness that of Mr. Long; which endorsed Mr. Long's utterances fully, and in which the speaker declared that he "would not vote a man or a dollar for this infernal war;" that the south had not been and could not be brought into subjection; and "God Almighty grant that it never may be." The resolution of expulsion upon which Mr. Harris spoke was finally postponed until the speech should have appeared in the Congressional Globe, and so have become matter of record.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, introduced a resolution expelling Mr. Harris from the House for treasonable language uttered in debate. The vote on the resolution was 81 yeas, and 51 nays. As this did not provide the requisite two-thirds majority, necessary for expulsion, the resolution was rejected.—But, while the proper punishment was not inflicted, a resolution submitted by General Schenck, of Ohio, characterizing the language employed by Mr. Harris, as treasonable, and declaring him an unworthy member of the House, was adopted by 92 to 18.—Next in infamy to Long and Harris, stand the men who voted against censuring the traitors. And Schuylkill County, whose sons have fought on every important battle field of this war for Freedom, bled and died, is represented in Congress by a man who votes to sustain treasonable language on the floor of the House. The vote in the negative on the proposition to censure Harris, was as follows:

NAYS—J. C. Allen, Ancona, Bliss, Chandler, Dennison, Eden, Eldridge, Lane, Leblond, Miller, (Pa) Morrison, Pendleton, Pruyn, Randall, (Pa.) Ross, STROUSE, Clinton A. White, Fernando Wood.

The loyal people of this County have endeavored to do their duty in this contest.—They have sprung promptly to arms at the call of their country; they have contributed liberally of their means to sustain the Government; they have considered no sacrifice too great to assist in preserving the imperilled life of the nation. And to have a man in Congress who will cast *such* a vote! Oh! it is humiliating! it is sickening! We blush that the patriotic masses of this County should be so cruelly misrepresented.

We have not space this week to devote to comments on the indefensible position in which the out-spoken traitors in Congress have placed themselves and the party they seek to control for purely selfish purposes.—Their efforts to impede necessary legislation, and thus aid their friends, the rebels, must open the eyes of many men who have heretofore been blind to the precipice towards which these men have been leading them, and which if their progress be not checked, must eventually plunge them into a sea of anarchy and bloodshed. Pause, men of the North, who have trusted these false prophets, and think.

MR. GREELEY'S HISTORY.

Unquestionably, the ablest history of the Rebellion which will be written in these days, is the one now growing under the hands of its hard-working author, Horace Greeley. It goes back to the fountain head, to the root, to the source, and with master hand, traces the growing conflict, through all the entire period of our National life, until it culminates in the wicked Rebellion we are now engaged in putting down. The first of the two volumes is now so far along that the manuscript is likely to receive the last stroke of the pen in a few days, and the book will be published as soon thereafter as Mr. Case of Hartford, can print and bind it. Perusal of the specimen pages has convinced able critics that the narrative is unique, original, and admirable; altogether worthy of its author whose monument it will remain: his best piece of literary workmanship! not cast off in a hurry, like a newspaper article, but accurate, painstaking, and minute, an encyclopedia of important facts, many of which no other man's mind but an editors' would have chronicled; written without a sign of partizan bitterness; fair minded, just, and glowing with that large sympathy for humanity, love of liberty, and fealty to Christianity which makes its author not only one of the ablest, but one of the purest of the public men of America. The second volume, of course, inasmuch as it is to chronicle the close of the war, will not be written till after Richmond is taken, and Jefferson Davis shall break his sword.

Mr. Amos Lewis of this Borough, will canvass Schuylkill County to obtain subscriptions, the only way the work will be furnished. The subscriptions throughout the country already reach about ten thousand. We advise every one to examine the specimens which Mr. Lewis will submit to their inspection; and subscribe for this truly great work on the Rebellion.

THE SANITARY FAIR.—In another column will be found appeals to the people to aid the Fair which will be held in Philadelphia early in June. What is to be done should be done quickly. The contribution of Schuylkill County would be a hundred thousand dollars if a day's product of all the mines were given. Movements of all the armies will soon commence, and the Sanitary Commission will need assistance to relieve the sufferings of our brave boys. To work, citizens to work.

IN New Jersey the Copperheads have control of both branches of the Legislature, and they have decided that a man who leaves his home, his wife and children, all the comforts of civilized life, to defend his country assailed by traitors, has no right to vote. This proves beyond the shadow of a doubt, where the Copperhead Democracy stands on this question.

NOW OPEN.—Paris-made Mantillas, Cloaks, &c., &c., of the latest styles in great variety—at J. W. Proctor & Co., 920 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. Read advertisement. This is a reliable house.

HON. E. DUMONT of Indiana, and Hon. B. Reilly will accept our acknowledgment for public documents.

ROASTING THE PEOPLE.—Every Copperhead in the Senate of Pennsylvania voted to pay the interest on our State debt in gold, which would rob the tax-payers of nearly a million of dollars annually. What beautiful representatives Copperheads make, both in our National and State legislatures.

THERE are fifteen thousand petitions in circulation, issued by the Women's Loyal League, praying Congress to abolish Slavery. The Senate has voted to uproot the infernal institution. The House will soon be called to vote upon the Senate's bill.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, April 14, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:—On Monday evening an act to incorporate the Hillside Improvement Company was read in place, and immediately passed. As it was in manuscript, it is not likely that I shall ever see it, and as I was not present when it passed, I can only infer from the fact that it was read by Mr. Reilly that it is a local bill for your County.

On yesterday, Mr. Reilly read in place an act to incorporate the Greenwood Coal Company. Also, an act to increase the capital of the Phœnix Coal Company.

The mile for chartering coal, iron, oil and gold mining companies, are multiplying. Scarcely a day passes but what ten or a dozen bills are read in place, while nearly the same number are rushed through at railroad speed during evening sessions. The wild spirit of speculation is abroad, and you might as well try to curb the tornado, or tie up the wind with a wisp of straw as to endeavor to check it. Time alone will correct the evil, but the wreck it will leave behind will bring sorrow to many a household.

The question of removing the Capital of the State from this city to Philadelphia, has fearfully agitated the people here. It is altogether a Philadelphia project, yet the easy manner in which members from the rural districts are moulded by the Philadelphians to favor their views, is really quite refreshing. Nobody has petitioned from the interior for the passage of any law for removing the seat of government, and I can not bring myself to believe that there is any considerable number of tax-payers residing North or West of this city who favor such a measure. Philadelphia, through her Council offers a million of dollars to erect the public buildings. This would only be an entering wedge in these days of extravagance and magnificent ideas. I think we are able to get along very well for a few years, at least, located where we are: and I believe the sober second thought of the Legislature will convince men of the impropriety of moving the Capital to the fountain head of corrupt legislation. The subject is likely to be under discussion in the Senate to-day, but no definite action will be taken before I close.

A supplement to the North American Shaft Company has passed both Houses, and also a supplement to the Pioneer Shaft Company, I think they both contemplate an increase of capital.

In the House, on Wednesday, an act was passed to incorporate the Excelsior Improvement Company, of Schuylkill County.

At the afternoon session, yesterday, the bill to incorporate the Greenwood Coal Company, passed the Senate. Also, an act to incorporate the Locust Dale Coal and Iron Company—both local bills. I never heard of the latter until it was run through. All of these bills are very similar in their character.

The act in relation to the payment of interest, passed the Senate last night at 12 o'clock, after a prolonged debate, in which the leading Senators of both parties nearly exhausted themselves. It was a party measure, and all the Democrats voted against it, except Mr. Kinsey, of Bucks. The August interest will be paid in the legal tender notes of the Government, dollar for dollar. If the war lasts, the passage of this law will probably induce the foreign bond-holders to throw their bonds into market. They may depreciate to a certain extent, but they will not go begging long for purchasers.

The Apportionment bill has passed the Senate, and been sent to the House for concurrence.

The Appropriation bill has passed the House, and been sent to the Senate for concurrence.

These disposed of, there are no weighty public bills left, except the militia bill. It, however, is what the Englishmen would term a "stunner," comprising one hundred and forty long sections. I have not seen it, but I am told that it is very complete, having been drawn up by a military man of experience, expressly with a view of placing the militia in the State upon such a footing that their services can be called into requisition at short notice.

Talking about the militia, it appears that the forces called out in September, 1862, are to be paid at an early day, according to the official notice just published by H. W. Brice, Chief Paymaster. Maj. David Taggart is detailed to do the paying here, and his district embraces your County, and all surrounding. It is necessary for either privates or officers to come in person, as all the pay can be receipted for by one man for a company or regiment.

The land grant by Congress for educational purposes, has not yet been disposed of, and I can not conjecture what it will be in the end. The earnest desire for the welfare of several Colleges, in different parts of the State, are here—indeed some of them have been here during the greater part of the session—and all of them anxious to take the donation, which will foot up not less than $500,000.

There is no disposition to extend the session beyond the 28th, and this fact makes the legislative mill grind fast—if not "exceedingly fine."

BROAD GRAGE.

Letter from Co. A, 14th Reg., V. R. C.

The following is a letter to a resident of Pottsville:

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Mars 30th, 1864.

MY ESTIMABLE FRIEND:—Agreeable to my promise I now embrace the earliest opportunity to pencil you a few lines, informing you of the whereabouts of "your boys."

We arrived in Washington, on Thursday evening, after a rather tedious journey, besides a very *sad* one. The boys tried to be merry and lively, but there was still lingering fresh in their minds the sad scene of friends left behind in Pottsville, and the many pleasant thoughts and pleasures connected therewith. It seems to me that there must have been some very close ties which bound some of our members to that place, judging from the sorrowful countenances which were presented to the observer. For my part, I had no idea of the attachment we had formed in Pottsville, until we were compelled to leave. I don't think Pottsville's own sons ever left that place with more regret than did the members of our Corps, of but eight months' acquaintance.

We got through all safe with one exception. One of Co. E's men fell from the top of one of the cars, while in full motion, between Schuylkill Haven and Orwigsburg, and was severely bruised, but I understand he is recovering slowly. Further than this we got along without accident or but slight delay.

We laid at the depot all day yesterday and marched our last evening to our barracks which are about one mile outside of the city. We found them in a very bad condition, but many hands were soon at work putting things to rights, and we are now living in good quarters as we could wish. Oh! if they were only situated in the "right place!" But we must take the world as it comes to us, and remember it is all for our country.

We don't know what duty we are to perform yet, but Midam Rumor, (she lives in Washington) says we are to do the same duty in the city. I hope it will not prove true, as I don't wish to be in the city at all. I would much rather go into the field at once, as the duty there would not be half as hard as here. Everything is military here. Regiments are arriving on every train from the North, and it seems to me that there are not be much more room in Virginia for troops. But Gen. Grant will soon have the army moving and many of the poor fellows will find their way back and there will be room for more.

I fear that my letter is already too long to be of interest to you, so I will bring it to a close. I miss reading one without thanking you and many other of our friends in Pottsville, for the kindness shown us while among you in your beautiful mountain homes. You have stood by us when our ranks were assailed by sickness, visited the sick bed, and administered to our wants and comforts, sharing alike our joys and sorrows. For these many kindnesses, we ask you to accept our sincere thanks and assurance, that those boys have treated the Invalid Corps with kindness and respect in Pottsville, will not soon be forgotten, but their memory shall be cherished and honored by all who had the pleasure of being stationed among you so long.

There are some of our men left with you, but we feel assured that they would be no better cared for were they at home. To our friends, we bid a hearty "God bless you." To our enemies we have not a word to say, except we pity them.

Measles and chills are flourishing finely. Chills is the life of the company, as usual. The rest enjoy good health.

I suppose you have received minute details of all that has been said or done in our company before you receive this.

The boys all wish to be remembered kindly to your family. I remain, very respectfully, C. D. E.

Co. A, 14th Reg. V. R. C.
Sunday, March 27th.

I did not get my letter finished in time for yesterday's mail, so I will inform you that we have been assigned to duty in the city. We commence patrolling to-morrow. C. D. E.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

THE Tremont Literary Society will hold a special session on the last Saturday of this month. The following officers are selected to preside on that occasion: President—H. T. BAILEY; Vice President—John Pugh; Recording Secretary—P. Gallagher; Corresponding Secretary—W. M. Brothers; Judges—Messrs. Thomas and Erdman. The regular Treasurer of the Society is D. Williams. Exercises of the occasion are as follows: Roll call and reading minutes; election of active and honorary members; oration by S. C. Kirk; answering of referred questions by O. D. Drake and D. Williams; debate by Wm. M. Crothers, S. Brake, P. Gallagher and Mr. Hoffman.

The citizens and others are respectfully invited to attend. Music by choir may be expected.

THE Washington Literary Society met on Saturday afternoon, the 9th inst. The roll was called and twenty-seven members responded. The books of the library were returned and new ones taken out for the ensuing week. We acknowledge the reception of the following books: Charles Knoedler, Sr., sixty volumes; Myer Strouse, three volumes; various miscellaneous volumes from the members, eleven—total seventy-four volumes. Of motion, John Hipple was elected an honorary member. The following officers were then elected:—President—W. M. CROTHERS; Vice President—Daniel A. Weist; Secretary—MAGOR PINKERTON; Librarian—Anna Kirk; Treasurer—Emma Zeibach.

On motion adjourned.

POLITICAL.

THE Unionists have been successful in most of the recent local elections held in Illinois. They have carried among other places, Springfield, Morris, Girard, Plano, Jacksonville, Bloomington, Morrison, and Du Quain. The Chicago *Tribune* says they have had a "regular snake killing" time of it.

THE Union party in Connecticut gain seven votes in the Senate and sixteen in the House as compared with last year. On joint ballot the gain will be forty-two.

E. H. WRIGHT, one of the Democratic nominees for State Representative in the Connecticut election, has been declared, elected by one majority. His seat is to be contested.

THE Baltimore *American* estimates that sixty-five of the recently elected delegates will vote in favor of emancipation *without* compensation in Maryland, and thirty-one in favor of emancipation with compensation.

PIKE County, Illinois, is reported by telegraph as having given a Democratic victory and gain of her recent local Election—majority 300. Pike gave Douglas and Breckinridge 501 majority over Lincoln in '60, and a Democratic majority of 1,066 in 1862. If it ever till now gave so little as 300 for whatever was called the Democratic ticket, it must have been before it was much settled.

THE Chicago *Post*—whose editor was the personal and political confidant of Douglas—severely protests against the efforts of certain Democratic leaders to array the party against the country. He contends that such a course is not only disloyal but suicidal. It pointedly remarks: "We have repeatedly pointed out the evil, infamous purposes secreted to by the few unprincipled men who have seized the direction of the Democratic party and have rushed it from one calamity to another."

GENERAL NATHAN KIMBALL, commanding in Arkansas, declines the nomination recently tendered him by the Union State Convention, for Lieutenant-Governor of Indiana. He says he wishes no office and will accept none until the Rebellion is crushed, preferring to fight the Rebels in the field to enjoying any position at home. At the same time he is very grateful for the compliment paid him by the Convention, and will redouble his efforts to merit the kind favor of his countrymen. He bids the Union ticket God speed.

☞ The rebels are funding their debt rapidly. There is no trouble in that kind of work. The difficulty will be in refunding it.

☞ "Hop up" and "Wig wag" are the appropriate names by which some new brands of whiskey are known in this city and elsewhere.

☞ There is a whiskey shop in Richmond called the "Brigg Saloon," which the *Enquirer* thinks ought to be an excellent retreat.

☞ Mrs. Jessie Fremont sent the following despatch to a gentleman in San Francisco, on hearing by telegraph of the death of Rev. Starr King: "Put violets for me on the coffin of our dear friend who sleeps."

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—"YOUR TROCHES are too well and favorably known to need commending."

Hon. CHAS. A. PHELPS, Pres. Mass. Senate.

"My communication with the world has been very much enlarged by the Lozenge which I now carry always in my pocket; that trouble in my Throat (for which the TROCHES are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer.

N. P. WILLIS.

THE COAL TRADE.

PRICE FOUR CENTS PER LINE.

Pottsville, April 14, 1864.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 59,867 04—by Canal 29,145 15—for the week 81,012 19 against 77,045 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.	57,881	846,408	59,667	854,768	8,360
Schuyl. Canal	19,116	73,466	22,146	73,297 d	3,169
L. Val. R. R.	30,919	402,339	30,642	430,836	18,497
Leh'h Canal	9,696	10,069	10,581	12,114	2,045
Schuylk R'R	19,085	198,996	21,610	263,099	38,104
" N'vig	7,929	73,574	4,001	68,063 d	5,511
Penna. Coal		87,616		87,622	6,066
Broad Top	5,477	62,445	8,671	68,778	8,331
Trevorton		8,430		7,065 d	
Sh. Mt., H. T.	1,994	9,820	1,096	7,384 d	2,435
Lykens Val.	1,264	8,833	1,549	7,901 d	1,032
		141,771	1,725,543	60,583	1,858,454
				141,771	1,725,543
				12,794	73,612

The demand for Coal is brisk from all the regions, and prices are firmly maintained for all sizes.

The trade shows only a small and gradual increase on last years' shipments for the corresponding period.

It is now evident that it will tax all the transporting facilities to their full extent to supply the market. The mining facilities are equal to the demand.

Mr. Gorman desires us to state that his colliery in the Mahanoy Region is not sold. A portion of the agreement was not complied with.

A number of Mining Improvement Companies have been reported in our Legislature. We are unacquainted with the character of the bills. Heretofore the Representatives were in the habit of permitting the people, whom they represent, to know the character of bills asked for,—but now, everything is kept so secret, that not even reporters are able to give the general features of a bill before it is hurried through both branches of the Legislature, unknown to any person except the few who are directly interested in obtaining such legislation. We do not know but that it would be better for the County to have no representation at Harrisburg, than to have legislation conducted as it has been for the last couple of sessions. One thing is certain, we are determined to expose every improper corporation that may have obtained its charter in this manner. We are determined that neither this community or the people shall be swindled if we can help it. While many of the corporations look to legitimate business, others are obtained only for speculative purposes, and we will sift and expose all of that character.

Gov. Curtin has vetoed a bill giving one of the carrying companies permission to hold land for mining purposes. We are glad to learn that the Governor will protect the people as far as it is in *his* power from such legislation, by interposing his veto.

Will some correspondent inform us how many shares of stock the Tamaqua *Red Schale* Company have issued?

The Butler Coal Company is located in the Wilkesbarre region.

Who can inform us where the Clinton Coal Company is located?

We have not received the quotations of Coal at New York this week. Will our correspondent be kind enough to furnish it regularly whenever there is any change to note.

SALE OF A COLLIERY.—During the past week the colliery at Wolf Creek, worked by Mr. Wellington Smith, was disposed of by that gentleman, to Mr. John Serrill, son of Jacob Serrill, the former owner of the colliery, and who is well known by the people of that section of the County in connection with the coal business. The new proprietor is a young and driving man, and will, in all probability, succeed in making a "good thing" of his purchase.

THE DELANO COAL LANDS.

For mining leases on this valuable and important Coal property, now endorsed accessible by two competing railroads, apply to F. H. Delano, Esq., 55 Broadway, New York, Wm. Stevenson, Esq., 608 Walnut street, Philadelphia, or to Thomas Petherick, Pottsville, William L. Stone, Mahanoy City, will show the lands to applicants.

(Oct 3, '63 49-tf

THE COAL MARKETS.

PRICES OF COAL BY THE CARGO.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.)

AT PHILADELPHIA. APRIL 14, 1864.

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

AT BALTIMORE.

Anthracite per ton retail,	$9 00@
Cumberland—run of mine,	6 00@ 6 25
Fine,	6 00@

COAL FREIGHTS.

Freights from P't Richmond (Philad'a.)			
Portland	$3 35	Boston	$ 3 25
Portsmouth	3 45	New London	2 70
New Bedford	2 50	New Haven	2 60
Newport	2 45	New York	1 65
Norwich	2 35	Washington	2 00
Troy	2 00	Rhode Island	2 65

89 Vessels and 52 Boats arrived for the week.

Freights from Elizabethport.			
Boston	$2 25	Fall River	1 50
Lynn	2 25	Newport	1 85
Salem	2 20	New Bedford	1 90
Newburyport	2 40	New London	1 50
Portsmouth	2 40	Bridgeport	1 25
Portland	2 15	New Haven	1 25
Providence	1 85	Norwich	1 40
Taunton Rest	1 75	Norwalk	1 25
Taunton	1 75	New York	50

Freights from Baltimore.			
To Philadelphia	$1 25		
New York	2 25		
Boston	3 50		

Freights from Georgetown or Alexandria.	
To Philadelphia	$1 25
New York	2 00
Boston	3 00

Schuylkill County Railroads for 1863.

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.	32,667 12	221,993 18
Mt. Carbon	2,753 07	17,406 12
Mill Creek	1,102 03	145,152 09
Little Schuylkill	2,358 04	141,167 01
Mahanoy & Broad Mt.	16,918 09	222,023 01
Schuylkill Valley	3,867 16	61,504 17

Schuylkill Coal Trade for 1864.

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

	RAILROAD.	CANAL.
Port Carbon	23,654 05	8,641 10
Pottsville	568 06	2,329 00
Schuylkill Haven	22,442 04	10,011 15
Auburn	3,005 03	
Port Clinton	8,944 06	1,154 00
Total	57,667 04	22,145 15
Previously this year	796,101 01	48,151 06
Total	853,768 05	70,297 00
To same time last year	816,496 00	73,458 00
Increase so far	9,537 16	
Decrease		3,160 00

Lehigh Coal Trade for 1864.

For week ending on Saturday last:

OPERATORS.	RAILROAD. WEEK	RAILROAD. TOTAL.	CANAL. WEEK.	CANAL. TOTAL.
Lehigh Coal Co.		28,124	7,288	8,318
A. Pardee & Co.	8,875	62,165	580	580
Packer & Co.	3,874	24,973		
Sharpe, Weiss & Co.	2,059	29,148		
Mt. Pleasant	796	13,022		
Wm. Milnes	2,148	31,373	595	595
W. T. Carter & Co.	943	8,320	130	228
Beaver Meadow		401		
Smith's Spring Mt.	661	14,564		164
G. B. McCreary & Co.	2,925	36,195	481	548
Sedg	3,069	40,176		92
Fulton Coal	1,229	12,021	256	256
Harleigh	2,316	14,450		
German Pa. Coal Co.	792	19,327	711	713
Buck Mountain	852	20,537	76	76
Milnesville	1,407	15,283	157	157
L. & M. Coal	1,728	22,756		
M. Mummy, &c.			280	280
Other Shippers	5	8,970		
Total	30,642	420,856	10,561	12,116
	10,561	12,114		
Total by R. R. & Canal	41,223	433,000		
Same time last year	39,916	417,461		
Increase	1,307	15,539		
Decrease				

NEW ADVERT'MENTS.

PACKING BOXES.—A lot of Packing Boxes for sale at B. BANNAN'S Store.
April 16, '64.

EXTRACT OF NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS—the new, beautiful and popular perfume—for sale by HUGHES, Pharmaceutist.
April 16, '64.

CALENDARS.—A new and beautiful Calendar, giving the months, days and dates available for Offices, Depots, &c. It requires no altering, and is, in fact, a perpetual Almanac and a perfect TIME-KEEPER. Price $2. Call and see them.
R. C. GREEN, Watchmaker,
April 16, '64.—16-tf) Centre st., Pottsville.

HOUSES AND LOT FOR SALE, IN "MORRIS' ADDITION."
The undersigned offers at Private Sale a LOT in Morris' Addition to Pottsville, on which are two two-story frame HOUSES, with kitchens attached, all in good condition. Situated opposite Mrs. Potts' residence. For terms, &c., apply to
ANDREW MELONEY, on the premises.
April 16, '64. 16-4t*

FRENCH'S HOTEL,
On the European Plan,
Opposite City Hall Park, Cor. of Frankfort Street,
NEW YORK.
Spacious Refectory, Bath Rooms, and Barber Shop. Bed-rooms warmed gratis, and only one bed in a room. Do not believe runners or hackmen who say we are full. Servants are not allowed to receive perquisites.
April 16, '64. 16-1y

AT THE
PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,
No. 920 CHESTNUT ST., PHILAD'A.
NOW OPEN—Paris-Made
MANTILLAS & CLOAKS.
Also, SPRING and SUMMER GARMENTS, of our own manufacture, of the LATEST STYLES, and in great variety.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
The Paris Mantilla Emporium,
920 CHESTNUT ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.
April 16, '64. (Sept. 5, '63.—36-1y) 16-

GREAT SANITARY FAIR:
To the Book and Publishing Trade of Schuylkill County.
The subscriber has been authorized by the Philadelphia Committee to receive contributions on behalf of the Booksellers, Printers and Publishers in Schuylkill County, to aid the Great Sanitary Fair to be held in Philadelphia in June next.
Subscriptions in Money or Books will be thankfully received from all those who desire to contribute to the Booksellers' Printers' and Publishers' Fund, all of which will be duly acknowledged.
We need not state that thousands of our neighbors and friends are in the field, ready to shed their blood and sacrifice their lives in protecting your firesides and homes, and securing to *you* the inestimable blessings of Freedom and a Republican form of Government throughout the whole extent of the Union. It is to relieve the sick, wounded and dying soldiers, engaged in this momentous struggle, that you are asked to contribute. Need we say more? But if this appeal is not sufficient, read those that appear in other parts of the Journal.
BENJ. BANNAN.
April 16, '64.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Pottsville, Pa., April 15, 1864.
Alverson Harry S Griffiths Ralph Mason Mrs Ann
Brennan Thos Gallgan Mrs M Jane Mitchell Mrs L
Boughman Cyrus Gaffney Bridget Patton John R
Butler John Howard S B Parker Richd
Browning W. T. Henry Jerome Reed Daniel
Billany W H & Co Hess Mrs P S Robinson Chas
Boyle Patrick ship Hart Mary Ann 3 Richards David
Brown Dollie Hummel Barbara Reed Jas
Cannon S T Johnson H E Schneider Mrs S
Close Edwin Jones John ship Smith D K
Cook J M Kerk Hannah Schock L P
Carroll Miss K Kirkwood Jas shp Sheen Patrick
Campbell Mrs T Kelley Patrick do Shéllingham Mrs
Evans Thos Kennedy Jas do Wm
Evans Miss S S Luig Lovina S Thomas Benj D
Fox Hugh Lehorn Mary Thornton Mary L
Finney John Mowry E L Whetston E F
Fox John Morgan Jno Woomer Chas
Fields Lizzie Martin Michael Wingard E
Freed Emma McKenna Jas Willdermuth M E
Gaff Ben S McNeely Jane York W
Gilroy John Martin Mrs A E Ziegler Wm
☞ Persons inquiring for any letters in 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.
April 16, '64. 16-1t

Read This!

J. R. TROXELL'S
CHEAP CHINA, GLASS, AND CROCKERY STORE,
Centre Street, Opposite Mortimer House,
POTTSVILLE.
The citizens of Pottsville and neighboring towns, villages and hamlets, one and all, are invited to call and examine my stock of ware, before buying elsewhere, as I am not to be undersold, and can furnish Housekeepers with every article they want in my line